

Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI,ARI, Amin: August-3

1. Who proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786?  
(a) Warren Hastings  
(b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) William Pitt  
(d) Robert Clive  
Ans: (b) Lord Cornwallis
2. When did the Permanent Settlement Act come into effect?  
(a) 1786  
(b) 1790  
(c) 1793  
(d) 1800  
Ans: (c) 1793
3. Under the Permanent Settlement, who were recognized as the owners of the land?  
(a) Farmers  
(b) British Officials  
(c) Zamindars  
(d) Merchants  
Ans: (c) Zamindars
4. What was the fixed revenue share that the landlords had to pay to the government?  
(a) 1/11th  
(b) 2/11th  
(c) 9/10th  
(d) 10/11th  
Ans: (d) 10/11th
5. Which British official experimented with the annual settlement of land before the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) Lord Cornwallis  
(b) Warren Hastings  
(c) William Pitt  
(d) Robert Clive  
Ans: (b) Warren Hastings
6. What document was the Zamindar required to give to the tenant describing the land and rent?  
(a) Patta  
(b) Sanad  
(c) Farman

- (d)
- Firman  
Ans: (a) Patta
7. Which major event in 1770 partly occurred due to the Company's neglect in revenue collection?  
(a) Battle of Buxar  
(b) Bengal Famine  
(c) Battle of Plassey  
(d) Sepoy Mutiny  
Ans: (b) Bengal Famine
  8. What was one of the merits of the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) Increased tax revenue  
(b) Security for all parties involved  
(c) Less burden on Zamindars  
(d) Complete British control over land  
Ans: (b) Security for all parties involved
  9. Which of the following was a demerit of the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) Improved agricultural practices  
(b) Creation of a class of aristocratic landlords  
(c) Fixed and fair revenue assessment  
(d) Equal distribution of land revenue  
Ans: (b) Creation of a class of aristocratic landlords
  10. In what year did the British government warn against imposing permanent settlement without a proper land survey?  
(a) 1800  
(b) 1805  
(c) 1811  
(d) 1820  
Ans: (c) 1811
  11. This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820.  
(a) Zamindari System  
(b) Mahalwari System  
(c) Ryotwari System  
(d) Permanent Settlement  
Ans: (c) Ryotwari System

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12. In which areas was the Ryotwari system practiced?

- (a) Bengal and Bihar
- (b) Punjab and Sindh
- (c) Madras and Bombay
- (d) Orissa and Gujarat

Ans. (c) Madras and Bombay

13. Who were regarded as the owners of the land in the Ryotwari system?

- (a) Zamindars
- (b) British officials
- (c) Peasants or cultivators
- (d) Village headmen

Ans. (c) Peasants or cultivators

14. What was the percentage of tax rates in the Ryotwari system for dryland and wetland respectively?

- (a) 30% and 40%
- (b) 40% and 50%
- (c) 50% and 60%
- (d) 60% and 70%

Ans. (c) 50% and 60%

15. What problem arose due to high taxes being paid only in cash under the Ryotwari system?

- (a) Increase in food crops
- (b) Emergence of moneylenders
- (c) Decline in village headmen
- (d) Abundance of middlemen

Ans. (b) Emergence of moneylenders

16. The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and reviewed under which governor in 1833?

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

Ans. (d) Lord William Bentinck

17. In the Mahalwari system, the land was divided into units known as:

- (a) Villages
- (b) Estates
- (c) Mahals

Districts

Ans. (c) Mahals

18. What percentage of the rental value was the state share of the revenue in the Mahalwari system?

- (a) 33%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 66%
- (d) 75%

Ans. (c) 66%

19. Which system of land revenue was known as the Modified Zamindari system?

- (a) Zamindari System
- (b) Ryotwari System
- (c) Mahalwari System
- (d) Permanent Settlement

Ans. (c) Mahalwari System

20. Which of the following was a consequence of the British land revenue systems?

- (a) Decrease in bonded labour
- (b) Increase in private ownership of land
- (c) Decrease in food insecurity
- (d) Reduction in moneylenders' influence

Ans. (b) Increase in private ownership of land

21. Which oppressive practices did Raja Ram Mohan Roy condemn in his economic reforms?

- (a) British trade monopolies
- (b) Bengali zamindars
- (c) Indian merchants
- (d) British export policies

Answer: (b) Bengali zamindars

22. What did Raja Ram Mohan Roy demand in terms of rent fixation?

- (a) Complete abolition of rent
- (b) Increase in rent prices
- (c) Fixation of minimum rents
- (d) Rent to be paid in kind

Answer: (c) Fixation of minimum rents

23. Raja Ram Mohan Roy called for the abolition of which trading rights?

(d)

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- (a) British merchant trading rights  
(b) Dutch East India Company's trading rights  
(c) French East India Company's trading rights  
(d) East India Company's trading rights  
Answer: (d) East India Company's trading rights
24. What was one of the major reforms Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated for in the press?  
(a) Increased government control  
(b) More advertisements  
(c) Restrictions on foreign news  
(d) Freedom of the press  
Answer: (d) Freedom of the press
25. Which journal did Raja Ram Mohan Roy NOT establish?  
(a) The Brahmanical Magazine  
(b) Samvad Kaumudi  
(c) Mirat-ul-Akbar  
(d) The Hindu  
Answer: (d) The Hindu
26. What was one of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's demands in administrative reforms?  
(a) Reduction of British salaries  
(b) Indianisation of superior services  
(c) Elimination of all British officials  
(d) Increase in British judicial power  
Answer: (b) Indianisation of superior services
27. Which association did Raja Ram Mohan Roy form in 1828 to promote religious and social reforms?  
(a) Atmiya Sabha  
(b) Calcutta Unitarian Association  
(c) Brahma Sabha or Brahma Samaj  
(d) Indian Social Reform Association  
Answer: (c) Brahma Sabha or Brahma Samaj
28. What significant social evil did Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaign against, which was abolished in 1829?  
(a) Child marriage  
(b) Polygamy  
(c) Caste system
- (d) Sati  
Answer: (d) Sati
29. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's educational reforms included support for the establishment of which college?  
(a) Presidency College  
(b) Hindu College  
(c) St. Xavier's College  
(d) University of Calcutta  
Answer: (b) Hindu College
30. Which of the following beliefs did Raja Ram Mohan Roy NOT advocate?  
(a) Monotheism  
(b) Idol worship  
(c) Rationalism  
(d) Scientific approach  
Answer: (b) Idol worship
31. What year was the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) launched?  
(a) 2005  
(b) 2007  
(c) 2009  
(d) 2011  
Ans: (c) 2009
32. Under which plan was CCTNS launched?  
(a) National Development Plan (NDP)  
(b) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)  
(c) National Cybersecurity Plan (NCP)  
(d) National Policing Plan (NPP)  
Ans: (b) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)
33. Which ministry initiated the CCTNS project?  
(a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting  
(b) Ministry of Defence  
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs  
(d) Ministry of Law and Justice  
Ans: (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
34. What is one of the primary objectives of CCTNS?  
(a) To increase tourism  
(b) To create a comprehensive and integrated

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- system for effective policing  
(c) To manage traffic systems  
(d) To improve education standards  
Ans: (b) To create a comprehensive and integrated system for effective policing
35. Which principle does CCTNS aim to adopt for crime and criminal data?  
(a) Multiple sources of truth  
(b) Dual sources of truth  
(c) Single source of truth  
(d) Decentralized sources of truth  
Ans: (c) Single source of truth
36. CCTNS facilitates the collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer, and sharing of what type of data?  
(a) Economic data  
(b) Environmental data  
(c) Crime and criminal data  
(d) Educational data  
Ans: (c) Crime and criminal data
37. What feature does CCTNS provide for authorized personnel?  
(a) Real-time access to classified criminal data  
(b) Free public access to all criminal records  
(c) Anonymous data sharing  
(d) Offline access to data  
Ans: (a) Real-time access to classified criminal data
38. Which interface does CCTNS support for better accessibility?  
(a) Mobile-based only  
(b) Web-based only  
(c) Both web-based and mobile-friendly  
(d) Desktop-based only  
Ans: (c) Both web-based and mobile-friendly
39. What is the role of the centralized database in CCTNS?  
(a) It is only for archival purposes  
(b) Accessible by state and national level law enforcement agencies  
(c) It serves as a backup only  
(d) Accessible by the general public
- (b) Accessible by state and national level law enforcement agencies
40. How can citizens interact with CCTNS?  
(a) By visiting police stations only  
(b) Through an online interface to lodge complaints and check the status of their complaints  
(c) By mailing their complaints  
(d) By calling a helpline number  
Ans: (b) Through an online interface to lodge complaints and check the status of their complaints
41. What recent modifications have been made to CCTNS?  
(a) 10 modifications  
(b) 15 modifications  
(c) 23 modifications  
(d) 30 modifications  
Ans: (c) 23 modifications
42. Who launched the CCTNS project?  
(a) Ministry of Finance  
(b) Ministry of External Affairs  
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs  
(d) Ministry of Rural Development  
Ans: (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
43. CCTNS is an initiative under which government plan?  
(a) National Development Agenda  
(b) Digital India Initiative  
(c) National e-Governance Plan  
(d) Smart City Project  
Ans: (c) National e-Governance Plan
44. What year did CCTNS undergo significant modifications ahead of new criminal law implementations?  
(a) 2020  
(b) 2021  
(c) 2022  
(d) 2023  
Ans: (d) 2023

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45. Which agencies provide the online interface for citizens in CCTNS?

- (a) Private tech companies
- (b) State and national law enforcement agencies
- (c) Non-governmental organizations
- (d) International policing bodies

Ans: (b) State and national law enforcement agencies

46. Where have scientists from the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad discovered new craters on Mars?

- (a) Olympus Mons region
- (b) Tharsis volcanic region
- (c) Valles Marineris
- (d) Elysium Planitia

Ans. (b) Tharsis volcanic region

47. Which organization approved the naming of the new craters found on Mars?

- (a) NASA
- (b) ESA
- (c) International Astronomical Union (IAU)
- (d) SpaceX

Ans. (c) International Astronomical Union (IAU)

48. When was the International Astronomical Union (IAU) founded?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1945

Ans. (a) 1919

49. By how much did nitrous oxide emissions increase between 1980 and 2020?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 50%

Ans. (c) 40%

50. Which country is the largest emitter of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)?

- (a) India
- (b) China

USA

(d) Brazil

Ans. (b) China

51. What percentage of nitrous oxide emissions in the past decade were due to agriculture?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 70%
- (d) 74%

Ans. (d) 74%

52. Which organization concluded the first phase of the 'Phenome India' Project?

- (a) ICMR
- (b) CSIR
- (c) DRDO
- (d) AIIMS

Ans. (b) CSIR

53. What is the primary focus of the 'Phenome India' Project?

- (a) Infectious diseases
- (b) Cardiovascular diseases
- (c) Neurodegenerative diseases
- (d) Cardio-metabolic diseases

Ans. (d) Cardio-metabolic diseases

54. Who recently urged the Election Commission to prioritize the counting of postal ballots?

- (a) Ruling party
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) Media
- (d) Opposition

Ans. (d) Opposition

55. Which category of voters is eligible for postal ballot voting?

- (a) General voters
- (b) Service voters
- (c) Overseas voters
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) Service voters

56. Where did scientists develop a novel method for generating non-infectious Nipah virus-like particles (VLPs)?

(c)

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- (a) IISc Bangalore  
(b) Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Thiruvananthapuram  
(c) IIT Delhi  
(d) AIIMS  
Ans. (b) Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Thiruvananthapuram
57. What is the primary use of Virus-like Particles (VLPs)?  
(a) Diagnostic tools  
(b) Vaccine development  
(c) Therapeutic agents  
(d) Gene therapy  
Ans. (b) Vaccine development
58. What is the objective of China's Chang'e-6 mission?  
(a) Mars exploration  
(b) Sample return from the far side of the moon  
(c) Jupiter flyby  
(d) Venus atmospheric study  
Ans. (b) Sample return from the far side of the moon
59. Where did Chang'e-6 land on the moon?  
(a) Mare Imbrium  
(b) Sea of Tranquility  
(c) South Pole-Aitken Basin  
(d) Oceanus Procellarum  
Ans. (c) South Pole-Aitken Basin
60. Recent scientific analysis has pushed back the origin of the Tamil-Brahmi script to which century BCE?  
(a) 5th century BCE  
(b) 6th century BCE  
(c) 7th century BCE  
(d) 8th century BCE  
Ans. (c) 7th century BCE
61. What was the purpose of the Cabinet Mission sent to India in 1946?  
(a) To negotiate India's independence  
(b) To establish a British interim government  
(c) To divide India into two separate nations  
(d) To annex India as a British colony  
Ans. (a) To negotiate India's independence
62. Who led the First Interim National Government of India?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(d) Pandit Nehru  
Ans. (d) Pandit Nehru
63. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha  
(d) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
Ans. (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
64. Which country's constitution provided the concept of Fundamental Rights to the Indian Constitution?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) France  
(d) Germany  
Ans. (a) USA
65. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Citizenship?  
(a) Part I  
(b) Part II  
(c) Part III  
(d) Part IV  
Ans. (b) Part II
66. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the constitution of which country?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) Ireland  
(d) Australia  
Ans. (c) Ireland
67. Which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution deleted the Right to Property from

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- the list of Fundamental Rights?  
(a) 42nd Amendment Act  
(b) 44th Amendment Act  
(c) 52nd Amendment Act  
(d) 56th Amendment Act  
Ans. (b) 44th Amendment Act
68. The concept of a single citizenship for the whole of India is taken from which country's constitution?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) Canada  
(d) Australia  
Ans. (a) UK
69. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha?  
(a) First Schedule  
(b) Second Schedule  
(c) Fourth Schedule  
(d) Eighth Schedule  
Ans. (c) Fourth Schedule
70. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was amended by which Amendment Act to include the words "Socialist" and "Secular"?  
(a) 42nd Amendment Act  
(b) 44th Amendment Act  
(c) 52nd Amendment Act  
(d) 56th Amendment Act  
Ans. (a) 42nd Amendment Act
71. Who is considered the father of the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
Ans. (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
72. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Emergency Provisions?  
(a) Part XVIII  
(b) Part XIV  
(c) Part XX
- Part XII  
Ans. (a) Part XVIII
73. The concept of judicial review in India is borrowed from which country?  
(a) UK  
(b) USA  
(c) France  
(d) Germany  
Ans. (b) USA
74. Who appoints the Governor of a State in India?  
(a) President  
(b) Prime Minister  
(c) Chief Minister  
(d) Chief Justice of India  
Ans. (a) President
75. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Indian Constitution by which Amendment Act?  
(a) 40th Amendment Act  
(b) 42nd Amendment Act  
(c) 44th Amendment Act  
(d) 52nd Amendment Act  
Ans. (b) 42nd Amendment Act
76. The provision for impeachment of the President of India is mentioned in which Article of the Constitution?  
(a) Article 61  
(b) Article 72  
(c) Article 76  
(d) Article 78  
Ans. (a) Article 61
77. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Panchayats?  
(a) Part IX  
(b) Part IXA  
(c) Part X  
(d) Part XI  
Ans. (a) Part IX
78. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?  
(d)

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- (a) First Schedule  
(b) Second Schedule  
(c) Fifth Schedule  
(d) Sixth Schedule  
Ans. (c) Fifth Schedule
79. The concept of federalism in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which country?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) Australia  
(d) Canada  
Ans. (a) USA
80. Who was the first Vice-President of India?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru  
Ans. (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
81. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the official languages of India?  
(a) Part XV  
(b) Part XVII  
(c) Part XIX  
(d) Part XX  
Ans. (b) Part XVII
82. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?  
(a) Chief Justice of India  
(b) Prime Minister  
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(d) Vice President  
Ans. (a) Chief Justice of India
83. The Election Commission of India is mentioned in which Article of the Constitution?  
(a) Article 324  
(b) Article 335  
(c) Article 343  
(d) Article 350  
Ans. (a) Article 324
84. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights and made a legal right by which Constitutional Amendment?  
(a) 42nd Amendment Act  
(b) 44th Amendment Act  
(c) 52nd Amendment Act  
(d) 56th Amendment Act  
Ans. (b) 44th Amendment Act
85. The concept of a parliamentary system of government in India is taken from which country?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) France  
(d) Germany  
Ans. (b) UK
86. Which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution added Part IX dealing with the Panchayats?  
(a) 73rd Amendment Act  
(b) 74th Amendment Act  
(c) 75th Amendment Act  
(d) 76th Amendment Act  
Ans. (a) 73rd Amendment Act
87. The powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats are included in which Schedule of the Constitution?  
(a) Ninth Schedule  
(b) Tenth Schedule  
(c) Eleventh Schedule  
(d) Twelfth Schedule  
Ans. (c) Eleventh Schedule
88. The right to education as a Fundamental Duty of parents was added to the Constitution by which Amendment Act?  
(a) 42nd Amendment Act  
(b) 44th Amendment Act  
(c) 86th Amendment Act  
(d) 92nd Amendment Act  
Ans. (c) 86th Amendment Act
89. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



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- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
(d) K.M. Munshi  
Ans. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
90. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?  
(a) Justice H.J. Kania  
(b) Justice M. Patanjali Sastri  
(c) Justice B.N. Rao  
(d) Justice A.N. Ray  
Ans. (a) Justice H.J. Kania
91. ଯେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ରୂପରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇ ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଚଳୁଛି ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?  
(a) ତତ୍ସମ  
(b) ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ  
(c) ଦେଶଜ  
(d) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
Ans. (b) ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ
92. ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳ ଧରି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଚଳି ଆସୁଅଛି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କଣ କହନ୍ତି ?  
(a) ତତ୍ସମ  
(b) ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ  
(c) ଦେଶଜ  
(d) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
Ans. (c) ଦେଶଜ
93. ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷାରୁ ଆସି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଉଅଛି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କଣ କହନ୍ତି ?  
(a) ତତ୍ସମ  
(b) ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ  
(c) ଦେଶଜ  
(d) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
Ans. (d) ବୈଦେଶିକ
94. କେଉଁଟି ବୈଦେଶିକ ବ୍ୟାପାଦିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ?  
(a) ଟାଲୁନ  
(b) ସହର  
(c) ସିଟି  
(d) ଟାଉନିଆ  
Ans. (d) ଟାଉନିଆ
95. ଦୁଃସାଦିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ ।  
(a) ବୀଣା  
(b) ଦେଶର  
(c) ବ୍ୟାକରଣ

- (d)  
ପରୀକ୍ଷା  
Ans. (c) ବ୍ୟାକରଣ
96. କ୍ରିୟାର ମୂଳପିଣ୍ଡକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?  
(a) କ୍ରିୟା  
(b) କାଳ  
(c) ଧାତୁ  
(d) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ  
Ans. (c) ଧାତୁ
97. ଧାତୁ ସହିତ କ'ଣ ଯୋଗକଲେ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଏ ?  
(a) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ  
(b) ଅନ୍ୟଧାତୁ  
(c) ଅନ୍ୟଶବ୍ଦ  
(d) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ  
Ans. (a) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
98. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ସ୍ଥାନ ଧାତୁର କେଉଁଠାରେ ରହେ ନାହିଁ ?  
(a) ଧାତୁର ପୂର୍ବରୁ  
(b) ଧାତୁର ପରେ  
(c) ଧାତୁର ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓ ପରେ ।  
(d) ଧାତୁର ଉପରେ  
Ans. (d) ଧାତୁର ଉପରେ
99. ଶବ୍ଦ କାହା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ ସମର୍ଥ ହୁଏ ?  
(a) କେବଳ ଧାତୁ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
(b) କେବଳ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
(c) ଧାତୁ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉଭୟ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
(d) ନିଜ ଗୁଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
Ans. (c) ଧାତୁ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉଭୟ ଯୋଗୁଁ
100. ଧାତୁର ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୁଏ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?  
(a) ପର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ  
(b) ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ।  
(c) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ  
(d) ବିରକତି  
Ans. (b) ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
101. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି 'ନି' ଉପସରଗରୁ ଗଠିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ?  
(a) ନିଶ୍ଚଳ  
(b) ନିସ୍ତାର  
(c) ନିଷ୍ପାପ  
(d) ନିକ୍ଷେପ  
Ans. (d) ନିକ୍ଷେପ
102. 'ଦେଖିବା' – ଉକ୍ତ କ୍ରିୟାର ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଧାତୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ହେବ ସୂଚାଏ ?

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- (a) ଦୁଷ୍ଟ  
(b) ଦରଶ  
(c) ଦେଖ  
(d) ଦୃଶ  
Ans. (d) ଦୃଶ
103. 'ଖ' ଓ 'ଘ' ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ତର କେଉଁ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଅନୁଚ୍ଚାରଣକୃତ?  
(a) ମହାପୁରାଣ  
(b) ଅଳ୍ପପୁରାଣ  
(c) ସଂସ୍କୃତ  
(d) ଅସଂସ୍କୃତ  
Ans. (a) ମହାପୁରାଣ
104. 'ମିଶ୍ର' - ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗେ ଗଠିତ?  
(a) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ  
(b) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା  
(c) ପ୍ରଥମା  
(d) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ  
Ans. (c) ପ୍ରଥମା
105. ଯାହି କାନଥଟି ଭୁଣ୍ଡି ପଡ଼ିଛି | ରେଖାଞ୍ଜିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କି ପ୍ରକାର ବିଶେଷଣ ଭଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।  
(a) ସର୍ବ ନାମିକ  
(b) କ୍ରିୟା ବାଚକ  
(c) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୂପୀ  
(d) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ବାଚକ  
Ans. (c) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୂପୀ
106. ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶବ୍ଦ 'ଅଡ଼ରଲି' ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ ହେବ?  
(a) ଅଡ଼ର  
(b) ଅରୁଧଳି  
(c) ଆଦରଲି  
(d) ଓଡ଼ରଲି  
Ans. (b) ଅରୁଧଳି
107. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦ 'ସମ୍' ଉପସରଣ ଯୋଗେ ଗଠିତ?  
(a) ସୁତୀକ୍ଷଣ  
(b) ସୁଦରଶନ  
(c) ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ  
(d) ସୁସମ୍ବାଦ  
Ans. (c) ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ
108. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ତର କେଉଁଟି ଭିନ୍ନ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ?  
(a) ଆସନ୍ନ  
(b) ନିକଟ  
(c) ଦୂର

- (d)
- ସମୀପ  
Ans. (c) ଦୂର
109. 'ଓହ୍ଲାଇବା' - ଏହି ଅପିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟାର ମିଶ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା କଣହେବ?  
(a) ଅବତରଣ କରିବା  
(b) ତଳକୁ ଯିବା  
(c) ପଛକୁ ଫେରିବା  
(d) ଓହ୍ଲାଇହେବା  
Ans. (a) ଅବତରଣ କରିବା
110. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ତର ଭିନ୍ନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟବାଚୀ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ?  
(a) ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ର  
(b) ମଦନ  
(c) ମନମଥ  
(d) ଅନନ୍ତ  
Ans. (a) ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ର
111. 'ତାଲୁରେ ତେନତୁଲିଆ ବିଛା କାମୁଡ଼ିବା' - ରୁଜିଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?  
(a) ଦେହ ଖରାପ ହେବା  
(b) ମୁଣ୍ଡ ବିନ୍ଧିବା  
(c) ବିଛା କାମୁଡ଼ିବା  
(d) ଘୋର ଚିନ୍ତାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେବା  
Ans. (d) ଘୋର ଚିନ୍ତାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେବା
112. 'ଦକ୍ଷୟଦକ୍ଷ' ରୁଜିଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?  
(a) ଗୁପ୍ତରେ ଅନିଷ୍ଟ କରିବା  
(b) ତୁମ୍ଭେ କାଣ୍ଡ  
(c) ଯଦକ୍ଷ କରିବା  
(d) ପୂଜା କରିବା  
Ans. (b) ତୁମ୍ଭେ କାଣ୍ଡ
113. 'ପଞ୍ଚୋଦ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?  
(a) ଅଗ୍ନି  
(b) ପବନ  
(c) ଜଳ  
(d) ମେଘ  
Ans. (d) ମେଘ
114. 'କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ' ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରକୃତି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।  
(a) ରାଜବଂଶ  
(b) ଯେ କ୍ଷତ ରୁ ତ୍ରାଣ କରେ  
(c) ଯେ କ୍ଷେତରେ କାମକରେ

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- (d) ଏକ ନୀତି  
Ans. (b) ଯେ କ୍ଷତ ରୁ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରେ
115. ମଧୁଦାସ ଖାଇ ଖାଇ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ସାରିଦେଲେ । ରେଖାଞ୍ଚିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ କେଉଁ ପଦରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରାଯାଇଛି?  
(a) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ  
(b) ବିଶେଷଣ  
(c) କ୍ରିୟା ବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ  
(d) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା  
Ans. (d) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
116. ମାନସ ବାବୁ ପିଲାପିଲିତକୁ ଧରି ଗାଁ କୁ ଗଲେ । ରେଖାଞ୍ଚିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କି ପ୍ରକାର ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଶବ୍ଦ?  
(a) ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥକ  
(b) ଧ୍ୱଂସକାରକ  
(c) ସାର୍ଥକ ଓ ନିରର୍ଥକ  
(d) ସମାନାର୍ଥକ  
Ans. (c) ସାର୍ଥକ ଓ ନିରର୍ଥକ
117. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ‘ସ୍’ କେଉଁ ଧ୍ୱଂସି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ?  
(a) ସଂଘର୍ଷୀ  
(b) ପାରଶ୍ରମିକ  
(c) ଲୋଡ଼ିତ  
(d) ନାସିକକ୍ଷ  
Ans. (a) ସଂଘର୍ଷୀ
118. ‘ଦିନ ଗଣିବା’ – ରୁଚିତ ଅର୍ଥ କ’ଣ?  
(a) ସୁଯୋଗ ମିଳିବା  
(b) ଜାଣିଶୁଣି ବିଳମ୍ବ କରିବା  
(c) ଦିନ ଗଣନା କରିବା  
(d) ଆତୁରତାରେ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା  
Ans. (d) ଆତୁରତାରେ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା
119. ତତ୍ ସମ ‘ଗୋଧୂମ’ ର ତତ୍ ଭବ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ ହେବ?  
(a) ଗଧ  
(b) ଗୋଧୂଳି  
(c) ଗୋଧନ  
(d) ଗହମ  
Ans. (d) ଗହମ
120. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଭିନ୍ନଧର୍ମୀ ଶବ୍ଦକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।  
(a) ଖୁବ୍  
(b) ସେହି  
(c) ଏ  
(d) ଯେଉଁ  
Ans. (a) ଖୁବ୍

121. Which of the following statements is correct about British rule in India?  
(a) The literacy rate was high during the British rule in India  
(b) The infant mortality rate was high during the British rule in India  
(c) The life expectancy rate was high during the British rule in India  
(d) The female literacy rate was high during the British rule in India  
Ans. b
122. What was the policy of British rulers in India for industrialisation?  
(a) The British rulers wanted to make India an importer of both primary and finished goods  
(b) The British rulers wanted to make India an exporter of both primary and finished goods  
(c) The British rulers wanted to make India an importer of primary goods from Britain and an exporter of finished goods to Britain  
(d) The British rulers wanted to make India an exporter of primary goods to Britain and an importer of finished goods from Britain  
Ans. d
123. Which of the following statements is true about the occupational structure of the Indian economy during British rule?  
(a) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was stagnant  
(b) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was underdeveloped  
(c) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was both stagnant and underdeveloped  
(d) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during British rule was developed  
Ans. c
124. What was one of the major contributions of the Britishers to the Indian economy?  
(a) The British rule in India saw the construction of several all-weather roads

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- (b) The British rule in India saw the introduction of the railway network  
(c) The British rule in India saw the development of the inland trade and sea lanes  
(d) All of the above  
Ans. b
125. Which of the following was the main interest of the zamindar during the British rule in India?  
(a) The main interest of the zamindar was to produce cash crops  
(b) The main interest of the zamindar was to collect rent from the farmers  
(c) The main interest of the zamindar was to improve the condition of the agricultural sector  
(d) The main interest of the zamindar was to produce food crops  
Ans. b
126. Which of the following statements is true about the industrial sector in the Indian economy during the British rule?  
(a) India faced an acute shortage of goods that were made within the country  
(b) The growth rate for the industrial sector in India was minimal  
(c) India was reduced to being an exporter of raw materials  
(d) There was a huge increase in cheap imports of goods in India which were manufactured in Britain  
Ans. a
127. Which of the following statements reflects the condition of the agricultural sector in India during British rule?  
(a) The agricultural sector experienced huge stagnation and deterioration because of the drain of India's wealth  
(b) The agricultural sector experienced huge stagnation and deterioration because of the land tenure system  
(c) The agricultural sector experienced huge stagnation and deterioration because of the decline of handicrafts  
(d) None of the above  
Ans. b
128. Which of the following was the main reason for decline in the handicrafts sector during the British rule in India?  
(a) New patterns of the demand for handicrafts  
(b) The tariff policy followed by the British  
(c) The competition in the sector due to man-made machines  
(d) All of the above  
Ans. d
129. Which of the following sectors was the major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the British rule in India?  
(a) Primary sector  
(b) Secondary sector  
(c) Tertiary sector  
(d) None of the above  
Ans. a
130. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of the Indian economy on the eve of independence?  
(a) India was a net exporter of capital goods  
(b) India was a net exporter of primary products  
(c) India was a net exporter of industrial products  
(d) India was a net exporter of agricultural goods  
Ans. b
131. In which year were the details about the population in British India collected for the first time?  
(a) 1881  
(b) 1891  
(c) 1871  
(d) None of the above  
Ans. c
132. Which of the following industries were operating in the Indian economy on the eve of its independence?

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- (a) Sugar, paper and cement industries  
 (b) Iron and steel industries  
 (c) Jute textile and cotton industries  
 (d) All of the above  
 Ans. d
133. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the demographic profile of India on the eve of its independence?  
 (a) India had an average life expectancy of 63 years  
 (b) Both the birth rate and death rate in India were very low  
 (c) The overall levels of literacy in India was even less than 16 percent  
 (d) The infant mortality rate in India was just around 70 per every thousand live births  
 Ans. c
134. Which of the following services was totally inadequate during British rule in India?  
 (a) Law and order, railways and ports  
 (b) Postal services  
 (c) Railways and ports  
 (d) None of the above  
 Ans. b
135. In which year was India's first official census survey undertaken?  
 (a) 1881  
 (b) 1850  
 (c) 1891  
 (d) None of the above  
 Ans. a
136. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Primary sector  
 B. Service sector  
 C. Public sector  
 D. Tertiary sector  
 Ans. A: Primary sector
137. Name one type of classification of the economy.  
 A. Urban Rural  
 B. Public/Private

- C.
- State/National  
 D. Urban  
 Ans. B: Public/Private
138. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.  
 A. This sector gradually became associated with different kinds of industries.  
 B. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing.  
 C. Produce a good by exploiting natural resources.  
 D. Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.  
 Ans. D: Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
139. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the \_\_\_\_\_ to get the total production.  
 A. Final goods and services.  
 B. Adding up the actual numbers of goods.  
 C. Goods and services in the three sectors.  
 D. Values of goods and services in production.  
 Ans. A: Final goods and services
140. The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. State government  
 B. Provincial government  
 C. All of the options are correct  
 D. Central government  
 Ans. D: Central government
141. Which of the following is NOT true about indirect tax?  
 (a) Wealth tax is direct tax.  
 (b) It is imposed by the central government but collected by the state government and handed over to central govt.  
 (c) In the budget of 2016-17, income tax

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collections was more than non tax revenue.  
(d) In the budget of 2016-17, income tax collection was 14% of total revenue of the central government.

Ans. b

142. Which bank takes care of agriculture & rural finance?

- (a) IDBI
- (b) IFC
- (c) RBI
- (d) NABARD

Ans. d

143. What is CRR?

- (a) The rate at which commercial banks borrow money from the Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) The rate at which RBI borrows money from the commercial banks.
- (c) It's a rate at which RBI decides the sale and purchase of capital assets with foreign banks.
- (d) It's a proportion of cash that commercial banks have to deposit with the RBI.

Ans. d

144. Who imposes corporation tax in India?

- (a) State govt.
- (b) Central govt.
- (c) State and central both
- (d) Local govt.

Ans. b

145. Dunkel draft is related to .....

- (a) Associated with Uruguay round
- (b) Related to atomic treaty among nations
- (c) Related to super 301
- (d) Related to check drug trade

Ans. a

146. Who designed the symbol of Indian rupee?

- (a) Rakesh Kumar
- (b) Udit Raj
- (c) D. Uday Kumar
- (d) Dr. Raj Kumar

Ans. c

147. Who had given the concept of zero-based budgeting?

- (a) Peter Drucker
- (b) Peter Pyhrr
- (c) Jagdish Bhagwati
- (d) None of these

Ans. b

148. Who develops and updates Global Hunger Index?

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) WTO
- (c) FAO
- (d) International Food Policy Research Institute

Ans. d

149. 'ECOMARK' a symbol is related to .....

- (a) Agricultural goods
- (b) Manufacturing goods
- (c) Goods of best quality
- (d) Goods safe for environment

Ans. d

150. What kind of convertibility of currency is permitted in India?

- (a) Capital account
- (b) Current account
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) Partial in both a & b

Ans. c

151. The city in Odisha famous for its appliqué work is:

- (a) Baripada
- (b) Bargarh
- (c) Puri
- (d) Raghurajpur

Answer: (c) Puri

152. Which dance form, dedicated to Lord Krishna, originated in Odisha?

- (a) Ranappa
- (b) Kathak
- (c) Bharatanatyam
- (d) Manipuri

Answer: (a) Ranappa

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153. Which national highway connects Kolkata with Chennai, passing through Odisha?

- (a) NH-6
- (b) NH-16
- (c) NH-26
- (d) NH-55

Answer: (b) NH-16

154. The largest tribal group in Odisha is:

- (a) Santhal
- (b) Gond
- (c) Kondh
- (d) Bhil

Answer: (c) Kondh

155. Which district in Odisha is renowned for its silver filigree work?

- (a) Nuapada
- (b) Cuttack
- (c) Sonapur
- (d) Puri

Answer: (b) Cuttack

156. The "Black Pagoda," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, refers to which temple in Odisha?

- (a) Lingaraja Temple
- (b) Jagannath Temple
- (c) Mukteshvara Temple
- (d) Konark Sun Temple

Answer: (d) Konark Sun Temple

157. Maharaja Shaktivarmana issued Ragolu Copper plate and transferred his capital from Simhapura to which location?

- (a) Amaravati
- (b) Pishtapura
- (c) Kalinga
- (d) Dantapura

Ans: (b) Pishtapura

158. What were the different units of land under the Gajapati dynasty?

- (a) Guntha
- (b) Mana
- (c) Bati

(d)

All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

159. "Amils" in Maratha administration of Odisha were associated with which department?

- (a) Investigation
- (b) Civil cases
- (c) Criminal cases
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

160. What was/were the main reasons for the Gumsar Rebellion?

- (a) Suppression of Meriah
- (b) Forceful collection of land revenue up to 50%
- (c) Death of Dhananjay Bhanja
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

161. Who among the following planned to launch movements similar to the Civil Disobedience Movement of Mahatma Gandhi in Odisha?

- (a) Gopabandhu Choudhury
- (b) Surendranath Das
- (c) Harekrushna Mahatab
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

162. The Brahma movement was responsible for spreading which concept?

- (a) Polytheism
- (b) Monotheism
- (c) Atheism
- (d) Judaism

Ans: (b) Monotheism

163. Which Odishan leader attended the First Round Table Conference in 1930?

- (a) Surendranath Das
- (b) Surendranath Dutta
- (c) Krushna Chandra Dev
- (d) Gopabandhu Das

Ans: (c) Krushna Chandra Dev

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164. The decision for the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement was taken in which session of INC?  
 (a) Ramgarh  
 (b) Nagpur  
 (c) Kolkata  
 (d) Belgaum  
 Ans: (a) Ramgarh
165. During the starting of which movement did Bal Gangadhar Tilak die?  
 (a) Non-cooperation movement  
 (b) Civil disobedience movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Swadeshi Movement  
 Ans: (a) Non-cooperation movement
166. Which among the following is not a district of Odisha adjacent to the coastal area?  
 (a) Bhadrak  
 (b) Baleswar  
 (c) Jajpur  
 (d) Chatrapur  
 Ans: (c) Jajpur
167. Why was the Bhatrajore Dam in Junagadh, Kalahandi district, in the news?  
 (a) It was newly constructed  
 (b) It got clogged  
 (c) It was demolished  
 (d) It changed its course  
 Ans: (b) It got clogged
168. What are Kharif and Rabi crops?  
 (a) Seasonal crops  
 (b) Perennial crops  
 (c) Hybrid crops  
 (d) Genetic crops  
 Ans: (a) Seasonal crops
169. What project in Odisha's Nayagarh district received final forest clearance from the Centre?  
 (a) Hirakud Project  
 (b) Brutang Irrigation Project  
 (c) Balimela Project  
 (d) Mahanadi Project  
 Ans: (b) Brutang Irrigation Project
170. What unique journey do the sibling deities of Lord Jagannath undertake during Rath Yatra from the Kankana Sikhari temple?  
 (a) Road procession  
 (b) Boat chariot  
 (c) Airlift  
 (d) Elephant ride  
 Ans: (b) Boat chariot
171. The Ratna Bhandar of Shree Jagannath Temple houses valuable jewels and ornaments belonging to which deities?  
 (a) Lord Shiva and Parvati  
 (b) Lord Vishnu and Lakshmi  
 (c) Lord Jagannath, Devi Subhadra, and Lord Balabhadra  
 (d) Lord Brahma and Saraswati  
 Ans: (c) Lord Jagannath, Devi Subhadra, and Lord Balabhadra
172. What did researchers at IIT Bhubaneswar develop to address urban flooding and the heat island effect?  
 (a) Solar panels  
 (b) Pervious concrete pavements  
 (c) Wind turbines  
 (d) Rainwater harvesting systems  
 Ans: (b) Pervious concrete pavements
173. The National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBD) administers a programme for the prevention and control of which diseases?  
 (a) Cardiovascular diseases  
 (b) Vector borne diseases  
 (c) Respiratory diseases  
 (d) Genetic diseases  
 Ans: (b) Vector borne diseases
174. Who was appointed as the new chief administrator of the Shree Jagannath Temple Administration (SJT)?  
 (a) Arabinda Kumar Padhee



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- (b) Veer Vikram Yadav  
(c) Suresh Mohapatra  
(d) Ashok Meena  
Ans: (a) Arabinda Kumar Padhee
175. Which project aims to upgrade 800 schools in Odisha into PM SHRI Schools?  
(a) PM GatiShakti  
(b) PM Ayushman Bharat  
(c) PM SHRI Scheme  
(d) PM Ujjwala Yojana  
Ans: (c) PM SHRI Scheme
176. Monsoon nesting season in Bhitarkanika National Park attracts which bird species?  
(a) Flamingos  
(b) Peacocks  
(c) Open-billed stork, Little Cormorant, and others  
(d) Sparrows  
Ans: (c) Open-billed stork, Little Cormorant, and others
177. The Justice Biswanath Rath Committee proposed to open the Ratna Bhandar on which date?  
(a) July 14  
(b) August 15  
(c) September 5  
(d) October 2  
Ans: (a) July 14
178. The Sagarjali Van Suraksha Samiti received the prestigious Biju Patnaik Award for contributions to what?  
(a) Agricultural development  
(b) Forest protection  
(c) Cultural preservation  
(d) Industrial growth  
Ans: (b) Forest protection
179. Centurion University of Technology and Management received the Outstanding Skill University Award at which event?  
(a) World Education Summit  
(b) Global Skills Conference  
(c) National Academic Meet  
(d) International Education Expo  
Ans: (a) World Education Summit
180. Which session of the INC decided on the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement?  
(a) Ramgarh  
(b) Nagpur  
(c) Kolkata  
(d) Belgaum  
Ans: (a) Ramgarh
181. According to the Indian Constitution, under which Article must there be a separate High Court established in every state of India?  
(a) Article 214  
(b) Article 226  
(c) Article 227  
(d) Article 32  
Ans. (a) Article 214
182. Before the establishment of the Odisha High Court, which High Court had jurisdiction over Odisha along with Bihar in 1912?  
(a) Bombay High Court  
(b) Calcutta High Court  
(c) Madras High Court  
(d) Allahabad High Court  
Ans. (b) Calcutta High Court
183. Under which section of the Government of India Act, 1915, was Odisha placed under the jurisdiction of the Patna High Court?  
(a) Section 213  
(b) Section 214  
(c) Section 113  
(d) Section 229  
Ans. (c) Section 113
184. On which date did the Patna High Court hold its first sitting at Cuttack?  
(a) 1st April, 1936  
(b) 26th July, 1948  
(c) 9th February, 1916  
(d) 18th May, 1916  
Ans. (d) 18th May, 1916

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185. When was Odisha made a separate province?

- (a) 1st April, 1936
- (b) 26th July, 1948
- (c) 9th February, 1916
- (d) 18th May, 1916

Ans. (a) 1st April, 1936

186. On what date was the Odisha High Court formally inaugurated?

- (a) 1st April, 1936
- (b) 26th July, 1948
- (c) 9th February, 1916
- (d) 18th May, 1916

Ans. (b) 26th July, 1948

187. Under which Article of the Constitution does the High Court have the power to issue writs for the restoration of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 214
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 227
- (d) Article 32

Ans. (b) Article 226

188. What type of jurisdiction allows High Courts to hear matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial, and contempt of court cases?

- (a) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (b) Original Jurisdiction
- (c) Supervisory Jurisdiction
- (d) Federal Jurisdiction

Ans. (b) Original Jurisdiction

189. Under which Article does the High Court have the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals except those dealing with armed forces?

- (a) Article 214
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 227
- (d) Article 32

Ans. (c) Article 227

190. If the High Court withdraws a case from a subordinate court that involves a substantial

question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, what can it do?

- (a) Only dispose of the case
- (b) Only return the case to the subordinate court without any judgement
- (c) Dispose of the case or determine the question of law and return the case to the subordinate court with its judgement
- (d) Transfer the case to the Supreme Court

Ans. (c) Dispose of the case or determine the question of law and return the case to the subordinate court with its judgement

191. Which Constitutional Amendment mandates the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions as per the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, 1958?

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 73rd Amendment
- (c) 86th Amendment
- (d) 91st Amendment

Ans. (b) 73rd Amendment

192. In which year was the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) established in Odisha?

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1994
- (d) 1997

Ans. (b) 1961

193. What are the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Odisha?

- (a) District Council, Block Committee, Village Council
- (b) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat
- (c) State Council, Block Council, Village Assembly
- (d) District Assembly, Taluk Panchayat, Village Panchayat

Ans. (b) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat

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194. Which state was the first to conduct elections according to the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) of 1996?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Gujarat

Ans. (c) Odisha

195. What unique feature is mandated in the Panchayati Raj System in Odisha regarding the roles of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson?

- (a) Both must be from the same party
- (b) Both must belong to SC/ST community
- (c) Either the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson must be a woman
- (d) Both must have prior experience in government service

Ans. (c) Either the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson must be a woman

196. In what year did the Odisha Assembly pass the bills providing 33% reservation for women, including SC and ST women, in Panchayats?

- (a) 1991
- (b) 1994
- (c) 1997
- (d) 2011

Ans. (a) 1991

197. To what percentage was the quota for women in Panchayats increased by the Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011?

- (a) 33%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 45%
- (d) 50%

Ans. (d) 50%

198. How many Zila Parishads are there in Odisha?

- (a) 20
- (b) 25
- (c) 30

35

Ans. (c) 30

199. Who is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Panchayat Samiti?

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Chairperson
- (c) Block Development Officer (BDO)
- (d) District Collector

Ans. (c) Block Development Officer (BDO)

200. How many Gram Panchayats are there in Odisha according to the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department?

- (a) 5000
- (b) 6000
- (c) 6798
- (d) 7000

Ans. (c) 6798

201. When was the Odisha State Vigilance created?

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1957
- (d) 1961

Ans: (a) 1944

202. Under which department does the Odisha State Vigilance function?

- (a) Finance Department
- (b) General Administration Department
- (c) Public Service Commission
- (d) State Election Commission

Ans: (b) General Administration Department

203. When was the Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC) constituted?

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1957
- (d) 1961

Ans: (b) 1949

204. How many members were there in the Odisha Public Service Commission at the time of its creation?

(d)

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- (a) Two  
(b) Three  
(c) Four  
(d) Five  
Ans: (b) Three
205. When did the State Election Commission of Odisha come into existence?  
(a) 1987  
(b) 1994  
(c) 1997  
(d) 2000  
Ans: (b) 1994
206. In which year was the first General Election to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) held after the constitution of the State Election Commission?  
(a) 1987  
(b) 1994  
(c) 1997  
(d) 2000  
Ans: (c) 1997
207. When did the Odisha Human Rights Commission become formally operational?  
(a) 2000  
(b) 2001  
(c) 2002  
(d) 2003  
Ans: (d) 2003
208. Who was the first chairperson of the Odisha Human Rights Commission?  
(a) Justice DP Mohapatra  
(b) Justice BN Patnaik  
(c) Justice AK Sinha  
(d) Justice SK Das  
Ans: (a) Justice DP Mohapatra
209. Where are the headquarters of the Odisha Human Rights Commission situated?  
(a) Cuttack  
(b) Sambalpur  
(c) Bhubaneswar  
(d) Berhampur  
Ans: (c) Bhubaneswar
210. Which department is responsible for the management of finances of the State Government of Odisha?  
(a) State Vigilance Directorate  
(b) Odisha Public Service Commission  
(c) Finance Department  
(d) State Election Commission  
Ans: (c) Finance Department
211. The World Braille Day is observed on:  
(a) 1st January  
(b) 2nd January  
(c) 3rd January  
(d) 4th January  
Ans: (d) 4th January
212. Which city is the most populous in India?  
(a) Delhi  
(b) Mumbai  
(c) Kolkata  
(d) Chennai  
Ans: (b) Mumbai
213. The tallest waterfall in India is:  
(a) Jog Falls  
(b) Dudhsagar Falls  
(c) Kunchikal Falls  
(d) Nohkalikai Falls  
Ans: (c) Kunchikal Falls
214. The World Water Day is observed on:  
(a) 20th March  
(b) 21st March  
(c) 22nd March  
(d) 23rd March  
Ans: (c) 22nd March
215. The right bank tributaries of the Ganga include:  
(a) Yamuna, Son, Ghaghra  
(b) Yamuna, Son, Ramganga  
(c) Yamuna, Son, Chambal  
(d) Yamuna, Son, Gandak  
Ans: (c) Yamuna, Son, Chambal
216. The left bank tributaries of the Ganga include:  
(a) Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi

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- (b) Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghra  
(c) Ghaghra, Gandak, Chambal  
(d) Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi  
Ans: (a) Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi
217. The longest tributary of the Ganga is:  
(a) Yamuna  
(b) Son  
(c) Ghaghra  
(d) Kosi  
Ans: (a) Yamuna
218. The Gandak River originates from:  
(a) Yamunotri Glacier  
(b) Dhaulagiri  
(c) Mapchachungo Glacier  
(d) Milan Glacier  
Ans: (b) Dhaulagiri
219. The Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary is located in:  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Assam  
(c) Chhattisgarh  
(d) Goa  
Ans: (b) Assam
220. The Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary is in:  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Bihar  
(c) Haryana  
(d) Himachal Pradesh  
Ans: (b) Bihar
221. The Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in:  
(a) Chhattisgarh  
(b) Goa  
(c) Gujarat  
(d) Haryana  
Ans: (a) Chhattisgarh
222. The Indian Constitution was influenced by which country's Directive Principles of State Policy?  
(a) USA  
(b) Ireland  
(c) Canada

- (d)  
France  
Ans: (b) Ireland
223. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from:  
(a) UK  
(b) USA  
(c) Canada  
(d) Australia  
Ans: (b) USA
224. The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are derived from:  
(a) Germany  
(b) USA  
(c) Canada  
(d) Russia  
Ans: (a) Germany
225. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution includes the ideals of:  
(a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity  
(b) Justice, Liberty, Equality  
(c) Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism  
(d) Democracy, Republic, Unity  
Ans: (a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
226. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is influenced by:  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) Canada  
(d) Ireland  
Ans: (a) USA
227. The headquarters of the United Nations Organisation is located in:  
(a) Geneva, Switzerland  
(b) New York, USA  
(c) Paris, France  
(d) Vienna, Austria  
Ans: (b) New York, USA
228. The headquarters of the World Health Organisation (WHO) is located in:  
(a) Washington DC, United States  
(b) New York, USA

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- (c) Geneva, Switzerland  
(d) Paris, France  
Ans: (c) Geneva, Switzerland
229. Nanda Lake, a Ramsar site, is located in which state?  
(a) Assam  
(b) Goa  
(c) Haryana  
(d) Gujarat  
Ans: (b) Goa
230. Which country rejected joining the BRICS group in 2024?  
(a) Argentina  
(b) Sweden  
(c) Iran  
(d) UAE  
Ans: (a) Argentina
231. Nakti Bird Sanctuary, a Ramsar site, is located in which state?  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Haryana  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Assam  
Ans: (a) Bihar
232. The headquarters of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) is located in:  
(a) Geneva, Switzerland  
(b) New York, USA  
(c) London, United Kingdom  
(d) Paris, France  
Ans: (c) London, United Kingdom
233. Thol Lake, a Ramsar site, is located in which state?  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Haryana  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Assam  
Ans: (a) Gujarat
234. The State of Palestine became the 194th member of the UN on:  
(a) May 10, 2024  
(b) June 10, 2024

- (c)  
July 10, 2024  
(d) August 10, 2024  
Ans: (a) May 10, 2024
235. The headquarters of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is located in:  
(a) Jakarta, Indonesia  
(b) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
(c) Bangkok, Thailand  
(d) Hanoi, Vietnam  
Ans: (a) Jakarta, Indonesia
236. Which organization has its headquarters in Gland, Switzerland?  
(a) World Health Organisation (WHO)  
(b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)  
(c) Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)  
(d) United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)  
Ans: (c) Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)
237. Which organ is responsible for pumping blood throughout the body?  
(a) Liver  
(b) Heart  
(c) Kidneys  
(d) Lungs  
Ans: (b) Heart
238. What is the longest bone in the human body?  
(a) Femur  
(b) Radius  
(c) Tibia  
(d) Humerus  
Ans: (a) Femur
239. Which of the following is not a part of the human digestive system?  
(a) Stomach  
(b) Liver  
(c) Kidney  
(d) Small Intestine  
Ans: (c) Kidney

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240. What is the primary function of the respiratory system?

- (a) Pump blood
- (b) Filter waste
- (c) Exchange gases
- (d) Digest food

Ans: (c) Exchange gases

241. The famous Lagoon Lake of India is:

- (a) Dal Lake
- (b) Chilka Lake
- (c) Pulicat Lake
- (d) Mansarover

Ans. (b)

242. Which of the following passes lies in the Sutlej valley?

- (a) Nathu La
- (b) Jelep La
- (c) Shipki La
- (d) Sherabathanga

Ans. (c)

243. Where is Panzseer valley situated?

- (a) Lebanon
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir, India
- (d) Syria

Ans. (b)

244. Which of the following cities lies to the western-most longitude?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Nagpur
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Hyderabad

Ans. (a)

245. Duncan Passage is located between

- (a) South and Little Andaman
- (b) North and South Andaman
- (c) North and Middle Andaman
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar

Ans. (a)

246. Which of the following mountain ranges in India are the oldest?

- (a) Himalayas

Vindhyas

- (c) Aravalli
- (d) Sahyadri

Ans. (c)

247. Where are the Saltora Ranges located?

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Along the Vindhyas
- (c) Part of the Karakoram Ranges
- (d) Part of the Western Ghats

Ans. (c)

248. Which of the following processes is responsible for producing the sand dunes in western Rajasthan?

- (a) Wind erosion
- (b) Erosion by water
- (c) Wind deposition
- (d) Mechanical weathering

Ans. (c)

249. The standard time of a country differs from the GMT in multiples of—

- (a) Two hours
- (b) One hour
- (c) Half hour
- (d) Four minutes

Ans. (c)

250. The Indian Sub-continent was originally a part of

- (a) Jurassic-land
- (b) Angara-land
- (c) Arya-varta
- (d) Gondwana-land

Ans. (d)

251. Which one of the following mountain ranges lies in India?

- (a) Arakan Yoma
- (b) Sulainian
- (c) Salt Range
- (d) Pir Panjal

Answer: (d)

252. Nathu La, a place where India-China border trade has been resumed after 44 years,

(b)

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- is located on the Indian border in  
(a) Sikkim  
(b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Jammu and Kashmir  
Answer: (a)
253. In terms of area, India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country of the world.  
(a) second  
(b) fourth  
(c) sixth  
(d) seventh  
Answer: (d)
254. India has a coastline of  
(a) 5500 kms  
(b) 6500 kms  
(c) 7500 kms  
(d) 8400 kms  
Answer: (c)
255. Which of the following cities/ towns lies to the northern-most latitude?  
(a) Patna  
(b) Allahabad  
(c) Pachmarhi  
(d) Ahmedabad  
Answer: (a)
256. The Andaman group and Nicobar group of islands are separated from each other by  
(a) Ten Degree Channel  
(b) Great Channel  
(c) Bay of Bengal  
(d) Andaman Sea  
Answer: (a)
257. In which state is the Maikala range situated?  
(a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Bihar  
(d) Chhatisgarh  
Answer: (d)
258. Nallamala hills are located in the state of  
(a) Orissa  
(b) Meghalaya  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Gujarat  
Answer: (c)
259. The highest Indian water fall is  
(a) Gokak  
(b) Gersoppa  
(c) Shivasamudram  
(d) Yenna  
Answer: (b)
260. Indian Standard Time relates to  
(a) 75.5° E longitude  
(b) 82.5° E longitude  
(c) 90.5° E longitude  
(d) 0° longitude  
Answer: (b)
261. Which one of the following is the second highest peak of the world?  
(a) Dhaulagiri  
(b) Kanchenjunga  
(c) K2  
(d) Nanda Devi  
Answer: (c)
262. Badland topography is characteristic of which region?  
(a) Chambal valley  
(b) Coastal area  
(c) Sundarban delta  
(d) Gulf of Kachchh  
Answer: (a)
263. 'Loktak' is a  
(a) Valley  
(b) Lake  
(c) River  
(d) Mountain Range  
Answer: (b)
264. The pass located in Himachal Pradesh is  
(a) Shipkila  
(b) Zojila  
(c) Nathula



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- (d) Jelepla  
Answer: (a)
265. The Thar Express goes to  
(a) Afghanistan  
(b) Bangladesh  
(c) Pakistan  
(d) Myanmar  
Answer: (c)
266. Which one of the following is a coastal district in Kerala?  
(a) Palghat  
(b) Wayanad  
(c) Kovalam  
(d) Idukki  
Answer: (c)
267. The southern tip of India is  
(a) Cape Comorin  
(b) Point Calimere  
(c) Indira Point in Nicobar Islands  
(d) Kovalam in Trivandrum  
Answer: (c)
268. The important fishing harbour in India is  
(a) Kolkata  
(b) Cochin  
(c) Paradeep  
(d) Mumbai  
Answer: (b)
269. Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in  
(a) Baluchistan  
(b) Myanmar  
(c) Nepal  
(d) Kashmir  
Answer: (b)
270. Which one of the following factors is the main reason for the peninsular rivers to flow towards the east?  
(a) Western part is rainy  
(b) Western Ghats act as major water-divide  
(c) Rivers follow rift valleys  
(d) Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats  
Answer: (d)
271. The longest bone present in the human body is:  
(a) Humerus  
(b) Tibia  
(c) Femur  
(d) Radius  
Ans: (c) Femur
272. The longest muscle present in the human body is:  
(a) Biceps brachii  
(b) Triceps brachii  
(c) Sartorius  
(d) Rectus femoris  
Ans: (c) Sartorius
273. The smallest organ in the human body is:  
(a) Thyroid gland  
(b) Pineal gland  
(c) Pituitary gland  
(d) Adrenal gland  
Ans: (b) Pineal gland
274. Which of the following elements is essential for the synthesis of proteins in plants?  
(a) Nitrogen  
(b) Phosphorus  
(c) Potassium  
(d) Magnesium  
Ans: (a) Nitrogen
275. What is the main constituent of biogas?  
(a) Methane  
(b) Ethane  
(c) Propane  
(d) Butane  
Ans: (a) Methane
276. Which vitamin is synthesized in the human body when exposed to sunlight?  
(a) Vitamin A  
(b) Vitamin B  
(c) Vitamin C

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- (d) Vitamin D  
Ans: (d) Vitamin D
277. What is the chemical formula for table salt?  
(a) NaCl  
(b) KCl  
(c) CaCl<sub>2</sub>  
(d) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  
Ans: (a) NaCl
278. Which part of the human brain is responsible for regulating balance and coordination?  
(a) Cerebrum  
(b) Cerebellum  
(c) Medulla  
(d) Pons  
Ans: (b) Cerebellum
279. The study of tissues is known as:  
(a) Cytology  
(b) Histology  
(c) Mycology  
(d) Pathology  
Ans: (b) Histology
280. Which gas is released during the process of photosynthesis?  
(a) Carbon dioxide  
(b) Oxygen  
(c) Nitrogen  
(d) Hydrogen  
Ans: (b) Oxygen
281. What is the pH value of pure water?  
(a) 5  
(b) 6  
(c) 7  
(d) 8  
Ans: (c) 7
282. Which is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?  
(a) Oxygen  
(b) Nitrogen  
(c) Carbon dioxide  
(d) Argon  
Ans: (b) Nitrogen
283. What is the primary function of red blood cells?  
(a) To fight infections  
(b) To transport oxygen  
(c) To clot blood  
(d) To regulate body temperature  
Ans: (b) To transport oxygen
284. Which element is used as a moderator in a nuclear reactor?  
(a) Uranium  
(b) Thorium  
(c) Graphite  
(d) Plutonium  
Ans: (c) Graphite
285. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?  
(a) Venus  
(b) Mars  
(c) Jupiter  
(d) Saturn  
Ans: (b) Mars
286. The hardness of minerals is measured by which scale?  
(a) Richter scale  
(b) Mohs scale  
(c) Beaufort scale  
(d) Decibel scale  
Ans: (b) Mohs scale
287. Which vitamin is also known as ascorbic acid?  
(a) Vitamin A  
(b) Vitamin B  
(c) Vitamin C  
(d) Vitamin D  
Ans: (c) Vitamin C
288. What is the process of cell division in somatic cells called?  
(a) Meiosis  
(b) Mitosis  
(c) Cytokinesis  
(d) Apoptosis  
Ans: (b) Mitosis

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289. Which acid is found in the stomach?

- (a) Hydrochloric acid
- (b) Sulfuric acid
- (c) Acetic acid
- (d) Nitric acid

Ans: (a) Hydrochloric acid

290. What is the main function of chlorophyll in plants?

- (a) Absorb water
- (b) Absorb sunlight
- (c) Absorb nutrients
- (d) Absorb carbon dioxide

Ans: (b) Absorb sunlight

291. Which type of blood vessel carries blood away from the heart?

- (a) Veins
- (b) Arteries
- (c) Capillaries
- (d) Venules

Ans: (b) Arteries

292. What is the chemical name for baking soda?

- (a) Sodium carbonate
- (b) Sodium bicarbonate
- (c) Sodium hydroxide
- (d) Sodium chloride

Ans: (b) Sodium bicarbonate

293. What is the normal body temperature of a human being in Celsius?

- (a) 36°C
- (b) 37°C
- (c) 38°C
- (d) 39°C

Ans: (b) 37°C

294. Which part of the cell is responsible for generating energy?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Ribosome
- (c) Mitochondria
- (d) Endoplasmic reticulum

Ans: (c) Mitochondria

295. Which disease is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin B1?

- (a) Scurvy
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Beriberi
- (d) Pellagra

Ans: (c) Beriberi

296. Which organ in the human body produces insulin?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Pancreas
- (c) Kidney
- (d) Stomach

Ans: (b) Pancreas

297. Which planet is closest to the sun?

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

Ans: (c) Mercury

298. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Coal
- (d) Hydroelectric energy

Ans: (c) Coal

299. What is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust?

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Silicon
- (c) Aluminum
- (d) Iron

Ans: (a) Oxygen

300. Which metal is the best conductor of electricity?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Silver
- (c) Copper
- (d) Aluminum

Ans: (b) Silver

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301. Which gas is commonly known as laughing gas?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Nitrous oxide
- (d) Sulfur dioxide

Ans: (c) Nitrous oxide

302. Which of the following names was used for Odisha during the Gupta period?

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Utkala
- (c) Mahakantara
- (d) Odra

Answer: (c) Mahakantara

303. The name "Odra" was given after which tribe?

- (a) Odra
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Utkala
- (d) Kongoda

Answer: (a) Odra

304. According to the Ramayana, who ruled South Kosala?

- (a) King Bali
- (b) Rama's son Kush
- (c) Karna
- (d) Ashoka

Answer: (b) Rama's son Kush

305. What does the name "Kamala Mandala" mean?

- (a) Three Kalingas
- (b) Lotus regions
- (c) Coastal region
- (d) Sacred river

Answer: (b) Lotus regions

306. The city of Tosali, mentioned during the Asoka period, is located in which modern-day area?

- (a) Dhauli
- (b) Jeypore
- (c) Ganjam

Kalahandi

Answer: (a) Dhauli

307. Which of the following literary sources is NOT mentioned as a source of Odishan history?

- (a) The Mahabharata
- (b) Arthashastra
- (c) Ramayana
- (d) Arthashastra

Answer: (d) Arthashastra

308. Which Greek historian provided valuable information about the people of Kalinga?

- (a) Pliny
- (b) Megasthenes
- (c) Ptolemy
- (d) Curtius

Answer: (b) Megasthenes

309. What was the significance of the Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves near Bhubaneswar?

- (a) They were Buddhist stupas.
- (b) They were Jain residential blocks.
- (c) They were royal palaces.
- (d) They were Hindu temples.

Answer: (b) They were Jain residential blocks.

310. The "Diamond Triangle" of Odisha archaeology consists of which sites?

- (a) Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Lalitgiri
- (b) Dhauli, Jaugada, Talcher
- (c) Angul, Talcher, Bursapalli
- (d) Ganjam, Jeypore, Kalahandi

Answer: (a) Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Lalitgiri

311. What does the term "Oddiyana" refer to in Buddhist texts?

- (a) A coastal region
- (b) A Buddhist monastery
- (c) A historical name for Odisha
- (d) A sacred river

Answer: (c) A historical name for Odisha

312. Who was the founder of the Ganga dynasty?

- (a) Anantavarman Vajrahasta V

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- (b) Kamarnava  
(c) Narasimhadeva I  
(d) Rajaraja II  
Answer: (b) Kamarnava
313. Which ruler of the Ganga dynasty is credited with having ruled over the region extending from the Ganga to the Godavari?  
(a) Anangabhimadeva III  
(b) Rajaraja II  
(c) Anantavarman Vajrahasta V  
(d) Narasimhadeva I  
Answer: (c) Anantavarman Vajrahasta V
314. During whose reign was the famous Sun Temple at Konark constructed?  
(a) Anangabhimadeva III  
(b) Narasimhadeva I  
(c) Rajaraja II  
(d) Chodagangadeva  
Answer: (b) Narasimhadeva I
315. The Jagannath Temple was built by which Ganga ruler?  
(a) Narasimhadeva I  
(b) Rajaraja II  
(c) Anangabhimadeva III  
(d) Bhanudeva IV  
Answer: (c) Anangabhimadeva III
316. Which style of temple architecture was prominent during the Ganga dynasty?  
(a) Dravidian  
(b) Vesara  
(c) Nagara  
(d) Kalinga  
Answer: (c) Nagara
317. The Gajapati dynasty was founded by which ruler?  
(a) Kapilendra Deva  
(b) Purushottam Deva  
(c) Prataparudra Deva  
(d) Kakharua Deva  
Answer: (a) Kapilendra Deva
318. In which year did Krishnadevaraya attack Udayagiri fort?  
(a) 1522 AD  
(b) 1497 AD  
(c) 1512 AD  
(d) 1434 AD  
Answer: (c) 1512 AD
319. Who was the last ruler of the Gajapati dynasty?  
(a) Kapilendra Deva  
(b) Prataparudra Deva  
(c) Kakharua Deva  
(d) Purushottam Deva  
Answer: (c) Kakharua Deva
320. During which Gajapati ruler's reign did the famous Vaishnav saint Sri Chaitanya visit Odisha?  
(a) Kapilendra Deva  
(b) Purushottam Deva  
(c) Prataparudra Deva  
(d) Kakharua Deva  
Answer: (c) Prataparudra Deva
321. What was the administrative unit known as 'Visaya' under the Ganga dynasty?  
(a) A province  
(b) A village  
(c) A tax category  
(d) A military unit  
Answer: (a) A province
322. Who were the first Europeans to enter Odisha?  
(a) British  
(b) Dutch  
(c) Portuguese  
(d) French  
Ans: c) Portuguese
323. In which year did the Portuguese establish their settlements at Pipli in Balasore district?  
(a) 1605 AD  
(b) 1625 AD  
(c) 1650 AD  
(d) 1680 AD  
Ans: b) 1625 AD

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324. What significant event in 1765 affected British control over Odisha?

- a) Battle of Plassey
- b) Battle of Buxar
- c) Treaty of Deogarh
- d) Battle of Laswari

Ans: b) Battle of Buxar

325. Which territories did the East India Company acquire from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II after the Battle of Buxar?

- a) Bengal and Bihar
- b) Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha
- c) Bihar and Assam
- d) Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, and Punjab

Ans: b) Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha

326. When did the British first capture Puri?

- a) 14th October, 1803
- b) 18th September, 1803
- c) 22nd September, 1803
- d) 17th December, 1803

Ans: b) 18th September, 1803

327. Which British officer captured Cuttack in October 1803?

- a) Colonel Harcourt
- b) Captain Morgan
- c) Major Broughton
- d) General Robert Clive

Ans: a) Colonel Harcourt

328. The Treaty of Deogarh in December 1803 resulted in the surrender of which territories to the East India Company?

- a) Balasore and Ganjam
- b) Cuttack and Balasore
- c) Cuttack and Ganjam
- d) Ganjam and Sambalpur

Ans: b) Cuttack and Balasore

329. Who was the British officer responsible for the conquest of Sambalpur in January 1804?

- a) Colonel Harcourt
- b) Major Broughton
- c) Captain Morgan

Lord Wellesley

Ans: b) Major Broughton

330. Under British administration, how was Odisha divided administratively?

- a) Bengal Presidency and Madras Presidency
- b) Central Provinces and Bengal Presidency
- c) Bengal Presidency, Madras Presidency, and Central Provinces
- d) Madras Presidency and Central Provinces

Ans: c) Bengal Presidency, Madras Presidency, and Central Provinces

331. What were the types of land settlements implemented under British rule in Odisha?

- a) Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari
- b) Revenue, Zamindari, Tenancy
- c) Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Tenancy
- d) Mahalwari, Revenue, Tenancy

Ans: a) Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari

332. Which new species of flower flies were discovered in Kerala by the Shadpada Entomology Research Lab?

- (a) *Mesembrius bengalensis* and *M. quadrivittatus*
- (b) *Mesembrius keraliensis* and *M. aethiopicus*
- (c) *Mesembrius indicus* and *M. bengalensis*
- (d) *Mesembrius westensis* and *M. quadrivittatus*

Ans. (a) *Mesembrius bengalensis* and *M. quadrivittatus*

333. What significant change did *Wolbachia* bacteria cause in the wasp *Encarsia formosa*?

- (a) Increased male population
- (b) Reproductive system alteration leading to only female offspring
- (c) Enhanced resistance to pesticides
- (d) Altered feeding habits

Ans. (b) Reproductive system alteration leading to only female offspring

334. Which lizard species has been reclassified as threatened according to the IUCN Red List update?

d)

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- (a) Mediterranean Lizard  
 (b) Ibiza Wall Lizard  
 (c) Green Iguana  
 (d) Komodo Dragon  
 Ans. (b) Ibiza Wall Lizard
335. Where was the new species of horned frog, *Xenophrys apatani*, discovered?  
 (a) Kerala  
 (b) Goa  
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh  
 (d) Andaman Islands  
 Ans. (c) Arunachal Pradesh
336. What is the main vulnerability of West Antarctica according to recent studies?  
 (a) Increasing ice thickness  
 (b) Rising temperatures and ice sheet melting  
 (c) Decreasing sea levels  
 (d) Enhanced ice formation  
 Ans. (b) Rising temperatures and ice sheet melting
337. Which fatal brain-eating amoeba infection was reported in Kerala recently?  
 (a) *Naegleria fowleri*  
 (b) *Entamoeba histolytica*  
 (c) *Acanthamoeba castellanii*  
 (d) *Balamuthia mandrillaris*  
 Ans. (a) *Naegleria fowleri*
338. Where was South India's first leopard safari opened?  
 (a) Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru  
 (b) Bandipur National Park, Karnataka  
 (c) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala  
 (d) Nagarhole National Park, Karnataka  
 Ans. (a) Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru
339. Which two new plant species were recently discovered in India?  
 (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh  
 (b) Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh  
 (c) Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu  
 (d) Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

- Ans.
- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh
340. What recent update did the IUCN make about the Iberian Lynx?  
 (a) Status changed from Vulnerable to Endangered  
 (b) Status upgraded to Endangered  
 (c) Status upgraded to Vulnerable  
 (d) Status remained as Critically Endangered  
 Ans. (c) Status upgraded to Vulnerable
341. Where were the world's oldest termite mounds discovered?  
 (a) Namaqualand, South Africa  
 (b) Amazon Rainforest, Brazil  
 (c) Kalahari Desert, Botswana  
 (d) Sahara Desert, Egypt  
 Ans. (a) Namaqualand, South Africa
342. What type of infection has caused a surge in Japan, with health officials on high alert?  
 (a) Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)  
 (b) Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome  
 (c) Avian Influenza  
 (d) Tuberculosis  
 Ans. (a) Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)
343. Which new species of snake eel was discovered in Odisha?  
 (a) *Ophichthus gomesii*  
 (b) *Muraenesox cinereus*  
 (c) *Myrichthys tigrinus*  
 (d) *Uropterygius vitta*  
 Ans. (a) *Ophichthus gomesii*
344. Who conducted the study showing the impact of *Wolbachia* bacteria on wasps?  
 (a) Shenyang Agricultural University (SAU)  
 (b) Indian Institute of Science  
 (c) Harvard University  
 (d) University of Tokyo  
 Ans. (a) Shenyang Agricultural University (SAU)

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345. Which region in India is known for having the recently discovered *Xenophrys apatani*?

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

Ans. (a) North-East

346. What environmental issue has been highlighted by the vulnerability of West Antarctica?

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Ocean acidification
- (c) Ice sheet melting
- (d) Desertification

Ans. (c) Ice sheet melting

347. Who coined the term "ecology"?

- (a) Ernst Haeckel
- (b) Nernst Kelvin
- (c) Lord Kelvin
- (d) Nicola Tesla

Ans. (a) Ernst Haeckel

348. Which species uses 'Diptericin B' peptide?

- (a) Snake
- (b) Fly
- (c) Mosquito
- (d) Bat

Ans. (b) Fly

349. *Ludwigia peruviana*, an exotic aquatic weed, has been found in which Indian state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Goa
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (c) Tamil Nadu

350. The 'Azure-thighed tree frog' was discovered in which country?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) New Guinea

Ans. (d) New Guinea

351. The 'Vaquita porpoise' is endemic to which region?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Australia
- (c) South Asia
- (d) West Africa

Ans. (a) Mexico

352. By what percent has India reduced its greenhouse emissions in the last 14 years?

- (a) 3 per cent
- (b) 15 per cent
- (c) 33 per cent
- (d) 49 per cent

Ans. (c) 33 per cent

353. Where was the Amazon Summit 2023 held?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Chile
- (c) Argentina
- (d) Mexico

Ans. (a) Brazil

354. The 247-million-year-old '*Arenaepeton supinatus*' was discovered in which country?

- (a) India
- (b) Greece
- (c) China
- (d) Australia

Ans. (d) Australia

355. Redwood National and State Parks are located in which country?

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Australia
- (d) New Zealand

Ans. (a) USA

356. The fossil of '*Fujianvenator*' was found in which country?

- (a) Greece
- (b) China
- (c) Chile
- (d) Japan

Ans. (b) China



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357. What is the Boma technique commonly used for in wildlife conservation?  
(a) Capturing and relocating wild animals  
(b) A software tool for tracking animal populations  
(c) A traditional African method for hunting  
(d) Monitoring bird migrations  
Ans. (a) Capturing and relocating wild animals

358. How has Wolbachia bacteria affected the wasp *Encarsia formosa*?  
(a) Created groups of only females  
(b) Created groups of only males  
(c) Increased reproductive rate  
(d) Decreased reproductive rate  
Ans. (a) Created groups of only females

359. What is the primary reason for the Ibiza wall lizard being reclassified as threatened?  
(a) Climate change  
(b) Invasive species  
(c) Deforestation  
(d) Pollution  
Ans. (b) Invasive species

360. *Xenophrys apatani*, a new species of horned frog, was discovered in which Indian state?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Goa  
(c) Tamil Nadu  
(d) Arunachal Pradesh  
Ans. (d) Arunachal Pradesh

361. Which region in Antarctica is highly vulnerable to warming?  
(a) East Antarctica  
(b) West Antarctica  
(c) North Antarctica  
(d) South Antarctica  
Ans. (b) West Antarctica

362. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Kosi  
(c) Yamuna

- (d) Brahmaputra  
Ans: (b) Kosi

363. Which river is the longest river in India?  
(a) Yamuna  
(b) Ganges  
(c) Godavari  
(d) Brahmaputra  
Ans: (b) Ganges

364. Which river is known as the 'Dakshina Ganga' or the 'Ganges of the South'?  
(a) Krishna  
(b) Godavari  
(c) Kaveri  
(d) Mahanadi  
Ans: (b) Godavari

365. Which river is the main water source for the city of Kolkata?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Hooghly  
(c) Brahmaputra  
(d) Yamuna  
Ans: (b) Hooghly

366. Which river flows through the Thar Desert in India?  
(a) Sutlej  
(b) Beas  
(c) Luni  
(d) Narmada  
Ans: (c) Luni

367. Which river forms the largest delta in the world?  
(a) Ganges-Brahmaputra  
(b) Godavari  
(c) Mahanadi  
(d) Krishna  
Ans: (a) Ganges-Brahmaputra

368. Which river is associated with the Hirakud Dam?  
(a) Godavari  
(b) Krishna  
(c) Mahanadi

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- (d) Tapti  
Ans: (c) Mahanadi
369. Which river is called the 'lifeline of Madhya Pradesh'?
- (a) Chambal  
(b) Tapti  
(c) Narmada  
(d) Betwa  
Ans: (c) Narmada
370. Which river originates from the Amarkantak Plateau?
- (a) Ganges  
(b) Narmada  
(c) Yamuna  
(d) Brahmaputra  
Ans: (b) Narmada
371. Which river's basin is shared by the maximum number of Indian states?
- (a) Ganges  
(b) Godavari  
(c) Krishna  
(d) Brahmaputra  
Ans: (a) Ganges
372. Which river flows through the state of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Jhelum  
(b) Ravi  
(c) Sutlej  
(d) Beas  
Ans: (a) Jhelum
373. Which river is famous for the annual flooding in Assam?
- (a) Ganges  
(b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Yamuna  
(d) Godavari  
Ans: (b) Brahmaputra
374. Which of the following rivers does not originate in India?
- (a) Brahmaputra  
(b) Ganges  
(c) Yamuna

- (d)  
Godavari  
Ans: (a) Brahmaputra
375. Which river is known as the 'River of Bengal'?
- (a) Hooghly  
(b) Mahanadi  
(c) Godavari  
(d) Krishna  
Ans: (a) Hooghly
376. Which river flows through the city of Agra?
- (a) Ganges  
(b) Yamuna  
(c) Chambal  
(d) Betwa  
Ans: (b) Yamuna
377. Which river is associated with the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam?
- (a) Godavari  
(b) Krishna  
(c) Kaveri  
(d) Mahanadi  
Ans: (b) Krishna
378. Which river is known for the city of Varanasi located on its banks?
- (a) Ganges  
(b) Yamuna  
(c) Godavari  
(d) Kaveri  
Ans: (a) Ganges
379. Which river is known as the 'Dead River' because it has no tributaries?
- (a) Yamuna  
(b) Luni  
(c) Mahi  
(d) Tapti  
Ans: (b) Luni
380. Which river is the main tributary of the Ganges?
- (a) Yamuna  
(b) Kosi  
(c) Son

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- (d) Gandak  
Ans: (a) Yamuna
381. Which river originates from the Mansarovar Lake in Tibet?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Indus  
(d) Sutlej  
Ans: (c) Indus
382. Which river is associated with the Sardar Sarovar Dam?  
(a) Narmada  
(b) Tapti  
(c) Godavari  
(d) Krishna  
Ans: (a) Narmada
383. Which river flows through the Sundarbans delta?  
(a) Godavari  
(b) Krishna  
(c) Ganges  
(d) Brahmaputra  
Ans: (c) Ganges
384. Which river is the major water source for the state of Rajasthan?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Chambal  
(c) Luni  
(d) Yamuna  
Ans: (b) Chambal
385. Which river is known for the city of Hyderabad located on its banks?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Musi  
(c) Godavari  
(d) Krishna  
Ans: (b) Musi
386. Which river is the primary water source for the state of Tamil Nadu?  
(a) Godavari  
(b) Krishna  
(c) Kaveri

- (d)  
Mahanadi  
Ans: (c) Kaveri
387. Which river is associated with the Bhakra Nangal Dam?  
(a) Sutlej  
(b) Beas  
(c) Ravi  
(d) Chenab  
Ans: (a) Sutlej
388. Which river is the main tributary of the Indus?  
(a) Jhelum  
(b) Chenab  
(c) Sutlej  
(d) Ravi  
Ans: (c) Sutlej
389. Which river is associated with the Tehri Dam?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Yamuna  
(c) Bhagirathi  
(d) Alaknanda  
Ans: (c) Bhagirathi
390. Which river is the primary water source for the state of Kerala?  
(a) Periyar  
(b) Bharathapuzha  
(c) Pamba  
(d) Chalakudy  
Ans: (a) Periyar
391. Which river flows through the city of Patna?  
(a) Ganges  
(b) Yamuna  
(c) Kosi  
(d) Gandak  
Ans: (a) Ganges
392. Which districts in Odisha are known for prehistoric painted rock shelters?  
(a) Jharsuguda and Sundargarh  
(b) Kalahandi and Nuapada  
(c) Keonjhar and Khandagiri

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- (d) All of the above  
Ans. (d) All of the above
393. What do the rock paintings in Odisha typically depict?  
(a) Abstract art  
(b) Hunting, dancing, and domestic activities  
(c) Mythological stories  
(d) Geometric shapes only  
Ans. (b) Hunting, dancing, and domestic activities
394. Which colors are commonly used in the rock paintings of Odisha?  
(a) Blue, green, yellow  
(b) Red, white, brown  
(c) Black, white, yellow  
(d) Pink, purple, grey  
Ans. (b) Red, white, brown
395. The characters in the rock paintings of Odisha resemble which scripts?  
(a) Devanagari and Tamil  
(b) Greek and Latin  
(c) Mohenjodaro and Brahmi  
(d) Cyrillic and Arabic  
Ans. (c) Mohenjodaro and Brahmi
396. The Ravana Chhaya Rock painting at Sitabinji in Keonjhar district depicts which scene?  
(a) A battle between gods and demons  
(b) A royal procession with a king on an elephant  
(c) A religious ceremony  
(d) Daily market activities  
Ans. (b) A royal procession with a king on an elephant
397. Who is credited as the first Odia poet to highlight classical ragas?  
(a) Kavisurya Baladeva Rath  
(b) Jayadeva  
(c) Singhari Shyamasundar Kar  
(d) Sunanda Patnaik  
Ans. (b) Jayadeva
398. What is the first class of Odissi music?  
(a) Chitrakala  
(b) Chitrapada  
(c) Dhruvapada  
(d) Chhanda  
Ans. (c) Dhruvapada
399. Which of the following is a distinctive feature of Chitrapada?  
(a) Repetition of lines  
(b) Artistic expression in music  
(c) Alliterative arrangement of words  
(d) Combination of bhava, kala, and swara  
Ans. (c) Alliterative arrangement of words
400. Which treatise on music was written in the early 19th century?  
(a) Sangitamava Chandrika  
(b) Gita Prakasha  
(c) Sangita Kalalata  
(d) Sangita Sarani  
Ans. (d) Sangita Sarani