



## TEST NO - 5

1. Which of the following Act of British India designated the Governor-General of Bengal?

- A. Regulating Act, 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1793
- D. Charter Act of 1813

2. Which of the following Act of British India provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta?

- A. Regulating Act, 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1793
- D. Charter Act of 1813

3. Which of the following British Act gave exclusive trade privileges to the British East India Company?

- A. Regulating Act, 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1793
- D. Charter Act of 1813

4. Which of the following British Act envisages the Parliamentary system of Government?

- A. Charter Act of 1793
- B. Charter Act of 1813
- C. Charter Act of 1833
- D. Charter Act of 1853

5. Which of the following British Act introduces Indian Civil Service as an open competition?

- A. Charter Act of 1793
- B. Charter Act of 1813
- C. Charter Act of 1833
- D. Charter Act of 1853

6. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Charter Act of 1833.

- I. It allowed missionaries for spreading the Christianity in India.
- II. It made British East India Company as an administrative body.

Code:

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

7. Match the following

Set I

- a. Charter Act of 1833
- b. Charter Act of 1853
- c. Charter Act of 1813
- d. Charter Act of 1793

Set II

- 1. Power of Governor-General increased over the Governors of Bombay and Madras.
- 2. Allowed missionaries for spreading the Christianity in India.
- 3. Enshrines that the office of Governor-General assisted by 6 members
- 4. British East India Company became a purely administrative body.'

Code:

- |      |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---|
| a    | b | c | d |
| A. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| C. 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D. 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

8. Consider the following.

- I. The office of Governor-General of Bengal replaced with the Governor-General of India.
- II. Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India".

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about the main features of The Charter Act of 1833?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

9. Assertion (A): Pitt's India Act of 1784 distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the British East India Company.

Reason (R): Pitt's India Act of 1784 allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.

Codes:

- 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 a correct explanation of A

- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A & R is not true

**10. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal?**

- A. Lord Warren Hastings
- B. Lord William Bentinck
- C. Lord Mayo
- D. Robert Clive

**11. Through which of the following acts the foundation of Central Administration was laid in India?**

- A. Charter Act of 1833
- B. Regulating Act of 1773
- C. Charter Act of 1853
- D. Pitt's India Act of 1784

**12. Who introduced the Regulating Act in the British Parliament?**

- A. William Pitt the Elder
- B. Lord North
- C. Edmund Burke
- D. Lord Northcote

**13. What was the main objective of the Regulating Act 1773 ?**

- A. To abolish the East India Company
- B. To provide greater autonomy to the East India Company
- C. To establish greater control and oversight over the East India Company's operations in India
- D. To grant the East India Company a monopoly over trade with India

**14. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal appointed under the Regulating Act?**

- A. Lord Warren Hastings
- B. Sir John Shore
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Lord Wellesley

**15. What was the significance of the Regulating Act?**

- A. It marked the beginning of British rule in India
- B. It established the East India Company as a dominant power in India
- C. It was the first attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India

D. It granted India greater autonomy from British rule

**16. Which among the following was the first attempt to regulate the affairs of English East India Company in India?**

- A. Pitt's India Act 1784
- B. Charter Act 1833
- C. The Regulation Act 1773
- D. Charter Act of 1813.

**17. Which of the following acts created the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William ?**

- A. The Regulating Act 1773
- B. Indian Councils Act 1861
- C. Dundas Bill of 1783
- D. Charter Act of 1833

**18. The East India Company was deprived of monopoly of trade with India except Tea Trade by which among the following acts?**

- A. The Charter Act of 1813
- B. The Charter Act of 1833
- C. Charter Act of 1853
- D. Govt. of India Act 1858

**19. By which among the following acts, the East India Company lost its monopoly of trade with China?**

- A. Pitt's India Act 1784
- B. The Charter Act of 1813
- C. The Charter Act of 1833
- D. The Charter Act of 1853

**20. Introduction of provincial Autonomy is related to which of the following acts?**

- A. The Government of India Act, 1858
- B. The Government of India Act, 1909
- C. The Government of India Act, 1919
- D. The Government of India Act, 1935

**21. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':**

1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.



3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**22. Consider the following statements:**

1. Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'.

2. Establishment of a system of double government.

For which of the following Act, the above two statements are correct?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1833
- D. Charter Act of 1853

**23. Which of the following act during the British East-India Company regime has made separation of executive and judiciary ?**

- A. The Regulation act 1773
- B. The Settlement act 1781
- C. Pitt's India act 1784
- D. None of the these

**24. Which of the following act of British regime introduced separate religion based laws for Hindus and Muslims?**

- A. The Settlement act 1781
- B. Pitt's India act 1784
- C. Charter act 1786
- D. Charter act 1793

**25. Which of the following act of British had separated legislative from Executive ?**

- A. Pitt's India act 1784
- B. The Regulation act 1773
- C. The Settlement act 1781
- D. The Charter act 1853

**26. The British East-India company act that opened to missionaries is :**

- A. The settlement act 1781
- B. The Charter act 1793
- C. The Charter act 1813
- D. None of the above

**27. English education act came into force in ;**

- A. 1827
- B. 1835
- C. 1849
- D. 1857

**28. Which of the following act of East-India company provided a joint government of British India by the company and the Crown with the government holding the ultimate authority**

- A. The Regulation Act 1773
- B. The Settlement act 1781
- C. Pitt's India act 1784
- D. None of these

**29. Which of the following act of British India ended the company rule and started the British Raj or Governance by Queen ?**

- A. Government of India act 1857
- B. Government of India act 1858
- C. Government of India act 1873
- D. None of these

**30. The act during the regime of East-India company responsible for paving the way for shipment or opium to China is :-**

- A. The Settlement act 1781
- B. Charter act 1793
- C. Charter act 1813
- D. None of the above

**31. Which of the following organs is part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract?**

- a) Liver
- b) Pancreas
- c) Stomach
- d) Gallbladder

**32. Which enzyme in saliva begins the digestion of carbohydrates?**

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Trypsin

**33- The movement of food through the GI tract by wave-like muscle contractions is called:**

- a) Secretion
- b) Peristalsis
- c) Mastication
- d) Assimilation



**34. Which layer of the skin contains sweat glands?**

- a) Epidermis
- b) Dermis
- c) Hypodermis
- d) Subcutaneous layer

**35. Which of the following is NOT a function of the kidneys?**

- a) Filter blood
- b) Excrete toxins
- c) Produce insulin
- d) Regulate blood pressure

**36- What is the primary functional unit of the kidney called?**

- a) Ureter
- b) Nephron
- c) Cortex
- d) Medulla

**37. Where does the absorption of most nutrients take place?**

- a) Stomach
- b) Large intestine
- c) Small intestine
- d) Esophagus

**38. Which nutrient is the primary source of energy for the body?**

- a) Proteins
- b) Fats
- c) Carbohydrates
- d) Vitamins

**39. What is the main function of proteins?**

- a) Provide instant energy
- b) Facilitate the breakdown of fats
- c) Support the structure, function, and regulation of cells
- d) Aid in digestion of fiber

**40. What is the function of dietary fiber?**

- a) Provides energy to the body
- b) Facilitates digestion and prevents constipation
- c) Enhances muscle growth
- d) Strengthens bones

**41. Which is an example of a simple protein?**

- a) Hemoglobin
- b) Albumin
- c) Glycoprotein
- d) Lipoprotein

**42. Which of the following is a disease caused by protein deficiency?**

- a) Scurvy
- b) Kwashiorkor
- c) Rickets
- d) Night blindness

**43. Which fat is known to increase the risk of heart disease?**

- a) Monounsaturated fat
- b) Saturated fat
- c) Polyunsaturated fat
- d) Trans fat

**44. Which vitamin is essential for vision and skin health?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin E

**45. Which mineral is essential for blood clotting and strong bones?**

- a) Iron
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Potassium
- d) Calcium

**46. Which disease is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin B12?**

- a) Pernicious anemia
- b) Scurvy
- c) Pellagra
- d) Goiter

**47. The hormone responsible for regulating the circadian rhythm is produced by which gland?**

- A) Thyroid
- B) Pituitary
- C) Pineal
- D) Adrenal

**48. Which hormone regulates the production of milk in females?**

- A) ADH
- B) LTH
- C) TSH
- D) MSH

**49. Where do exocrine glands release their products?**

- a) Directly into the bloodstream
- b) Into ducts that lead to body cavities or surfaces
- c) Into the lymphatic system
- d) Into the brain

**50. Which hormone is produced by the pineal gland?**

- a) Insulin
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Melatonin
- d) Thyroxine

### Mains Questions

- 1) Explain the structure and functioning of the digestive system.
- 2) Describe the various functions of hormones in the human body.
- 3) Discuss the main features of Government of India Act 1935 ?
- 4) What was the Poona pact and how it is related to Communal award & Simon Commission ?



**TEST NO - 5 (ANS.)**

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) A
- 11) B
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) A
- 15) C
- 16) C
- 17) A
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) D
- 21) A
- 22) B
- 23) B
- 24) A
- 25) D
- 26) C
- 27) B
- 28) C
- 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) C

- 32) B
- 33) B
- 34) B
- 35) C
- 36) B
- 37) C
- 38) C
- 39) C
- 40) B
- 41) B
- 42) B
- 43) D
- 44) A
- 45) D
- 46) A
- 47) C
- 48) B
- 49) B
- 50) C