

1. Giuseppe Mazzini, a nationalist, conspired with others to create a nation in
(A) Belgium (B) Britain (C) France (D) Italy
2. The socialist of Europe, who sought to establish cooperative community in USA was
(A) Louis Blanc (B) Robert Owen (C) Karl Marx (D) Engles
3. Winter Palace was the residence of
(A) Trotsky (B) Lenin (C) Tsar (D) Kerenskii
4. The Russian army began to break up due to the
(A) First World War (B) Communist Government
(C) Redistribution of lands (D) Collectivisation of lands
5. The Soviet hat 'budeonovka' was chosen for the USSR army in the year
(A) 1915 (B) 1916 (C) 1917 (D) 1918
6. The Paris Commune of 1871 consisted of
(A) Government officials
(B) Peasants and farmers
(C) Military officials
(D) Workers, ordinary people, professionals and its political activists
7. Lenin mentioned his three demands "war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants, and banks be nationalised" in his writing
(A) 'April Theses' (B) 'imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism'
(C) 'The State and the Revolution' (D) 'What is to be done ?'
8. Autocracy in Russia signified that Tsar was
(A) bound to the constitution (B) not subjected to Cheka
(C) not subjected to the parliament (D) subjected to Bourgeoise
9. The main outcome of Russian revolution of 1905 was the
(A) creation of Duma (B) creation of various trade unions
(C) control over autocratic powers of Tsar (D) formation of Factory Committee
10. Associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profit between themselves were
(A) communities (B) cooperatives (C) societies (D) villages
11. The political right to govern people themselves is known as
(A) autonomy (B) communism (C) individualism (D) liberalism
12. The nationalist leader inspired by the socialist ideology and Communist Government in the USSR was
(A) M.N. Roy (B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru
13. The peasants of Russia were different from European peasants because
(A) they were hard and sturdy workers (B) they had large land holdings
(C) of mir practice (D) they had great respect for nobles
14. According to Karl Marx, a communist society was one in which all land was
(A) Socially controlled (B) Legislatively divided
(C) Politically controlled (D) Divided by ownership

15. The bad harvests of 1930-1933 in the USSR resulted in the death of over
(A) 4 million (B) 5 million (C) 6 million (D) 7 million
16. Socialist ideas were spread through Europe by
(A) 1850s (B) 1860s (C) 1870s (D) 1880s
17. Muslim reformers within the Russian Empire were known as
(A) Basmachis (B) Jadidists (C) Jhadists (D) Qadimists
18. Privileges of wealthy landowners and factory owners were opposed vehemently by
(A) liberals (B) radicals (C) whites (D) greens
19. Marx described industrial society as
(A) "capitalist" (B) "conformist" (C) "globalise" (D) "Socialist"
20. The most important global influence of Russian revolution was the
(A) Formation of comintern
(B) Formation of communist parties in many countries of the world
(C) Encouragement to colonial people in anti-colonial struggles
(D) Global importance to socialism
21. The incident in which the town council of Paris was taken over by the people's government in 1871 was called
(A) Bloody Sunday (B) French Revolt (C) Paris Commune (D) People's Seige
22. Liberals wanted that the right to vote should be given exclusively to
(A) Women (B) Bourgeoise (C) Wealthy people (D) All adults
23. The first two five years 'Plans' were implemented in the USSR during period
(A) 1917-1922 and 1923-1928 (B) 1926-1931 and 1932-1937
(C) 1927-1932 and 1933-1938 (D) 1923-1928 and 1929-1934
24. The second International was formed with a view to promote the
(A) liberal ideas (B) conservative ideas (C) socialist ideas (D) nationalist ideas
25. Who led Russian revolution
(A) Stalin (B) Brezhnev (C) Lenin (D) Karl Marx
26. In Russia, the nobility, the crown and the orthodox church owned lands in the
(A) countryside (B) towns (C) districts (D) cities
27. St Petersburg was renamed as Petrograd in the year
(A) 1911 (B) 1912 (C) 1913 (D) 1914
28. By 1914, the share of women in the total labour force in Russia was
(A) 23% (B) 25% (C) 29% (D) 31%
29. During the civil war in 1918 and 1919, socialist revolutionaries were known as the
(A) blacks (B) greens (C) reds (D) whites
30. Women suffrage movements in Russia were supported by
(A) conservative leaders (B) liberal leaders (C) moderate leaders (D) radical leaders

KEY

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D	B	C	C	D	D	A	C	A	B	A	B	D	A	A	A	B	B	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										
C	C	C	C	C	A	D	D	B	D										