



# YASIR ALI CLASSES

## PRACTICE PAPERS

### BA (Hons.)

Previous Years  
**Question  
Papers**



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Q1.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option :

Let's go to the bus stand now, just in case his bus.....early.

- (a) arrived (b) has arrived  
(c) arrives (d) had arrived

Q2.The synonym of 'Intrepid' is :

- (a) middle (b) tolerant  
(c) fearless (d) rude

Q3.The antonym of 'Ruthless':

- (a) Merciful (b) Merciless  
(c) Relentless (d) Pitiless

Q4.A remark or idea which lacks originality or freshness is:

- (a) terse (b) obscure  
(c) trite (d) incisive

Q5.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option : "Wet behind the ears' is

- (a) revealing the secret (b) being deaf  
(c) being immature (d) gossiping about somebody

Q6.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option: Walk on eggshell 'is

- (a) unwilling to speak (b) to be careful about one's words  
(c) to offend somebody (d) dangerous situation

Q7.Which of the following means “never having happened or existed in the past”?

- (a) erratic (b) unprecedented  
(c) unpredictable (d) unflinching

Q8.Which of the following phrases is not similar in meaning to "in a difficult situation”?

- (a) in a quandary (b) in the soup  
(c) in a trance (d) in a spot

Q9.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option : The Prime Minister was accompanied the members of his cabinet.

- (a) By (b) With  
(c) To (d) For

Q10.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option : The crowd of demonstrators outside the government office enormous.

- (a) was (b) were  
(c) had (d) are

Q11.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option :

The car.....suddenly.

- (a) broke off (b) broke down  
(c) broke out (d) broke up

Q12.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

The man has fallen out.....his family.

- (a) in (b) on  
(c) with (d) for

Q13.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

She didn't pay attention .....what the teacher was saying.

- (a) to (b) on  
(c) at (d) for

Q14.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

Even.....he is poor, he is honest.

- (a) although (b) though  
(c) then (d) than

Q15. "To face the music' means:

- (a) To enjoy the moment (b) To have a good time

(c) To confront the consequences

(d) To demonstrate talent

Q16.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option :

"You're Indian....."

(a) are you?

(b) were you?

(c) aren't you?

(d) weren't you?

Q17.'Incessant' means :

(a) Irritated

(b) Overflowing

(c) Extreme

(d) Continuous

Q18.Choose the incorrect one:

(a) a pair of jeans

(b) a pair of books

(c) a pair of glasses

(d) a pair of scissors

Q19'Not to mince matters' means :

(a) to speak out frankly

(b) to make matters easy

(c) to be at ease

(d) to be successful in business

Q20."To turn over a new leaf means :

(a) opening a new page

(b) a change for the better

(c) an expression of anger

(d) an explosion

Q21.Acronym' means :

(a) a poem of sorrow

(b) similar meaning

(c) word formed from an abbreviation

(d) pen name used by author

Q22.If you want to be more approachable, you should be a gregarious person. Meaning of 'gregarious' is :

(a) calm

(b) sociable

(c) untrustworthy

(d) self-centered

23. 'Unequivocal' means :

(a) difficult

(b) clear

(c) unequal

(d) ambiguous

Q24. Ken is well-educated and he could turn any conversation into an erudite discussion. The underlined word means :

(a) Showing great knowledge

(b) Showing little understanding

(c) Showing bad taste

(d) Showing poor judgment

Q25. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option :

He was always quiet, reserved, and.....

(a) talkative

(b) articulate

(c) taciturn

(d) forthcoming

Q26. I was brought up.....Italy.....Rome.

Insert the appropriate prepositions in the above sentence from the options given below:

(a) an, in

(b) in, at

(c) into, in

(d) within, in

Q27. Harappan civilization was situated on the bank of river

(a) Ravi

(b) Indus

(c) Ganges

(d) Saraswati

Q28. The Constitution of India recognizes :

(a) Only religious minorities

(b) Only linguistic minorities

(c) Both religious and linguistic minorities,

(d) Religious and ethnic minorities

Q29. Election Commission of India is a :

(a) One member body

(b) Two members body

(c) Three members body

(d) Five members body

Q30. Which among the following deities controlled rivers according to the Rigveda ?

(a) Varuna

(b) Mitra

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Saraswati

Q31. After the revolt of 1857, Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah was captured and deported to :

(a) Singapore

(b) Burma

(c) Assam

(d) Bangladesh

Q32. Which of the following is a Rabi crop ?

(a) Rice

(b) Gram

(c) Millets

(d) Cotton

Q33. What is the theme of the National Girl Child Day (NGCD-2019) ?

(a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

(b) Empowering Girls for a Brighter Tomorrow

(c) Protect, Educate and Value Girls

(d) Protect Future, Protect Girls

Q34. Which one of the following types of glasses is used for making optical instruments?

(a) Pyrex glass

(b) Soft glass

(c) Hard glass

(d) Flint glass

Q35. Which district of India is most affected by Japanese encephalitis?

(a) Gorakhpur

(b) Gaya

(c) 24 – Parganas

(d) Jalnabad

Q36. Which one of the following is not a Principle of "Panch Sheel"?

(a) Non-alignment

(b) Peaceful co-existence

(c) Mutual non-aggression

(d) Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit

Q37. Who was popularly known as the "Nightingale of Assam"?

(a) Dipali Barthakur

(b) Anima Choudhury

(c) Beauty Sharma Baruz

(d) Malabika Bora

Q38. Who among the following was associated with suppression of Thugs?

(a) General Henry

(b) Alexander Burnes

(c) Captain William Sleeman

(d) Lord Cornwallis

Q39. 'Blue Revolution' is related to:

- (a) Oil Production (b) Milk Production  
(c) Fish Production (d) Potato Production

Q40. Kalinga Prize for Science is awarded by:

- (a) UNESCO (b) Government of India  
(c) National Science Academy (d) International Science Congress

Q41. Which one of the following is not an official language of the United Nations?

- (a) Arabic (b) Chinese  
(c) French (d) Japanese

Q42. Identify the incorrect match, from the following:

- (a) Yellow revolution ----- related to honey  
(b) Grey revolution ----- related to fertilizer  
(c) Black revolution ----- related to petroleum  
(d) Golden Fiber revolution ----- related to jute

Q43. Which of the following is not an igneous rock ?

- (a) Granite (b) Basalt  
(c) Gabbro (d) Gneiss

Q44. Goldman Awards are instituted to recognize those people who have outstanding contribution in the field of:

- (a) Population control (b) Popularisation of science  
(c) Conservation of energy (d) Protection of environment

Q45. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble of the Indian Constitution, have been taken from the:

- (a) Industrial Revolution (b) American Revolution  
(c) Haitian Revolution (d) French Revolution

Q46. Who served as acting Prime Minister of India twice ?

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(b) Gulzarilal Nanda

(c) Chaudhary Charan Singh

(d) Rajeev Gandhi

Q47. In India, the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister is responsible to :

(a) President

(b) Council of State

(c) House of People

(d) Supreme Court

Q48. The main constituent of atmospheric gases, constituting  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all the gases is:

(a) Methane

(b) Oxygen

(c) Carbon Dioxide

(d) Nitrogen

Q49. Which of the following rights was described by B.R. Ambedkar as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution" ?

(a) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(b) Right to Equality

(c) Right to Religious Freedom

(d) Right Against Exploitation

Q50. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Indian Constitution by :

(a) 14th Amendment

(b) 24th Amendment

(c) 42nd Amendment

(d) 52nd Amendment

Q51. Who wrote the book 'Violence of Green Revolution'?

(a) Vandana Shiva

(b) Sheila Dixit

(c) Menaka Gandhi

(d) Arundhati Roy

Q52. Volcanic eruptions do not occur in :

(a) Baltic Sea

(b) Black Sea

(c) Caribbean Sea

(d) Caspian Sea

Q53. Which one of the following is the natural habitat of the Indian lion ?

(a) Dihang-Dibang

(b) Sunderhans

(c) Manas

(d) Gir Forest

Q54. Numismatics is the study of:



(a) Ancient Scriptures

(b) Coins

(c) Terracottas

(d) Cave-paintings

Q55. The incident of 'Bloody Sunday' (1905) occurred in:

(a) France

(b) Russia

(c) Italy

(d) England

Q56. Which one of the following is responsible for the greatest movement of tides?

(a) Size of the Ocean

(b) Shape of the continents

(c) Gravitational attraction

(d) Salinity of the Ocean

Q57. Who is the first Woman Lawyer promoted as a Judge of the Supreme Court ?

(a) Ranjana Prakash Desai

(b) Ruma Pal

(c) Indu Malhotra

(d) Gyan Sudha Misra

Q58. The minimum age to contest elections in Panchayats and municipalities in India is :

(a) 25 Years

(b) 18 Years

(c) 21 Years

(d) 30 Years

Q59. Which of the following layers is not a part of atmosphere?

(a) Stratosphere

(b) Troposphere

(c) Asthenosphere

(d) Mesosphere

Q60. Nagarhole National Park is in :

(a) Nagaland

(b) Orissa

(c) Karnataka

(d) Assam

Q61. Kalinga Prize is, associated with the field of:

(a) Journalism

(b) Science

(c) Art

(d) Literature

Q62. Who was the founder of Ramkrishna Mission ?

(a) Ramkrishna Paramhansa

(b) Dayanand Saraswati

(c) Swami Vivekananda

(d) Shri Narayan Guru

Q63. The recently developed Nirbhay' is a :

(a) Long-range Subsonic Cruise Missile

(b) Fighter Plane

(c) Nuclear Powered Submarine

(d) Light Attack Helicopter

Q64. Who is the author of the book, "Prison Diary" ?

(a) Jaya Prakash Narayan

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Nelson Mandela

(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q65. The world's longest 3D-printed concrete bridge has opened in which country?

(a) North Korea

(b) Japan

(c) China

(d) South Korea

Q66. Civil Society is constituted of:

(a) State Institutions

(b) Voluntary and non-governmental organizations

(c) Corporations and development agencies

(d) International funding agencies

Q67. Which among the following is not a pillar of Basel III?

(a) Minimum capital standards

(b) Supervisory review

(c) Market discipline

(d) Consolidation of Assets

Q68. Complete the series: 2, 15, 4, 12, 6, 7, ?, ?

(a) 8, 8

(b) 8, 0

(c) 3, 8

(d) 4, 10

Q69. If in a certain language, EVALUATE is coded as VELAAVET, how is NORMAL coded in that code?

(a) ORMLAN

(b) ONRMLA

(c) ONMRAL

(d) OMRLA

Q70. How old is the teacher? 1. The average age of 10 students and their teacher is 25 years. 2. The teacher's age is 10 years more than the oldest student's age.

- (a) If statement 1 alone is sufficient but statement 2 alone is not sufficient
- (b) If statement 2 alone is sufficient but statement 1 alone is not sufficient
- (c) If both statements 1 and 2 together are sufficient but neither of statements alone is sufficient.
- (d) If statements 1 and 2 together are not sufficient.

Q71. The aggregate score of 3 cricketers A, B, C was 149. What was the score of each cricketer?

1. B and C together made 76 runs.

2. A and C together made 103 runs.

- (a) If statement 1 alone is sufficient but statement 2 alone is not sufficient.
- (b) If statement 2 alone is sufficient but statement 1 alone is not sufficient.
- (c) If both statements 1 and 2 together are sufficient but neither of statements alone is sufficient.
- (d) If statements 1 and 2 together are not sufficient.

Q72. When we want to calculate the spread of a group of scores it is referred to as ?

- (a) Range
- (b) Median
- (c) Mean
- (d) Standard deviation

Q73. Choose the correct option: 4, 5, 12, 39, \_

- (a) 140
- (b) 160
- (c) 45
- (d) 69

Q74. 6 pipes are required to fill a tank in 1 hour 20 minutes. How long will it take if only 5 pipes of the same types are used?

- (a) 1 hour 36 minutes
- (b) 1 hour 25 minutes
- (c) 1 hour 40 minutes
- (d) 1 hour 42 minutes

Q75. The list price of a shirt is Rs. 220. A discount of 20% is announced on sale. What is the amount of discount on it ?

- (a) Rs. 44
- (b) Rs. 54
- (c) Rs. 50
- (d) Rs. 36

Q76. Who among the following was not the prophet of Islam ?

- (a) Ibrahim (b) Lukman  
(c) Dawud (d) Isa

Q77. Alamgir' was the title of the famous Mughal ruler :

- (a) Sher Shan (b) Aurangzeb  
(c) Babur (d) Jehangir

Q78. Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi was the pioneer of:

- (a) Barelvi Movement (b) Deobandi Movement  
(c) Ahle Hadith Movement (d) Mujahiddin Movement

Q79. The author of "Bihishti Zewar" is :

- (a) Ali Miyan Nadvi (b) Shaykh al-Hind  
(c) Ashraf Ali Thanvi (d) Mohd. Ilyas Kandhelvi

Q80. Shaykh Yahya Maneri was associated with :

- (a) Raushaniya Silsilah (b) Bektashi Sunah  
(c) Shattari Silsilah (d) Suhrawardi Silsilah

Q81. Sihah Sittah is a compendium of:

- (a) Classical History of the glory of Islam  
(b) Authentic compilation of the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad  
(c) An Abridged commentary of the Qur'an  
(d) Textual manual of Tasawwuf

Q82. The Sufi who opposed the Seth al-kul of Mughal Emperor Akbar was :

- (a) Bakhtiyar Kaki (b) Nizam al-Din Awliya  
(c) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi (d) Amir Khusro

Q83. Guru Nanak was influenced by the teaching of the renowned sufi :

- (a) Farid al-Din Ganj. i-Shakkar (b) Nizam al-Din Awliya

(c) Moin al-Din Chishti

(d) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi

Q84. "Armughan-i-Hijaz' is a rendition of:

(a) Sayyid Ahmad

(b) Abul Kalam Azad

(c) Muhammad Iqbal

(d) Munshi Prem Chand

Q85. Nawab Siraj al-Dawlah was defeated by the Britishers at the battle of:

(a) Panipat

(b) Plassey

(c) Chausa

(d) Kannauj

Q86. Faruqi dynasty was the part of:

(a) Khandesh Sultanate

(b) Delhi Sultanate

(c) Deccan Sultanate

(d) Bahmani Dynasty

Q87. The Jagir system was introduced by :

(a) Firuz Shah Tughluq

(b) Alauddin Khilji

(c) Bayram Shah

(d) Ghiyasuddin Balban

Q88. Which of the following is not a part of Islamic Again?

(a) Tawhid

(b) Risalat

(c) Tasawwus

(d) Akhirat

Q89. The commentary of the Quran written by Abul Kalam Azad is named as:

(a) Tarjuman al-Quran

(b) Tazkir al-Quran

(c) Tafsir al-Quran

(d) Tafhim al-Quran

Q90. Alai Darwaza was built by :

(a) Shah Jahan

(b) Aurangzeb

(c) Alauddin Khilji

(d) Ibrahim Lodi

Q91. The foundation of M.A.O. College was laid by :

(a) Sir John Strachey

(b) Lord Lytton

(c) Sir William Muir

(d) Lord Curzon

Q92. The foundation of Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind was laid in the year

- (a) 1857 (b) 1865  
(c) 1875 (d) 1877

Q93. The Angel entrusted with the task of blowing the Trumpet on the Day of Judgment is :

- (a) Jibrail (b) Michail  
(c) Israfil (d) Izrail

Q94. The city named by Mughals as Akbarabad is :

- (a) Delhi (b) Agra  
(c) Aligarh (d) Meerut

Q95. Begum Sultan Jahan was the :

- (a) First Chancellor of AMU  
(b) First Muslim Woman Governor General of India  
(c) First Muslim President of Indian National Congress  
(d) First Woman to earn Doctorate

Q96. Real name of Nawab Viqaar al-Mulk was :

- (a) Sayyid Ahmad (b) Mushtaq Hussain  
(c) Ibn Saeed Ahmad (d) Viqaar Ahmad

Q97. Sir Syed was associated with the Urdu language newspaper named :

- (a) Jaan-i-Jahan Numa (b) Mirath al-Akhbar  
(c) Sayyid al-Akhbar (d) Aeena-i-Sikandari

Q98. Viceroy of Muhammad Ghori at Delhi was :

- (a) Nasir Khusro (b) Qutbuddin Aibak  
(c) Nasiruddin Qabacha (d) Mahmud Ghaznavi

Q90. Who among the following was involved in the foundation of Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh ?

(a) Allama Iqbal

(b) Muhammad Ali Jauhar

(c) Abul Kalam Azad

(d) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

Q100. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan wrote Knutbat-i-Ahmadiya in criticism of the work by :

(a), T.C. Eliot

(b) A.J. Arbery

(c) William Muir

(d) Mirza Ghalib

Commerce  
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SOLUTIONS

27- a) Ravi

The Indus Valley civilization was discovered first in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan. The city lies on the banks of the river Ravi, a left bank tributary of river Indus.

28)- c) both religious and linguistic minorities

Article 29 of the Indian Constitution grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities. There are six religions in India that have been given minority status they are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians.

29)- c) Three members body

"The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1989" was adopted on 1 January 1990 which turned the commission into a multi-member body: a 3-member Commission has been in operation since then and the decisions by the commission are made by a majority vote. The commission is served by its secretariat located in New Delhi.

30) d) Saraswati

The most prominent river in the Rig Veda is Saraswati. The Rig Veda mentions the Saraswati river as between the Yamuna to the East and river Sutlej to the west.

31) b) Burma

Following his involvement in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the British exiled him to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma in 1858, after convicting him on several charges.

32) b) gram

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Eg: wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

33) b) Empowering girls for a brighter tomorrow

The day is celebrated with organized programs including awareness campaigns about Save the Girl Child, child sex ratios, and the creation of a healthy and safe environment for girls. In 2019, the day was celebrated with the theme, 'Empowering Girls for a Brighter Tomorrow'.

34) d) Flint glass



Flint glass is used to make optical instruments like lenses and prisms. It is very soft, clear and transparent.

35) a) Gorakhpur

The Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh is the epicenter of encephalitis induced deaths and the disease mostly affect its rural areas.

36) a) Non alignment

They are mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and co-operation for mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

37) a) Dipali Barthakur

Dipali Borthakur (77), the legendary Assamese singer, has passed away in Guwahati on December 21, 2018. She was popularly referred to as the “Nightingale of Assam”. For her outstanding contributions to the field of arts, Borthakur was honored with the Padma Shri award in 1998.

38) c) Captain William sleeman

Captain William Sleeman was appointed by Lord William Bentick to suppress the thugs.

39) c) Fish production

Blue Revolution also called as Neel or Nili Kranti Mission in India was launched in 1985-1990 during the 7th Five-Year Plan. The main objective is to develop, manage, and promote fisheries to double the farmers' income.

40) a) UNESCO

The UNESCO Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science is an international award to reward exceptional contributions made by individuals in communicating science to society and promoting the popularization of science.

41) d) Japanese

There are six official languages of the UN. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

42) a) yellow revolution - related to honey

The revolution launched in 1986- 1987 to increase the production of edible oil, especially mustard and sesame seeds to achieve self-reliance is known as the Yellow Revolution. Sam Pitroda is known as the father of the Yellow Revolution in India.

43) d) Gneiss

Gneiss, being a highly deformed crystalline metamorphic rock, is commonly found in the cores of mountain ranges and in Precambrian crystalline terranes.

44) d) protection of environment

The Goldman Environmental Prize is a prize awarded annually to grassroots environmental activists, one from each of the world's six geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Islands and Island Nations, North America, and South and Central America.

45) d) French revolution

A legacy of the Age of Enlightenment, the motto "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" first appeared during the French Revolution. Although it was often called into question, it finally established itself under the Third Republic. It was written into the 1958 Constitution and is nowadays part of the French national heritage.

46) b) Gulzari lal Nanda

Nanda was the Interim Prime Minister of India twice for thirteen days each: the first time after the death of first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, and the second time after the death of second Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966.

47) c) House of people

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

48) d) Nitrogen

By volume, dry air contains 78.09% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.04% carbon dioxide, and small amounts of other gases.

49) a) Right to Constitutional Remedies

The Right to Constitutional Remedies gives the citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to get any fundamental right restored in case they are violated. Thereafter the Supreme Court or High Court can issue an order or directives for the government regarding the enforcement of these rights.

50) c) 42nd ammendment

The fundamental duties of citizens were added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

51) a) Vandana Shiva

52) a) Baltic sea

This is because the Earth's crust is broken into a series of slabs known as tectonic plates. ... Sixty percent of all active volcanoes occur at the boundaries between tectonic plates. Volcanic eruptions do not occur in the Baltic Sea.

53) d) Gir forest

There are only several hundred Asiatic lions in the wild, and they only live in the Gir Forest, India, in an area that is smaller than Greater London.

54) b) Coins

Numismatics is the study of coins and other currency units and is usually associated with the appraisal and collection of rare coins. Numismatists study the physical properties, production technology, and historical context of specimens of currency.

55) b) Russia

On January 22, 1905, a group of workers led by the radical priest Georgy Apollonovich Gapon marched to the czar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to make their demands. Imperial forces opened fire on the demonstrators, killing and wounding hundreds.

56) c) Gravitational attraction

The main reason that causes ocean tides is the gravitational attraction between the moon and Earth: **HIGH TIDE:** When the moon is close to the Earth, it stretches the side of the planet that it's facing. The side that is closest to the moon has a high tide because the moon pulls the body of water close to it.

57) C ) Indu Malhotra

A renowned arbitration expert, has become the first woman lawyer to be directly promoted as a judge of the Supreme Court (SC). She took oath of office and secrecy as Supreme Court judge in New Delhi on April 27,2018.

58) c) 21 Years

59) c) Asthenosphere

The Troposphere. This is the lowest part of the atmosphere - the part we live in.

The Stratosphere. This extends upwards from the tropopause to about 50 km.

The Mesosphere. The region above the stratosphere is called the mesosphere. ...

The Thermosphere and Ionosphere.

The Exosphere. ...

The Magnetosphere.

60) c) Karnataka

Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a wildlife reserve in the South Indian state of Karnataka.

BA series

2022-23

61) b) Science

refer to question no.40

62) c) Swami Vivekananda

On his return to India with a small group of Western disciples in 1897, Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission at the monastery of Belur Math on the Ganges (Ganga) River near Calcutta (now Kolkata). Self-perfection and service were his ideals, and the order continued to stress them.

63) a) Long range sub sonic cruise missile

The Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) on Wednesday successfully tested the 'Nirbhay' Indigenous Technology Cruise Missile, powered by the Made-in-India 'Manik' Turbofan Engine. The missile was designed by the Aeronautical Development Establishment, a DRDO laboratory in Bengaluru.

64) a) Jaya prakash Narayan

Prison diary is by Jayaprakash Narayan. It was first published in 1977 by Popular Prakashan.

65) c) China

66) b) Voluntary and non-governmental organization

According to the World Bank: "Civil society ... refers to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations."

67) d) Consolidation of assets

The Basel III framework is based on 3 components called 3 pillars, which include, Pillar 1: Minimum capital standards, Pillar 2: Supervisory review and Pillar 3: Market discipline.

BA series

76- b) Lukman

While the Quran does not state whether Luqman was a prophet or not, some believe him to be a prophet and thus, add the honorific 'Alaihis Salam (A.S.)' after his name.

77- b) Aurangzeb

He was given the title of Alamgir, meaning conqueror of the world. He was an orthodox God-fearing Muslim. He was also known as "Zinda Pir".

78- d) Mujahideen movement

Syed Ahmad Rai Barelvi (1700-1850) is considered one of the early Muslim freedom fighters of India and a great reviver and thinker of Islam in the Indian subcontinent. He is popularly known among the Indo-Pak Islamic clergy and ulema as a "shaheed" (a martyr of Islam) who led the Mujahideen movement in India.

79- c) Ashraf Ali Thanwi

Ashraf Ali Thanwi was an Indian Deobandi scholar, author, jurist and a Sufi mentor of the Chishti order. He was an alumnus of the Darul Uloom Deoband.

80- d) Suharwardi silsilah

He was a disciple of Sheikh Shahab al-Din Abu Hafs Umar al-Suhrawardi of Suhrawardiyya Sufi order.

81-b) Authentic compilation of the sunnah of the prophet Muhammad

82- c) Shaykh Ahmad sirhindi

Shaykh Ahmad al-Fārūqī al-Sirhindī (1564-1624) was an Indian Islamic scholar, Hanafi jurist, and member of the Naqshbandī Sufi order. He has been described by some followers as a Mujaddid, meaning a “reviver”, for his work in rejuvenating Islam and opposing the newly made religion of Din-i Ilahi and other problematic opinions of Mughal emperor Akbar.

83- a) Baba Farid ganj-i-shakar

In the Punjabi literary tradition, Guru Nanak is believed to be the second classical poet. It is through Guru Nanak that the poetry of Baba Farid found its way into the Guru Granth Sahib, considered the eternal, living Sikh Guru. Today the Sikh holy book is the only written source of Baba Farid's poetry.

84- c) Muhammad Iqbal

Armaghan-i-Hijaz was a philosophical poetry book of Allama Iqbal, the great poet-philosopher of Islam. Gift from Hijaz. Author, Muhammad Iqbal.

85- b) Plassey

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757, under the leadership of Robert Clive. The victory was made possible by the defection of Mir Jafar, who was Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief.

86- a) khandesh sultanate

The Farooqi dynasty (also spelt Farooqui, Faruqi) was the ruling dynasty of the Khandesh Sultanate (named after the Khandesh region) from its inception in 1382 till its annexation by the Mughal emperor Akbar in 1601.

87- d) Ghiyasuddin balban

The practice was slowed by Sultan Ghiyās al-Dīn Balban (reigned 1266–87) and abolished by Sultan ‘Alā’ al-Dīn Khaljī (1296–1316), only to be revived again by Sultan Fīrūz Shah Tughluq (1351–88), from which time it continued.

88- c) Tasawwuf

Six Major Beliefs In Islam

a) Belief in the Oneness of God:

- b) Belief in the Angels of God:
- c) Belief in the Books of God:
- d) Belief in the Prophets or Messengers of God:
- e) Belief in the Day of Judgment:
- f) Belief in the Divine Decree

89- a) Tarjumanul Qur'an

90- c) Ala uddin khalji

Ala'i Darwaza is the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Qutb complex, Mehrauli, Delhi, India. Built by Sultan Alauddin Khalji in 1311.

91- b) Lord Lytton

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General of India laid the foundation stone of the M.A.O. College. Raja Shambhu Narayan Singh, Raja Jai Kishan Das, Rao Kishan Kumar and others, were also present.

92- c) 1875

Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind) was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, initially as a primary school, with the intention of taking it to a college level institution, known as Muhammedan Anglo Oriental Collegiate School. It started operations on Queen Victoria's 56th birthday, 24 May 1875.

93- c) Israfil

Israfil is the angel who blows the trumpet to signal Qiyamah in Islam. Though unnamed in the Quran, he is one of the four archangels in Islamic tradition, along with Mikā'īl, Jibrā'īl, and 'Azrā'īl. The "Book of Dead" described Israfil as the oldest of all archangels.

94- b) Agra

Akbarabād remained the capital of India during the rule of Aurangzeb until he shifted it to Aurangabad in the Deccan in 1653. After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the city came under the influence of Marathas and was called Agra, before falling into the hands of the British Raj in 1803.

95- a) First chancellor of AMU

Born in 1858, Begum Sultan Jahan ascended the throne in 1901. While she was the fourth female ruler of Bhopal, she is credited with many firsts. She was known for ruling in the present with

her eyes set on the future. Her progressive policies for women, at a time when they were shackled by the forces of patriarchy, have made her a feminist icon even today.

96- b) Mushtaq Hussain Zuberi

Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk (born Mushtaq Hussain Zuberi; 24 March 1841 – 27 January 1917) was an Indian Muslim politician and one of the founders of All India Muslim League.

97- xxx

98- b) Qutub uddin Aibak

Aibak was the first Muslim Sultanate ruler in northern India. The dynasty he established is known as the Slave Dynasty or the Mamluk Dynasty. He built mosques in Delhi and other areas. He was known as a generous king in times of peace and was honoured with the title Lakhbaksh.

99- b) Muhammad Ali Johar

Muhammad Ali Jauhar, was an Indian Muslim activist, prominent member of the All-India Muslim League, journalist and a poet, a leading figure of the Khilafat Movement and one of the founders of Jamia Millia Islamia. Jauhar was a product of the Aligarh Movement.

100- c) William Muir

Sir William Muir KCSI was a Scottish Orientalist, and colonial administrator, Principal of the University of Edinburgh and Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces of British India.







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