





time but he continued his efforts for the freedom of the country.

- **Sardar Patel (1875-1950):** He is known in history as the "Iron Man of India". His real name was Vallabhbhai Patel. He began his political career in Kheda district of Gujarat by launching "no tax" campaign. He led the peasants agitation against an increase in land revenue at Bardoli and won a signal victory. Gandhiji described him as the "Sardar". He was a very able negotiator and played a vital role in discussions with the British Government. He was a trusted lieutenant of Gandhiji. He joined interim government as a minister Incharge of

Home Affairs and Information and Broadcasting and played important role in uniting the country and maintaining order. In independent India, he became the Deputy Prime Minister and accomplished the tough task of integrating various States in India.

- **Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833):** He was the pioneer of social and religious reforms in the country. He was a scholar in English, Sanskrit and Persian. He was close to the Englishmen. He opposed the Sati system in the country and worked for its abolition. He established Brahamo Samaj. He wrote several books. He asked the British to introduce reforms in India.

EXERCISE

SECTION-A

1. 'Abhinav Bharat' was organized by
A. Bhai Parmanand B. Khudiram Bose
C. Vir Savarkar D. None of these
2. The ancient name of Bengal was
A. Kamrupa B. Vasta
C. Gauda D. Vallabhi
3. Ashoka belonged to:
A. Maurya dynasty B. Gupta dynasty
C. Kushan dynasty D. Saka dynasty
4. Morish traveller, Ibn Batutah, came to India during the time of
A. Ala-ud-din Khilji
B. Firoz Shah Tughluq
C. Balban
D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
5. The relics of Indus Valley Civilisation indicates that the main occupation of the people was
A. Agriculture B. Cattle rearing
C. Commerce D. Hunting
6. The Mahabalipuram temples were built by the king of dynasty
A. Gupta B. Chola
C. Pallava D. Kushana

7. The first telegraph line between Calcutta (now Kolkata) and Agra was opened in
A. 1852 B. 1853
C. 1854 D. 1855
8. The first discourse of Buddha in Sarnath is called
A. Mahabhiniskraman
B. Mahaparinirvana
C. Mahamastakabhisheka
D. Dharmachakrapravartan
9. The political and cultural centre of the Pandyas was
A. Vengi B. Madurai
C. Kanchipuram D. Mahabalipuram
10. What is the correct chronological order of the dynasties in which they invaded India?
1. Huns 2. Kushanas
3. Aryans 4. Greeks
A. 4, 3, 2, 1 B. 3, 4, 2, 1
C. 4, 2, 3, 1 D. 3, 4, 1, 2
11. Who wrote Mitakshara, a book of Hindu law?
A. Nayachandra B. Amoghvarsa
C. Vijnaneswara D. Kumban
12. Gupta empire declined in the fifth century A.D. as a consequence of
A. Chalukya raids B. Greek invasion
C. Hun invasion D. Pallava raids



13. Who founded the Hindu Shahi dynasty of Punjab?
A. Vasumitra B. Kallar
C. Jayapala D. Mahipala
14. The main external threat to the Sultanate of Delhi was posed by the
A. Mughals B. Afghans
C. Iranians D. None of these
15. Who among the following was a leading exponent of Gandhian thoughts?
A. J.L. Nehru
B. M.N. Roy
C. Vinoba Bhave
D. Jayaprakash Narayan
16. Who were the immediate successors of the Imperial Mauryas in Magadha?
A. Kushanas B. Pandyas
C. Satvahanas D. Sungas
17. Both Mahavira and Buddha preached during the reign of
A. Ajatashatru B. Bimbisara
C. Nandivardhan D. Uday
18. Jahangiri Mahal is located in
A. Delhi B. Fatehpur Sikri
C. Agra Fort D. Sikandara
19. The main contribution of the Chola dynasty is in the field of
A. Systematic provincial administration
B. A well planned revenue system
C. A well organised central government
D. An organised local self-government
20. Who founded the philosophy of Pustimarga?
A. Chaitanya B. Nanak
C. Surdas D. Ballabhacharya
21. Which of the following battles changed the destiny of a Mughal ruler of India?
A. Haldighati B. Panipat II
C. Khanwah D. Chausa
22. "The Vedas contain all the truth" was interpreted by
A. Swami Vivekanand
B. Swami Dayanand
C. Swami Shradhanand
D. S. Radhakrishnan
23. Match the columns
- | Column I | Column II |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Second Battle of Panipat | 1. Decline of Vijayanagar empire |
| (b) Second Battle of Tarain | 2. British rule in India |
| (c) Battle of Talikota | 3. Turkish rule in India |
| (d) Battle of Plassey | 4. Mughal rule in India |
| | 5. Slave dynasty in India |
- Codes:**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| B. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| C. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
24. Babur entered India for the first time from the west through
A. Kashmir B. Sind
C. Punjab D. Rajasthan
25. Which was the first among the following?
A. Doctrine of Lapse
B. Subsidiary Alliance
C. Permanent Settlement
D. Double Government
26. The name of Lord Cornwallis is associated with the
A. Dual government
B. Maratha wars
C. System of subsidiary
D. Permanent settlement
27. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 dealt with
A. Administrative reforms
B. Social reforms
C. Economic reforms
D. Educational reforms
28. Which of the following pairs is correct?
A. Ashvaghosa — Vikramaditya
B. Banabhatta — Harshvardhan
C. Harisena — Kanishka
D. Kalidasa — Samudragupta
29. 4th July, 1776 is important in world history because



- A. battle of Plassey started
B. Sea route to India was discovered
C. English King Charles II was executed
D. American Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence
30. Rawlatt Act was passed in the year
A. 1917 B. 1919
C. 1921 D. 1923
31. The most glorious king of the Chola dynasty who conquered Ceylon was
A. Rajaraja I
B. Rajaraja II
C. Rajendra Chola
D. Gangai Konda Chola
32. Name the Chera King known as the "Red Chera", who built a temple for Kannagi?
A. Elara B. Karikala
C. Senguttuvan D. Nedenjerai Alan
33. The first Indian ruler to accept Subsidiary Alliance offered by Lord Wellesley in 1798 was
A. Nawab of Oudh
B. Nizam of Hyderabad
C. Nawab of Carnatic
D. King of Mysore
34. The first Viceroy of India was
A. Lord Hastings B. Lord Canning
C. Lord Minto D. Lord Curzon
35. The Satavahanas formerly worked as local officials under the
A. Nandas B. Mauryas
C. Cholas D. Cheras
36. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
A. Sarojini Naidu
B. Bhikaji Cama
C. Annie Besant
D. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
37. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who of the following founded the Parathana Samaj?
A. Atmaram Pandurang
B. Gopal Hari Deshmukh
C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
D. Keshav Chandra Sen
38. Which one of the following periodicals was published by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa?
A. Afrikanes B. Indian Opinion
C. India Gazette D. Navjivan
39. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, who led the 'Red Shirts' of North-Western India?
A. Abul Kalam Azad
B. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
C. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
D. Shaukat Ali
40. Who of the following kings was an ardent follower of Jainism?
A. Bimbisara B. Mahapadma Nanda
C. Kharavela D. Pulakesin II
41. Match List-I (Historical Site) with List-II (State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Historical Site) | List-II
(State) |
|---|--------------------|
| (a) Shore temple | 1. Karnataka |
| (b) Bhimbetka | 2. Tamil Nadu |
| (c) Kesava temple
(Hoysala
Monuments) | 3. Kerala |
| (d) Hampi | 4. Madhya Pradesh |
| | 5. Rajasthan |
- Codes :**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| B. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| D. | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
42. Where are the maximum numbers of sea ports located in India?
A. Tamil Nadu B. Kerala
C. Goa D. Maharashtra
43. Match List-I (Beach Resort) with List-II (State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Beach Resort) | List-II
(State) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Digha | 1. Kerala |
| (b) Covelong | 2. West Bengal |
| (c) Cherai | 3. Maharashtra |
| (d) Murud-Janjira | 4. Tamil Nadu |

**Codes:**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	2	4	1	3
B.	3	1	4	2
C.	2	1	4	3
D.	3	4	1	2

44. Match List-I (Produce) with List-II (Major Producer State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Produce)	List-II (Major Producer State)
---------------------	-----------------------------------

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Rubber | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| (b) Soyabean | 2. Tamil Nadu |
| (c) Groundnut | 3. Madhya Pradesh |
| (d) Wheat | 4. Kerala |
| | 5. Uttar Pradesh |

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	4	1	2	5
B.	5	3	1	4
C.	4	3	1	5
D.	5	1	2	4

45. Match List-I (Railway Zone) with List-II (Headquarters) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Railway Zone)	List-II (Headquarters)
(a) East-Central Railway	1. Hubli
(b) North-Western Railway	2. Prayagraj
(c) North-Central Railway	3. Hajipur
(d) South-Western Railway	4. Jabalpur
	5. Jaipur

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	3	5	2	1
B.	2	1	4	5
C.	3	1	2	5
D.	2	5	4	1

46. Match List-I (Wildlife Sanctuary) with List-II (State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Wildlife Sanctuary)	List-II (State)
(a) Bhitara Kanika	1. Telangana
(b) Pachmarhi	2. Karnataka
(c) Pocharam	3. Madhya Pradesh
(d) Sharavathi	4. Odisha
	5. Uttar Pradesh

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	4	2	1	3
B.	1	3	5	2
C.	4	3	1	2
D.	1	2	5	3

47. Which one of the following is *not* a tributary of the river Godavari?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Koyna | B. Manjra |
| C. Pranhita | D. Wardha |

48. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

- A. Spring tides occur on the full moon day only
- B. Neap tides occur on the new moon day only
- C. The West coast of India experiences tides four times a day
- D. Tides do not occur in the gulfs

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

City	River
A. Ahmedabad	: Sabarmati
B. Hyderabad	: Musi
C. Lucknow	: Gomti
D. Surat	: Narmada

50. Match List-I (Famous Place) with List-II (Country) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Famous Place)	List-II (Country)
(a) Alexandria	1. Turkey
(b) Blackpool Pleasure Beach	2. Great Britain
(c) Constantinople	3. Italy
(d) Florence	4. Greece
	5. Egypt

**Codes :**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	3	4	2
B.	5	2	1	3
C.	1	2	4	3
D.	5	3	1	2

51. Which State is irrigated by the Gang Canal?
A. Uttar Pradesh B. Bihar
C. West Bengal D. Rajasthan
52. Among the following Indian cities, which one is located most southward?
A. Hyderabad B. Visakhapatnam
C. Panaji D. Belgaum
53. Match List-I (National Highway) with List-II (Connected Cities) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I (National Highway)	List-II (Connected Cities)
A. NH 3	1. Delhi-Lucknow
B. NH 4	2. Agra-Bikaner
C. NH 11	3. Agra-Mumbai
D. NH 24	4. Chennai-Thane (Mumbai)

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	3	1	2	4
B.	2	4	3	1
C.	3	4	2	1
D.	2	1	3	4

54. Match List-I (Defence Institute) with List-II (City) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I (Defence Institute)	List-II (City)
(a) College of Defence Management	1. Panchmarhi
(b) Army Air Defence College	2. Bengaluru
(c) Army Supply Corps (ASC) Centre and College	3. Secunderabad
(d) Army Education Corps (AEC) Training College and Centre	4. Gopalpur

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	3	4	2	1
B.	1	2	4	3
C.	3	2	4	1
D.	1	4	2	3

55. Which of the following are Defence Public Sector Undertakings?
1. Goa Shipyard Limited
2. The Bharat Dynamics Limited
3. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. 1 and 2	B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 3	D. 1, 2 and 3

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

A. Gol Gumbaz	: Hyderabad
B. Tomb of Itmad-ud-daula	: Agra
C. Tomb of Sher Shah	: Sasaram
D. Tomb of Rani Rupmati	: Ahmedabad

57. Where is the Baglihar Hydroelectric Project located?

A. Ferozepur District of Punjab
B. Doda District of Jammu and Kashmir
C. Faridkot District of Punjab
D. Baramulla District of Jammu and Kashmir

58. Match List-I (Temple/Cathedral) with List-II (Place) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I (Temple/Cathedral)	List-II (Place)
(a) Brihadeswara Temple	1. Guwahati
(b) Vishwanatha Temple	2. Chennai
(c) Kamakhya Temple	3. Thanjavur
(d) Santhom Cathedral	4. Khajuraho

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	3	2	1	4
B.	1	4	3	2
C.	3	4	1	2
D.	1	2	3	4

59. Match List-I (World Heritage Site) with List-II (State) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:



- | List-I
(World Heritage Site) | List-II
(State) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary | 1. Bihar |
| (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex | 2. Uttarakhand |
| (c) Group of Monuments, Pattadakal | 3. Assam |
| (d) Nandadevi National Park | 4. Karnataka |
- Codes:**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| B. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| C. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| D. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
60. Consider the following statements:
1. Black soils occur mainly in Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
 2. Alluvial soils are confined mainly to the northern plains.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
61. What is the new name of the old colony of Northern Rhodesia?
- A. Zambia B. Zimbabwe
C. Uganda D. Tanzania
62. Which is the smallest (in area) of the following Union Territories?
- A. Chandigarh
B. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
C. Puducherry
D. Lakshadweep
63. The Sundarbans or the 'Mangrove' forests are found in
- A. Kutch Peninsula
B. Western Ghats
C. Konkan Coast
D. Deltaic West Bengal
64. On which river has the Hirakud dam been built?
- A. Mahanadi B. Godavari
C. Cauvery D. Periyar

65. Where is "Ground Zero"?
- A. Greenwich B. New York
C. Indira Point D. Sriharikota
66. The maximum concentration of scheduled caste population is in the
- A. Indo-Gangetic Plains
B. North-East India
C. Western Coast
D. Eastern Coast
67. When was the first passenger train run in India?
- A. January 1848 B. April 1853
C. May 1857 D. April 1852
68. Which is the major area where 'Garba' dance form is common?
- A. Maharashtra B. Gujarat
C. Rajasthan D. Punjab
69. Where is India's most prized tea grown?
- A. Jorhat B. Darjeeling
C. Nilgiris D. Mannar
70. Which is the largest cotton growing State in India?
- A. Maharashtra B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Gujarat
71. Which Schedule of the Constitution lists the languages recognised by it?
- A. Eighth Schedule B. Sixth Schedule
C. Seventh Schedule D. Ninth Schedule
72. Which of the following Union Territories has a Chief Minister?
- A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
B. Puducherry
C. Chandigarh
D. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
73. Who among the following administers the Oath of Office to the President of India?
- A. The Vice-President of India
B. The Chief Justice of India
C. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
D. The Prime Minister
74. Parliament of India consists of
- A. Directly elected members only
B. Directly elected and nominated members



- C. Directly elected and indirectly elected members
D. Directly elected, indirectly elected and nominated members
75. In a Unitary Government
A. All powers are vested in the Centre
B. Powers are divided between the Centre and the States under a Constitution
C. Powers are divided by mutual consent of the Centre and the States through Parliamentary statute
D. The Judiciary must be independent
76. Article 360 of the Constitution of India relates to
A. National Emergency
B. Emergency in a State
C. To conduct Parliament Elections
D. Financial Emergency
77. Panchayati Raj was recommended by
A. Sarkaria Commission
B. Fazlali Commission
C. Balwantraji Mehta Committee
D. Rajamannar Committee
78. Name the first woman Governor of an Indian State
A. Padmaja Naidu B. Lakshmi N. Menon
C. Sarojini Naidu D. Sucheta Kriplani
79. Gangtok is the capital of
A. Nagaland B. Meghalaya
C. Sikkim D. Arunachal Pradesh
80. Who appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court in India?
A. The President of India
B. The Governor of the State concerned
C. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
D. An Appointment Committee in the Union Ministry of Law
81. In India, how did the NITI Aayog come into existence?
A. By an Act of Parliament
B. By an executive order
C. Under the provisions of the Constitution
D. As an attached office of the Union Ministry of Finance
82. Which is the first executive tier of the Panchayati Raj system from below?
A. Gram Sabha B. Gram Panchayat
C. Mandal Parishad D. Panchayat Samiti
83. After the Constitution of India, came into force, when did the Parliament enact the Untouchability (Offences) Act?
A. 1953 B. 1954
C. 1955 D. 1956
84. Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?
- | State/U.T. | High Court |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| A. Goa | — Bombay |
| B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — Calcutta |
| C. Sikkim | — Guwahati |
| D. Puducherry | — Madras |
85. The procedure for the Amendment of the Constitution of India is given under
A. Article 315 B. Article 358
C. Article 360 D. Article 368
86. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has provision for the President to proclaim emergency?
A. Article 352 B. Article 355
C. Article 356 D. Article 360
87. Which of the following offices is held during the pleasure of the President of India?
A. Vice-President
B. Chief Justice of India
C. Governor of a State
D. Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
88. UN Day is celebrated on:
A. June 26 B. April 03
C. August 14 D. October 24
89. In the parliamentary practices when did the "Zero-hour" interventions emerge in India?
A. 1952 B. 1962
C. 1972 D. 1982
90. "Vote on Account" means legislative vote
A. On the Appropriation Bill



- B. On the Finance Bill
C. On the accounts and audit report submitted by the CAG
D. Authorising expenditure in respect of the demands for grants pending the passing of the Appropriation Bill
91. Which of these words is not in the preamble of the constitution of India?
A. Socialist B. Sovereign
C. Secular D. Public Welfare
92. Which of the following has *not* been mentioned in the Indian Constitution as a Right?
A. Political and Social Rights
B. Educational Rights
C. Economic Rights
D. Religious Rights
93. Which one of the following is *not* stated in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
A. Justice B. Fraternity
C. Adult franchise D. Equality of status
94. In framing the Constitution of India, from which country did we borrow the scheme of the federal set up?
A. U.S.A. B. U.K.
C. Canada D. Switzerland
95. Who among the following was *not* a member of the Constituent Assembly set up in July 1946?
A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B. K.M. Munshi
C. Mahatma Gandhi
D. Abul Kalam Azad
96. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?
A. Art. 36 B. Art. 39
C. Art. 40 D. Art. 48
97. Which of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?
A. Mandamus B. Habeas Corpus
C. Quo Warranto D. Certiorari
98. Who is the highest civil servant of the Union Government?
A. Attorney-General
B. Cabinet Secretary
C. Home Secretary
D. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
99. Article 1 of the Constitution declares India as
A. Federal State B. Quasi-Federal State
C. Unitary State D. Union of States
100. Which functionary can be invited to give his opinion in the Parliament?
A. Attorney-General of India
B. Chief Justice of India
C. Chief Election Commissioner of India
D. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
101. The apex bank for industrial credit in India is
A. RBI B. NABARD
C. ICICI D. IDBI
102. The prominent function of the Central Statistical Organisation is
A. To determine the money supply
B. To collect national income estimates
C. To collect employment details
D. To determine prices
103. Planning and control are related in such a way that
A. Planning precedes control
B. Control precedes planning
C. Both are concurrent
D. Both go hand-in-hand with each other in a cyclical manner
104. 'Gresham's Law' states that
A. Good money drives away bad money out of circulation
B. Bad money drives away good money out of circulation
C. Good money promotes bad money in the system
D. Bad money promotes good money in the system
105. National income refers to
A. Money value of goods and services produced in a country during a year
B. Money value of stocks and shares of a country during a year
C. Money value of capital goods produced by a country during a year



- D. Money value of consumer goods produced by a country during a year
106. Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States?
- A. Service tax
B. Stamp duties
C. Estate duty
D. Passenger and goods tax
107. Which of the following is *not* shared by the Centre and the States?
- A. Income tax B. Excise duty
C. Corporation duty D. Sales tax
108. Expenditure on which of the following is *not* considered as an investment in the theory of income determination?
- A. Factory construction
B. A computer
C. Increase in stocks of unsold goods
D. Stocks or shares in a joint stock company
109. With what aspect of commerce are "Bull" and "Bear" associated?
- A. Banking
B. E-Commerce
C. International trade
D. Stock market
110. FDI means—
- A. Foreign Direct Investment
B. Full Dog Cost
C. Full Direct Cost
D. Finance Institute
111. If the tax rate increases with the higher level of income, it shall be called
- A. Proportional tax B. Progressive tax
C. Lump sum tax D. Regressive tax
112. In India, one-rupee coins and notes and subsidiary coins are issued by
- A. The Reserve Bank of India
B. The Central Government
C. The State Bank of India
D. The Unit Trust of India
113. Which is the highest body that approves Five-Year Plans in the country?
- A. NITI Aayog
B. Union Cabinet
C. National Development Council
D. Parliament
114. Prime cost is equal to
- A. Variable cost plus administrative cost
B. Variable cost plus fixed cost
C. Variable cost only
D. Fixed cost only
115. New capital issue is placed in
- A. Secondary market B. Grey market
C. Primary market D. Black market
116. Bank deposits that can be withdrawn without notice are called
- A. Account payee deposits
B. Fixed deposits
C. Variable deposits
D. Demand deposits
117. An expenditure that has been made and cannot be recovered is called
- A. Variable cost B. Opportunity cost
C. Sink cost D. Operational cost
118. The practice of selling goods in a foreign country at a price below their domestic selling price is called
- A. 'Diplomacy' B. 'Discrimination'
C. 'Dumping' D. 'Double pricing'
119. Who propounded the 'market law'?
- A. Adam Smith B. J.B. Say
C. T.R. Malthus D. Dravid Ricardo
120. National income is based on the
- A. total revenue of the state
B. production of goods and services
C. net profit earned and expenditure made by the state
D. the sum of all factors of incomes
121. 'Utility' in economics means the capacity to
- A. provide comforts
B. earn an income
C. satisfy human wants
D. satisfy human motives
122. Labour welfare does not include
- A. education facilities
B. health facilities



- C. housing facilities
D. quick promotion in job
123. 'Sellersmarket' denotes a situation where
A. Commodities are available at competitive rates
B. Demand exceeds supply
C. Supply exceeds demand
D. Supply and demand are evenly balanced
124. "Legal Tender Money" refers to
A. Cheques
B. Drafts
C. Bills of exchange
D. Currency notes
125. The sum total of incomes received for the services of labour, land or capital in a country is called
A. Gross domestic product
B. National income
C. Gross domestic income
D. Gross national income
126. The measurement of poverty line is based on the criteria of
A. Their dwelling houses
B. The nature of employment
C. Coloric consumption
D. Level of education
127. Capital is that wealth
A. Which is used for the production of wealth
B. Which is kept in boxes and lockers
C. Which is buried in the land
D. Which is stored for consumption
128. The poverty line has been defined in the
A. Seventh Five Year Plan
B. Sixth Five Year Plan
C. Eight Five Year Plan
D. Fifth Five Year Plan
129. Perfect market means there are
A. Many sellers and many buyers
B. A few sellers and a few buyers
C. A few sellers and many buyers
D. A few buyers and many sellers
130. A hard currency is the one
A. Whose external value is increasing
B. Which can be acquired only with official permission
C. Which can be obtained only against sale of gold
D. Which is really accepted in international transactions
131. Fluid part of blood devoid of corpuscles is called
A. Tissue fluid B. Plasma
C. Serum D. Lymph
132. Heart murmur indicates a
A. Defective valve
B. Poor oxygenation
C. Dislocation of the heart
D. Improper development of muscles
133. The language used in writing the scientific name of animals is
A. French B. Latin
C. German D. Dutch
134. Energy of Ultra-violet rays is greater than
A. Infra-red rays B. Gamma rays
C. X-rays D. Cosmic rays
135. By-product obtained by soap-industry is
A. Caustic soda B. Glycerol
C. Naphthalene D. Caustic potash
136. Ripe grapes contain
A. Fructose B. Sucrose
C. Galactose D. Glucose
137. Polythene is polymer of
A. Ethylene B. Propylene
C. Acetylene D. Aniline
138. Which one of the following is pure water?
A. Rain water B. Filter water
C. Tubewell water D. Distilled water
139. Which silver salt is used for making film for photography?
A. Silver bromide B. Silver chloride
C. Silver sulphate D. Silver nitrate
140. To an astronaut sky appears
A. White B. Rich blue
C. Light blue D. Dark
141. The instrument used to measure the speed of the wind is



- A. Altimeter B. Anemometer
C. Chronometer D. Dosimeter
142. Who defined the law of gravitation?
A. Newton B. Archimedes
C. Galileo D. Faraday
143. The metal used to make lightning conductors is
A. Iron B. Aluminium
C. Copper D. Zinc
144. 'IC' in computers stands for
A. Integrated Charge
B. Integrated Current
C. Integrated Circuits
D. Internal Circuits
145. A hydrogen balloon floats up because of
A. Air pressure decreases with decrease in height
B. Air pressure decreases with decrease in weight
C. Weight of the balloon is less than the weight of air displaced by it
D. The pressure inside the balloon is more than the pressure outside it
146. In a rechargeable cell what kind of energy is stored within the cell?
A. Electrical energy
B. Potential energy
C. Chemical energy
D. Kinetic energy
147. M.R.I. stands for
A. Metered Resonance imaging
B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
C. Magnetic Reaction Imaging
D. Metered Reaction Imaging
148. The American space shuttle which exploded in space killing astronaut Kalpana Chawla, was known as
A. Challenger B. Columbia
C. Discovery D. Columbus
149. For determination of the age of which among the following is carbon dating method used?
A. Fossils B. Rocks
C. Trees D. A and B
150. Which is the hottest planet in the Solar System?
A. Jupiter B. Saturn
C. Venus D. Uranus
151. Deep blue colour is imparted to glass by the presence of
A. Cobalt Oxide B. Cupric Oxide
C. Ferrous Oxide D. Nickel Oxide
152. Which of the following fibres is least prone to fire?
A. Nylon B. Cotton
C. Rayon D. Terry Cott
153. Which of the following is used as a filler in rubber tyres?
A. Carbon black B. Coal
C. Coke D. Graphite
154. Which of the following alloys is used for making magnets?
A. Duralumin B. Stainless Steel
C. Alnico D. Magnalium
155. Which of the following elements is obtained from sea weeds?
A. Argon B. Sulphur
C. Vanadium D. Iodine
156. Where are Mesons found?
A. Cosmic rays B. X-rays
C. γ -rays D. Laser beams
157. Milk tastes sour when kept in the open for sometime due to the formation of
A. Lactic acid B. Citric acid
C. Acetic acid D. Carbonic acid
158. Polythene is industrially prepared by the polymerisation of
A. Methane B. Styrene
C. Acetylene D. Ethylene
159. Which of the following chemicals responsible for the depletion of ozone layer in the atmosphere?
A. Nitrous oxide
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Chlorofluorocarbons
D. Sulphur dioxide
160. Plants die in winter by frost because
A. There is no transpiration



- B. No photosynthesis takes place at such low temperatures
C. Respiration ceases at such low temperatures
D. Of desiccation and mechanical damage to tissues
161. Which of the following is *not* a constituent of chlorophyll?
A. Hydrogen B. Magnesium
C. Carbon D. Calcium
162. Which is the chief nitrogenous waste in humans?
A. Ammonia B. Urea
C. Uric acid D. Ammonium nitrate
163. Which is the largest living bird?
A. Peacock B. Ostrich
C. Dodo D. Turkey
164. Hormones are normally absent in
A. Rat B. Monkey
C. Bacteria D. Cat
165. Dengue fever is caused by
A. Fungi B. Bacteria
C. Protozoa D. Virus
166. Which of the following is considered to be good cholesterol?
A. VLDL B. LDL
C. HDL D. Triglycerides
167. "Thalassaemia" is a hereditary disease affecting
A. Blood B. Kidney
C. Lungs D. Heart
168. Which of the following is a proper food chain showing a producer, a herbivore and the carnivore?
A. Grass-Insect-Elephant
B. Plants-Rabbit-Tiger
C. Fish-Insect-Whale
D. Tiger-Rabbit-Owl
169. Aspirin is
A. Methoxy Benzoic acid
B. Methyl Salicylate
C. Acetyl Salicylic acid
D. Phenyl Salicylate
170. The medical instrument sphygmomanometer is used to examine
A. hormonal activity
B. brain tumor
C. the functions of intestine
D. blood pressure
171. Onion is a modified form of
A. stem B. root
C. leaves D. fruit
172. Weight of the body
A. remains the same everywhere on the earth's surface
B. is maximum at the poles
C. is maximum at the equator
D. is more on mountains than plains
173. Most of the nutrients are absorbed into blood through
A. large intestine B. mouth
C. small intestine D. abdomen
174. The path of Halley's comet in its orbit around the Sun is
A. circular B. elliptical
C. parabolic D. hyperbolic
175. Atoms of the same element having the same atomic number but different atomic weights are called
A. Isotopes B. Polymers
C. Isomers D. Isobars
176. The chief constituent of gobar gas is
A. Nitrogen B. Ethane
C. Hydrogen D. Methane
177. Law of heredity was put forward by
A. Mendel B. Mendeleev
C. Pavlov D. Koch
178. A device used for converting a.c. into d.c. is called
A. Transformer B. Rectifier
C. Induction coil D. Dynamo
179. An antibiotic is
A. A chemical synthesised by a human cell against a micro-organism
B. A chemical synthesised by a micro-organism against another micro-organism



- C. A substance produced by blood cells against bacteria
D. A substance produced by blood cells against infection
- 180.** Which one of the following can be synthesized by Liver?
A. Vitamin-A B. Vitamin-E
C. Vitamin-D D. Vitamin-K
- 181.** Goa became India's State
A. 25th B. 24th
C. 26th D. 27th
- 182.** In which State would you find Jim Corbett National Park?
A. Assam B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Maharashtra D. Uttarakhand
- 183.** Jharia mines are situated in which of the following States?
A. Jharkhand B. West Bengal
C. Bihar D. Odisha
- 184.** 'Sardar Sarovar' project is in which of the following States?
A. Rajasthan
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Uttar Pradesh
D. Gujarat
- 185.** The new name of Rajasthan canal is
A. Gandhi canal
B. Indira Gandhi canal
C. Jawahar canal
D. Subhash canal
- 186.** Which of the following lakes in Rajasthan is saline?
A. Ana Sagar B. Pichola
C. Sambhar D. Jaisamand
- 187.** In which state is the district of Udham Singh Nagar situated?
A. Punjab B. Uttarakhand
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Rajasthan
- 188.** Which amongst the following States has the highest population density as per census 2011?
A. Kerala B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Bihar
- 189.** Which one among the following states is smallest in area?
A. Andhra Pradesh B. Gujarat
C. Karnataka D. Tamil Nadu
- 190.** In which State is Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary located?
A. Maharashtra B. Odisha
C. Gujarat D. Rajasthan
- 191.** In which year Ladakh became a Union Territory?
A. 2019 B. 2018
C. 2017 D. 2016
- 192.** In which State is Ghana Bird Sanctuary located?
A. U.P. B. M.P.
C. Assam D. Rajasthan
- 193.** Which of the following States does not have border with China?
A. Uttarakhand B. U.P.
C. H.P. D. Sikkim
- 194.** What is the capital of the State of Chhattisgarh?
A. Raipur B. Patna
C. Jamshedpur D. Bokaro
- 195.** With which State would you associate the festival of Dev Devali?
A. Bihar B. West Bengal
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Maharashtra
- 196.** Areawise, which is the smallest State in India?
A. Goa B. Sikkim
C. Manipur D. Tripura
- 197.** The capital of Lakshadweep is
A. Aizwal B. Port Blair
C. Kavaratti D. Agartala
- 198.** The famous Kanha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the State of:
A. Assam
B. Bihar
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Karnataka
- 199.** Which one of the following State is most populous?
A. Odisha B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Maharashtra D. Bihar



200. Bhangra is a folk dance of
A. Punjab B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Odisha D. Assam
201. The headquarter of World Trade Organisation (WTO) is located at
A. Rome B. New York
C. Geneva D. Washington DC
202. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?
A. Nepal B. China
C. Pakistan D. India
203. Where is SAARC secretariat situated?
A. Islamabad B. Colombo
C. New Delhi D. Kathmandu
204. What is the activity of the INTERPOL?
A. Central record keeping agency of the international crimes
B. Investigative agency of the UN
C. An organisation to coordinate the police activities of the participating nations
D. A terrorist outfit
205. The six official languages of the UN are Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and
A. Hindi B. Urdu
C. Arabic D. Japanese
206. What does SAPTA stands for?
A. South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
B. South Asian Post Trade Agreement
C. SAARC Preferential Trade Agreement
D. SAARC Prevention Trade Agreement
207. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has its headquarters at
A. Manila B. Jakarta
C. Kuala Lumpur D. Bangkok
208. The normal term of office of UN Secretary General is
A. 3 years B. 4 years
C. 5 years D. 6 years
209. Which of the following countries is not a member of the G-7 Group?
A. France B. Italy
210. Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
A. Germany B. France
C. Great Britain D. China
211. 'Pulitzer' prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in
A. Films B. Social work
C. Journalism D. Medicine
212. When was the Nobel Prize started?
A. 1901 B. 1905
C. 1934 D. 1900
213. 'Bharat Ratna' Award was given for the first time in
A. 1956 B. 1957
C. 1952 D. 1954
214. Saraswati Samman is awarded by
A. K.K. Birla Foundation
B. Government of India
C. Bharatiya Jnanpith
D. Sahitya Academy
215. Who was the first Asian to win a Nobel Prize?
A. Hideki Yukawa
B. Har Gobind Khurana
C. C.V. Raman
D. Rabindranath Tagore
216. The highest Gallantry Award given in India is
A. Ashok Chakra
B. Mahavir Chakra
C. Param Vir Chakra
D. None of these
217. On which day every year National Awards for Teachers are announced?
A. September 5 B. November 14
C. November 19 D. August 15
218. Dronacharya Awards are given
A. to outstanding athletes
B. to outstanding coaches
C. for best performance in archery
D. for invention in science
219. Dr. C.V. Raman was awarded Nobel Prize in
A. Chemistry B. Literature



220. The first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (Now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award) is
A. Leander Paes
B. Viswanathan Anand
C. Kapil Dev
D. Limba Ram
221. In which International Championship, 'Thomas Cup' is given
A. Football
B. Cricket
C. Badminton
D. Tennis
222. 'Gambit' is related to which among the followings sports?
A. Carrom
B. Bridge
C. Chess
D. Billiards
223. The term 'Grandmaster' is used in which of these games?
A. Chess
B. Judo
C. Bridge
D. Karate
224. In the game of Volleyball, the number of players on each side is
A. Eight
B. Five
C. Seven
D. Six
225. The term "Cue" is associated with which game?
A. Hockey
B. Football
C. Billiards
D. Cricket
226. With which game is Geet Sethi associated?
A. Basketball
B. Snooker
C. Chess
D. Tennis
227. How many players are there in each side in the game of Netball?
A. 7
B. 6
C. 9
D. 11
228. 'Uber Cup' is associated with which of the following?
A. Tennis
B. Badminton
C. Chess
D. Cricket
229. Where is the annual Australian Open Tennis tournament held?
A. Sydney
B. Melbourne
C. Canberra
D. Brisbane
230. The Olympic Motto is
A. Health is wealth
B. Promote Universal brotherhood
C. Faster, higher, stronger
D. Excellence is the goal
231. The famous book 'Geet Govind' is written by
A. Banabhatt
B. Jaydev
C. Mirabai
D. Kalidas
232. 'Ain-e-Akbari' was written by
A. Farista
B. Ibn Batuta
C. Abul Fazal
D. Birbal
233. Who wrote "Vande Mataram"?
A. Rabindra Nath Tagore
B. Sumitra Nandan Pant
C. Bankim Chandra Chatterji
D. Vivekanand
234. Who among the following is the author of 'Das Kapital'?
A. Lenin
B. J.M. Keynes
C. Robert Owen
D. Karl Marx
235. 'Panchatantra' was written by
A. Jai Dev
B. Ved Vyas
C. Bhavbhuti
D. Vishnu Sharma
236. Patanjali is well known for the compilation of
A. Yoga Sutra
B. Panchatantra
C. Brahma Sutra
D. Ayurveda
237. Who among the following has written the book, 'The Wings of Fire: An Autobiography'?
A. K.R. Narayan
B. Sobha De
C. A.B. Vajpayee
D. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
238. Who compiled the 'Adi Granth'?
A. Guru Nanak
B. Guru Ramdas
C. Guru Arjun
D. Guru Gobind Singh
239. The famous book 'Anandmath' was authored by
A. Rabindranath Tagore
B. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Sri Aurobindo
240. Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?



- A. Mudrarakshasa : Visakhadatta
B. Rajtarangini : Kalhana
C. Kadambari : Bana Bhata
D. Ratnavali : Bilhana
241. Which one of the following has earned the title "Father of Modern Computer"?
- A. Blaise Pascal
B. Charles Babbage
C. Herman Hollerith
D. Jack Kilby
242. Which one of the following is the first generation computer?
- A. UNIVAC-1 B. EDVAG
C. IBM 1201 D. IBM 1104
243. Which one of the following is a hardware?
- A. Integrated circuit B. Compiler
C. DOS D. FORTRAN
244. What is the measuring unit of memory?
- A. Watt B. Words
C. Bit D. None of these
245. How many bits are there in one byte?
- A. 1 B. 2
C. 8 D. 1024
246. Digital computers deal with
- A. discrete quantities
B. physical quantities
C. both discrete and physical quantities
D. neither discrete nor physical quantities
247. What is nibble?
- A. A group of 2 bits
B. A group of 4 bits
C. A group of 8 bits
D. A group of 12 bits
248. Which one of the following is not a package?
- A. BASIC B. dBase
C. Pagemaker D. Wordstar
249. Who invented the punched card?
- A. Jack Kilby
B. John Napier
C. Gottfried Leibnitz
D. None of these
250. Which of the following does not represent an I/O device?
- A. Speaker which beeps
B. Plotter
C. Joystick
D. ALU

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	A	D	C	C	B	D	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	D	C	D	B	C	D	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	D	B	D	D	D	B	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	B	B	C	A	B	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	D	A	C	A	C	A	A	D	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	C	C	A	D	A	D	C	B	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	D	D	A	B	A	B	B	B	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	B	D	A	D	C	C	C	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	B	C	C	D	A	C	D	B	D



91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	C	C	A	C	C	B	B	D	A
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
D	B	D	B	A	B	C	D	D	A
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
B	A	C	C	C	D	C	C	B	B
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	D	B	D	D	C	A	D	A	D
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
B	A	B	A	C	C	A	A	D	D
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
B	A	B, C	C	C	C	B	B	A	C
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
A	B	A	C	D	A	A	D	C	A
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
D	C	B	C	D	C	A	B	C	D
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A	B	C	B	A	D	A	B	B	D
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
A	D	A	D	B	C	B	D	D	C
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
A	D	B	A	D	A	C	C	B	A
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
C	B	D	C	C	A	B	C	C	A
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
C	A	D	A	D	C	A	B	C	B
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
C	C	A	D	C	B	A	B	B	C
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
B	C	C	D	D	A	D	C	B	D
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
B	A	A	D	C	A	B	A	D	D

SECTION-B

Fill in the blanks:

1. Which variety of coal contains the highest percentage of carbon?
2. Which planet orbits the sun at speed of 110,000 kph?
3. Which chemical compound occurs naturally in tea, coffee and is popular additive in soft drinks
4. Which chemical has been banned most of the world because of its role in destroying ozone layer
5. Chemically pure gold contains how many carats
6. What is the second lightest chemical element
7. How many moons does Pluto have
8. was the physician of Kanishka.
9. Oldest Para Military Force of India
10. Location of International Court of Justice



11. Who is the first Indian to have won an individual Olympic medal
12. What is the scientific name of Tea
13. What is Vit-C better known as
14. What is Indira Gandhi's funeral place known as
15. First Indian to be awarded the Param Vir Chakra
16. 'The World Environment Day' is observed on
17. Which is known as the Windy City of the world
18. The Capital of Ethiopia is
19. Which animal features on Sri Lanka's National Flag
20. Land of the White Elephant is
21. How many lions are visible on India's National Emblem?
22. The National Flower of India is
23. Army Day is celebrated on
24. is the last month of the Saka year of our National Calendar.
25. Name the two most important foodgrains of India
26. Name the two river of India
27. Name the cash crops of India
28. Name the two Lakes of India
29. Name the two waterfall in India
30. Name any two atomic Power stations in India
31. Animals that lay eggs are called animals.
32. Insulin is secreted by in human body.
33. Animals that feed on the flesh of other animals are called
34. Planting of new trees is known as
35. mirrors are used in buses and cars are rear back in view mirrors.
36. mirrors are used in torches, search lights and in the head lights of the cars.
37. Expand the term B.A.R.C.
38. Galena is the one of
39. A dry cell has catchode anode.
40. Animal inhale and exhale
41. The Harappan civilisation seems to have flourished around BC.
42. is considered the eastern boundary of the Harappan culture.
43. was the main adviser of Chandragupta Maurya.
44. The emperor helped to spread Buddhism widely in India and abroad.
45. The word 'India' developed from the name of river.
46. Ashokan inscriptions were composed mainly in the language of
47. was the last Mughal emperor in India.
48. Vasco-di Gama landed at Calicut in the year
49. The first Battle of Trarain was fought between the King of Delhi, and
50. The Somnath Temple was destroyed by Mahmud of Gahzni in AD.
51. The largest state (Area) in India is
52. In the universe the planet known as 'Morning Star'.
53. Harbour is called the Diamond Harbour.
54. is the Samadhi-Sthal of a Mahatma Gandhi.
55. Radio signals are reflected to earth in the layer called
56. is the most salty sea in the world.
57. winds blow form the horse latitudes towares the doldrums.
58. The imaginary line (drawn on a map) that joins points having same elevation above the sea level is known as
59. Pedology is the study of
60. Marina trench is situated in ocean.



61. The minimum age to become member of Rajya Sabha is
62. The Attorney General of India is appointed by
63. Abel Prize is associated with
64. National development council was set up in
65. In (year) the Reserve Bank of India become a State owned institution.
66. Coral reefs are most characteristic of ocean.
67. M.F. Hussain was associated with
68. Malaspine Glacier is in
69. Oyster farming is practised in
70. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is situated at
71. The supplementary section of Vedas which deals with medicine, music etc., is known as
72. The Puranas are in number.
73. Porus was defeated by Alexander in the battle of
74. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and who was a hindu general.
75. 'Chachnama' is a famous work on the history of state.
76. religion was founded by Akbar.
77. The first world war was began in
78. Timur invaded India in
79. was the real name of Swami Vivekanand.
80. The First Governor-General of Independent India was
81. was the the first Indian to win Noyal Prize.
82. was the Prime Minister of India during Indo-Pak war 1965.
83. is the Parliament name of Afghanistan.
84. is the religious book of Sikhs.
85. was the ablest of the Peshwa rulers.
86. invaded India and robbed it of its famous peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond.
87. The founder of the Imperial Chola Mynasty in the ninth century was
88. is the ratio between length and breadth of our National Flag.
89. is the longest river in India.
90. was called the Iron Man in India.
91. The density of water is maximum at degree celsius.
92. is the unit of Specific Resistance.
93. Intensity of sound is measured by instrument.
94. Vitamins was discovered by
95. A dynamo converts energy into energy.
96. All are solids at room temperature except which is a
97. is the purest form of carbon.
98. Pulmonary Artery carries blood.
99. 'Foot and Mouth Disease' is found in
100. the largest organ in the human body.
101. The state has the highest production of Coffee in India.
102. Dam provided irrigation facilities to the state Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.
103. is the highest peak in the world.
104. to is the period of South-west monsoon in India.
105. is the largest producer of Rice in the India.
106. Nepa Nagar is famous for Industry.
107. The Indian Rice Research Institute is located in
108. The city of Surat is located on the bank of river
109. Rana Pratap Sagar Plant is associated with



110. is the instrument used for measuring relative humidity in air.
111. The play Mudrarakshasa was written by
112. were the first of the Europeans to establish trading settlements in India.
113. was the founder of Ram Krishna Mission.
114. Abhinav Bharat is associated with
115. The Swaraj Party was founded by
116. The All-India Muslim League was founded at in
117. The first Sultan of Delhi was
118. The third battle of Panipat was fought in
119. Musical instrument 'sitar' is the combination of and
120. The capital was shifted from Delhi to Daulatabad during the reign of
121. The First Asian Games was held in (year) in Delhi.
122. The First World Cup (Cricket) was held in the year 1975 in (Place).
123. The modern Olympic Games started in Athens in
124. March 8 is observed as
125. The number of non-permanent members of the security council is
126. 'India House' is located in
127. 'Vision India 2020' is a book written by
128. 'Fundamental Duties' were added in the constitution of India by Amendment.
129. 'Deshbandhu' is the title of
130. was the founder of 'Servants of India Society'.
131. Deficiency of vitamin 'A' results in
132. Deficiency in vitamin 'B' results in
133. The purity of solid is tested by
134. Mr. started the Chipko movement for protecting trees.
135. A is used to protect an electric circuit.
136. Harness of water is due to presence of and salts.
137. is the branch of science dealing with the study of the universe.
138. The purity of milk is measured by
139. Deficiency of vitamin 'D' results in
140. is the science of classification of living things.
141. Earth takes to rotate through 1° of longitude.
142. The place nearer to will be more hotter.
143. The retreating South-West monsoon season in India starts in the month of
144. Sunderbans are located in
145. Jet streams are flowing winds blowing in a zone in upper atmosphere.
146. line divides India and Pakistan.
147. The Narmada river originates from in Madhya Pradesh.
148. is the largest coffee producer in the world.
149. Khasi and Garo hills are located in ranges.
150. Construction of canal provided short cut sea route between Europe and Asiatic countries.
151. The Indian National Congress was formed in the year
152. The famous South Indian King Rajaraja I belonged to the dynasty.
153. The last of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras was known as
154. The Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited India during the reign of
155. The Capital of Tipu Sultan kingdom was
156. The Second World War began on
157. The 'Battle of Wandiwash' took place in the year



158. Gautam Buddha was born in the year
159. Ashoka conquered Kalinga after the bloody battle in the year
160. Guru Teg Bahadur, ninth Guru of Sikhs was executed in the year
161. Name any two gallantry awards in India
162. Name any two Noble prize winners of India
163. Name two books written by Kalidas
164. Name the two alloys of copper
165. Name any two fuel gases
166. The first battle of Panipat was fought between and
167. Two eye diseases are and
168. Insulin was discovered by
169. is the universal Recipient blood group.
170. is the chemical name of sugar.
171. 'Tomb of Bibi' is grave of
172. was the founder of Forward Block.
173. Mohanjodaro was located in region.
174. The first Governor-General of British in India was
175. The first viceroy of British in India was
176. Home Rule League' movement was started by and
177. The Shimla conference was organised by British Viceroy
178. In 1905, was partitioned by British creating difference between Hindus and Muslims.
179. The official language of the union is
180. Under article Constitutional Emergency can be declared.
181. instrument measures atmospheric pressure.
182. International Date Line passes through meridian.
183. The parallel of latitude passing through 23.5 Degrees South is known as
184. is the tallest animal in the world.
185. The Interval between two tides is hrs and minutes.
186. Indian Standard Time is hours ahead of greenwich time.
187. Anticyclones are the areas of pressures.
188. The coastline of India is about km.
189. is the largest bird in the world.
190. Gir forest is situated in state.
191. is the most densely populated country in the world.
192. is the Architect of the Indian Missile Programme.
193. is the symbol of world wide fund for nature.
194. Vivekanand Rock Memorial is situated in state.
195. Neeraj Chopra is associated with game.
196. is the currency of Myanmar.
197. Alamati Dam is being built across the river
198. was the founder of Indian National Congress.
199. Mahabharata was written by
200. The slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' and 'Jai Vigyan' was given by
201. was the Chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.
202. The minimum age to become member of Lok Sabha is
203. The Attorney General of India is appointed by
204. Raja Harishchandra, an early Indian film, was produced by
205. The draft outline of the First Five Year Plan was presented in A.D.
206. was the first woman Governor of a state in free India.
207. The highest body which approves the Five Year Plan is the



208. if the positions of the President and the Vice President are vacant officiates as the president of India.
209. Bicameral States are those which have houses.
210. 'Make in India' Programme was launched in
211. Influenza is a disease and is caused by
212. The human heart is divided into parts.
213. Amla is the richest source of
214. Chemical symbol for iron is and for sodium is
215. layer protects the earth from harmful radiation of the rays.
216. A molecule of water contains two atoms of and one atom of
217. Heroine is a drugs.
218. Water is a conductor of heat.
219. is known as protein factories of the cell.
220. is the chief constituent of biogas.

ANSWERS

1. Anthracite
2. Earth
3. Caffeine
4. CFC
5. 24 Carats
6. Helium
7. Three
8. Charaka
9. Assam Rifles
10. The Hague (Netherland)
11. Khashaba Jadav
12. Camellia sinensis
13. Ascorbic acid
14. Shakti Sthal (in Delhi)
15. Major Som Nath Sharma
16. June 5
17. Chicago
18. Addis Ababa
19. Lion
20. Thailand
21. 3 lions
22. Lotus
23. 15th January
24. Phalgun
25. Rice, wheat
26. Ganga, Yamuna
27. Sugar-cane, cotton
28. Dal, Chilka
29. Jog, Hogenakal
30. Kalpakkam, Tarapur
31. Oviparous
32. Pancreas
33. Carnivorous
34. Afforestation
35. Convex
36. Concave
37. Bhabha Atomic Research Center
38. Lead
39. Zinc, Carbon
40. Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide
41. 2500-1750
42. Alamgirpur
43. Chankya
44. Ashok
45. Sindhu
46. Prakrit
47. Bahadur Shah Zafar II
48. 1498
49. Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammad Ghori
50. 1025
51. Rajasthan
52. Venus
53. The Kolkata
54. Raj Ghat
55. Ionosphere



56. Red sea
57. Trade
58. Isohypse (Contour lines)
59. Soil
60. Pacific
61. 30
62. The President
63. Mathematics
64. 1952
65. 1949
66. Pacific
67. Painting
68. Alaska (N. America)
69. Australia
70. Trivandrum
71. Sama veda
72. 18
73. Hydaspes
74. Hemu
75. Sind
76. Din-i-Ilahi
77. 1914
78. 1398
79. Narendranath
80. Lord Mountbatten
81. Rabindra Nath Tagore
82. Lal Bahadur Shastri
83. Shora
84. Guru Granth Sahib
85. Baji Rao I
86. Nadir Shah
87. Vijayalaya
88. 3 : 2
89. Ganga
90. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
91. 4
92. Mho
93. Audiometer
94. Funk
95. Mechanical, Electrical
96. Metals, Mercury, Liquid
97. Diamond
98. Deoxygenated
99. Cattle
100. Liver
101. Karnataka
102. Bhakhra Nangal
103. Mount Everest
104. June, September
105. West Bengal
106. Newsprint Paper
107. Cuttack
108. Tapti
109. Nuclear Power
110. Hygrometer
111. Visakhadatta
112. Portuguese
113. Sawami Vivekanand
114. V.D. Savarkar
115. Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
116. Dhaka, 1906
117. Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak
118. 1761
119. Veena, Piano
120. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
121. 1951
122. England
123. 1896
124. International Women's Day
125. 10
126. London
127. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
128. 42nd
129. C.R. Das
130. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
131. Night blindness
132. Beri-Beri
133. Melting point
134. Sunder Lal Bhuguna
135. Fuse wire
136. Calcium, Magnesium
137. Astronomy



138. Lactometer
139. Rickets
140. Taxonomy
141. 4 minute
142. Equator
143. June
144. West Bengal
145. Horizontal
146. Radcliff
147. Amarkantak
148. Brazil
149. Garo-Khasi
150. Suez
151. 1885
152. Cholas
153. Vardhman Mahavir
154. Harsha Vardhan
155. Sri. Rangpattanam
156. 1939
157. 1760
158. 563 B.C.
159. 261 B.C.
160. 1675
161. Paramvir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra
162. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kailash Satyarthi
163. Maghdootum, Abhigyanshakuntalam
164. Bronze, Brass
165. CNG, LPG
166. Babar, Ibrahim Lodhi
167. Myopia, Hypermetropia
168. Dr. F.G. Banting
169. AB
170. Sucrose
171. Rabiya Durrani
172. S.C. Bose
173. Sindh state
174. Lord William Bentinck
175. Lord. Canning
176. Tilak, Annie Beasant
177. Lord Wavell
178. Bengal
179. Hindi
180. 356
181. Barometer
182. 180°
183. Tropic of capricorn
184. Giraffe
185. 12, 26
186. 5.30
187. High
188. 5900
189. Ostrich
190. Gujarat
191. Monaco
192. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
193. Giant Panda
194. Tamil Nadu
195. Javelin Throw
196. Kyat
197. Krishna
198. Mr. A.O. Hume
199. Ved Vyas
200. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
201. B.R. Ambedkar
202. 25
203. The President
204. D.G. Phalke
205. 1951
206. Ms. Sarojini Naidu
207. National Development Council
208. Chief Justice
209. Two
210. 2014
211. Contagious, virus
212. Four
213. Vitamin C
214. Fe, Na
215. Ozone, ultraviolet
216. Hydrogen, oxygen
217. Narcotic
218. Bad
219. Ribosomes
220. Methane



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