

General Awareness MCQ PDF for AFCAT 1 2023

Q1. Which emperor of the Magadha empire is known as 'Seniya'?

- (a) Dhanananda
- (b) Ajatashatru
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) None of these

Q2. Firstly used animals in the wars of Magadh?

- (a) Horses
- (b) Tigers
- (c) Elephants
- (d) None

Q3. Few ancient Upanishads, especially essential books of rituals, are derived from

- (a) The Aranyakas
- (b) The Rig-Veda
- (c) The Vedas
- (d) The Brahmanas

Q4. The word 'paper' comes from _____

- (a) Papyrus
- (b) Bamboo Plates
- (c) Porcelain
- (d) None of these

Q5. Find out the objects found by archaeologists that may be made of stones?

- (a) Pots, coins, pans, seals and stamps found beneath the surface of the earth
- (b) Paintings, Remains of building and sculpture.
- (c) Ornaments, tools and weapons found by excavation.
- (d) All of these

Q6. Choose the incorrect statement about Vajji Sangha?

- (a) Vajji was the capital of the powerful kingdom Magadha.
- (b) There were thousands of rulers known as Rajas and ruled together.
- (c) Women, dasas and kammakaras also participate in assemblies.
- (d) Rajas met together to perform rituals and to take an important decision after discussion.

Q7. Great ruler Harshavardhana belongs to which Dynasty?

- (a) Gupta Dynasty
- (b) Maurya Dynasty
- (c) Vardhana Dynasty
- (d) None of the above

Q8. What does the word "Buddha" define?

- (a) The clever one
- (b) The smart one
- (c) The most non-violent person
- (d) An enlightened person

Q9. What is the Ruling period of Pulkeshin I?

- (a) 5175 - 546 CE
- (b) 535 - 566 CE
- (c) 505 - 536 CE
- (d) 515 - 536 CE

Q10. Which of the following were the first to issue gold coins?

- (a) Indo-Greeks
- (b) Kushans
- (c) Shakas
- (d) Parthians

Q11. Which is the largest empire in India?

- (a) Maratha Empire
- (b) Kushan Empire
- (c) Maurya Empire
- (d) Mughal Empire



Q12. Atharvaveda deals in which of the following?

- (a) Hymns
- (b) Chants and Prayers
- (c) Spell
- (d) All of these

Q13. Which one of them was founded by Dharmapala?

- (a) Nalanda
- (b) Vikramashila
- (c) Vallabhi
- (d) None of these

Q14. Which Dynasty held the area from western Deccan to eastern Deccan?

- (a) Pala Dynasty
- (b) Satavahana Dynasty
- (c) Nanda Dynasty
- (d) Maurya Dynasty

Q15. Who is the founder of the Gupta Dynasty?

- (a) Vishnugupta
- (b) Chandragupta 1
- (c) Sri Gupta
- (d) Samudragupta

Q16. Find out the city/cities of Indus valley civilization?

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- (c) Banawali
- (d) All of these

Q17. What was found in thousands of numbers by an archaeologist from Harappan sites?

- (a) Utensils
- (b) Seals
- (c) Equipment's
- (d) None of these

Q18. Which is the famous seal of Harappan Civilization?

- (a) Agate seal
- (b) Long Seal M-1271
- (c) Pashupati Seal
- (d) Animal Seal

Q19. Which is the largest Civilization in the world?

- (a) Egypt civilization
- (b) Mesopotamia Civilization
- (c) Indus Valley Civilization
- (d) China Civilization

Q20. What was the major economic source of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Making weapons
- (c) Buying and selling goods
- (d) None of the above

Q21. Who built Jama Masjid?

- (a) Guru Ramdas
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Rao Jodhaji
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q22. Who founded the Pala Empire?

- (a) Devapala
- (b) Dharmapala
- (c) Dhruva
- (d) Gopala

Q23. Who wrote Akbarnama?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Birbal
- (c) Abul Fazal
- (d) Bhagavan Das

Q24. Who among the following witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani
- (b) Shams-i-siraj Afif
- (c) Minhaj-us-siraj
- (d) Amir Khusrau

Q25. The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was

- (a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- (b) Abdur Rahim
- (c) Mulla Wajhi
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Q26. The Delhi Sultanate reached its maximum geographical limits during the reign of _____

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
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Q27. The foreign traveller who visited India during Vijayanagara period was

- (a) Megasthenes
- (b) Yuan Chwang
- (c) Fa-Hien
- (d) Nicolo Conti

Q28. Who was the founder of the Sena dynasty?

- (a) Ballal Sena
- (b) Hemanta Sen
- (c) Lakshman Sen
- (d) Vijay Sen

Q29. Which of the following revolts during Aurangzeb's period had a peasant agrarian background?

- (a) Rajputs
- (b) Jats and Satnamis
- (c) Marathas
- (d) Sikhs

Q30. From where the Mansabdari system was borrowed?

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Mongolia
- (d) Persia

Q31. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?

- (a) Maharana Pratap
- (b) Rana Kumbha
- (c) Rana Sanga
- (d) Kunwar Durjan Singh

Q32. Which of the following Sultans died while playing Polo or Chaugan?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Balban
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Nasiruddin Muhammad

Q33. Which Sikh Guru initiated 'The Khalsa'?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh
- (c) Guru AngadDev
- (d) Guru TeghBahadur

Q34. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year _____?

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1540
- (d) 1550

Q35. The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well versed in various branches of learning including astronomy, mathematics and medicine was

- (a) Sikandar Lodhi
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Q36. The term Iqta means

- (a) assignments of land as reward of pension
- (b) revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
- (c) an administrative grant or relief
- (d) a unit of local government

Q37. The Mughal Emperor who appointed maximum number of Hindu Officer was?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q38. Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jaziya on Hindus?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Q39. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?

- (a) Genghis Khan
- (b) Nader Shah
- (c) Hemu Vikramaditya
- (d) Bajirao I

Q40. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan?

- (a) Guru Angad Dev
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Hargobind
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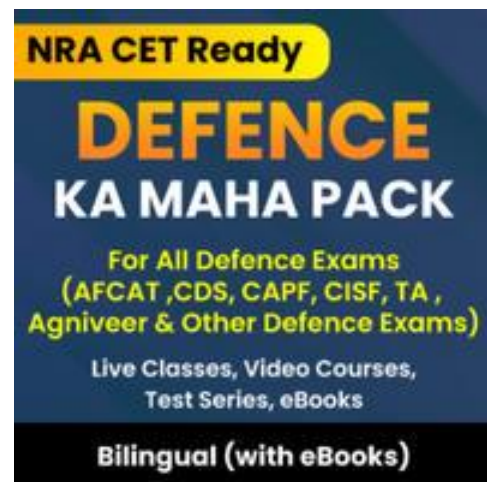
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SOLUTIONS**S1. Ans.(c)**

Sol. Bimbisara is one of the Magadha empire's powerful emperors, ruled between 544 BC and 492 BC. He had a permanent and well-organized army whom he extended his kingdom Anga to the east.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Elephants were firstly used in the wars of Magadh. In ancient history, elephants were the prominent vehicle used to escort the kings and a prominent member of wars, fields, places, and many more reasons. They were also used as a shield due to their size.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Upanishads derived from Bharamanas contain the knowledge and information of rituals to be performed for God.

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Sol. In Egyptian Civilization, the Egyptians wrote on sheets that looked like paper. These sheets were made from a plant called 'papyrus'. The word paper comes from papyrus.

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Sol. In the excavation of archaeological sites, scientists found the materials, ornaments, tools, weapons, painting, sculpture and remains of the building. Things like pots, coins, pans, seals, stamps etc., depict the story of a particular civilization of that time.

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Sol. At Vajji Sangha, women, dasas and Kammakaras were considered as back-end people and slaves to men. So they are not allowed to participate in official assemblies made to take the important decision about kingdoms and performing rituals.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Harshavardhana belongs to Vardhan Dynasty, also called Pushyabhuti Dynasty. This Dynasty ruled over the parts of northern India during the 6th and 7th centuries AD. The Dynasty reached its zenith under its last ruler Harshavardhana.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Term "Buddha" refers to an enlightened one, which means a person who knows everything. A person who attains Bodhi means wisdom, an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection in mind that follows the ethical path of human means. A person who enlightens the path of people in their difficulties and make them secure humanity.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pulakeshin I ruled from c. 535 to 566 CE and founded the kingdom with capital at Vatapi or Badami. He performed several strata sacrifices, such as the Ashwamedha sacrifice.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins. Much of Indo-Greeks' lineage is determined based on excavated coins that include coins of silver, copper, and nickel.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Maurya Empire is the largest empire in India. Maurya empire was spread over 5000,000 kilometers of area up to 250 BC. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya empire, and that period is called as Iron age of India.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Atharvaveda is one of the four Vedas which contain the knowledge of Magic formulas. It contains various formulas to spell, including 730 Hymns, spells, Chants, 6000 mantras and prayers. It is composed of Vedic Sanskrit and divided into 20 books.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vikramashila is one of the centers of an educational institute in eastern India during the 8th century or early 9th century founded by Dharmapala, who was the second ruler of the Pala Empire of Bengal region and successor of Gopala, who founded the Pala dynasty.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Satavahana dynasty covers the modern-day areas known as Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Some parts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh were included. The Satavahana Dynasty's belongings were excavated from western and eastern ghats, Deccan, western India, Vidarbha, etc.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sri Gupta was the founder of the Gupta Dynasty from 240 AD to 280 AD. He was titled as 'Maharaja'. Chandragupta, Samudragupta and Vishnugupta are successors of Sri Gupta, who further ruled and expanded the Gupta kingdom.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Many cities were found having belongings to Indus valley civilization named as Mohenjo-Daro, Kalibangan, local, banawali, Dholavira, Surkotada, Chanhudaro. They are situated in different countries and states.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals from the Harrapan sites. Some seals are made of soft stone called steatite, and some of gold, ivory, chert, agate and faience. Seals were used as an identity card, for commercial purposes, selling and buying purposes. Seals were square with a 2X2 dimension.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most famous seal is the Pashupati Seal of Harappan Civilization from Mohenjo Daro. It is a seal with a figure seated cross-legged in the center with animals around; an elephant and a tiger to the figure's right and a rhino and a buffalo to its left.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. World's largest Civilization is the Indus Valley Civilization spread over 1260,000 sq. km over modern- India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Indus Valley Civilization is also called as Harrapan civilization, and it is 8000 years old. Archaeologists firstly founded the belongings of IVC near the Indus river; hence it is named IVC. Around 100 sites have been found along the Indus river, 500 sites along Ghaggar- Hakra river and the first settlement was discovered at the modern site of Harappa, West Punjab, Pakistan.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Indus Valley Civilization is an Agriculture based civilization. Agriculture was its major source of income where they cultivate or produce cotton as their major economic source. Cotton measurement unit was 16, and cotton was imported and exported with all other goods. INV farmers firstly started to weave and spin the cotton

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built the Jama Masjid between 1644 and 1656. It was constructed by more than 5000 workers. It was originally called Masjid-i-Jahan Numa, meaning 'mosque commanding view of the world'.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dharmapala (ruled 8th century) was the second ruler of the Pala Empire of Bengal region in the Indian Subcontinent. He was the son and successor of Gopala, the founder of the Pala Dynasty. He greatly expanded the boundaries of the empire, and made the Palas a dominant power in the northern and eastern India.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Abul Fazl was the author of Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in 3 volumes. This book gives the history of Akbar's forefathers from Timur to Humayun and Akbar's reign till 1602 AD. Abul Fazl was one of the nine jewels in the royal court of Akbar.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Amir Khusrau (1253-1325) is regarded as the "father of qawwali". He was an Indian musician, scholar and poet. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans from 'Ghiyasuddin Balban to Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq'.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Malik Muhammad Jayasi was the first Indian Hindi Scholar. Malik Muhammad Jayasi (died 1542) was an Indian Sufi poet and pir. He wrote in the Awadhi language, and in the Persian Nasta'liq script. His best known work is the epic poem Padmavat.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Their most prominent sultan was Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Under his reign, the Delhi Sultanate expanded its geographical boundaries to cover most of India.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nicolo Conti, an Italian, was at Vijayanagar in about 1420, just after the accession of Devaraya I. The first known foreign traveller, he mentions that the fortifications of the city and the thousands of men employed in the army of the rulers

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. The dynasty's founder was Samanta Sena. After him came Hemanta Sena who usurped power and styled himself king in 1095 AD. His successor Vijaya Sena (ruled from 1096 AD to 1159 AD) helped lay the foundations of the dynasty, and had an unusually long reign of over 60 years.

S29. Ans.(b)

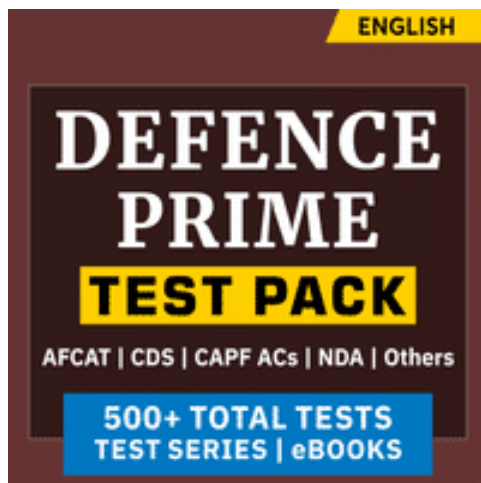
Sol. Satnamis, who were actually Hindus rebelled against Aurangzeb in 1672. Their leader was Birbhan. Satnamis lived in the region around Delhi. Satnamis fought with courage but they were defeated by the imperial army of Mughals and crushed to death. Jats also rebelled against Aurangzeb under the leadership of local Zamindar Gokala. They were never subdued completely and continued to resist the Mughal rule and when Aurangzeb died, they succeeded in establishing an independent Jat kingdom in Bharatpur.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mansabdar implies the generic term for the military-kind grading of all royal functionaries of the Mughal Empire. The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system followed in Mongolia.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Vijaya Stambha is an imposing victory monument located within Chittorgarh fort in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India. The tower was constructed by the Mewar king, Rana Kumbha, in 1448 to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat led by Mahmud Khilji.



S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of injuries received during an accident in a game of chaugan (Polo). He was buried in Lahore near Anarkali Bazaar.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Khalsa tradition was initiated in 1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh. Its formation was a key event in the history of Sikhism. The founding of Khalsa is celebrated by Sikhs during the festival of Vaisakhi, the Sikh new year.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and the king Humayun in 1540.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was one of the most remarkable rulers of his time. He was highly educated and was well versed in Arabic and Persian language. He was well read in the subjects of religion, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and logic.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. Aurangzeb was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. Aurangzeb appointed maximum number of Hindu Officer.

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jaziya was a tax imposed on non muslims for their security in Islamic area. Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jaziya on non-Muslims first time. Firoz Tughlaq imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in 17th century.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor, Akbar.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Har Krishan was the eighth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. Guru Har Krishan had the shortest tenure as Guru, lasting only 2 years, 5 months and 24 days. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the successor of sikh guru Har Krishan.

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