



CLAT Gurukul

By Ready For Exa

RFB GURUKUL

Class-12 Humanities Daily Sheet

RFB-XII-H-DPS · 2026-05-30 · 60 min · no-negative

1.

History: The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Harappan Civilisation
- B. Vedic Civilisation
- C. Mauryan Civilisation
- D. Gupta Civilisation

2.

History: The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced by: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Lord Ripon

3.

History: The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. 1942
- B. 1930
- C. 1920
- D. 1947

4.

History: The Mughal emperor who built the Taj Mahal was: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Babur
- D. Shah Jahan

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

5.
History: The Quit India Movement began in the year: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. 1942
- B. 1930
- C. 1920
- D. 1857

6.
History: The Bhakti and Sufi movements primarily emphasised: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Military conquest
- B. Devotion and unity of God
- C. Trade monopolies
- D. Caste rigidity

7.
History: The capital of the Mauryan Empire was: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Ujjain
- B. Taxila
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Kannauj

8.
Pol Sci: The end of the Cold War is associated with the disintegration of the: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. United States
- B. European Union
- C. United Nations
- D. Soviet Union (USSR)

9.
Pol Sci: The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded to: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Stay independent of the two Cold-War blocs
- B. Form a military alliance with the USA
- C. Support only the Soviet bloc
- D. Promote colonialism

10.
Pol Sci: The headquarters of the United Nations is located in: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Geneva
- B. New York
- C. Paris
- D. Vienna

11.
Pol Sci: The Indian Constitution came into effect on: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 26 November 1949
- C. 26 January 1950
- D. 2 October 1950

12.
Pol Sci: 'Bipolarity' in international politics refers to the dominance of: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. A single superpower
- B. Many equal powers
- C. Regional blocs only
- D. Two superpowers

13.
Pol Sci: The body that resolved boundary and planning disputes after independence by reorganising states on a linguistic basis was the: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. States Reorganisation Commission (1953)
- B. Planning Commission
- C. Finance Commission
- D. Election Commission

14.

Geography: The process of movement of people from rural to urban areas is called: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Migration reversal
- B. Urbanisation
- C. Suburbanisation decline
- D. Deforestation

15.

Geography: 'Density of population' is measured as the number of persons per: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Household
- B. Village
- C. Square kilometre
- D. State

16.

Geography: Which is an example of a non-renewable resource? [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Solar energy
- B. Wind energy
- C. Tidal energy
- D. Coal

17.

Geography: The growing of crops primarily for sale in the market is called: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Commercial farming
- B. Subsistence farming
- C. Shifting cultivation
- D. Mixed farming only

18.

Geography: The most densely populated regions of the world are generally found in: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Hot deserts
- B. River plains and fertile lowlands
- C. High mountains
- D. Polar regions

19.

Geography: Which mode of transport is most suitable for carrying bulky goods over long distances at low cost? [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Air transport
- B. Pipeline only
- C. Waterways
- D. Cycle rickshaw

20.

Sociology: The term 'Sanskritisation' was coined by: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. G. S. Ghurye
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Karl Marx
- D. M. N. Srinivas

21.

Sociology: A group to which an individual belongs and feels a sense of loyalty is called a(n): [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. In-group
- B. Out-group
- C. Reference group only
- D. Crowd

22.

Sociology: The process by which an individual learns the norms and values of society is called: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Stratification
- B. Socialisation
- C. Secularisation
- D. Urbanisation

23.

Sociology: 'Demographic dividend' refers to the economic benefit arising from a large share of: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Elderly population
- B. Child population
- C. Working-age population
- D. Migrant population

24.

Sociology: The caste system is an example of which type of social stratification? [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Open stratification
- B. Class-based only
- C. Temporary stratification
- D. Closed stratification

25.

Sociology: Auguste Comte is regarded as the: [factual_mcq_ncert]

- A. Father of Sociology
- B. Father of Economics
- C. Father of Political Science
- D. Father of History

Free daily — readyforboards.com/daily · Share with a friend