

Bihar STET GK Questions and Answer MCQs Based

Q1. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is?

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Mauritius
- (d) Madagascar

Q2. Which of the following regions in India is now regarded as an "Ecological Hot Spot"?

- (a) Western Himalayas
- (b) Central Himalayas
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Eastern Ghats

Q3. Which of the following is not provided in the Constitution?

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) Public Service Commission
- (d) Planning Commission

Q4. Which of the following female sports personalities has been awarded the Laureus Award 2023?

- (a) Shelly-Ann Fraser- Pryce
- (b) Mirabai Chanu
- (c) Harmanpreet Kaun
- (d) Naomi Osaka

Q5. Who was the first Indian to win an individual medal in the Olympics?

- (a) Milkha Singh
- (b) Karnam Malleshwari
- (c) P.T. Usha
- (d) K. D. Jadhav

Q6. Which one of the following is not a scheme or project?

- (a) AMRUT
- (b) Swachh Bharat
- (c) AYUSH
- (d) Jan Dhan Yojana

Q7. The major objective of monetary policy is to?

- (a) Increase government's tax revenue
- (b) Revamp the Public Distribution System
- (c) Promote economic growth with price stability
- (d) Weed out corruption in the economy

Q8. Between which two countries is the joint military exercise 'Ajeya Warrior 2023' being held?

- (a) India and the UK
- (b) India and the USA
- (c) India and Russia
- (d) India and China

Q9. Between which two places does the Anji Khad bridge, India's first cable-stayed bridge, connect?

- (a) Jammu and Srinagar
- (b) Katra and Banihal
- (c) Reasi and Banihal
- (d) Katra and Reasi

Q10. Animal Welfare Board of India a statutory advisory body under which ministry?

- (a) Wildlife Board of India
- (b) Ministry of Environment
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture
- (d) Ministry of water and resource

Q11. The force of attraction between molecules of the same substance is called ____.

- (a) Viscosity
- (b) Cohesive force
- (c) Surface tension
- (d) Adhesive force

Q12. The Source of the sun's energy, is the process of

- (a) Photoelectric emission
- (b) Nuclear fission
- (c) Nuclear fusion
- (d) Thermionic emission

Q13. What is the pH value of human blood?

- (a) 8.3
- (b) 6.8
- (c) 7.4
- (d) 6

Q14. Which of the following disease is caused by female Anopheles mosquito?

- (a) Chicken Pox
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Black Fever
- (d) Cholera

Q15. Which of the following is the autobiography of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad?
(a) Freedom at Midnight
(b) Partition
(c) The Man Who Divided India
(d) India Wins Freedom

Q16. Which prominent Bihar leader was known as the 'Bihar Kesari' and actively participated in the Quit India Movement?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Shri Krishna Singh
(c) Mohammad Yunus
(d) Jagjivan Ram

Q17. Who has been appointed as the new Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI)?
(a) Praveen Sood
(b) Subodh Jaiswal
(c) Vikas Vaibhav
(d) Ajit Doval

Q18. Which one of the following is not a greenhouse gas found naturally in the atmosphere?
(a) Nitrogen oxide
(b) Methane
(c) Carbon dioxide
(d) Nitrous Oxide

Q19. What is the process called for converting wet waste to manure?
(a) Incineration
(b) Conservation
(c) Combustion
(d) Composting

Q20. The harvesting season of Kharif crop in India is _____.
(a) January-March
(b) February-April
(c) September-October
(d) November-January

Q21. How does La Nina affect the Pacific Ocean?
(a) Decreases salinity of ocean
(b) Cools down the temperature of water
(c) Maintains stable temperature of water
(d) Increases salinity of ocean

Q22. Which of the following is a vulnerable species?
(a) Asiatic elephant
(b) Giant panda
(c) Himalayan Bear
(d) Hornbill

Q23. The RBI was established following which act?
(a) RBI Act of 1934
(b) RBI Act of 1935
(c) RBI Act of 1933
(d) RBI Act of 1932

Q24. Cyclones are atmospheric disturbances and are formed around a _____ area.
(a) High pressure
(b) Low pressure
(c) Low temperature
(d) High density

Q25. National Institute of Ocean Technology(NIOT) to set up a green, self-powered desalination plant in _____.
(a) Andaman and Nicobar
(b) Daman and Diu
(c) Goa
(d) Lakshadweep

Q26. Which city has been renamed as 'Chatrapati Sambhajinagar'?
(a) Pune
(b) Aurangabad
(c) Nashik
(d) Ahmed Nagar

Q27. 'Bhoodan movement' was started in 1951 by which leader?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Vinoba Bhave
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

Q28. In which year was the first World Environment Day observed?
(a) 1973
(b) 1972
(c) 1980
(d) 1974

Q29. Hathigumpha inscription is associated with _____.

- (a) Elephanta Caves
- (b) Sittanavasal Caves
- (c) Kanheri Caves
- (d) Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves

Q30. Transpiration in plants does help in which of the following?

- (a) Absorption and upward movement of water
- (b) Absorption and upward movement of minerals dissolved in water
- (c) Temperature regulation
- (d) All options are correct

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is Maldives. Maldives is the smallest island country in the Indian Ocean. It is an archipelago consisting of 26 coral atolls and over 1,000 islands. The Maldives stretches across a total area of approximately 298 square kilometers(115 square miles), making it the smallest country in Asia both in terms of land area and population. The Maldives is known for its stunning white sandy beaches, crystal-clear turquoise waters, and vibrant marine life. It is a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors from around the world.

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- **Sri Lanka:** Sri Lanka, formerly known as Ceylon, is an island country located in the northern Indian Ocean. It is the second-largest island nation in the Indian Ocean, after Madagascar. Sri Lanka covers an area of about 65,610 square kilometers(25,330 square miles) and is known for its rich history, diverse culture, and natural beauty. It is famous for its tea plantations, ancient ruins, national parks, and beautiful beaches.
- **Mauritius:** Mauritius is an island nation situated in the southwestern Indian Ocean. While Mauritius is a relatively small country, it is larger in size compared to the Maldives. It covers an area of around 2,040 square kilometers(790 square miles). Mauritius is known for its stunning beaches, coral reefs, and diverse flora and fauna. It is also a popular tourist destination and is recognized for its multicultural society and unique blend of cultures.
- **Madagascar:** Madagascar is the fourth-largest island in the world and is located off the eastern coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. It is not classified as the smallest island country in the Indian Ocean. Madagascar is renowned for its incredible biodiversity, unique wildlife, and diverse ecosystems. The island covers an area of approximately 587,041 square kilometers(226,658 square miles), making it significantly larger than the other options mentioned.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot spots" of biological diversity in the world. The Western Himalayas, which include states like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, are known for their majestic mountains and rich biodiversity. However, they are not specifically recognized as an "Ecological Hot Spot." Nevertheless, the Western Himalayas are home to several important ecosystems and protected areas, contributing to India's overall biodiversity.

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- **Central Himalayas:** The Central Himalayas, including states like Uttarakhand, parts of Himachal Pradesh, and Nepal, are characterized by diverse landscapes and ecosystems. This region encompasses famous hill stations like Nainital and Mussoorie. While it possesses significant ecological value, it is not designated as an "Ecological Hot Spot" like the Western Ghats.
- **Western Ghats:** The Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri Mountain Range, is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of India, covering states like Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. This region is internationally recognized as a biodiversity hotspot due to its unique and diverse ecosystem. The Western Ghats are home to numerous endemic species, including plants, animals, and birds. It contains dense forests, grasslands, rivers, and waterfalls, making it a crucial ecological and hydrological zone.

- **Eastern Ghats:** The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous range of mountains running parallel to the east coast of India, covering states like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu. While the Eastern Ghats have their ecological significance and harbor unique biodiversity, they are not specifically designated as an "Ecological Hot Spot" like the Western Ghats.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Election Commission, Finance Commission, and Public Service Commission are constitutional bodies as they are provided in the Constitution. The Planning Commission is not a constitutional body. The Planning Commission was a non-constitutional and non-statutory body in India. It was established in 1950 and functioned as a central planning authority responsible for formulating and implementing Five-Year Plans to promote economic and social development in the country. However, the Planning Commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) in 2015. NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank and does not have the same planning and resource allocation authority as the Planning Commission.

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- **Election Commission:** The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution. It is responsible for conducting free and fair elections at various levels, including the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament), State Legislative Assemblies, and local bodies. The Election Commission ensures the proper conduct of elections, registration of political parties, monitoring election expenses, and enforcing the Model Code of Conduct.
- **Finance Commission:** The Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. Its primary role is to recommend the distribution of financial resources between the central government and the state governments. The Finance Commission is responsible for evaluating the financial position of the states and making recommendations on matters related to revenue sharing, grants-in-aid, and fiscal matters.
- **Public Service Commission:** Public Service Commissions (PSCs) are constitutional bodies established under Article 315 of the Indian

Constitution. Each state in India has its own State Public Service Commission, while there is a Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) at the central level. The primary function of PSCs is to conduct recruitment examinations and select candidates for various civil services and government jobs. They ensure the merit-based and transparent selection of candidates for public service positions.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce is a Jamaican sprinter who has achieved remarkable success in track and field. She is a multiple Olympic and World Championships gold medalist in the 100 meters and 200 meters events. While she is a highly accomplished athlete, as of my knowledge cut off in September 2021, she has not been awarded the Laureus Award.

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- **Mirabai Chanu:** Mirabai Chanu is an Indian weightlifter who won a silver medal in the women's 49 kg category at the Tokyo Olympics 2020. She is known for her incredible strength and technique in weightlifting. However, as of my knowledge cutoff in September 2021, has not been awarded the Laureus Award.
- **Harmanpreet Kaur:** Harmanpreet Kaur is an Indian cricketer who has represented the Indian women's cricket team in various international matches. She is known for her powerful batting skills and has played a crucial role in India's success in women's cricket. However, as of my knowledge cutoff in September 2021, has not been awarded the Laureus Award.
- **Naomi Osaka:** Naomi Osaka is a Japanese professional tennis player. She has achieved significant success on the tennis court, including winning multiple Grand Slam singles titles. Osaka has been recognized not only for her exceptional tennis skills but also for her activism and advocacy for social justice causes. As of my knowledge cutoff in September 2021, she has not been awarded the Laureus Award.
- **Laureus Sports Awards:** The Laureus World Sports Award is an annual award ceremony honoring remarkable individuals from the world of sports along with the greatest sporting achievements throughout the year. It was established in 1999 by Laureus Sport for Good Foundation.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. KD Jadhav was an Indian athlete. He won a bronze medal in the Summer Olympics in 1952. He was awarded the Arjun Award posthumously in 2001. Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav, commonly known as K. D. Jadhav, was an Indian wrestler who created history by becoming the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal. He won the bronze medal in freestyle wrestling in the bantamweight category at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. Jadhav's achievement was a significant milestone for Indian sports, as he paved the way for future Indian athletes to excel on the Olympic stage.

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- **Milkha Singh:** Milkha Singh, also known as "The Flying Sikh," was an Indian sprinter who achieved great success in track and field. He represented India in various international competitions, including the Olympic Games. Milkha Singh narrowly missed winning a medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics, finishing fourth in the 400-meter race. While he is a legendary athlete and an inspiration to many, he was not the first Indian to win an individual medal in the Olympics.
- **Karnam Malleshwari:** Karnam Malleshwari is an Indian weightlifter who made history by becoming the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal. She won the bronze medal in weightlifting at the 2000 Sydney Olympics in the 69 kg category. While Karnam Malleshwari's achievement was significant, she was not the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal.
- **P.T. Usha:** P.T. Usha, also known as the "Payyoli Express," is an Indian former track and field athlete. She represented India in multiple international competitions, including the Olympic Games. P.T. Usha narrowly missed winning a medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, finishing fourth in the women's 400 meters hurdles event. Despite her remarkable performances and contributions to Indian athletics, she was not the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) was established in 1995 and renamed as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and

Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in November, 2003. It is not a scheme/project of present Government.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Monetary policy is designed as to maintain the price stability in the economy. Thus, its main objective is to promote economic growth with Price stability. Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by central bank.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. The seventh edition of the joint military exercise 'Ajeya Warrior 2023' is being held between **India and the UK** in Salisbury Plains, UK.

- The scope of the exercise involves a Command Post Exercise (CPX) at the battalion level and company level field training exercise (FTX). The previous edition of the exercise was held in Chaubatia, Uttarakhand, India
- Here's a chart of military exercises between India and different countries:

Country	Military Exercise
UK	Ajeya Warrior
USA	Yudh Abhyas
Russia	INDRA
China	Hand-in-Hand

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- The Anji Khad bridge is a cable-stayed bridge connecting the Katra and Reasi section of the Jammu-Baramulla line in the Jammu Division of Jammu and Kashmir, India.
- After an earlier arch bridge design proposal similar to that of the Chenab Bridge was rejected and a new cable-stayed design was approved, it became India's first cable-stayed railway bridge. It is built by Hindustan Construction Company.
- The asymmetrical cable-stayed bridge crosses the deep gorges of the Anji river, a tributary of the river Chenab. The total length of the bridge is 725m.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), a statutory advisory body under the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF), will now be permanently chaired by a senior MoEF official.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Force of attraction between molecules of the same substance is called cohesive force.

- Force of attraction between molecules of the different substance is called adhesive force.
- Surface tension, property of a liquid surface displayed by its acting as if it were a stretched elastic membrane.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sun generates its energy by nuclear fusion of hydrogen nuclei into helium.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Blood is normally slightly basic, alkaline, with a pH range of 7.35 to 7.45.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Only certain species of mosquitoes of the Anopheles genus—and only females of those species—can transmit malaria. Malaria is caused by a one-celled parasite called a Plasmodium. Female Anopheles mosquitoes pick up the parasite from infected people when they bite to obtain blood needed to nurture their eggs.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. His autobiography, India Wins Freedom, was published posthumously in 1959. In 1992, decades after his death, Azad was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad includes in the book, his personal experiences when India became independent and his ideas on freedom and liberty.

He was elected as Congress President in 1923 and 1940. Under Maulana Abul Kalam Azad "The Quit India Movement in 1942 was started.

Q16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Shri Krishna Singh.

He is also known as Sri Babu and Bihar Kesari and served as the first Chief Minister of Bihar from 1946 to 1961. He along with Dr. Rajendra Prasad (First President of India) and Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, is respected as one of the best architects of modern Bihar. He also served as the Finance Minister of Bihar (1957-1961) while dispensing his duties as the Chief Minister.

- Krishna Singh is credited to be the first Chief Minister in India to have ended the 'Zamindari' system.
- He led the Dalit entry into Baidyanath Dham temple, Deoghar.
- He was a Gandhian freedom fighter.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Praveen Sood, a 1986 batch IPS officer and the current Karnataka DGP, has been appointed as the new Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). He will replace the current CBI Director, Subodh Jaiswal, who is set to retire on May 25, 2023.

• He also served as the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) in Bengaluru before becoming the Karnataka DGP.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Nitrogen oxide.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are a group of compounds that are responsible for absorbing heat (longwave radiation) in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth's surface warmer by allowing direct sunlight (relative short wave energy) to reach the Earth's surface. Most Prominent Green House Gases are Water vapour, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) (and NOT Nitrogen Oxide) and Ozone (O₃).

- Amongst all the greenhouse gases, only water vapour can absorb both incoming (UV) and outgoing (infrared) radiation.
- If GHG emissions remain unchecked, by the end of this century, the global temperatures may increase by 5°C, causing global warming.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Composting.

The definition of compost means to mix vegetables and other organic waste together and to let them decompose. Compost is a mixture of organic residues (manure, animal carcasses, straw, etc.) that have been piled, mixed, and moistened to undergo thermophilic (high heat 113 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit) decomposition. Compost, manure, and fertilizer are materials that enrich the soil with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and other nutrients.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is September-October.

The crops which are sown in the rainy season are called Kharif crops. Kharif crops are the crops that are sown at the beginning of the rainy season, e.g. between April and May. The Kharif crops are harvested in the month of September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean. Kharif crop requires high temperature and high humidity.

S21. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Cools down the temperature of water

During a period of La Nina, the sea surface temperature across the equatorial Eastern Central Pacific Ocean will be lower than normal by 3 to 5 °C. Thus it cools down the temperature of water.

- La-Nina is a coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomena which is a counterpart of El-Nino. When it occurs, the sea surface temperature across the Pacific Ocean decreases by 3 to 5-degree Celsius than normal.
- It affects the Pacific Ocean by cooling down the temperature of water.

S22. Ans.(a)**Sol.** The correct answer is Asiatic Elephant.**Vulnerable Species:**

- Species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate.
- Examples: Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin

S23. Ans.(a)**Sol.** The Reserve Bank of India was established following the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934.**S24. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

- Cyclones are a type of atmospheric disturbance characterized by strong winds rotating around a center of low atmospheric pressure. The rotation of a cyclone is counter clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Cyclones are formed due to the convergence of warm and moist air, which rises and cools, causing condensation and the release of latent heat. This process creates an area of low pressure at the surface, which draws in more warm, moist air from the surrounding areas. This results in a circular pattern of winds rotating around the center of low pressure, known as the eye of the cyclone.
- Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Low pressure.

S25. Ans.(d)**Sol.** Emission-free desalination plant in Lakshadweep is to set up by National Institute of Ocean Technology(NIOT)

- As of now the five desalination plants, provides at least 100,000 liters of potable water by each, every day, but are based on diesel generator sets.
- Low-temperature thermal desalination(LTTD) technology will be used by NIOT.
- The NIOT is an institute under the aegis of the Ministry of Earth Sciences(MoES).

S26. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Aurangabad

After receiving the no-objection letter from the Union Home Ministry, the Government of Maharashtra issued the notification to change the name of Aurangabad city to Chatrapati Sambhajnagar and Osmnabad city to Dharashiv.

Aurangabad is a city in Maharashtra state, which is known for 17th-century marble Bibi ka Maqbara shrine, styled on the Taj Mahal. Aurangabad Caves comprise ancient, rock-cut Buddhist shrines.

S27. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Vinoba Bhave

Gramdan is the expansion of Bhoodan movement that was started in 1951 by Vinoba Bhave. Under this initiative, the entire village will put its land under a common trust.

At present, seven states in India have 3,660 Gramdan villages, the highest being in Odisha(1309).

S28. Ans.(d)**Sol.** World Environment Day was designated by the UN General Assembly in 1972 on the first day of United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Two years later, in 1974 the first WED was held with the theme "Only One Earth".**S29. Ans.(d)****Sol.** Hathigumpha inscription is associated with Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves.**S30. Ans.(d)****Sol.** Transpiration results in transpiration pull which thereby increase the rate of absorption of water along with minerals from the soil through roots. Transpiration helps in transportation of absorbed minerals to all the parts of the plant. Transpiration helps in cooling the structures of the plant when exposed to hot sunlight.

