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Q1. The statement, "On bended knees I asked for bread and received stone instead", is associated with

- a) Non-cooperation Movement
- b) Khilafat Movement
- c) Dandi March
- d) Quit India Movement

Q2. Which of the following was not a recommendation of Nehru Report?

- a) Bi-cameral legislature-senate
- b) Complete independence of India
- c) Universal adult suffrage
- d) 19-point fundamental rights

Q3. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever"?

- a) Lahore Session 1929
- b) Calcutta Session 1928
- c) Karachi Session 1931
- d) Ramgarh Session 1940

Q4. "There is going to be a revolution here (in India) and we must get out quick." Who said it?

a) Lord Pethwick Lawrence

- b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- c) Lord Wavell
- d) A.V. Alexander

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- **Q5.** Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched
- a) Red Shirt Movement : Abul Kalam Azad
- b) All India Kisan Sabha : Swami Sahajanand
- c) Bardoli Andolan : Sardar Patel
- d) Independence for India League : Subhash Chandra Bose

Q6. Which of the following movements came to abrupt end because of Chauri Chaura incident?

- a) Home Rule Movement
- b) Non-cooperation Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- d) Quit India Movement

Q7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-l	List-II	
A. Lady Catherine Mayo	1. Freedom at Midnight	
B. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre	2. Mother India	
C. Ram Manohar Lohia	3. Discovery of India	
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	4. Guilty Men of India's Partition	

Codes: A B C D

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 2 1 4 3
- c) 1 2 4 3
- d) 4 3 2 1

Q8. Who of the following had called Subhash Chandra Bose as 'Desh Nayak'?

- a) Ram Manohar Lohia
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Ravindranath Tagore
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q9. Who was the architect of Communal Award?

- a) Lord Reading
- b) Lord Linlithgow
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Ramsay Macdonald

Q10. In which of the following session of the Muslim League "**Two-Nation Theory**" was propounded?

- a) Bombay Session, 1915
- b) Lahore Session, 1940
- c) Delhi Session, 1918
- d) Calcutta Session, 1917

Q11. The Sarabandi (no tax) Campaign of 1922 was led by

- a) Chittaranjan Das
- b) Mahatma Gandhi

- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Q12. Where was Mahatma Gandhi when the Cabinet Mission arrived in India?

- a) Poona
- b) Urulikanchan
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Bardoli

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Q13. Which one of the following had supported the Non-cooperation Resolution of Mahatama Gandhi in the special session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1920?

- a) B.C. Pal
- b) C.R. Das
- c) Madan Mohan Malviya
- d) Moti Lal Nehru

Q14. Which one of the following revolutionaries is not associated with Kakori Conspiracy Case?

- a) Ashfaque-ullah-Khan
- b) Ram Prasad Bismil
- c) Roshan Singh
- d) Bhagat Singh

Q15. The Congress rejected the August offer because

- There was no suggestion for a national government
- India had to be the belligerent nation in world war II

Select the answer from the codes given below : a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 both
- d) None

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

The statement, "On bended knees I asked for bread and received stone instead", is associated with Dandi March.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Nehru report advocated for constitutional states to India as the Dominion of British empire. Congress declared complete independence as its goal for the first time in Lahore session in 1929.

Q3. Answer: (c)

In the Kranchi Session 1931 of India National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever."

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Sir Stafford Cripps said "There is going to be a revolution here and we must get out quick."

Q5. Answer: (a)

Red Shirt Movement was led by Abdul Gaffar Khan. Under him, the Pathans organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars known popularly as Red Shirts. They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement and pledged to non-violence and the freedom struggle.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Non-cooperation Movement was abruptly called off on 11 February 1922 by Gandhi following the Chauri Chaura incident in the Gorakhpur district of UP. Earlier on 5th February, an angry mob set fire to the police station at Chauri Chaura, and twenty-two policemen were burnt to death.

Many top leaders of the country were stunned at this sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922.

Q7. Answer: (b)

- 1. 'Mother India' was written by Lady Catherine Mayo.
- 2. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre wrote the book 'Freedom at midnight'.
- 3. Ram Manohar Lohia has written the book 'Guilty men of India's partition'.
- 4. J.L. Nehru wrote the book 'Discovery of India'.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Rabindra Nath Tagore had called Subhash Chandra Bose as 'Desh Nayak.'

Q9. Answer: (d)

The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in British India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (then known as the Dalits), etc. The 'award' attracted severe criticism from Mahatma Gandhi, the Akali Dal, etc.

Q10. Answer: (b)

In the Lahore Session, 1915 of Muslim League, "Two-Nation Theory" was propounded. Fazlul Haq, the premier of Bengal, who along with the Muslim League had formed the government of Bengal Province, moved a resolution, which was passed by Muslim League.

In this session, Jinnah in his presidential address gave the famous Two-Nation Theory as follows:

- 1. "India cannot be assumed today to be a Unitarian and homogeneous nation, but on the contrary, there are two nations in the main the Hindus and Muslims".
- 2. The term Pakistan was not used in this session. Gandhiji rejected the Two-Nation Theory.

Q11. Answer: (d)

The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q12. Answer: (b)

When the cabinet mission arrived in India, Mahatma Gandhi was in Urulikanchan.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Moti Lal Nehru had supported the Noncooperation Resolution of Mahatma Gandhi in the special session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1920.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Bhagat Singh was not associated with Kakori conspiracy case. He was a part of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathicarge in Lahore.

Q15. Answer: (a)

The Congress rejected the August offer because no time frame was provided to form a national government and the offer encouraged the anti-congress forces like the Muslim League.

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