

250 + General Awareness MCQs for AOC (Material Assistant)

Q1. The Chola kingdom mostly ruled which region of India?

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

Q2. Group of Monuments at Hampi was built by?

- (a) Harihara and Bukka
- (b) Udayin and Shishunaga
- (c) Devavarman and Vainya
- (d) Maravarman and Sirmara

Q3. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land for the maintenance of schools?

- (a) Vellanvagai
- (b) Brahmadeya
- (c) Shalabhoga
- (d) Devadana

Q4. Old stone age people

- (a) wore cotton clothes
- (b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals
- (c) wore woollen clothes
- (d) none of the above

Q5. The first animal tamed by primitive man was

- (a) cow
- (b) horse
- (c) dog
- (d) goat

Q6. The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.

- (a) Timur Lang
- (b) Nadir Shah
- (c) Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (d) Genghis Khan

Q7. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother _____.

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Babur
- (d) Shah Jahan

Q8. The Arabic work of Al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called _____.

- (a) Kitab-al-Hind
- (b) Kitab-al- Bharat
- (c) Pustak-al-Hind
- (d) Pustak-al-Bharat

Q9. Which of the following is related to the Tinkathiya Pratha?

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Kheda
- (c) Bardoli
- (d) Darbhanga

Q10. Which of the following work is not credited to Lord Dalhousie?

- (a) Merger of Punjab
- (b) Merger of Bengal
- (c) Merger of Mysore
- (d) Merger of Satara

Q11. Which of the following was not done during the time of Lord Curzon?

- (a) Partition of Bengal
- (b) Punjab Land Alienation Act
- (c) Establishment of the Famine Commission
- (d) Formation of Hunter Commission

Q12. Where did the telegraph line be laid first?

- (a) Calcutta to Diamond Harbour
- (b) Agra to Jaipur
- (c) Delhi to Shimla
- (d) Raniganj to Calcutta

Q13. How long the Non-cooperation Movement was conducted?

- (a) April 1920 to February 1922
- (b) August 1920 to February 1922
- (c) June 1920 to December 1922
- (d) December 1920 to June 1922

Q14. Who led the English Army in the Battle of Buxar?

- (a) Lord Clive
- (b) Vensittart
- (c) Hector Munro
- (d) Eyre Coot



Q15. Which of the following rebellion / agitation did NOT happen in the area of Bengal?

- (a) Sannyasi Rebellion
- (b) Chuar Rebellion
- (c) Pagal Panthi rebellion
- (d) Baghera Rebellion

Q16. Who gave the title of Raja to Ranjit Singh?

- (a) Diwan Shah
- (b) Lord Lake
- (c) Zaman Shah
- (d) King of Kashmir

Q17. For the first time in India, the Kisan Diwas was celebrated on which of the following years?

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1937
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1926

Q18. In 1852, who published the newspaper 'Satyaprakash' in Gujarati?

- (a) Gangadhar Rao
- (b) Vishnu Shastri
- (c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (d) Karsandas Mulji

Q19. Who was elected the President of All India Workers and Peasants Party in Calcutta in 1928?

- (a) M.N. Joglekar
- (b) Shripad Amrit Dange
- (c) Sohan Singh Josh
- (d) Mujaffar ahmed

Q20. Whom did Lord Minto send to Ranjit Singh to make a peace immediate before the Treaty of Amritsar (1809)?

- (a) Robert Rebert
- (b) Joshua Child
- (c) Ochterlony
- (d) Charles Metcalfe

Q21. The famous Cossijurah Case of Bengal happened in whose reign?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) John Shore
- (d) Wellesley

Q22. Who of the following operated the first regular trade union in India ?

- (a) M.N. Lokhande
- (b) B.P. Wadia
- (c) Shashipad Banerjee
- (d) N.M. Joshi

Q23. Which Governor General of India used to write poetry with the name of "Owen Meredith"?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Lord Canning

Q24. The per capita income in India was Rs. 20/- in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by_____.

- (a) MG Ranade
- (b) Sir W Hunter
- (c) RC Dutt
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q25. Which of the following events is NOT considered for the time being of Viceroy Lord Lytton?

- (a) Second Afghan War
- (b) Burma war
- (c) Arms Act
- (d) Press Act

Q26. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Munda Rebellion : 1899
- (b) Vellore Mutiny: 1806
- (c) Santhal Rebellion: 1855
- (d) Chuar Rebellion: 1870

Q27. Which of the following organizations was established outside India?

- (a) Indian Association
- (b) East India Association
- (c) Bengal-British India Society
- (d) India league

Q28. Who of the following leaders is NOT associated with Champaran Satyagraha?

- (a) Anugraha Narain Sinha
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Braj Kishore Prasad
- (d) Sardar Patel

Q29. In which of the following years sea travel has been made mandatory for Indian soldiers?

- (a) 1854 AD
- (b) 1856 AD
- (c) 1857 AD
- (d) 1858 AD

Q30. The Indian Council Act of 1892 was based on which plan?

- (a) Northbrook Plan
- (b) Dufferin Plan
- (c) Ripon Plan
- (d) Gladstone Plan

Q31. Anti-defection law was passed in which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (a) 41st Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 46th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 48th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 52th Constitutional Amendment Act

Q32. If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached, then under Article 32 of Indian Constitution he can directly go to the _____.

- (a) Chief Minister of state
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) Governor of state

Q33. Which type of city administration controls transitional areas (from rural to urban)?

- (a) Nagar Panchayat
- (b) Municipal Council
- (c) Municipal Corporation
- (d) No option is correct

Q34. Which among the following is NOT a member of any of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament?

- I. Prime Minister of India
 - II. Finance Minister of India
 - III. President of India
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) Both II and III

Q35. Who appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of Lok Sabha?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha of India
- (d) Home Minister of India

Q36. What are the minimum qualifications of a person to become a member of Lok Sabha?

- I. Must be a citizen of India
 - II. Must not be less than 25 years of age
 - III. Must hold an office of profit under Union Government.
- (a) Both I and II
 - (b) Both I and III
 - (c) Both II and III
 - (d) All I, II and III

Q37. Which Article of Indian Constitution empowers Indian Parliament to amend the constitution?

- (a) Article 368
- (b) Article 252
- (c) Article 254
- (d) Article 256

Q38. The Attorney General of India is the _____ of the Government of India.

- (a) Chief Account Officer
- (b) Chief Law Officer
- (c) Chief Audit Officer
- (d) Chief Election Officer

Q39. In India, which of the following body is Constitutional in nature?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Central Vigilance Commission
- (d) Finance Commission

Q40. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Amendment of the Constitution?

- (a) Part XIV
- (b) Part XVI
- (c) Part XVIII
- (d) Part XX

Q41. Who can make laws for Union Territories on any subject under the three lists Viz. union list, state list and concurrent list?

- (a) The President of India alone
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) Home Minister of India

Q42. _____ is not formally prescribed device available to members of parliament.

- (a) Zero hour
- (b) Call Attention Notice
- (c) Half-an hour discussion
- (d) Short-duration discussion

Q43. Which type of city administration controls smaller urban areas?

- (a) Nagar Panchayat
- (b) Municipal Council
- (c) Municipal Corporation
- (d) No option is correct

Q44. _____ is a constitutional body in India.

- (a) Central Information Commission
- (b) Lokpal and Lokayukta
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) Election Commission

Q45. Which Constitutional Amendment Act added Part IX-A 'The Municipalities' to Indian Constitution?

- (a) 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 39th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 10th Constitutional Amendment Act

Q46. The competitive position of a company can be improved by _____.

- (a) Increasing the selling price
- (b) Reducing the margin of profit
- (c) Ignoring competitors
- (d) Understanding and fulfilling customers' needs

Q47. Deficit financing means the government borrows money from the _____.

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) Ministry of Finance
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) World Trade Organization

Q48. "Global Competitiveness Report" is released by which of the following organization?

- (a) WTO
- (b) WEF
- (c) SAARC
- (d) EU

Q49. Sudden decrease of birth rate would cause _____.

- (a) increase in per capita income
- (b) increase in investment
- (c) increase in savings
- (d) increase in loan requests

Q50. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflows into India?

- (a) Food processing
- (b) Petro-chemical
- (c) Chemicals other than fertilizers
- (d) Telecommunications

Q51. The modern economy is NOT characterized by _____.

- (a) self-sufficient village system
- (b) development of money economy
- (c) capital intensive mode of production
- (d) production for market

Q52. During which Five Year Planning was NABARD established?

- (a) Fifth
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Third
- (d) Ninth

Q53. Which among the following is NOT a 'Geographical Indicator'?

- (a) Kani Shawl
- (b) Naga Mircha
- (c) Mysore Silk
- (d) Darjeeling Basmati

Q54. The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was _____.

- (a) GV Ramkrishna
- (b) Madhu Dandavete
- (c) C Rangarajan
- (d) Indira Gandhi

Q55. Market imperfections of a country are reflected in _____.

- (a) Price rigidity
- (b) Factor immobility
- (c) Lack of specialization
- (d) All options are correct

Q56. China has the longest border with which of the following country?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Mongolia

Q57. Vedda is a tribe of which of the following countries?

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Bangladesh

Q58. Which of the following countries border touches with China?

- (a) Uzbekistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Philippines
- (d) South Korea

Q59. Which of the following countries border does not touch China?

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Laos
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Myanmar

Q60. The Equator does NOT pass through which of the following countries?

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Mexico
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Brazil

Q61. The distance between the two latitudes is approximately _____.

- (a) 111 miles
- (b) 121 miles
- (c) 111 km
- (d) 121 km

Q62. What is Syzygy?

- (a) Position of sun, earth and moon in the straight line
- (b) Earth's position between Sun and Moon
- (c) Sun and Moon position on one side of the Earth
- (d) The right angle position of Moon from the Sun and Earth

Q63. A sector between the two longitude lines is known by which of the following name?

- (a) Belt
- (b) Gore
- (c) Timeblock
- (d) Time box

Q64. Which of the following is the largest satellite of the Solar System?

- (a) Titan
- (b) Miranda
- (c) Moon
- (d) Ganymede

Q65. What is the name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers?

- (a) SIAL
- (b) SIMA
- (c) NIFE
- (d) No option is correct

Q66. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place with respect to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, windspeed, etc., is called the _____ at that place.

- (a) Climate
- (b) Ecology
- (c) Environment
- (d) Weather

Q67. The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the _____.

- (a) Poles
- (b) Southern hemisphere
- (c) High altitudes
- (d) Equator

Q68. In which of the following region midnight Sun is visible?

- (a) In Mediterranean region
- (b) In equatorial region
- (c) In Arctic area
- (d) In the east of Japan

Q69. The area of Nepal is approximately _____ square kilometres.

- (a) 115187
- (b) 128540
- (c) 135789
- (d) 147181

Q70. A cyclone is known by different names in different parts of the world. It is called a ' _____ ' in Japan and Philippines.

- (a) Funnel
- (b) Whirlpool
- (c) Twister
- (d) Typhoon

Q71. Which of the following is NOT a metamorphic rock?

- (a) Slate
- (b) Schist
- (c) Diorite
- (d) Phyllite

Q72. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a _____.

- (a) Thunderstorm
- (b) Hailstorm
- (c) Twister
- (d) Cloudburst

Q73. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Silent Volcano: Damavand
- (b) Active Volcano: Stromboli
- (c) Dormant Volcano - Krakatoa
- (d) Extinct Volcano - Etna

Q74. An earthquake of magnitude 6 on Richter scale has _____ times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4.

- (a) ten
- (b) hundred
- (c) five
- (d) thousand

Q75. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Sandstone - Conglomerate
- (b) Limestone - Marble
- (c) Granite - Basalt
- (d) Gabbro – Serpentine

Q76. 1 kWh = _____ × 10⁶ J.

- (a) 36
- (b) 3.6
- (c) 6.4
- (d) 64

Q77. Any body kept in a fluid experiences an upward force called _____.

- (a) Torque
- (b) Moment
- (c) Pressure
- (d) Upthrust

Q78. 1 watt is equal to 1 _____.

- (a) J s⁻¹
- (b) J s
- (c) J s⁻²
- (d) J s²

Q79. As an object falls freely its _____.

- (a) Kinetic energy gets converted into potential energy
- (b) Potential energy gets converted into kinetic energy
- (c) Momentum gets converted into gravitational force
- (d) Gravitational force gets converted into momentum

Q80. The product of force and the time for which the force acts on a body is equal to the change in _____ of the body.

- (a) Acceleration
- (b) Torque
- (c) Momentum
- (d) Velocity

Q81. Telephone was invented in which decade?

- (a) 1670s
- (b) 1770s
- (c) 1870s
- (d) 1970s

Q82. Which device is used to limit electric current in a circuit?

- (a) Grid
- (b) Capacitor
- (c) Fuse
- (d) Resistor

Q83. In a compound the elements are always present in definite proportions by _____.

- (a) Mass
- (b) Volume
- (c) Size
- (d) No option is correct.

Q84. Which of the following statements are CORRECT?

- I. Melamine is a Thermosetting plastic.
- II. It resists fire.
- III. It is a poor conductor of heat.

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only I and III
- (c) Only II and III
- (d) All I, II and III

Q85. Which of the following is the best fire-extinguisher?

- (a) Water
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Carbon-dioxide
- (d) Soil

Q86. Which statements are CORRECT?

- I. In early 1930's Nylon was prepared from coal, water and air.
- II. Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre.
- III. Nylon fibre was strong, elastic and light.

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only I and III
- (c) Only II and III
- (d) All I, II and III

Q87. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?

- (a) Gold and Silver are not ductile
- (b) Phosphorus and Nitrogen are ductile
- (c) Copper and Platinum are ductile
- (d) Sulphur and Phosphorus are sonorous

Q88. Which of the following is man-made fibre?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Wool
- (c) Silk
- (d) Nylon

Q89. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT regarding Sodium?

- (a) Sodium reacts vigorously with oxygen and water
- (b) A lot of heat is generated when sodium reacts with water and oxygen
- (c) It is stored in kerosene
- (d) It is a non-metal

Q90. In which part of the human body fat is completely digested?

- (a) Small Intestine
- (b) Liver
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Large Intestine

Q91. Which of the following represents the pair of sex chromosomes in men?

- (a) XY
- (b) XX
- (c) YY
- (d) No option is correct.



Q92. Scientists of which country have developed working human skeletal muscle from stem cells in the laboratory for the first time?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) United States of America

Q93. The rhythmic contraction of the lining of muscles of canal to push the food along the gut is called _____.

- (a) Peristalsis
- (b) Facilitation
- (c) Guttation
- (d) No option is correct

Q94. Which of the following is a CORRECT relation of length of small intestines of an herbivore and a carnivore?

- (a) Herbivore = Carnivore
- (b) Herbivore < Carnivore
- (c) Herbivore > Carnivore
- (d) No option is correct.

Q95. Limbs of frog, lizard, bird and human are example of _____ organs.

- (a) Homogenous
- (b) Heterogeneous
- (c) Analogous
- (d) Homologous

Q96. Pepsin is an enzyme that digests _____.

- (a) Proteins
- (b) Starch
- (c) Carbohydrate
- (d) Fats

Q97. Which is the CORRECT pair of inherited chromosomes for the child to be a girl?

- (a) X from father and Y from mother
- (b) Y from father and X from mother
- (c) Y from father and Y from mother
- (d) X from father and X from mother

Q98. Gaseous exchange takes place in leaves through tiny pores for the purpose of photosynthesis. What are these pores?

- (a) Chloroplast
- (b) Stomata
- (c) Chlorophyll
- (d) Vacuole

Q99. Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from _____.

- (a) Lungs
- (b) Intestine
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Kidney

Q100. Photosynthesis fulfills which of the following requirements of the autotrophic organisms?

- I.** Carbon
- II.** Water
- III.** Energy
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) I and III
- (d) All I, II and III

Q101. Which of the following information is found in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (a) Life story
- (b) Internal policy
- (c) Foreign policy
- (d) All options are correct

Q102. Which of the following indicates the circle of the Saranath Pillar?

- (a) Law
- (b) Revolution
- (c) Progress
- (d) Religion

Q103. Harshavardhan's Vallabhi conquest is found in which of the following inscriptions?

- (a) Aihole Pillar Inscription
- (b) Junagadh Inscription
- (c) Navsari Copper plate Inscription
- (d) Damodarpur copper plate Inscription

Q104. Which of the following is not counted under sub-vedas?

- (a) Ayurveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Gandharva Veda
- (d) Shilp Veda

Q105. Which of the following was not mentioned in the Dhamma?

- (a) Obedience to parents
- (b) Charity
- (c) Paternalism
- (d) Faith in Sangha

Q106. When was Guru Nanak Dev born?

- (a) 1449 A D
- (b) 1453 AD
- (c) 1469 AD
- (d) 1499 AD

Q107. Which ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?

- (a) Devaraya II
- (b) Narsingh Raya
- (c) Krishna Deva Rai
- (d) Venkat II

Q108. Which of the following was a major industry in the Mughal period?

- (a) Pearl production
- (b) Iron Industry
- (c) Cotton cloth
- (d) No option is correct

Q109. In which area did Nandalal Bose earn fame?

- (a) Painting
- (b) Folk Art
- (c) Dance
- (d) Politics

Q110. Where the leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave did started this movement?

- (a) Nashik
- (b) Poona
- (c) Pavnar
- (d) Nagpur

Q111. When did all the trade unions, except Ahmedabad Textile Labor Union, be unified?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1933

Q112. French established their first factory at Surat and second factory at _____.

- (a) Banaras
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Masulipatnam

Q113. Which of the following governor generals used to call himself as Bengal Tiger?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Q114. Which of the following movements was headed by Sitaram Raju?

- (a) Kuka Movement
- (b) Rampa Movement
- (c) Pabna Agitation
- (d) Bardoli Satyagraha

Q115. In which city is India's oldest European church?

- (a) Cochin
- (b) Goa
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Kolkata

Q116. Which of the following were NOT related to the Congress Socialist Party?

- (a) Acharya Narendradev
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (c) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q117. Salt March also known as Dandi March was initiated by _____.

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Avantikabai Gokhale
- (d) Kasturba Gandhi

Q118. Chauri Chaura incident took place in?

- (a) 1902
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1922
- (d) 1932

Q119. Which of the following newspapers is NOT related to Madan Mohan Malaviya?

- (a) Leader
- (b) Comrade
- (c) Hindustan
- (d) Abhyudaya

Q120. In which conference of 1888, the constitution was created for Congress?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Madras
- (d) Allahabad

Q121. Which of the following decisive battles had established the dominion of the British in India?

- (a) Battle of Plassey
- (b) Battle of Buxar
- (c) Battle of Wandiwash
- (d) Third Battle of Panipat

Q122. Which of the following was the first thing that encouraged the Europeans for Indian business?

- (a) Indigo
- (b) Spice
- (c) Muslin
- (d) Cotton clothes

Q123. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker is associated with which of the following movements?

- (a) Self-respect movement
- (b) Viacom movement
- (c) Justice movement
- (d) Ezhava movement

Q124. In which year did Vivekananda participate in the Parliament of the World's Religions?

- (a) 1893 AD
- (b) 1895 AD
- (c) 1897 AD
- (d) 1899 AD

Q125. Which of the following leaders formed 'India Home Rule Society'?

- (a) Shyamji Krishna Varma
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Lala Hardayal
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q126. In which of the following years was the 'Caste Disabilities Act' passed?

- (a) 1850
- (b) 1860
- (c) 1863
- (d) 1876

Q127. When was the Arya Samaj divided on principles?

- (a) 1893
- (b) 1895
- (c) 1903
- (d) 1913

Q128. At which session of Congress was the first foreign leader to chaired?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Calicut
- (d) Belgaum

Q129. From whom did the French East India Company acquire Pondicherry?

- (a) From the Portuguese
- (b) The ruler of Golconda
- (c) Sultan of Bijapur
- (d) Snatching

Q130. For the first time, postage stamps were released in which of the following reign?

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Lytton
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Canning

Q131. Houses of Indian Parliament are prorogued by whom?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister of India
- (d) President of India

Q132. If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached then under Article 226 of Indian Constitution he can move to _____.

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) High Court of State

Q133. What is the minimum age required to become a member of municipality?

- (a) 15 years
- (b) 20 years
- (c) 21 years
- (d) 25 years

Q134. The President of India appoints how many Chief Election Commissioner(s)?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

Q135. Who appears on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (b) Advocate General of State
- (c) Attorney General of India
- (d) Chief Election Commissioner of India

Q136. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by _____.

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Judge of Supreme Court
- (c) President of India
- (d) Chief Election Commissioner of India

Q137. In Indian Constitution, _____ contains provisions related to Anti-defection law.

- (a) Eighth schedule
- (b) Ninth schedule
- (c) Tenth schedule
- (d) Eleventh schedule

Q138. Who appoints Chairman of Union Public Service Commission in India?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Home Minister of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Chief Election Commissioner of India

Q139. Part of XVII of India Constitution deals with _____.

- (a) Elections
- (b) Official language
- (c) Panchayat
- (d) Fundamental rights

Q140. Election Commission of India is not concerned with which of the following elections?

- (a) Election of President of India
- (b) Elections of Parliament
- (c) Elections of State Legislature
- (d) Elections of Panchayat

Q141. The Attorney General of India is appointed by whom?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Law Minister of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) President of India

Q142. There are _____ levels of courts present in India.

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Q143. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act gave Constitutional recognition to panchayats by adding _____.

- (a) Part VIII
- (b) Part IX
- (c) Part X
- (d) Part XI

Q144. In India, who is considered above the law of country?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) A wealthy person of India
- (d) No option is correct.

Q145. Article 12 to Article 35 of Indian Constitution mainly deals with Fundamental Rights, given in _____ of Indian Constitution.

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part II
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV

Q146. Non-Tax revenue can be increased the working of _____.

- (a) Commercial Irrigation Projects
- (b) State Road Transport Corporation
- (c) Electricity Boards
- (d) No option is correct

Q147. Which one of the following places was Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) set up?

- (a) Santa Cruz
- (b) Kandla
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Surat

Q148. First time which year the Railway Budget and the General Budget were presented separately?

- (a) 1924
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1977

Q149. Which of following sectors does NOT come under tertiary sector?

- (a) Electricity
- (b) Business Services
- (c) Transport
- (d) Trade

Q150. Money in India consists of _____.

- (a) Paper currency
- (b) Current deposits
- (c) Metallic coins
- (d) All options are correct.

Q151. Disguised unemployment generally means _____.

- (a) Large number of people remain unemployed
- (b) alternative employment is NOT available
- (c) marginal productivity of labour is zero
- (d) Productivity of workers is high

Q152. The State Financial Corporations have given assistance mainly to develop _____.

- (a) Agriculture farms
- (b) Cottage industries
- (c) Medium and small-scale industries
- (d) Large scale industries

Q153. In which of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually?

- (a) Capitalist
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Mixed
- (d) Both Capitalist and Socialist

Q154. Which committee was set up to review the concept of the poverty line?

- (a) S Tendulkar Committee
- (b) Chelliah Committee
- (c) Wanchoo Committee
- (d) Dutt Committee

Q155. The best solution for overcoming the evil effects of small and uneconomic holdings is _____.

- (a) Urbanization of rural population
- (b) Using capital intensive technology
- (c) Co-operative farming
- (d) Rapid industrialization

Q156. Which of the following cities is closest to the Equator?

- (a) Colombo
- (b) Jakarta
- (c) Manila
- (d) Singapore

Q157. Most of population in Sri Lanka follows _____.

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Islam
- (c) Christianity
- (d) Buddhism

Q158. Pakistan is located in which part of Asia?

- (a) Southern Asia
- (b) Northern Asia
- (c) Eastern Asia
- (d) Northern Asia

Q159. As per length, which is the longest river of China?

- (a) Yangtze
- (b) Mekong
- (c) Ob-Irtis
- (d) Amur

Q160. Where is the world's highest volcanic mountain Cotopaxi located?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Ecuador
- (d) Hawaiian Islands

Q161. Which of the following planets has the highest revolutionary motion?

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mars
- (d) Jupiter

Q162. What is the main cause of temperature rise in the interior of the Earth?

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Breakdown of radioactive substances
- (c) Both the pressure and breakdown of radioactive substances
- (d) No option is correct.

Q163. Which of the following planet move in the opposite direction than other planets in Solar System?

- (a) Neptune
- (b) Pluto
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Saturn

Q164. What is called the cup or bowl shaped opening of a volcano?

- (a) Cinder vent
- (b) Origin center
- (c) Epicenter
- (d) Crater

Q165. Which of the following is NOT an example of intermontane plateau?

- (a) Plateau of Tibet
- (b) Columbia Plateau
- (c) Patagonia Plateau
- (d) Bolivian Plateau

Q166. Which of the following is a Block Mountain?

- (a) Vosges
- (b) Harz Mountains
- (c) Sierra Nevada
- (d) All options are correct

Q167. Which of the following minerals is not found in the plateau regions?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Iron ore
- (c) mineral oil
- (d) Manganese

Q168. What percentage of the total area of lithosphere has the expansion of mountains?

- (a) Around 26-27%
- (b) Around 30-31%
- (c) Around 33-34%
- (d) Around 41-42%

Q169. Where is located the most active volcano in the world?

- (a) Around the Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Around the Pacific Ocean
- (c) Around the Indian Ocean
- (d) Around the Arctic Ocean

Q170. The boundaries of the plates of the earth's _____ are the weak zones known as seismic or fault zones.

- (a) Crust
- (b) Core
- (c) Kernel
- (d) Pith

Q171. How much longitude does the Earth move in an hour?

- (a) 12°
- (b) 15°
- (c) 18°
- (d) 20°

Q172. In which month does the Earth's Perihelion position occur?

- (a) June
- (b) January
- (c) September
- (d) March

Q173. Fausa Magna is a _____

- (a) Volcano
- (b) V-shaped valley
- (c) Rift lowland
- (d) None of these

Q174. Which of the following is NOT an example of volcanic mountain?

- (a) Mount Etna
- (b) Mount Fujiyama
- (c) Mount Black
- (d) Mount Kilimanjaro

Q175. The boundaries of the plates of the earth's crust are the weak zones known as _____ zones.

- (a) cosmic
- (b) seismic
- (c) formic
- (d) anaemic

Q176. Which instrument measures AF signal level and noise?

- (a) Vectorscope
- (b) VU meter
- (c) Q meter
- (d) Psophometer

Q177. In a _____ wave particles of the medium vibrate in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.

- (a) Longitudinal
- (b) Rolling
- (c) Transverse
- (d) Field

Q178. When the vibrating object moves backwards, it creates a region of low pressure in the medium called _____.

- (a) Elongation
- (b) Perpetuation
- (c) Gyration
- (d) Rarefaction

Q179. If the velocity of a body is doubled its kinetic energy _____.

- (a) Is also doubled
- (b) Becomes half
- (c) Becomes 1/4th
- (d) Become 4 times

Q180. Propagation of sound can be visualised as propagation of _____ variations in the medium.

- (a) Energy
- (b) Power
- (c) Force
- (d) Pressure

Q181. Propagation of sound can be visualised as propagation of _____ variations in the medium.

- (a) Elasticity
- (b) Viscosity
- (c) Density
- (d) Porosity

Q182. More density of the particles in the medium through which sound travels, creates more _____ and vice versa.

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Energy
- (c) Power
- (d) Force

Q183. Which of the following statement(s) is/are CORRECT?

- I. Acids are sour in taste and generate H⁺ ions.
 - II. Acids are sour in taste and generate OH⁻ ions.
 - III. Bases are bitter in taste and generate OH⁻ ions.
- (a) Only I and III
 - (b) Only I and II
 - (c) Only II and III
 - (d) All I, II and III

Q184. Metals are generally _____.

- I. Ductile
 - II. Malleable
 - III. Poor conductors of heat
- (a) Only I and II
 - (b) Only I and III
 - (c) Only II and III
 - (d) All I, II and III

Q185. According to Dalton's Atomic Theory, the smallest indivisible particles of matter is called _____.

- (a) Molecule
- (b) Atom
- (c) Compound
- (d) Element

Q186. Which statement(s) is/are CORRECT regarding Dalton's Atomic theory?

- I. All matters are made of very tiny particles.
 - II. Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties.
 - III. The relative number of atoms is variable in any compound.
- (a) Only I and II
 - (b) Only I and III
 - (c) Only II and III
 - (d) All I, II and III



Q187. In a combination reaction there can be _____.

- I. two or more than two reactants
- II. two or more than two products
- III. only one product
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II

Q188. Polycot is a mixture of which among the following?

- (a) Polyester and cotton
- (b) Polyester and wool
- (c) Rayon and cotton
- (d) Rayon and wool

Q189. Which of the following is Inexhaustible Natural Resources?

- (a) Air
- (b) Minerals
- (c) Forests
- (d) Coal

Q190. Rayon is obtained from which among the following?

- (a) Silk
- (b) Wood pulp
- (c) Wool
- (d) Cotton

Q191. Which among the following difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration is INCORRECT?

- (a) Aerobic respiration takes place in presence of oxygen - Anaerobic respiration takes place in the absence of oxygen
- (b) In Aerobic respiration pyruvate is broken down into ethanol and carbon dioxide- In Anaerobic respiration pyruvate is broken down into carbon dioxide and water
- (c) In Aerobic respiration more energy is released- In Anaerobic respiration less energy is released
- (d) Aerobic respiration takes place in mitochondria– Anaerobic respiration takes place in yeast

Q192. The maintenance functions of living organisms are performed by the _____.

- (a) Chemical processes
- (b) Life processes
- (c) Physical processes
- (d) No option is correct.

Q193. Which of the following may cause the breakdown of pyruvate into lactic acid in our muscles?

- (a) Lack of water
- (b) Lack of Oxygen
- (c) Lack of carbon dioxide
- (d) Lack of nitrogen

Q194. _____ is the source of energy and materials in human beings.

- (a) Water
- (b) Sunlight
- (c) Food
- (d) Gas

Q195. The somatosensory receptors in human beings detect _____.

- (a) taste
- (b) smell
- (c) touch
- (d) hear

Q196. Which of the following protects the inner lining of the stomach from the action of the hydrochloric acid under the normal conditions?

- (a) Villi
- (b) Mucus
- (c) Saliva
- (d) Digestive Juices

Q197. _____ are details of appearance or behavior or in other words, a particular form or a particular function in classification of organisms.

- (a) Speciation
- (b) Evolution
- (c) Characteristics
- (d) Illustration

Q198. Pancreatic juice require which medium for their action?

- (a) Acidic
- (b) Basic
- (c) Neutral
- (d) All option are correct.

Q199. Preserved traces of living organisms retained in the form of impressions of the body parts in the soil are called _____.

- (a) specimen
- (b) fossils
- (c) antique
- (d) phylogeny

Q200. How is the nitrogen taken up by the plants?

- I. In the form of inorganic nitrates or nitrites
- II. In the form of organic compounds
- III. Directly taken up from the atmosphere
- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only I and III
- (c) Only II and III
- (d) All I, II and III

Q201. What is the uniform GST rate that has been fixed up for lottery prizes by the GST Council?

- (a) 28%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 32%

Q202. As of February 2020, who is the President of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Gotabaya Rajapaksa
- (b) Chandrika Kumaratunga
- (c) Maithripala Sirisena
- (d) D.M. Jayaratne

Q203. Which of the following books is NOT written by Salman Rushdie?

- (a) An Era of Darkness
- (b) Shame
- (c) Midnight's Children
- (d) The Satanic Verses

Q204. Name the physicist who is credited with the discovery of the Neutron. This 1932 discovery led to his winning the Nobel Prize.

- (a) Enrico Fermi
- (b) J.S. Fleming
- (c) James Chadwick
- (d) Max Plank

Q205. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the SAARC Association?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) China
- (d) Bhutan

Q206. The process of coating grooves or engravings in ornaments with coloured enamels is called _____.

- (a) Phulkari
- (b) Zardozi
- (c) Chikankari
- (d) Meenakari

Q207. The development of a fruit without fertilization is called _____.

- (a) Gametogamy
- (b) Parthenocarp
- (c) Hybridogenesis
- (d) Apomixis

Q208. Which of the following is NOT a nationalised bank?

- (a) United Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Punjab National Bank
- (d) Punjab and Sind Bank

Q209. In the sequence of planets in the solar system, which planet comes in between Mars and Saturn?

- (a) Venus
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Jupiter

Q210. In which city was the Jhanda Satyagraha or Flag Satyagraha of 1923 held?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Nagpur
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Ahmedabad

Q211. Which pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta, who was known as the 'Napoleon of India' for his conquests?

- (a) Iron Pillar
- (b) Sun Pillar
- (c) Vijaya Stambha
- (d) Allahabad Pillar

Q212. Which of the following is an INCORRECT sequence of Mughal rulers?

- (a) Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb
- (b) Akbar, Shah Jahan, Jahangir
- (c) Babur, Humayun, Akbar
- (d) Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan

Q213. The recently revoked 'Article 370' is associated with which of these states of India?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Jammu & Kashmir

Q214. Bhavai and Kalbelia as traditional dance forms, owe their genesis to which Indian state?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha

Q215. Who was the then Governor-General of British India, when 'Sati Pratha' became illegal and punishable?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Warren Hastings

Q216. Which of the following is an Indian Research Station in the Antarctica Region?

- (a) Orcadas
- (b) Maitri
- (c) Hope Bay
- (d) Mawson

Q217. Who is the author of the delightful and anecdotal history of Indian cricket titled - 'A Corner of a Foreign Field: The Indian History of a British Sport'?

- (a) Sanjay Singh
- (b) Ramachandra Guha
- (c) Bipin Chandra
- (d) Romila Thapar

Q218. Name the law in Physics which states that equal volume of all gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal number of molecules.

- (a) Avogadro's Law
- (b) Boyles's Law
- (c) Charles's Law
- (d) Ohm's Law

Q219. Chiropody is a branch of science related to which part of the body?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Feet
- (d) Lungs

Q220. Which International organisation released the 'World Energy Outlook 2019' Report?

- (a) United Nations
- (b) International Energy Agency
- (c) World Trade Organisation
- (d) UNESCO

Q221. The Supreme Court has declared access to the internet a fundamental right under Article of the Indian Constitution.

- (a) 19
- (b) 14
- (c) 21
- (d) 17

Q222. Name the country which has signed a pact with Bhutan for the construction of the 600 MW Kholongchhu joint venture hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) China
- (c) Nepal
- (d) India

Q223. Australian Prime Minister launched 270 billion Australian dollar 10-year defence plan. Who is the Australian prime minister?

- (a) Gladys Berejiklian
- (b) Malcolm Turnbull
- (c) Scott Morrison
- (d) Daniel Andrews

Q224. Name the state government, which has launched "Hamara Ghar-Hamara Vidyalaya" scheme to maintain academic regularity of the students.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Punjab

Q225. Uttarakhand Governor Baby Rani Maurya gave her assent to declaring which place as the new summer capital of the state?

- (a) Mussoorie
- (b) Gairsain
- (c) Haridwar
- (d) Nainital

Q226. Which of the following places is not a Middle Stone Age?

- (a) Langhnaz
- (b) Ganeshwar
- (c) Bagor
- (d) Adamgarh

Q227. The latitude passing through the northern most part of India is

- (a) 35° N
- (b) 36° N
- (c) 37° N
- (d) 38° N

Q228. Within what period, the Parliament has to approve financial emergency declared by the President—

- (a) Six Months
- (b) Two Months
- (c) Three Months
- (d) Four Months

Q229. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Ascorbic acid - Lemon
- (b) Maltose - Malt
- (c) Acetic acid - Curd
- (d) Formic acid - Red Ant

Q230. Abul Fazal was the son of which Sufi saint?

- (a) Sheikh Mubarak
- (b) Hazarat Kwaja
- (c) Nasiruddin Chirag
- (d) Baba Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Q231. The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body?

- (a) 11° channel
- (b) 10° Channel
- (c) Palk Strait
- (d) Gulf of Mannar

Q232. Who decides the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural crops in India?

- (a) Ministry of Agriculture
- (b) NABARD
- (c) Commission on Agriculture Cost and Price (CACP)
- (d) Ministry of Commerce

Q233. Age for voting was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (a) 61st
- (b) 62st
- (c) 63rd
- (d) 64th

Q234. Rate of the growth of an economy is measured in terms of _____.

- (a) National income
- (b) Monthly family income
- (c) Number of people who have been lifted above the poverty line
- (d) Industrial Development

Q235. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?

- (a) Ajatashatru
- (b) Kalasoka
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Ananda

Q236. Who wrote the book entitled 'Ghulamgiri'?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Narayan Guru
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) M.P. Pillai

Q237. Bilateral monopoly situation is

- (a) When there are only two sellers of a product
- (b) When there are only two buyers of a product
- (c) When there is only one buyer and one seller of a product
- (d) When there are two buyers and two sellers of a product

Q238. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour, and children working under 14 years of age?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

Q239. The branch of study dealing with old age and ageing is called

- (a) Oncology
- (b) Gerontology
- (c) Teratology
- (d) Ornithology

Q240. The Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary (LWS) is located in which state?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Mizoram

Q241. Where did President, Ram Nath Kovind inaugurated the 15,000 square feet underground bunker museum?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Mumbai

Q242. In which city Amazon inaugurates its world's largest campus?

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Mumbai

Q243. Where was the 2019 Durand Cup held?

- (a) Kolkata, West Bengal
- (b) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kochi, Kerala
- (d) Guwahati, Assam

Q244. Why does a fountain pen leak in aeroplane flying at a height?

- (a) Because of reduced viscosity of the ink in the pen
- (b) Because of increased viscosity of the ink in the pen
- (c) Because of higher atmospheric pressure outside the pen
- (d) Because of lower atmospheric pressure outside the pen

Q245. The spoon dropped by an astronaut in a satellite will -

- (a) Fall to the floor
- (b) Remain stationary
- (c) Continue to follow the motion of the satellite
- (d) Move tangentially away

Q246. Atomic number of which of the following elements is greater than that of Bromine

- (a) Silver
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Chromium

Q247. In nuclear reactors, which of the following is used as moderator?

- (a) Uranium
- (b) Iron
- (c) Graphite
- (d) Platinum

Q248. The hormone that stimulates heart beat is

- (a) Thyroxine
- (b) Gastrin
- (c) Glycogen
- (d) Dopamine

Q249. Which one of the following events in a botanical garden is never directly influenced by light?

- (a) Flowering
- (b) Photosynthesis
- (c) Transpiration
- (d) Fertilization

Q250. Which of the following disease is caused by female Anopheles mosquito?

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

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the history of southern India.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Group of Monuments at Hampi are a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It was built by Harihara and Bukka.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, Shalabhoga was known as the land for the maintenance of schools.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Stone Age people were mostly food gatherers and hunters and they use to wear leaves, bark of trees and skin of animals.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The domestication of animals is the mutual relationship between animals with the humans who have influence on their care and reproduction. The first domesticated animal by primitive man was dog.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Genghis Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, invaded Transoxiana in 1219 in north-east during his conquest of Khwarezm.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. On 30th August 1659, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's son Dara Shikoh was put to death by his younger brother Aurangzeb.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kitab-al-hind is the Arabic work of Al-Biruni.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The European planters at Champaran in Gujarat practised illegal methods of indigo cultivation and forced the Indian peasants to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th part of their land holding. This was called Tinkathia system. Peasants of Champaran with the help of Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad organised Satyagraha and led to abolition of Tinkathia system.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Merger of Mysore is not credited to Lord Dalhousie.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hunter Education Commission was founded in 1882 by Lord Ripon (1880-1884 AD) during the British rule. The government appointed the commission under the chairmanship of William Wilson Hunter to review the progress made in the field of education by Charles Wood's Declaration. This commission is not formed during the Lord Curzon.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. British India's first telegraph line and office was opened in October 1851, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour along the busy shipping route on the Hooghly. By March 1854, there were 800 miles of telegraph lines between Calcutta and Agra.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Non-Cooperation movement was launched formally on 1 August, 1920 and on February 12, 1922, a Congress meeting in Bardoli was announced to end the Non-Cooperation Movement.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal till 1763; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Baghera Rebellion did NOT happen in the area of Bengal.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Zaman Shah gave the title of Raja to Ranjit Singh.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. For the first time in India, the Kisan Diwas was celebrated in 1936.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Karsandas Mulji was an Indian journalist, writer and social reformer from Gujarat. He became a vernacular schoolmaster and started a weekly paper in Gujarati called Satya Prakash.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. In late November 1928 the WPP of Bengal executive committee met with Philip Spratt and Muzaffar Ahmed. They decided to appoint Sohan Singh Josh of the Punjab Kirti Kisan Party to chair the All India Workers and Peasants Conference, to be held in Calcutta in December.



S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. To conclude a peace treaty with Ranjit Singh, the Governor General Lord Minto sent Metcalfe to negotiate with him as a result of treaty of Amritsar.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The famous Cossijurah Case of Bengal happened in the reign of Warren Hastings in 1779-1780.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first clearly registered trade-union is considered to be the Madras Labour Union founded by B.P. Wadia in 1918.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Robert Bulwer-Lytton was an English statesman and poet (under the pen name Owen Meredith). He served as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880, during which time Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. When Lytton was twenty-five years old, he published in London a volume of poems under the name of Owen Meredith.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The per capita income in India was Rs. 20/- in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by Dadabhai Naoroji.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lord Lytton remained the Viceroy of India from 1876-1880. Second Afghan war- 1878-80, Vernacular Press Act-1878 and Arms act- 1878 were important features of the Lord Lytton viceroyalty.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Chuar Rebellion occurred in 1798-99 in Bankura / Midnapore districts of modern West Bengal. Munda rebellion took place in the region south of Ranchi in 1899-1900. Santhal Revolt took place in 1855. The Vellore mutiny on 10 July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sardar Patel is NOT associated with Champaran Satyagraha.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1856 AD years sea travel has been made mandatory for Indian soldiers.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian Council of 1892 Act was based on Dufferin Plan. The Viceroy at the time Lord Dufferin set up a committee to look into the matter. But the Secretary of State did not agree to the plan of direct elections. He, however, agreed to representation by way of indirect election.

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Anti-Defection Law was passed in 1985 through the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution, which added the Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 32 provides a fundamental right to each person in India to approach Supreme Court of India for enforcement of the fundamental rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. Basically, one can seek an order from Supreme Court which shall be binding on everyone to protect their fundamental right.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. A nagar panchayat or Notified Area Council (NAC) or City Council in India is a settlement in transition from rural to urban. The 74th Amendment made provisions relating to urban local government. The three-tier structure is municipal corporation, municipal council and nagar panchayat.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Parliament is composed of the President of India and the houses. It is a bicameral legislature with two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). But President is not a member of any of two houses of Parliament.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. If the speaker or presiding officer himself is a member of the committee then he becomes the Chairman. If he is not a member but his deputy is, then later is appointed as chairman.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. The minimum qualifications of a person to become a member of Lok Sabha - Must be a citizen of India, Must not be less than 25 years of age and not hold an office of profit under Union Government.

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 368 of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and is primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India.

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. Constitutional bodies are the bodies which are mentioned under the constitution of India in order to run the government, and any change in these bodies needs an amendment in constitution via passing constitutional amendment bill in the parliament. Finance Commission is a constitutional body.

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes in the supreme law of land. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Parliament can make laws for Union Territories on any subject under the three lists Viz. union list, state list and concurrent list.

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour". It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nagar Nigam, also known as a Municipal Corporation, is a local governing body which has a population of more than one million. Nagar Palika, also known as a Municipality or municipal council, is an urban local body that administers to a city with a population of 10,000 to 30,000.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Constitution (Seventy Forth Amendment) Act, 1992 has introduced a new Part IXA in the Constitution, which deals with Municipalities in an article 243 P to 243 ZG. This amendment, also known as Nagarpalika Act, came into force on 1st June 1993.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. To improve your competitive positioning is to view your business from four different axes—supply chain, R&D and innovation, manufacturing, and marketing and sales i.e. fulfilling and understanding customer needs.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. Deficit financing is a method of meeting government deficits through the creation of new money. When the Government resorts to deficit financing, it usually borrows from the Reserve Bank of India.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sudden decrease of birth rate would increase in per capita income. Per capita Income is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate and dividing it by the total population.

S50. Ans.(d)

Sol. The telecommunications sector constituted for the largest part in foreign direct investment equity inflows in India with an overall amount of 6.14 billion U.S. dollars for FY 2018.

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. The modern economy is not characterized by self-sufficient village system.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. NABARD was established on the recommendations of B.Sivaraman Committee, (by Act 61, 1981 of Parliament) on 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981. It was established during Sixth five year plan.

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. Naga mircha, Mysore silk and Kashmir shawl are in the GI list while Darjeeling Basmati is not in GI list.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was GV Ramkrishna

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol. An imperfect market refers to any economic market that does not meet the rigorous standards of a hypothetical perfectly (or "purely") competitive market. Market imperfections of a country are reflected in Price rigidity, Factor immobility & Lack of specialization.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mongolia shares the longest land border with China.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Vedda are a minority indigenous group of people in Sri Lanka who, among other self-identified native communities such as Coast Veddas, Anuradhapura Veddas and Bintenne Veddas, are accorded indigenous status.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. China has the maximum number of neighbours touching its border. The 14 countries touching its border are: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. China has the maximum number of neighbours touching its border. The 14 countries touching its border are: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. The equator passes through 13 countries: Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator of a point on the earth's surface, measured on the meridian of the point. Each degree of latitude is approximately 69 miles (111 kilometers)

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word syzygy is an astronomical term that refers to an alignment in a straight line of three celestial bodies like sun, moon and earth bound by gravity.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. A gore is the curved surface which lies between two close lines of longitude on a globe. It refers to a sector of a curved surface.

S64. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ganymede is a satellite of Jupiter and the largest satellite in our solar system. It is larger than Mercury and Pluto and three-quarters the size of Mars.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. The continents are composed of lighter silicates—silica + aluminium (also called 'sial') while the oceans have the heavier silicates—silica + magnesium (also called 'sima'). It is composed of nickel and iron. Sima is name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Weather is described in terms of variable conditions such as temperature, humidity, wind velocity, precipitation, and barometric pressure. The average weather conditions of a region over time are used to define a region's climate.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the Equator.

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Area of Nepal is approximately 147,181 km².

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Cyclones is called Typhoons in Japan and Philippines. A typhoon is a tropical cyclone that develops between 180° and 100°E in the Northern Hemisphere. This region is referred to as the Northwestern Pacific Basin.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means "change in form". Some examples of metamorphic rocks are gneiss, slate, marble, schist, phyllite and quartzite.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a Thunderstorm.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. An extinct volcano is one which is no longer active and hasn't erupted in historical times. Some volcanoes lie dormant for thousands of years before erupting again. Etna is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. The original Richter scale, 4 to 6 or from 5 to 7, corresponds to about 1000 times the energy release.

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Metamorphic rocks are the rocks formed from other rocks. They are sedimentary or igneous rocks that have undergone changes as a result of extreme pressure and heat. Marble is produced by the metamorphism of Limestone. Basalt is produced by the metamorphism Granite. Serpentine is produced by the metamorphism of Gabbro. But Conglomerate is a coarse-grained clastic sedimentary rock.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. 1 kWh = 3.6×10⁶ J.

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol. The upward force exerted by the water on the bottle is known as upthrust or buoyant force. In fact, all objects experience a force of buoyancy when they are immersed in a fluid.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. 1 Watt is defined as 1 Joule per second.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. Before the object begins falling, it has gravitational potential energy which can be calculated by mgh, So the initial potential energy will equal the kinetic energy of the object right before it hits the ground. The potential energy has been converted into kinetic energy.

S80. Ans.(c)

Sol. The product of force and the time for which the force acts on a body is equal to the change in momentum of the body.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. The first successful bi-directional transmission of clear speech by Bell and Watson was made on March 10, 1876.

S82. Ans.(d)

Sol. The charge passing through the circuit always passes through an appliance (which acts as a resistor) or through another resistor, which limits the amount of current that can flow through a circuit.

S83. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Law of Definite Proportion- "In a chemical substance the elements are always present in definite proportions by mass".

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Melamine resin or melamine formaldehyde is a hard, thermosetting plastic material. It has low thermal conductivity. Melamine shows excellent flame retardant properties and thus a bad conductor of heat.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. CO₂ extinguisher work by replacing the oxygen surrounding the flames with carbon dioxide, meaning the fire can no longer burn. Hence it is best fire extinguisher.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. In early 1930's Nylon was prepared from coal, water and air. Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre. Nylon fibre was strong, elastic and light. Nylon is a synthetic plastic material composed of polyamides of high molecular weight and usually, but not always, manufactured as a fibre.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gold and Silver are most ductile metals. Phosphorus and Nitrogen are non-ductile. Sulphur and phosphorus are non-sonorous. Copper and platinum are also ductile metals.

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. All except Nylon are natural fibres while Nylon is a man-made polymer.

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sodium is an alkali metal. It reacts quickly with water and oxygen and produces a lot of heat when it reacts with water and oxygen. So, it is kept in kerosene oil.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. Digestion of some fats can begin in the mouth where lingual lipase breaks down some short chain lipids into diglycerides. However fats are mainly digested in the small intestine.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Males typically have two different kinds of sex chromosomes (XY), and are called the heterogametic sex.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Scientists from Duke University in North Carolina, US for first time have developed working human skeletal muscle from stem cells in the laboratory.

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. Peristalsis is a particular, wave-like kind of muscle contraction because its purpose is to move solids or liquids along within the tube-like structures of the digestive and urinary tracts.

S94. Ans.(c)

Sol. The length of small intestine differs in various animals depending on their food that they eat. Herbivores need a longer small intestine to allow cellulose to be digested as taken from green plants. Meat is easier to digest, hence carnivores like tiger have a shorter small intestine.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. A homologous structure is an organ, system, or body part that shares a common ancestry in multiple organisms. Limbs of frog, lizard, bird and human are example of Homologous organs.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pepsin is an endopeptidase that breaks down proteins into smaller peptides (protease). It is produced in the stomach and is one of the main digestive enzymes in the digestive systems of humans and many other animals, where it helps digest the proteins in food.

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. An X chromosome combines with the mother's X chromosome to make a baby girl (XX) and a Y chromosome will combine with the mother's to make a boy (XY).

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stomata are the microscopic openings or pores in the epidermis of leaves and young stems. Stomata are generally more numerous on the underside of leaves. They provide for the exchange of gases between the outside air and the branched system of interconnecting air canals within the leaf.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lymphatic vessels present in the intestinal villi absorb fatty acids and carries the digested food and fats from the small intestine. It acts as a reservoir of digested food and water.

S100. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most autotrophs use a process called photosynthesis to make their food. In photosynthesis, autotrophs use energy from the sun to convert water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air into a nutrient called glucose. Glucose is a type of sugar. The glucose gives plants energy.

S101. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Edicts of Ashoka are in total 33 inscriptions written on the Pillars, boulders and cave walls of Mauryan Period, during the reign of the Emperor Ashok that are dispersed throughout the Indian Sub-continent covering India, Pakistan and Nepal. Information related to life story of Ashoka, Internal Policy and Foreign policy was found in inscriptions.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. The wheel (circle) in Sarnath Pillar indicates Progress.

S103. Ans.(c)

Sol. Harshavardhan's Vallabhi conquest is found in Navsari Copper Plate inscription.

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Yajur Veda is one of the oldest books in the Vedas. Yajurveda is not counted among sub-vedas.

S105. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ashoka through his Dhamma established the ideal of paternal kingship. Through his edicts, he said everybody should serve parents, revere teachers, and practice ahimsa and truthfulness and Charity.

S106. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sri Guru Nanak Dev was born in 1469 in Talwandi, a village in the Sheikhpura district, 65 kms. west of Lahore. His father was a village official in the local revenue administration. As a boy, Sri Guru Nanak learnt, besides the regional languages, Persian and Arabic.

S107. Ans.(c)

Sol. Afonso de Albuquerque was the second governor of the Portuguese India and is known as founder of Portuguese colonial empire in India. Krishna Deva Rai was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque.

S108 Ans.(c)

Sol. Cotton and silk were the main textile crops during the medieval period. The cotton textile industry contributed a lot to the development of the economy of Mughal Empire.

**S109. Ans.(a)**

Sol. Nandalal Bose related to Painting.

S110. Ans.(c)

Sol. The leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave started this movement from Pavnar Maharashtra.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. All the trade unions, except Ahmedabad Textile Labor Union, be unified in 1930.

S112. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1667, under Francis Caron, the company established first factory at Surat and second factory was established at Masulipattanam a year later.

S113. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. He described himself as Bengal Tiger.

S114. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Rampa Rebellion of 1922 was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India. It began in August 1922 and lasted until the capture and killing of Raju in May 1924.

S115. Ans.(a)

Sol. St. Francis Church, in Fort Kochi (Fort Cochin), Kochi, originally built in 1503, is the oldest European church in India and has great historical significance as a mute witness to the European colonial struggle in the subcontinent.

S116. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Socialist Party was founded not long after India's independence when Jayprakash Narayan, Basawon Sinha, Acharya Narendra Dev led the CSP out of Congress.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi .

S118. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 5 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Comrade was a weekly English-language newspaper that was published and edited by Maulana Mohammad Ali between 1911 and 1914. Mohammad Ali was a forceful orator and writer, contributing articles to various newspapers including The Times, The Observer and The Manchester Guardian before he launched The Comrade.

S120. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is believed that the idea of the Congress took concrete shape during a meeting of the Theosophical Convention in Madras in December 1884. In March 1885 a notice was issued convening a meeting of the first Indian National Union at Poona(now Pune) in December of the same year.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Battle of Buxar: The war between the Company and Mir Qasim began in 1763 and in a series of encounters the Nawab was defeated. He fled to Awadh and formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh and the fugitive Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in a final attempt to oust the English from Bengal.It is the beginning of the British rule in India.

S122. Ans.(b)

Sol. Spice was the first thing that encouraged the Europeans for Indian business.

S123. Ans.(a)

Sol. Erode Venkatappa Ramasamy commonly known as Periyar, also referred to as Thanthai Periyar, was an Indian social activist, and politician who started the Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam.He is known as the 'Father of modern Tamilnadu'. He has done exemplary works against Brahminical dominance, caste prevalence and women oppression in Tamilnadu.

S124. Ans.(a)

Sol. Swami Vivekananda at the Parliament of the World's Religions (1893) Swami Vivekananda represented India and Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions (1893). This was the first World's Parliament of Religions and it was held from 11 to 27 September 1893.

S125. Ans.(a)

Sol. Shyamji Krishna Varma was an Indian revolutionary fighter, an Indian patriot, lawyer and journalist who founded the Indian Home Rule Society.

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, was a law passed in British India under East India Company rule that abolished all laws affecting the rights of persons converting to another religion or caste.

S127. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1893, the Arya Samaj members of Punjab were divided on the question of vegetarianism. The group that refrained from eating meat were called the "Mahatma" group and the other group, the "Cultured Party".

S128. Ans.(a)

Sol. Allahabad session of Indian National Congress in 1888 was headed by foreign leader George Yule.

S129. Ans.(c)

Sol. The French East India Company acquired the right to administer Pondicherry (now called Puducherry) in 1674, by an agreement with the Sultan of Bijapur.

S130. Ans.(c)

Sol. For the first time, postage stamps were released during reign of Lord Dalhousie in 1854.

S131. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House.

S132. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 226 of Constitution of India deals with Power of High Courts to issue certain writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

S133. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Article 243v(1)(b), the minimum age for election as a member of a Municipality is 21 years.

S134. Ans.(a)

Sol. The President of India appoints a Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol. Attorney General of India appears on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned.

S136. Ans.(c)

Sol. CAG is constitutional office under article 148. He is appointed by President of India by warrant under his hand for period of 6 years or up to age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

S137. Ans.(c)

Sol. The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the 'Anti-Defection Law,' was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985.

S138. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Union Public Service Commission is India's premier central recruiting agency. According to Article -316, the Chairman and other members of Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by the President.

S139. Ans.(b)

Sol. Part XVII part of the constitution consists Official Language from Article (343-351).

S140. Ans.(d)

Sol. The State Election Commissions constituted under the Constitution (Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth) Amendments Act, 1992 for each State / Union Territory are vested with the powers of conduct of elections to the Corporations, Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, District Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies. They are independent of the Election Commission of India.

S141. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Attorney General of India is appointed by President of India.

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol. The judicial system of India is mainly consisting of three types of courts- the Supreme Court, The High Courts and the subordinate courts.

S143. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering the functions of the Panchayats.

S144. Ans.(d)

Sol. No-one is above the law and everyone is subject to the Constitution.

S145. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fundamental Rights are the basic rights of the common people and inalienable rights of the people who enjoy it under the charter of rights contained in Part III(Article 12 to 35) of Constitution of India

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol. Non-Tax Revenue is the recurring income earned by the government from sources other than taxes. Revenue Commercial Irrigation Projects revenue can be increased by improving the working of commercial Irrigation projects.

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Kandla Free Trade Zone is India's first Export Processing Zone was set up in 1965.

S148. Ans.(a)

Sol. A separate Railway Budget, which is different from the General Budget, was first introduced in 1924 on the basis of recommendations of the 10-member Acworth Committee.

S149. Ans.(a)

Sol. Secondary sector is also called as manufacturing sector or industrial sector. The manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply etc. are included in this sector. The service sector of the economy is called tertiary sector.

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. Money in India consist of paper currency, current deposits, Metallic coins.

S151. Ans.(c)

Sol. Disguised unemployment exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero.

S152. Ans.(c)

Sol. State Financial Corporations (SFCs) are the State level financial institutions which play a vital role in the growth of small & medium enterprises in the concerned States.

S153. Ans.(a)

Sol. Capitalism is an economic system based upon private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit

S154. Ans.(a)

Sol. Suresh Tendulkar headed committee named as Suresh Tendulkar Committee to look into the people living under poverty line in India. A committee was formed by government of India in 2005, with Tendulkar as chairman to 'report on methodology of estimation of poverty'.

S155. Ans.(c)

Sol. Co-operative farming is a voluntary organization in which the farmers pool their resources. The object of this organization is to help each other in agriculture for their common interests. It will remove the ill effect of small and uneconomic holding.

S156. Ans.(d)

Sol. Singapore (1°17'N) :- one of largest equatorial cities + most dynamic economic centre in south east Asia.

S157. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the 2012 census the population of Sri Lanka Buddhists make up 70.1% of the population, Hindus 12.6%, Muslims 9.7% and Christians 7.6%.

S158. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is a country in South Asia. It is the fifth-most populous country with a population exceeding 212,742,631 people. In area, it is the 33rd-largest country, spanning 881,913 square kilometres.

S159. Ans.(a)

Sol. The River Yangtze is the longest river in China. In fact, it is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world with a length of 3,917 miles. Furthermore, the river is the longest in the world to flow in a single country and the sixth largest river by discharge volume.

S160. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cotopaxi is an active stratovolcano in the Andes Mountains, located in the Latacunga canton of Cotopaxi Province Ecuador, in South America.

S161. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jupiter has the highest revolutionary motion among the following given planets.

S162. Ans.(c)

Sol. The pressure and breakdown of radioactive substances is main cause of temperature rise in the interior of the Earth.

S163. Ans.(c)

Sol. Every planet in our solar system except for Venus and Uranus rotates counter-clockwise as seen from above the North Pole; that is to say, from west to east.

S164. Ans.(d)

Sol. Crater is the bowl-shaped opening at the top or side of a volcano or top of a geyser through which lava and gases are emitted.

S165. Ans.(c)

Sol. A plateau which is enclosed or surrounded by mountain ranges is known as an Intermontane plateau. Examples of the intermontane plateau include the Tibetan plateau, the Bolivian plateaus, and the Western United States. Patagonia Plateau is a Piedmont plateau.

S166. Ans.(d)

Sol. Often fault-block mountains have a steep front side and a sloping back side. Examples of fault-block mountains include: the Sierra Nevada mountains in North America. the Harz Mountains in Germany. Vosges mountain in France.

S167. Ans.(c)

Sol. Plateau is very, rich in minerals. Large deposits of minerals like coal, iron-ore, manganese, mica and bauxite are found in this area. Mineral oil is a colorless and odorless oil that's made from petroleum as a by-product of the distillation of petroleum to produce gasoline.

S168. Ans.(a)

Sol. Total area of around 26-27% lithosphere has the expansion of mountains.

S169. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes and sites of seismic activity, or earthquakes, around the edges of the Pacific Ocean. Roughly 90% of all earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire, and the ring is dotted with 75% of all active volcanoes on Earth.

S170. Ans.(a)

Sol. An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes are accordingly measured with a seismometer, commonly known as a seismograph.

S171. Ans.(b)

Sol. After 24 hours the Earth has undergone a full rotation with respect to the Sun, and the same meridian again faces noon. Thus each hour the Earth rotates by $360/24 = 15$ degrees. When at your location the time is 12 noon, 15° to the east the time is 1 p.m., for that is the meridian which faced the Sun an hour ago.

S172. Ans.(b)

Sol. The perihelion of any orbit of a celestial body about the Sun is the point where the body comes closest to the Sun. Perihelion always occurs near January 4th every year.

S173. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most notable physical feature of Japan is the Fossa Magna, great rift lowland that traverses the widest volcanoes of the southern part of the East Japan Volcanic Belt.

S174. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mount Black is a prominent mountain of Antarctica, 3,005 metres (9,860 ft) high, with a gentle snow-covered slope on its southwest side and a steep rock face on its northwest side, forming a part of the polar escarpment just west of Bennett Platform and the upper reaches of Shackleton Glacier. It is not a volcanic mountain.

S175. Ans.(b)

Sol. A seismic zone is a region in which the rate of seismic activity remains fairly consistent. In this area plates of earth crust are weak.

S176. Ans.(d)

Sol. In telecommunications, a psophometer is an instrument that measures the perceptible noise of a telephone circuit.

S177. Ans.(c)

Sol. A transverse wave is a moving wave that consists of oscillations occurring perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer.

S178. Ans.(d)

Sol. The vibrating object produces a series of compressions and rarefactions, one after the other in the medium. These pulses travel one behind the other as the sound waves move forward. When this sound wave reaches our ear, it forces the tympanic membrane to vibrate and thus causes the sensation of hearing.

S179. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kinetic energy is directly proportional to the mass of the object and to the square of its velocity: $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

If $v' = 2v$

Then $K.E' = m(2v)^2/2$

$= 2mv^2$

$= 4(mv^2)/2$

$= 4(K.E)$

S180. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sound is a sequence of waves of pressure which propagates through compressible media such as air or water. During their propagation, waves can be reflected, refracted, or attenuated by the medium.

S181. Ans.(c)

Sol. Air is the most common medium through which sound travels. When a vibrating object moves forward, it pushes and compresses the air in front of it creating a region of high pressure. Thus, propagation of sound can be visualised as propagation of density variations or pressure variations in the medium.

S182. Ans.(a)

Sol. More density of the particles in the medium through which sound travels, creates more Pressure and vice versa.

S183. Ans.(a)

Sol. Acids produce hydrogen ions, H⁺, in water. Bases produce hydroxide ions, OH⁻.

S184. Ans.(a)

Sol. Metals in general have high electrical conductivity, high thermal conductivity, and high density. Typically they are malleable and ductile, deforming under stress without cleaving.

S185. Ans.(b)

Sol. An atom is the smallest constituent unit of ordinary matter that has the properties of a chemical element according to the every solid, liquid, gas, and plasma is composed of neutral or ionized atoms. Atoms are extremely small; typical sizes are around 100 picometers.

S186. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dalton's atomic theory proposed that all matter was composed of atoms, indivisible and indestructible building blocks. While all atoms of an element were identical, different elements had atoms of differing size and mass.

S187. Ans.(b)

Sol. A combination reaction (also known as a synthesis reaction) is a reaction where two or more elements or compounds (reactants) combine to form a single compound (product). Such reactions may be represented by equations of the following form: $X + Y \rightarrow XY$.

S188. Ans.(a)

Sol. Polycot is a mixture of Polyester and cotton.

S189. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inexhaustible resources are those resources which are present in unlimited quantity in nature and those resources which do not get exhausted or depleted by human activities. Inexhaustible resources are also known as renewable resources. These include air, clay sand, water and solar energy.

S190. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rayon is made from purified cellulose, primarily from wood pulp, which is chemically converted into a soluble compound. It is then dissolved and forced through a spinneret to produce filaments which are chemically solidified, resulting in fibers of nearly pure cellulose.

S191. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aerobic respiration is the process of breaking down glucose using oxygen. The cells use glucose and oxygen to produce carbon dioxide, water and energy. Anaerobic Respiration is the process of breaking down glucose without using oxygen, but rather catalysts. It produces a byproduct of energy, carbon dioxide and lactic acid. More Energy is released by Anaerobic respiration as comparison to Aerobic respiration.

S192. Ans.(b)

Sol. The processes which maintain body functions and are necessary for survival are called life processes. The important life processes are nutrition, transportation, metabolism, reproduction, respiration, and excretion.

S193. Ans.(b)

Sol. During very intense exercise, your circulatory system cannot keep up with your muscles demand for oxygen. To maintain a steady supply of energy, muscles shift from aerobic metabolism, which requires oxygen, to anaerobic metabolism, which does not. Muscles can break down carbohydrates anaerobically to provide energy, resulting in a compound called pyruvate. When oxygen is available, pyruvate can be further broken down aerobically to provide more energy. But when sufficient oxygen is not available, pyruvate is converted into lactic acid.

S194. Ans.(c)

Sol. Food is the source of energy and materials in human beings.

S195. Ans.(c)

Sol. Somatosensory Receptor(s) is a cell or group of cells specialized to detect changes in the environment and trigger impulses in the sensory nervous system. It is a receptor to detect touch in human being.

S196. Ans.(b)

Sol. The inner lining of stomach is protected by mucus. Mucus produced in the stomach forms a layer on the cells of the stomach preventing them directly coming in contact with acid in the stomach. Mucus also helps in easy movement of partially digested food into the small intestine.

S197. Ans.(c)

Sol. Characteristics refers to appearance, behavior and particular function in classification of organisms.

S198. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pancreatic juice required alkaline medium for their actions, the food coming from the stomach are acidic in nature bile juice help to make the acidic foods coming from the stomach alkaline so that pancreatic juice can digest food easily

S199. Ans.(b)

Sol. Fossils are the remains or traces of ancient life that have been preserved by natural processes, from spectacular skeletons to tiny sea shells. Imprints, tracks and trails can also become fossilised, like dinosaur footprints or worm burrows. These are called trace fossils

S200. Ans.(a)

Sol. Plants take nitrogen from the soil by absorption through their roots as amino acids, nitrate ions, nitrite ions, or ammonium ions. Most nitrogen obtained by terrestrial animals can be traced back to the eating of plants at some stage of the food chain.

S201. Ans.(a)

Sol. 28% is the uniform GST rate that has been fixed up for lottery prizes by the GST Council.

S202. Ans.(a)

Sol. The current president is Gotabaya Rajapaksha, elected on November 16, 2019.

S203. Ans.(a)

Sol. An Era of Darkness: The British Empire in India is written by Shashi Tharoor.

S204. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Nobel Prize in Physics 1935 was awarded to James Chadwick "for the discovery of the neutron" in 1932.

S205. Ans.(c)

Sol. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Its member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

S206. Ans.(d)

Sol. Meenakari is the process of painting and colouring the surfaces of metals and ceramic tiles through enameling. It is practiced as an art form and commercially produced mainly in Iran and India (the term Kundan is more widely used in India).

S207. Ans.(b)

Sol. The process of the formation of the fruits without the process of fertilization is known as parthenocarp. The fruit is formed without the production of the seeds.

S208. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Central Bank of India - RBI, in its official website has listed the following 19 banks as nationalized banks. The major nationalized banks in India are State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), Bank of Baroda (BOB), Canara Bank, Union Bank of India and so on.

S209. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the sequence of planets in the solar system, Jupiter comes in between Mars and Saturn.

S210. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1923, at Jabalpur when the police commissioner insulted our national flag, the national flag was hoisted across the state and Sarojini Naidu and Maulana Azad hoisted the flag at the town hall of Jabalpur. The flag or Jhanda Satyagrah occurred in Nagpur and Jabalpur for several months in 1923.

S211. Ans.(d)

Sol. Samudragupta was the greatest ruler of the Gupta Dynasty and ruled till around 380 AD. The western scholars equate him with Napoleon and call him Indian Napoleon due to the extensive military conquests. His court poet and minister Harisena composed the Allahabad pillar Inscription or Prayag Prasasti.

S212. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct sequence of Mughal Emperors is- Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb.

S213. Ans.(d)

Sol. On 5 August 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy, granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir.

S214. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bhavai is a genre of folk dance popular in Rajasthan state in western India. Kalbelia or Kabeliya is a dance from Rajasthan, performed by the tribe of the same name.

S215. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bengal Sati Regulation, or Regulation XVII, in India under East India Company rule, by the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, which made the practice of sati or suttee illegal in all jurisdictions of India and subject to prosecution.

S216. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bharati is a permanent Antarctic research station commissioned by India. It is India's third Antarctic research facility and one of two active Indian research stations, alongside Maitri. India's first committed research facility, Dakshin Gangotri, is being used as a supply base.

S217. Ans.(b)

Sol. A Corner of a Foreign Field: The Indian History of a British Sport is a 2002 book by Indian historian Ramachandra Guha that offers a historical account of cricket in the Indian subcontinent. Some critics have called it one of the finest books on cricket.

S218. Ans.(a)

Sol. Avogadro's law states that "equal volumes of all gases, at the same temperature and pressure, have the same number of molecules." For a given mass of an ideal gas, the volume and amount (moles) of the gas are directly proportional if the temperature and pressure are constant.

S219. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chiropractic is the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the feet.

S220. Ans.(b)

Sol. International Energy Agency releases World Energy Outlook every year.

S221. Ans.(a)

Sol. In a significant ruling, the Supreme Court on Friday said that access to the Internet is a fundamental right under Article 19 of the Constitution, and asked the Jammu and Kashmir administration to review within a week all orders imposing curbs in the Union Territory.

S222. Ans.(d)

Sol. India and Bhutan took a major step forward for the construction of the 600 MW Kholongchhu project, their first hydropower joint venture project in Bhutan's less developed eastern region of Trashiyangtse.

S223. Ans.(c)

Sol. Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison launched 270 billion Australian dollar worth 10-year defence plan on July 1, 2020. Under the massive defence plan, Australia will invest in land, sea and air-based long-range and hypersonic strike missiles.

S224. Ans.(b)

Sol. Madhya Pradesh government has launched "Hamara Ghar-Hamara Vidyalaya" over a virtual platform to take care of academic regularity of the students during the Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. The scheme started on 6th July 2020.

S225. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gairsain town in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand was officially declared as the new summer capital of the hilly state. Uttarakhand Governor Baby Rani Maurya gave her nod to the state government's move declaring Gairsain or Bhararisen as the new summer capital of the state.

S226. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ganeshwar is not a Middle Stone Age site. It is a site of Indus Valley Civilization.

S227. Ans.(c)

Sol. The mainland stretches from Latitude 8°4' North to 37°6' North and from Longitude 68°7' East to 97°25' East.

S228. Ans.(b)

Sol. A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.

S229. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lactic acid is found in curd not Acetic acid. Formic acid occurs in the body of red ants and in the stings of bees.

S230. Ans.(a)

Sol. Abul Fazal was one of the Navratnas of Emperor Akbar as well as younger brother of Faizi. He was son of sufi saint Sheikh Mubarak.

S231. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.

S232. Ans.(c)

Sol. The minimum support prices are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

S233. Ans.(a)

Sol. Age for voting was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by 61st Constitutional Amendment Act.

S234. Ans.(a)

Sol. National income means the total value of goods and services produced annually in a country. Rate of growth of economy is measured in terms of National Income.

S235. Ans.(b)

Sol. Second Buddhist Assembly was held in 383 BC. This idea of this council was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline. It was held at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.

S236. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ghulamgiri is written by Jyotiba Phule.

S237. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Bilateral Monopoly' A market that has only one supplier and one buyer. The one supplier will tend to act as a monopoly power, and look to charge high prices to the one buyer. The lone buyer will look towards paying a price that is as low as possible.

S238. Ans.(c)

Sol. Articles 23 and 24 under Right Against Exploitation of the Indian Constitution safeguard women and children and others against exploitation of various forms. Right against Exploitation is the Fundamental Right which prohibits trafficking, forced labour (begar) and child employment under 14 years of age.

S239. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gerontology is the study of the social, psychological, cognitive and biological aspects of aging. Oncology is the branch of medical science that deals in treating people suffering from cancer. Teratology is the study of abnormalities of physiological development. Ornithology is a branch of zoology that is related to the study of birds.

S240. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in Champhai district in eastern Mizoram, northeast India. It is an alpine forest and contains the second highest peak in Mizoram.

S241. Ans.(d)

Sol. President Ram Nath Kovind recently inaugurated the underground Bunker Museum at Raj Bhavan in Mumbai. The 15,000 square feet underground bunker museum has virtual reality booths in which visitors can "time travel" to the 19th century.

S242. Ans.(c)

Sol. Amazon India inaugurated the largest company-owned campus, worldwide, in Hyderabad, the only one outside the US. The e-commerce firm will house more than 15,000 employees out of the over 62,000 members of the India team.

S243. Ans.(a)

Sol. The 2019 Durand Cup was the 129th edition of the Durand Cup, oldest football tournament in asia, since the tournament's founding in 1888. The matches were played across three locations in West Bengal, namely Kolkata, Howrah and Kalyani from 2 August 2019.

S244. Ans.(d)

Sol. The atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude because gas molecules which make up the air concentrate near lower altitude in response to Earth's gravity. Hence, air pressure is low at higher altitudes. Due to this difference in air pressure, the air inside the pen forces the ink to come out.

S245. Ans.(c)

Sol. The spoon dropped by an astronaut in a satellite will continue to follow the motion of the satellite.

S246. Ans.(a)

Sol. Atomic number of Bromine is 35, Atomic number of Silver is 47, Atomic number of Copper is 29, Atomic number of Bromine is 26, Atomic number of Chromium is 24.

S247. Ans.(c)

Sol. The moderation of neutrons is undesirable in fast reactors. Commonly used moderators include regular (light) water (roughly 75% of the world's reactors), solid graphite (20% of reactors) and heavy water (5% of reactors).

S248. Ans.(a)

Sol. Thyroxine hormone can increase the heartbeat, its principal function is to stimulate the consumption of oxygen and thus the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body.

S249. Ans.(d)

Sol. Fertilization is the fusion of haploid gametes, egg and sperm, to form the diploid zygote. Sunlight has no direct relation with Fertilization.

S250. 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.



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