

REET EVS Top 50 Questions PDF

Q1. The process of cooling due to evaporation is slow when the area of the water surface is in contact with the atmosphere

- (a) increases and the wind speed is high
- (b) increases and the wind speed is low
- (c) decreases and the wind speed is low
- (d) decreases and the wind speed is high

Q2. Which of the following designs is used in rangoli and embroidery in Saurashtra, Gujarat?

- (a) Chowkpurana
- (b) Naag Gumphan
- (c) Mandana
- (d) Aripan

Q3. Which of the following options is true about manure?

- A. It enhances the water-holding capacity of soil.
 - B. It makes the soil non-porous to stop the exchange of gases.
 - C. It increases the number of friendly microbes.
 - D. It improves the texture of the soil.
- (a) A, B and C
 - (b) B, C and D
 - (c) A, C and D
 - (d) A, B and D

Q4. Select from the following a pair of Union Territories of India:

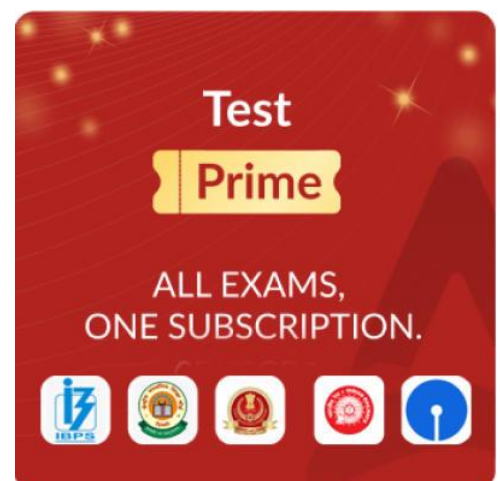
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Nagaland and Lakshadweep
- (c) Delhi and Mizoram
- (d) Chandigarh and Jharkhand

Q5. Which one of the following can find his female from many kilometres away by her smell

- (a) Eagle
- (b) Silkworm
- (c) Mosquito
- (d) Butterfly


Q6. The height of the peak of Mount Everest from the sea level is

- (a) 7300 metre
- (b) 8300 metre
- (c) 8900 metre
- (d) 8950 metre



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Q7. Which of the following options is true about smog?

- A. Generally formed in winter
 - B. Made up of smoke and fog
 - C. Causes ozone depletion
 - D. Causes asthma and cough
- (a) A, C and B
(b) A, B and C
(c) A, B and D
(d) B, C and D

Q8. With respect to the location of the capital of India the directions of Jaipur (capital of Rajasthan) and Dehradun (capital of Uttarakhand) respectively are

- (a) South-East and North-East
- (b) North-East and South-West
- (c) South-West and North-East
- (d) North-West and South-East

Q9. Which of the following activities of separation is feasible in primary classroom?

- A. Evaporation
 - B. Winnowing
 - C. Magnetic separation
 - D. Fractional Distillation
- (a) A and D
(b) B and D
(c) B, C and D
(d) A, B and C

Q10. Which of the following musical instruments are used in 'Been' party?

- (a) Been, Murli, Sarangi and Dhol
- (b) Murli, Tumba, Been and Khanjiri
- (c) Tumba, Been, Khanjiri and Dhol
- (d) Been, Sarangi, Murli and Khanjiri

Q11. Forests are the indicators of the natural wealth of a nation. Which of the following statements is correct for forests?

- (a) They play a role in maintaining the water cycle
- (b) It is a small area of land covered by trees
- (c) They provide habitat for domesticated animals
- (d) They are non-renewable natural resources

Q12. Select correct statement from the following:

- (a) Kerala has its coast on Arabian Sea whereas Karnataka has its coast on the Bay of Bengal.
- (b) Karnataka has its coast on Arabian Sea whereas Kerala has its coast on the Bay of Bengal.
- (c) Kerala and Karnataka both have their coasts on the Bay of Bengal.
- (d) Kerala and Karnataka both have their coasts on the Arabian Sea.

Q13. High, dry and flat area called “Cold Desert” is a part of our country known as

- (a) Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
- (b) Shillong (Meghalaya)
- (c) Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
- (d) Leh (Ladakh)

Q14. The date on which Bachendri Pal stepped onto the peak of Mount Everest and pitched the Indian National Flag (Tiranga/Tricolour) is

- (a) 23rd May 1984
- (b) 23rd May 1989
- (c) 25th May 1984
- (d) 25th May 1989

Q15. The medicine of snake bite is available in all the government hospitals. It is made from

- (a) Shed skin of snake
- (b) Poison of snake
- (c) Flower of snake gourd plant
- (d) Seed of snake gourd plant

Q16. Select from the following cities where most of the people enjoy hot Kahwa with almonds and cardamom.

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Srinagar

Q17. Meena rushed to the rooftop to see the sighting of moon in order to celebrate

- (a) Nuakhai
- (b) Pongal
- (c) Karwa Chauth
- (d) Basant Panchami

Q18. Which of these disease is caused due to an extra 21st chromosome?

- (a) Patau Syndrome
- (b) Down’s Syndrome
- (c) Cri-du-chat Syndrome
- (d) Klinefelter’s Syndrome

Q19. The first Indian woman who has spent more than six months in space is

- (a) Wahida Prism
- (b) Karnam Malleswari
- (c) Bachendri Pal
- (d) Sunita Williams

Q20. The sanitation facilities created by the Sulabh are used by over 10 million people every day. Who is the founder of Sulabh International?

- (a) Bindeshwar Pathak
- (b) Vinoba Bhave
- (c) Baba Amte
- (d) Anna Hazare

Q21. The process of cooling due to evaporation is slow when the atmospheric temperature

- (a) increases and the wind speed is high
- (b) increases and the wind speed is low
- (c) decreases and the wind speed is low
- (d) decreases and the wind speed is high

Q22. An EVS teacher of class V asked the students to list the anthropogenic causes of earthquake. Ravi wrote the correct cause as

- (a) Volcanic eruption
- (b) Mining activities
- (c) Movement of tectonic plates
- (d) Landslide induced earthquake

Q23. House protects us from heat, cold, rain and dust. Caravan is a house on _____

- (a) Wheels
- (b) Boats
- (c) Snow
- (d) Railway tracks

Q24. Select a pair of Union Territories of India from the following:

- (a) Nagaland and Mizoram
- (b) Tripura and Jharkhand
- (c) Jharkhand and Chandigarh
- (d) Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir

Q25. Which of the following is 'Gender parity'?

- A. Absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex
 - B. Understanding socially determined differences between men and women
 - C. Ability to perceive existing gender differences and issues
 - D. Same educational sources received by persons of any gender
- (a) A and B
 - (b) C and D
 - (c) B and C
 - (d) A and D

Q26. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (air constituent)	List (percent by volume)
A. Nitrogen	(i) 0.03
B. Oxygen	(ii) 0.93
C. Argon	(iii) 20.9
D. Carbon dioxide	(iv) 78

- (a) (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (i), (D) - (ii)
(b) (A) - (iii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (ii), (D) - (i)
(c) (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (ii), (D) - (i)
(d) (A) - (i), (B) - (iii), (C) - (iv), (D) - (ii)

Q27. In separation process, what part of bajra is used in the mortar for crushing?

- (a) Stems
(b) Seeds
(c) Cobs
(d) Flowers

Q28. Places where the temperature does not usually drop below 0°C are

- (a) Kanpur, Raipur
(b) Leh, Ladakh
(c) Joshimath, Manali
(d) Kedarnath, Amarnath

Q29. A cook is making biryani, and he wants to separate the rice and water. What method will he use?

- (a) Evaporation
(b) Winnowing
(c) Decantation
(d) Hand Picking

Q30. Which of the following are omnivores?

- (a) Crow, Pig, Human
(b) Rabbit, Cow, Horse
(c) Tiger, Lion, Wolf
(d) Goat, Elephant, Pig

Q31. Fermentation is conversion of

- (a) Sugar into alcohol
(b) Yeast into alcohol
(c) Sugar into CO₂
(d) Yeast into CO₂

Q32. The headquarters of ISRO is situated in which of the following cities?

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Sriharikota
- (d) Delhi

Q33. Free play is where children

- (a) can do outdoor or indoor activities
- (b) follow the rules of the play
- (c) play gender-specific games as suggested by adults
- (d) organise specific activities

Q34. Sprouting in seeds can take place in the absence of

- (a) Sunlight
- (b) Air
- (c) Moisture
- (d) Moderate temperature

Q35. Sariska National Park is located in:

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Sikkim

Q36. Pasteurized milk is heated to about then suddenly chilled & stored.

- (a) 100°C for 15 minutes
- (b) 100°C for 3 minutes
- (c) 70°C for 5 minutes
- (d) 70°C for 15 to 30 seconds

Q37. Based on the physical characteristics, Pumpkin plant can be classified as a

- (a) Climber
- (b) Shrub
- (c) Creeper
- (d) Herb

Q38. Reading by touching and feeling with fingers is used by people who are unable to

- (a) hear
- (b) talk
- (c) touch
- (d) see

Q39. The process of cooling due to evaporation is slow when the area of the water surface in contact with the atmosphere

- (a) increases and the atmospheric temperature is high
- (b) increases and the atmospheric temperature is low
- (c) decreases and the atmospheric temperature is high
- (d) decreases and the atmospheric temperature is low

Q40. The lively dance form of Bundelkhand region is

- (a) Swang
- (b) Matki
- (c) Bhagoria
- (d) Lavani

Q41. In case of plants, identify the correct option.

- A. Plants prevent soil erosion.
 - B. Dead and dried leaves are used to make fertilizers and pesticides.
 - C. Animals provide shelter for plants.
 - D. Plants provide us seeds some of which can be eaten.
- (a) A and B
 - (b) B and C
 - (c) C and D
 - (d) A and D

Q42. Parts of plants and their roles are mentioned below. The most appropriate statement is

- (a) Roots connect the plant to the leaves.
- (b) Fruits help in pollination.
- (c) Flowers are the reproductive parts of the plant.
- (d) Leaves support the upper part of the plant.

Q43. Select from the following a pair of Union Territories of India:

- (a) Mizoram and Lakshadweep
- (b) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (c) Ladakh and Puducherry
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland

Q44. In a cultural festival, Shruti wore a traditional saree/dress of Maharashtra known as

- (a) Banarasi
- (b) Nauvari
- (c) Kalamkari
- (d) Jamdani

Q45. As per "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006" minimum age for marriage in India is

- (a) 18 years for boys and 18 years for girls
- (b) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys
- (c) 21 years for boys and 21 years for girls
- (d) 21 years for girls and 25 years for boys

Q46. A tourist has reported as follows:

"I am in a village. Heavy rains is a common feature at this place. Hence, the villagers have made their houses almost 10 to 12 ft (i.e., 3 to 3.5 meters) above the ground on the bamboo pillars. The inner sides are also made of wood. The roofs are slopy."

The village must be in:

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Assam
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q47. The largest fair/tribal festival in South India is

- (a) Kumbha Mela
- (b) Sammakka Saralamma Jatara
- (c) Kharchi Festival
- (d) Gangaji Fair

Q48. It is a social concern that sewage in many cities in India is still

- (a) cleaned by machines
- (b) cleaned by manual scavengers
- (c) the best facility
- (d) is owned by private companies

Q49. Pochampalli is the name of

- (a) folk art paintings made with special colours
- (b) sarees with traditional geometric patterns of dying
- (c) type of goats whose fine wool is used for making shawls
- (d) range of ancient Indian temples

Q50. Consider the following statements:

- A. Lieutenant Commander Wahida Prism is a doctor in the Indian Navy.
- B. Wahida Prism comes from a very small village and has done her schooling from a government school.
- C. Wahida Prism is the first woman to lead a parade.
- D. Wahida Prism is a medical officer and just gives medicine to the patients.

The correct statements is/are:

- (a) Only A
- (b) A and D
- (c) A, B and C
- (d) A, B and D

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is: The process of cooling due to evaporation is fast when the area of water surface in contact with the atmosphere increases and the humidity in air is low.

Evaporation – When the area of water surface in contact with the atmosphere increases, more water molecules can evaporate and escape into the atmosphere. If the humidity in the air is low, the air can hold more water molecules, allowing for more water molecules to evaporate and the cooling process to occur more quickly.

In this scenario, the low humidity level in the air allows for more efficient evaporation of water molecules from the water surface, which results in a faster cooling process.

Conversely, high humidity levels in the air make it more difficult for water molecules to evaporate, resulting in a slower cooling process.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Naag Gumphan.

Naag Gumphan is a type of art design in which snakes or snakes are painted in different styles to create patterns. It is used to make paintings in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat and South India. Designs of this kind are used in rangoli, embroidery and as wall decoration. The Kalbeliya tribe practice this art.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is A, C and D.

- A (It enhances the water-holding capacity of soil): This is true. Manure increases the organic matter content of the soil, which improves its ability to hold water.
- B (It makes the soil non-porous to stop exchange of gases): This is false. Manure actually improves the drainage and aeration of the soil by creating larger pore spaces.
- C (It increases the number of friendly microbes): This is true. Manure provides a food source for beneficial microbes, which improve the decomposition of organic matter and release nutrients for plants.
- D (It improves the texture of the soil): This is true. Manure adds organic matter, which makes the soil more crumbly and easier to work with.

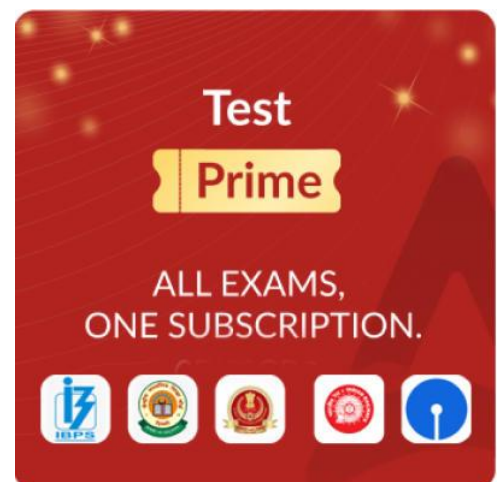
Therefore, only options A, C, and D are true about manure.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Union Territories in India are:

1. National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
4. Chandigarh
5. Lakshadweep
6. Ladakh
7. Puducherry
8. Jammu and Kashmir



S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Silkworm.

Silkworm can find their mate from a distance of several kilometres through pheromones.

Pheromones are chemical substances produced by organisms to communicate with each other, especially for mating purposes.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is 8848 metre.

Mount Everest is the tallest peak in the world. Its height is 8848 m. It is located in the Greater Himalayas in Nepal. It runs along the border of Nepal and China. It can be accessed through Nepal as well as China. Most of the expeditions of the Himalayas takes place from Nepal.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is A, B and D.

(A) Generally formed in winter: This is not entirely true. While winter smog (caused by temperature inversions trapping pollutants) is a type of smog, photochemical smog, which is more common in summer, also exists.

(B) Made up of smoke and fog: While smoke and fog can be components of smog, it's not just a simple mixture. Smog is a complex combination of pollutants, including ozone, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds.

(C) Causes ozone depletion: This is incorrect. Smog actually contributes to ground-level ozone formation, which is harmful to human health and the environment. The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere protects us from harmful UV radiation, and its depletion is caused by different chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

(D) Causes asthma and cough: This is true. Smog exposure can irritate the respiratory system and trigger asthma attacks, coughing, and other respiratory problems.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is South-West and North-East.

Direction is divided into 8 sections, 4 cardinal directions, and 4 ordinal directions.

- The four cardinal directions are the directions north, east, south, and west, commonly denoted by their initials N, E, S, and W.
- East and west are perpendicular to north and south.
- East is in the clockwise direction of rotation from north and west is directly opposite east.
- The ordinal directions are north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW), and north-west (NW).
- NE, SE, SW, and NW lie in between the cardinal directions north and east, south and east, south and west, and north and west respectively.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is A, B and C.

The feasible activities of separation in primary classroom are:

A. Evaporation: This method involves separating a dissolved substance from a liquid by heating the liquid to its boiling point. For example, separating salt from saltwater can be demonstrated by boiling saltwater in a container and observing the salt crystals left behind.

B. Winnowing: This is a simple method of separating lighter and heavier components of a mixture by blowing air. For example, winnowing grains and chaff can be demonstrated using a tray and a fan.

C. Magnetic separation: This method involves using a magnet to separate magnetic materials from non-magnetic materials. For example, separating iron filings from sand can be demonstrated using a magnet.

D. Fractional distillation is a more complex process that is not typically feasible in a primary classroom setting. It requires specialized equipment and is not suitable for young children.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Tumba, Been, Khanjiri and Dhol.

The Kalbelia dance is usually performed to the music of a been party. The been party consists of been, tumba, khanjiri and dhol. Except for dhol all the other three instruments are made from a dried gourd (lauki).

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is They play a role in maintaining water cycle.

Forests provide us with oxygen. They protect soil and provide habitat to a large number of wild animals. Forests help in bringing good rainfall to neighboring areas, thereby maintaining the water cycle. Forest is a source of medicinal plants, timber and many other useful products to the people whose lives depend on it and provide a renewable resource. Somebody who lives in the forest or near it gets food, and shelter from it.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Kerala and Karnataka both have their coasts on the Arabian Sea.

Indian States / Union Territories with the coast on the Bay of Bengal:

- West Bengal
- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu
- Puducherry
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Indian States / Union Territories with the coast on the Arabian Sea:

- Gujrat
- Maharashtra
- Goa
- Daman and Diu
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Lakshadweep
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Leh (Ladakh).

Cold Deserts are deserts that have extremely cold winters. These deserts are generally found in mountainous areas.

Ladakh and Leh is the only cold desert in India, situated in the Himalayas. It doesn't get affected by the monsoon as it lies in the rain shadow region of the Himalayas. The rainfall in this region is as low as 10 cm annually.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is 23rd May 1984.

The date on which Bachendri Pal stepped onto the peak of Mount Everest and pitched the Indian National Flag (Tiranga/Tricolour) is 23rd May 1984.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Poison of snake.

Snakes: Of the many kinds of snakes found in our country, only four types of snakes are poisonous. They are Cobra, Common Krait, Russel's Viper (Duboiya), Saw-scaled Viper (Afai).

A snake has two hollow teeth (fangs). When it bites, the poison enters the person's body through the fangs. There is a medicine for snake bites. The medicine is made from snake poison and is available in all government hospitals.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Srinagar.

Srinagar is located in the northern region of India and is known for its traditional Kashmiri Kahwa tea which is made with saffron, cardamom, and almonds.

Shillong is a city located in the northeast region of India and is known for its tea plantations, but the locals do not have a specific preference for Kahwa tea.

Mysore is a city located in the southern region of India and is known for its filter coffee, not Kahwa tea.

Hyderabad is a city located in the central region of India and is known for its Irani chai and biryani, not Kahwa tea.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Karwa Chauth.

Karwa Chauth is a festival that is celebrated mainly by married women in India. It is a special day when women fast from sunrise to moonrise for the well-being and long life of their husbands.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Down's Syndrome.

Down's Syndrome is caused due to an extra 21st chromosome.

Information Booster

• **Down's Syndrome:**

- It is also called Trisomy-21.
- It is a chromosomal disorder caused by the presence of all or a part of an extra 21st chromosome.
- It is associated with impairment of cognitive ability and physical growth and a particular set of facial characteristics.
- In this syndrome, the person exhibits Mongolism.

Additional Information

- **Patau's Syndrome:**

- It is also called Trisomy-13 A syndrome.
- In this, the patient has an additional copy of autosomal chromosome 13 due to a non-disjunction of chromosomes during meiosis.
- Its effects are mental retardation, cut mark in the lip.

- **Cri-du-Chat Syndrome:**

- It is a rare genetic disorder due to a missing part of chromosome 5.
- It is characterized by having a cat-like cry of affected children.

- **Klinefelter's Syndrome:**

- It is a condition, in which human males have an extra X-sex chromosome (44 + XXY).
- Effects are the development of small testicles and reduced fertility.
- Such persons are sterile males or feminized males with undeveloped testis and some feminine characteristics like enlarged breasts, etc.
- They may be mentally¹ retarded.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Sunita Williams.

The first Indian woman who has spent more than six months in space is Sunita Williams. She was born on September 19, 1965. She was an American astronaut of India origin. She was United States Navy officer. She became the second Indian-origin woman to fly into space after Kapana Chawla.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak.

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak is the founder of the Sulabh International Social Service organisation. The organization works to build a nationwide sanitation movement. His contribution has made a critical difference in the lives of millions of severely disadvantaged poor who couldn't afford toilets, and those who worked as manual scavengers and hence faced severe discrimination in the society owing to their low caste.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is decreases and the wind speed is low.

Evaporation is a type of vaporization that refers to the process of a liquid changing into gas. The process of the liquid changing into vapour even below its boiling point is called evaporation.

The factors affecting evaporation are explained below:

- Humidity of air
- Wind speed
- The surface area of the liquid
- Temperature

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Mining activities.

Earthquakes can be caused by both natural and anthropogenic factors.

Natural Causes:**Tectonic Activity -**

The most common cause of earthquakes is the movement of tectonic plates. When these plates interact, they can collide, move apart, or slide past each other. The stress and pressure build-up along the plate boundaries eventually lead to the release of energy, resulting in an earthquake.

Fault Slippage -

Earthquakes can also occur when there is a sudden slip or release of stress along a fault line. Faults are fractures in the Earth's crust, and the two sides of the fault can move in different directions due to the accumulated stress. When the stress overcomes the friction holding the sides together, there is a rapid movement, causing an earthquake.

Volcanic Activity -

Volcanic eruptions can generate earthquakes due to the movement of magma beneath the Earth's surface. As magma rises, it can create fractures and trigger seismic activity.

Anthropogenic Causes:**Induced Seismicity -**

Human activities such as mining, reservoir-induced seismicity, hydraulic fracturing, and geothermal energy extraction can induce earthquakes. These activities involve the manipulation of the Earth's subsurface, which can change the stress distribution and cause faults to slip.

Nuclear Testing -

Underground nuclear testing can induce seismic events, though these are typically in a controlled environment and relatively small in magnitude. The detonation of nuclear devices can generate seismic waves similar to natural earthquakes.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Wheels.

Caravans are mobile houses. They are also known as the house on wheels. They contain all the basic features of a normal house.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

There are currently 8 union territories in India.

Union Territories in India are:

1. National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
4. Chandigarh
5. Lakshadweep
6. Ladakh
7. Puducherry
8. Jammu and Kashmir

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is A and D.

Gender parity refers to achieving equality and fairness between genders, ensuring that individuals are not discriminated against or treated differently based on their sex or gender.

- **Absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex:** This statement reflects an essential aspect of gender parity. It means that gender parity requires the elimination of discrimination based on a person's sex. In a society with gender parity, individuals should not face unequal treatment, biases or disadvantages solely because of their gender.
- **Same educational sources received by persons of any gender:** Gender equality in education is a fundamental right and a necessary condition for the achievement of social, economic, and political equality. It is important that persons of any gender have access to the same educational sources and opportunities.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is The correct answer is (c) (A) - (iv), (B) - (iii), (C) - (ii), (D) - (i)

Composition of the atmosphere:

- The air we take in while breathing is actually a mixture of many gases.
- **Nitrogen** and **oxygen** are two gases that make up the bulk of the atmosphere.
- **Carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon, and hydrogen** are found in lesser quantities.
- Apart from these gases, **tiny dust particles** are also present in the air.
- These dust particles present in the air are commonly referred to as **aerosols**.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Cobs.

Cobs – When pearl millet (bajra) is harvested, the entire cob, which is the part of the plant that contains the seeds, is often used. In traditional methods, these cobs are dried and then pounded in a mortar. The pounding process helps to separate the millet seeds from the rest of the cob.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Kanpur, Raipur.

These are cities located in the northern and central parts of India. The climate in these regions is tropical and subtropical, which means they typically experience warm temperatures throughout the year and do not usually see temperatures fall below freezing.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Decantation.

Decantation is a process to separate mixtures by removing a liquid layer from the solids deposited from a solution. This is done by pouring out the clear upper layer of liquid. Example: After the rice settles at the bottom the relatively clean water containing dirt is poured out of the bowl.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Crow, Pig, Human.

Animals fall into three distinct groups based on what they eat. Animals can be carnivores, or omnivores in their eating strategies. Different animals have different feeding habits. Based on their feeding habits, the animal can be divided into three groups, omnivores, herbivores, and carnivores.

Omnivorous: These organisms obtain food by feeding on both plants as well as animals. Omnivorous plays an important role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem by recycling waste. Examples of omnivores include Humans, Bears, Birds, etc.

Herbivorous: Organisms feeding only on plants e.g., Cow, Rabbit, Pig, etc. They eat only plant or plant products. These animals have evolved digestive systems capable of digesting large amounts of plant material.

Carnivorous: Organisms feeding only on animals. Carnivorous plants are capable of trapping and digesting small animals especially insects e.g., Pitcher Plant, Lion, etc.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. The process of converting sugar into alcohol is called Fermentation. Fermentation is an anaerobic process where even though oxygen is not available, energy can be released from glucose. Fermentation occurs in yeast cells and bacteria and also in the muscles of animals. It is an anaerobic pathway in which glucose is broken down.

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Bengaluru.

- The headquarters of **ISRO** is situated in **Bengaluru**.
- The Secretariat of DOS and headquarters of ISRO are located at **Antariksh Bhavan** in **Bengaluru**.
- **ISRO** was formed on **15 August 1969**.
- **Dr. S Somanath** is the current chairman of ISRO.
- **PSLV-C25**, twenty-fifth flight of PSLV, launched **Mars Orbiter Mission Spacecraft**.
- It was launched from the **First Launch Pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota**.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Free play allows children to explore their environment, exercise their creativity, and make their own decisions about how to play and interact with others.

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sprouting in seeds can occur in the absence of sunlight, as the process of sprouting primarily relies on the internal reserves of the seed rather than photosynthesis.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Rajasthan.

Sariska National Park is located in **Rajasthan**.

- **Sariska Tiger Reserve** is well nestled in the **Aravali Hills** covering an **800 sq km** area divided into **grasslands, dry deciduous forests, sheer cliffs, and rocky landscape**.
- The **Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary** houses the ruins of **medieval temples** of **Garh-Rajor** that date back to the **10th and 11th centuries**. Also, a **17th-century castle** on a hilltop at **Kankwari** provides a panoramic view of flying **vultures** and **eagles**.
- The **Sariska** was declared a sanctuary in **1955** and attained the status of a **National Park** in **1979**.

Information Booster

- **Rajasthan** is a state in **northern India**. It covers **342,239 square kilometers** or **10.4 percent** of India's total geographical area.
- It is the **largest Indian state** by **area** and the **seventh-largest** by **population**.
- Rajasthan's **capital** is **Jaipur** and its current **Governor** is **Kalraj Mishra**.
- The **chief minister** of Rajasthan is **Bhajan Lal Sharma**.

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pasteurised milk can be consumed without boiling as it is free from harmful microbes. The milk is heated to about 70°C for 15 to 30 seconds and then suddenly chilled and stored. By doing so, it prevents the growth of microbes. This process was discovered by Louis Pasteur. It is called pasteurisation.

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. Based on the physical characteristics, Pumpkin plant can be classified as a Creeper. Creepers are plants that creep across the earth, as their name suggests. Plants with weak stems that cannot stand upright but spread on the ground are called creepers. Watermelon, strawberries, pumpkin, and sweet potatoes are some examples.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. Braille, reading by touching is a way for blind people to read. Braille, a universally accepted system of writing used by and for blind persons and consisting of a code of 63 characters. Each character made up of one to six raised dots arranged in a six-position matrix or cell.

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. The process of cooling due to evaporation is fast when the area of water surface in contact with the atmosphere increases. The atmospheric temperature becomes high and the humidity (water vapour) in the air is low.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. The lively dance form of Bundelkhand region is Swang. In the Bundelkhand region of India, this dance is popular mainly in the state of Haryana, also in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. The Swang is a type of musical drama, in which folktales are dramatized with folk songs, music and dance etc.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. Plants serve various important roles in the ecosystem and interact with their surroundings in multiple ways. Plants play a crucial role in preventing soil erosion. The root systems of plants help hold the soil in place, reducing the risk of erosion caused by wind or water. By anchoring themselves in the ground, plants bind the soil particles together, making it less susceptible to being washed away. Furthermore, plants provide us with seeds, many of which are edible and serve as a valuable food source. They contain the necessary nutrients and genetic material for the growth of new plants.

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is flowers are the reproductive parts of the plant.

As a plant's reproductive part, a flower contains a stamen (male flower part) or pistil (female flower part).

The pistil is the female reproductive unit of plants.

A pistil has the following three major parts:

- **Stigma:** The stigma is at the top and is connected to the ovary by the style. It receives the pollen grains.
- **Style:** It is an elongated slender part beneath the stigma, that connects the stigma with the ovary.
- **Ovary:** It is the basal swollen part of the pistil.

The stamen is the male reproductive unit of plants and consists of the following two parts:-

- **Filament:** A long and slender stalk called filament which may be joined or free.
- **Anther:** A bilobed terminal structure called the anther.

All of these parts help in plant reproduction and ultimately result in the growth of a new plant.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. There are currently 28 states and 8 union territories in India.

Union Territories in India are: -

1. National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
4. Chandigarh
5. Lakshadweep
6. Ladakh
7. Puducherry
8. Jammu and Kashmir

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b).

Nauvari – A single nine-yard sari also known as Kasta saree.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. As per 'The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006' minimum age for marriage in India is 18 years for boys and 18 years for girls.

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol. In Assam most of the houses in rural areas are made on strong bamboo pillars. The wooden floors are made almost 3 to 3.5 m high. The walls of the houses are also made of wood. Because of heavy rains the roofs of the houses are generally slopping.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sammakka Saralamma Jatara

- Sammakka Saralamma Jatara at Medaram, near Warangal, is among the largest fairs of the world. This is a tribal festival. After Kumbha Mela, it attracts the largest number of devotees in India.
- The main deities of the Sammakka Saralamma Temple are two brave tribal women.
- The mother-daughter duo stood up for dignity of their community and became martyrs in the battle against oppression.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Manual scavenging is a term used mainly in India for "manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or sewer or in a septic tank or a pit.

These sanitation workers, called manual scavengers. Manual scavengers usually use hand tools such as buckets, brooms and shovels.

S49. Ans.(b)

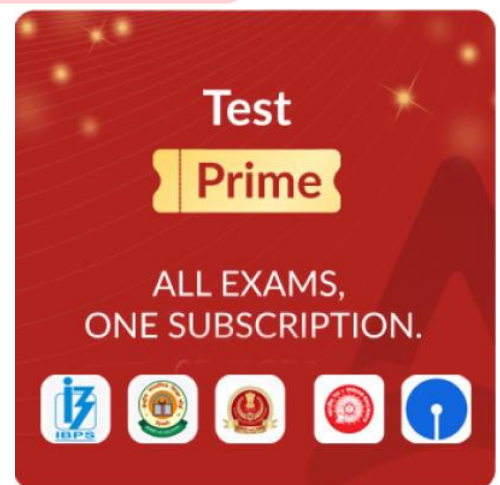
Sol. Pochampalli is the name of a small-town present in Yadadri district of Telangana. There are around 10,000 families of weavers who live in 100s of small villages around this town.

- Pochampalli sarees are fabrics with design of various geometric patterns and are available in silk and cotton varieties.
- Pochampalli silk is made using silk thread obtained from silkworm.
- Pochampalli cotton is made using cotton thread which is obtained from cotton.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. A, B and C

- Wahida Prism come from a very small village called Thannamandi of Rajouri district in Jammu and Kashmir. She did her schooling at a government school.
- Lieutenant Commander Wahida Prism, doctor in the India Navy.
- She is one of the few women who has worked on a naval ship.
- She is the first woman to lead a parade.
- This is considered to be a very big honour in the armed forces.



Test
Prime

ALL EXAMS,
ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

