

General Knowledge MCQs for AGNIVEER

Q1. What is the name of the court poet of King Harshavardhana?

- (a) Tulsidas
- (b) Banabhatta
- (c) Surdas
- (d) Raskhan

Q2. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?

- (a) Prabhakaravardhana
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Bindusara

Q3. Takshashila University was located between which two rivers?

- (a) Indus and Jhelum
- (b) Jhelum and Ravi
- (c) Beas and Indus
- (d) Satluj and Indus

Q4. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?

- (a) Indra
- (b) Agni
- (c) Pashupati
- (d) Vishnu

Q5. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as _____ by the existing kings?

- (a) Rashtrakutas
- (b) Chalukya
- (c) Samantas
- (d) Brahmanas

Q6. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan?

- (a) Guru Angad Dev
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Hargobind
- (d) Guru Amar Das

Q7. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?

- (a) Avadh
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Sindh
- (d) Bengal

Q8. Jama Masjid of Delhi was built in which century?

- (a) 15th
- (b) 16th
- (c) 17th
- (d) 18th

Q9. In which year did the Portuguese captured Goa from Bijapur?

- (a) 1498
- (b) 1510
- (c) 1516
- (d) 1569

Q10. Who among the following were the pioneers in opening oceanic trade with India?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Portuguese

Q11. The tax collected by Marathas was known as

- (a) Chauth
- (b) Pilgrim Tax
- (c) Jazia
- (d) Charai

Q12. At which of the following places did Hyder Ali built a modern arsenal?

- (a) Dindigul
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Srirangappattanam
- (d) Arcot

Q13. Who planted the "Tree of Liberty" at Srirangapatnam?

- (a) Chikka Krishna Raj
- (b) Devraj
- (c) Hyder Ali
- (d) Tipu Sultan

Q14. The South Indian ruler who introduced sericulture as an agro-industry in his kingdom was

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Hyder Ali
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Rajaraja II

Q15. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the

- (a) Hoysalas
- (b) Zamorins
- (c) Marathas
- (d) Wodeyars

Q16. Who was the founder of Atmiya Sabha

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Q17. Amongst the following, who cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programmes?

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (b) David Hare
- (c) Henri Derozio
- (d) William Jones

Q18. The Vedas contain all the truth was interpreted by?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Swami Dayananda
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) None of the above

Q19. Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the—

- (a) Prarthana Samaj
- (b) Satya Shodhak Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Ramakrishna Mission

Q20. Who among the following was a social reformer belonging to the Mali Community of Pune?

- (a) ThakkarBhappa
- (b) BR Ambedkar
- (c) JyotibaPhule
- (d) None of these

Q21. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Brahma Samaj - Annie Basant
- (b) Arya Samaj – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Ram Krishna Mission - Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Theosophical Society – Vivekananda

Q22. By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.

- (a) The Secretary of State
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Commander-in-Chief

Q23. The maximum number of additional members for the council of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____ in Indian council act 1909.

- (a) 60
- (b) 50
- (c) 70
- (d) 25

Q24. The 1909 Indian Council Act is also known as

- (a) The Chelmsford Reforms
- (b) The Pitts India Act
- (c) The August offer
- (d) The Minto-Morley Reforms

Q25. The Company's monopoly of Trade was abolished by the Act of

- (a) 1793
- (b) 1813
- (c) 1833
- (d) Pitt's India Act

Q26. Which of the following is associated with Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) First Mysore War
- (d) Conquest of Rajputana

Q27. Curzon Wylie, who was murdered by Madan Lal Dhingra in London, was—

- (a) Secretary of State for India
- (b) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India
- (c) Law Member
- (d) Governor of Bengal

Q28. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?

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

Q29. Who founded Swadesh Bandhaw Samiti?

- (a) Ashwin Kumar Dutt
- (b) Pulin Das
- (c) Surya Sen
- (d) Barindra Ghosh

Q30. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?

- (a) BC Pal
- (b) BP Wadia
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) GS Arundale



Q31. The _____ is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and to be responsible.

- (a) Secretary
- (b) Gram Sabha
- (c) Only Sarpanch
- (d) Block Development officer

Q32. Which among the following is NOT a level of Government in India?

- I. Local level government
 - II. State level government
 - III. National level government
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) No option is correct

Q33. The idea of people's participation in the Panchayati Raj System extends to how many other levels?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q34. Which of the following organ of the government refers to a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government?

- I. The Judiciary
 - II. The Executives
 - III. The Legislature
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) No option is correct

Q35. In which of the following countries fascism was originated?

- (a) Italy
- (b) Japan
- (c) France
- (d) Russia

Q36. Who gave the concept of 'Separation of Powers' related to different forms of governments?

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Plato
- (d) Hobbes

Q37. According to Indian Constitution, there are three organs of government. Which among the following is/are NOT an organ/organs of it

- I. The legislature
 - II. The Media
 - III. The Judiciary
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) Only I and III

Q38. _____ prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) District Collector
- (c) Sarpanch
- (d) Secretary

Q39. How many levels of Government are there in India?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q40. The states were reorganised on linguistic basis in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1966

Q41. The first commission appointed by the Government in 1948 to examine the case for the reorganisation of states on linguistic basis was headed by

- (a) Justice Wanchoo
- (b) Justice M C Mahajan
- (c) Justice S K Dhar
- (d) None of the above

Q42. The famous JVP Committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was appointed in December 1948 to

- (a) examine the case of establishment of secular polity in the country
- (b) examine the issue of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis
- (c) determine the compensation to be paid to the rulers of Indian states consequent to the merger of their states with India
- (d) None of the above

Q43. Which of the following formed the State Reorganisation Commission group (1953)?

- (a) Fazl Ali and Kanzru
- (b) Kanzru and Katju
- (c) Katju and Fazl Ali
- (d) Pannikar and Katju

Q44. The States Reorganisation Commission, set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states, was headed by

- (a) Fazal Ali
- (b) K M Pannikar
- (c) H N Kunzru
- (d) M C Mahajan

Q45. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, divided the entire country into

- (a) 22 states and 9 union territories
- (b) 14 states and 6 union territories
- (c) 17 states and 7 union territories
- (d) four categories of states

Q46. After which five year plan, 'The Rolling Plan' was implemented?

- (a) Third Plan
- (b) Fifth Plan
- (c) Seventh Plan
- (d) Ninth Plan

Q47. Which tax causes a burden on the poorer section of the society?

- (a) Direct Tax
- (b) Indirect Tax
- (c) Both Direct and Indirect Tax
- (d) None of these

Q48. Which of the following is represented by 'Lorenz Curve'?

- (a) Employment
- (b) Inflation
- (c) Deflation
- (d) Income Distribution

Q49. _____ is an alternative way of representing the production function.

- (a) The Short Run
- (b) The Long Run
- (c) Isoquant
- (d) Average product

Q50. In a market system, the central problems regarding how much and what to produce are solved through the coordination of economic activities brought about by _____ signals.

- (a) Supply
- (b) Demand
- (c) Price
- (d) Stock Market

Q51. _____ says that the marginal product of a factor input initially rises with its employment level. But after reaching a certain level of employment, it starts falling.

- (a) Law of diminishing marginal product
- (b) Law of variable proportions
- (c) The Short Run
- (d) The Long Run

Q52. Who estimated the National Income for the first time in India?

- (a) Mahalanobis
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) V K R V Rao
- (d) Sardar Patel

Q53. A supply function expresses the relationship between

- (a) price and demand
- (b) price and consumption
- (c) price and output
- (d) price and selling cost

Q54. "Interest is a reward for parting with liquidity" is according to

- (a) Keynes
- (b) Marshall
- (c) Haberler
- (d) Ohlin

Q55. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) concept was first introduced in

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

Q56. The first protocol to ban the emissions of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere was made in

- (a) Montreal
- (b) Osaka
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Florida

Q57. One of the leading producers of asbestos in the world is :

- (a) Australia
- (b) Russia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Armenia

Q58. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located ?

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

Q59. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is ?

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

Q60. Which is the largest metals trading centre?

- (a) Johannesburg
- (b) London
- (c) New York
- (d) Singapore

Q61. The largest producer of Lac in India is

- (a) Chattisgarh
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Gujarat

Q62. A tropical deciduous plant special to the Deccan plateau is

- (a) Teak
- (b) Shisam
- (c) Sandalwood
- (d) Sal

Q63. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Jharkhand

Q64. Which is called the "Lake District of India"?

- (a) Nainital
- (b) Shimla
- (c) Gangtok
- (d) Matheran

Q65. Which of the following is/are 'rain cloud'?

- 1. Cirrus
 - 2. Nimbostratus
 - 3. Cumulonimbus
 - 4. Altocumulus
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1 and 4 only

Q66. The disconnected lines drawn on a map for showing slope

- (a) Bench marks
- (b) Contours
- (c) Form lines
- (d) Hachure

Q67. Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called -

- (a) Drizzle
- (b) Hail
- (c) Sleet
- (d) Snow

Q68. Which sanctuary in India is famous for Rhinoceros and in which state is it located?

- (a) Gir, Gujarat
- (b) Kaziranga, Assam
- (c) Ranthambore, Rajasthan
- (d) Corbett, Uttarakhand

Q69. Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are _____.

- (a) Wheat, rice, barley
- (b) Rice, maize, sorghum
- (c) Wheat, maize, sorghum
- (d) Wheat, rice, maize

Q70. Which of these waves/winds is also known as 'Doctor wind'?

- (a) Sirocco
- (b) Harmattan
- (c) Loo
- (d) None of these

Q71. "Sirius", the brightest star outside solar system, is also called _____.

- (a) Cat star
- (b) Dog star
- (c) Fox star
- (d) Lion star

Q72. Pagladia Dam Project is located in which state?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Assam
- (d) West Bengal

Q73. 'Gir Kesar', which has been given the Geographical Indication (GI) tag, is a famous variety of which among the following?

- (a) Saffron
- (b) Pepper
- (c) Mango
- (d) Sweet

Q74. Which of the following is not an example of Point Source of pollution?

- (a) Oil refinery wastewater
- (b) Noise from Jet engine
- (c) Air pollution from forest fire
- (d) Pollutants mixed in rainwater runoff

Q75. The Tuirial Hydroelectric Power Project (HEPP) is located in which state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Assam

Q76. The gravitational force of attraction between two bodies is _____ the product of their masses.

- (a) directly proportional to the square of
- (b) inversely proportional to
- (c) inversely proportional to the square of
- (d) directly proportional to

Q77. Find the acceleration (in m/s^2) produced in a body of mass 10 kg when a force of 20 N is applied on it.

- (a) 200
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 100

Q78. The product of mass of a body and the acceleration produced in it equals the _____ acting on it.

- (a) force
- (b) impulse
- (c) torque
- (d) kinetic energy

Q79. The energy of wind is-
 (a) Only potential
 (b) Only kinetic
 (c) Electrical
 (d) Potential and kinetic both

Q80. Photovoltaic cells are:
 (a) Solar cells
 (b) Thermal cells
 (c) Sulphur cells
 (d) Molar cells

Q81. Which of the following is the best fire-extinguisher?
 (a) Water
 (b) Oxygen
 (c) Carbon-dioxide
 (d) Soil

Q82. Which statements are CORRECT?
I. In early 1930's Nylon was prepared from coal, water and air.
II. Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre.
III. Nylon fibre was strong, elastic and light.
 (a) Only I and II
 (b) Only I and III
 (c) Only II and III
 (d) All I, II and III

Q83. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?
 (a) Gold and Silver are not ductile
 (b) Phosphorus and Nitrogen are ductile
 (c) Copper and Platinum are ductile
 (d) Sulphur and Phosphorus are sonorous

Q84. Sphalerite is an ore/mineral of -
 (a) Mercury
 (b) Molybdenum
 (c) Silver
 (d) Zinc

Q85. Which drug is used to cure Hypertension?
 (a) Risedronate
 (b) Diazepam
 (c) Folic Acid
 (d) Hydralazine

Q86. Which of the following represents the pair of sex chromosomes in men?
 (a) XY
 (b) XX
 (c) YY
 (d) No option is correct.

Q87. Scientists of which country have developed working human skeletal muscle from stem cells in the laboratory for the first time?
 (a) China
 (b) Japan
 (c) India
 (d) United States of America

Q88. The rhythmic contraction of the lining of muscles of canal to push the food along the gut is called _____.
 (a) Peristalsis
 (b) Facilitation
 (c) Guttation
 (d) No option is correct

Q89. Which of the following is the main end product of carbohydrate digestion?
 (a) Fats
 (b) Lipids
 (c) Glucose
 (d) Cellulose

Q90. Which of the following glands is a source of the enzyme Ptyalin?
 (a) Pancreas
 (b) Thyroid Gland
 (c) Pituitary Gland
 (d) Salivary Glands

Q91. A body of mass 4 kg accelerates from 15 m/s to 25 m/s in 5 seconds due to the application of a force on it. Calculate the magnitude of this force (in N).
 (a) 32
 (b) 8
 (c) 16
 (d) 64

Q92. During _____ motion of an object along a straight line, the change in velocity of the object for any time interval is zero.
 (a) Linear
 (b) Translational
 (c) Equilibrium
 (d) Uniform

Q93. What is the resistance (in Ω) of an electrical component if a current of 0.1 A passes through it on application of 5 V of potential difference across it?
 (a) 0.5
 (b) 100
 (c) 50
 (d) 1

Q94. The motion of a freely falling body is an example of _____ accelerated motion.
 (a) Non-uniformly
 (b) Uniformly
 (c) Uniquely
 (d) Specially

Q95. Find the resistance (in mega Ω) of a wire of length 20m, cross sectional area 1 cm² and made of a material of resistivity 200 Ω m.
 (a) 40
 (b) 4000
 (c) 80
 (d) 2000

Q96. Why metals conduct electricity?

- (a) Because of low melting point
- (b) Because of high tensile strength
- (c) Because of free electrons
- (d) Because of high atomic density

Q97. Which atmospheric layer contains ozone layer?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Ionosphere

Q98. _____ fiber is used in making bulletproof vests.

- (a) Nylon-66
- (b) Terylene
- (c) Kevlar
- (d) Lexan

Q99. Manganite is an ore/mineral of -

- (a) Beryllium
- (b) Chromium
- (c) Manganese
- (d) Copper

Q100. Pentane has _____ structural isomers.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q101. The Chola kingdom mostly ruled which region of India?

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

Q102. Group of Monuments at Hampi was built by?

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

Q103. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land for the maintenance of schools?

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

Q104. Old stone age people

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

Q105. The first animal tamed by primitive man was

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

Q106. The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.

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

Q107. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother _____.

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

Q108. The Arabic work of Al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called _____.

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

Q109. Which of the following is related to the Tinkathiya Pratha?

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

Q110. Which of the following work is not credited to Lord Dalhousie?

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



Q111. Which of the following was not done during the time of Lord Curzon?

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

Q112. Where did the telegraph line be laid first?

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

Q113. How long the Non-cooperation Movement was conducted?

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

Q114. Who led the English Army in the Battle of Buxar?

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

Q115. Which of the following rebellion / agitation did NOT happen in the area of Bengal?

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

Q116. Who gave the title of Raja to Ranjit Singh?

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

Q117. For the first time in India, the Kisan Diwas was celebrated on which of the following years?

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

Q118. In 1852, who published the newspaper 'Satyaprakash' in Gujarati?

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

Q119. Who was elected the President of All India Workers and Peasants Party in Calcutta in 1928?

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

Q120. Whom did Lord Minto send to Ranjit Singh to make a peace immediate before the Treaty of Amritsar (1809)?

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

Q121. The famous Cossijurah Case of Bengal happened in whose reign?

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

Q122. Who of the following operated the first regular trade union in India?

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

Q123. Which Governor General of India used to write poetry with the name of "Owen Meredith"?

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

Q124. The per capita income in India was Rs. 20/- in 1867-68, was ascertained for the first time by_____.

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

Q125. Which of the following events is NOT considered for the time being of Viceroy Lord Lytton?

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

Q126. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

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

Q127. Which of the following organizations was established outside India?

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

Q128. Who of the following leaders is NOT associated with Champaran Satyagraha?

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

Q129. In which of the following years sea travel has been made mandatory for Indian soldiers?

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

Q130. The Indian Council Act of 1892 was based on which plan?

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

Q131. Anti-defection law was passed in which Constitutional Amendment Act?

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

Q132. If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached, then under Article 32 of Indian Constitution he can directly go to the _____.

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

Q133. Which type of city administration controls transitional areas (from rural to urban)?

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

Q134. Which among the following is NOT a member of any of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament?

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

Q135. Who appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of Lok Sabha?

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

Q136. What are the minimum qualifications of a person to become a member of Lok Sabha?

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

Q137. Which Article of Indian Constitution empowers Indian Parliament to amend the constitution?

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

Q138. The Attorney General of India is the _____ of the Government of India.

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

Q139. In India, which of the following body is Constitutional in nature?

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

Q140. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Amendment of the Constitution?

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

Q141. Who can make laws for Union Territories on any subject under the three lists Viz. union list, state list and concurrent list?

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

Q142. _____ is not formally prescribed device available to members of parliament.

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

Q143. Which type of city administration controls smaller urban areas?

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

- Q144.** _____ is a constitutional body in India.
 (a) Central Information Commission
 (b) Lokpal and Lokayukta
 (c) National Development Council
 (d) Election Commission
- Q145.** Which Constitutional Amendment Act added Part IX-A 'The Municipalities' to Indian Constitution?
 (a) 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
 (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
 (c) 39th Constitutional Amendment Act
 (d) 10th Constitutional Amendment Act
- Q146.** The competitive position of a company can be improved by _____.
 (a) Increasing the selling price
 (b) Reducing the margin of profit
 (c) Ignoring competitors
 (d) Understanding and fulfilling customers' needs
- Q147.** Deficit financing means the government borrows money from the _____.
 (a) International Monetary Fund
 (b) Ministry of Finance
 (c) Reserve Bank of India
 (d) World Trade Organization
- Q148.** "Global Competitiveness Report" is released by which of the following organization?
 (a) WTO
 (b) WEF
 (c) SAARC
 (d) EU
- Q149.** Sudden decrease of birth rate would cause _____.
 (a) increase in per capita income
 (b) increase in investment
 (c) increase in savings
 (d) increase in loan requests
- Q150.** In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflows into India?
 (a) Food processing
 (b) Petro-chemical
 (c) Chemicals other than fertilizers
 (d) Telecommunications
- Q151.** The modern economy is NOT characterized by _____.
 (a) self-sufficient village system
 (b) development of money economy
 (c) capital intensive mode of production
 (d) production for market

- Q152.** During which Five Year Planning was NABARD established?
 (a) Fifth
 (b) Sixth
 (c) Third
 (d) Ninth
- Q153.** Which among the following is NOT a 'Geographical Indicator'?
 (a) Kani Shawl
 (b) Naga Mircha
 (c) Mysore Silk
 (d) Darjeeling Basmati
- Q154.** The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was _____.
 (a) GV Ramkrishna
 (b) Madhu Dandavete
 (c) C Rangarajan
 (d) Indira Gandhi
- Q155.** Market imperfections of a country are reflected in _____.
 (a) Price rigidity
 (b) Factor immobility
 (c) Lack of specialization
 (d) All options are correct
- Q156.** China has the longest border with which of the following country?
 (a) Russia
 (b) India
 (c) Myanmar
 (d) Mongolia
- Q157.** Vedda is a tribe of which of the following countries?
 (a) Maldives
 (b) Myanmar
 (c) Sri Lanka
 (d) Bangladesh
- Q158.** Which of the following countries border touches with China?
 (a) Uzbekistan
 (b) Nepal
 (c) Philippines
 (d) South Korea
- Q159.** Which of the following countries border does not touch China?
 (a) Cambodia
 (b) Laos
 (c) Vietnam
 (d) Myanmar

Q160. The Equator does NOT pass through which of the following countries?

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

Q161. The distance between the two latitudes is approximately _____.

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

Q162. What is Syzygy?

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

Q163. A sector between the two longitude lines is known by which of the following name?

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

Q164. Which of the following is the largest satellite of the Solar System?

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

Q165. What is the name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers?

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

Q166. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place with respect to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, windspeed, etc., is called the _____ at that place.

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

Q167. The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the _____.

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

Q168. In which of the following region midnight Sun is visible?

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

Q169. The area of Nepal is approximately _____ square kilometres.

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

Q170. A cyclone is known by different names in different parts of the world. It is called a '_____ ' in Japan and Philippines.

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

Q171. Which of the following is NOT a metamorphic rock?

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

Q172. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a _____.

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

Q173. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

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

Q174. An earthquake of magnitude 6 on Richter scale has _____ times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4.

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

Q175. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

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

Q176. 1 kWh = _____ × 10⁶ J.

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

Q177. Any body kept in a fluid experiences an upward force called _____.

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

Q178. 1 watt is equal to 1 _____.

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

Q179. As an object falls freely its _____.

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

Q180. The product of force and the time for which the force acts on a body is equal to the change in _____ of the body.

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

Q181. Telephone was invented in which decade?

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

Q182. Which device is used to limit electric current in a circuit?

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

Q183. In a compound the elements are always present in definite proportions by _____.

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

Q184. Which of the following statements are CORRECT?

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

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

Q185. Which of the following is the best fire-extinguisher?

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

Q186. Which statements are CORRECT?

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

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

Q187. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?

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

Q188. Which of the following is man-made fibre?

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

Q189. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT regarding Sodium?

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

Q190. In which part of the human body fat is completely digested?

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

Q191. Which of the following represents the pair of sex chromosomes in men?

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

Q192. Scientists of which country have developed working human skeletal muscle from stem cells in the laboratory for the first time?

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

Q193. The rhythmic contraction of the lining of muscles of canal to push the food along the gut is called _____.

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

Q194. Which of the following is a CORRECT relation of length of small intestines of an herbivore and a carnivore?

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

Q195. Limbs of frog, lizard, bird and human are example of _____ organs.

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

Q196. Pepsin is an enzyme that digests _____.

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

Q197. Which is the CORRECT pair of inherited chromosomes for the child to be a girl?

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

Q198. Gaseous exchange takes place in leaves through tiny pores for the purpose of photosynthesis. What are these pores?

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

Q199. Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from _____.

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

Q200. Photosynthesis fulfills which of the following requirements of the autotrophic organisms?

- I. Carbon
- II. Water
- III. Energy

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

Q201. Which of the following information is found in Ashoka's inscriptions?

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

Q202. Which of the following indicates the circle of the Saranath Pillar?

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

Q203. Harshavardhan's Vallabhi conquest is found in which of the following inscriptions?

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

Q204. Which of the following is not counted under sub-vedas?

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

Q205. Which of the following was not mentioned in the Dhamma?

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

Q206. When was Guru Nanak Dev born?

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

Q207. Which ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?

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



Q208. Which of the following was a major industry in the Mughal period?

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

Q209. In which area did Nandalal Bose earn fame?

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

Q210. Where the leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave did started this movement?

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

Q211. When did all the trade unions, except Ahmedabad Textile Labor Union, be unified?

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

Q212. French established their first factory at Surat and second factory at _____.

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

Q213. Which of the following governor generals used to call himself as Bengal Tiger?

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

Q214. Which of the following movements was headed by Sitaram Raju?

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

Q215. In which city is India's oldest European church?

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

Q216. Which of the following were NOT related to the Congress Socialist Party?

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

Q217. Salt March also known as Dandi March was initiated by _____.

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

Q218. Chauri Chaura incident took place in?

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

Q219. Which of the following newspapers is NOT related to Madan Mohan Malaviya?

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

Q220. In which conference of 1888, the constitution was created for Congress?

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

Q221. Which of the following decisive battles had established the dominion of the British in India?

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

Q222. Which of the following was the first thing that encouraged the Europeans for Indian business?

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

Q223. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker is associated with which of the following movements?

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

Q224. In which year did Vivekananda participate in the Parliament of the World's Religions?

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

Q225. Which of the following leaders formed 'India Home Rule Society'?

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

Q226. In which of the following years was the 'Caste Disabilities Act' passed?

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

Q227. When was the Arya Samaj divided on principles?

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

Q228. At which session of Congress was the first foreign leader to chaired?

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

Q229. From whom did the French East India Company acquire Pondicherry?

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

Q230. For the first time, postage stamps were released in which of the following reign?

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

Q231. Houses of Indian Parliament are prorogued by whom?

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

Q232. If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached then under Article 226 of Indian Constitution he can move to _____.

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

Q233. What is the minimum age required to become a member of municipality?

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

Q234. The President of India appoints how many Chief Election Commissioner(s)?

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

Q235. Who appears on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned?

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

Q236. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by _____.

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

Q237. In Indian Constitution, _____ contains provisions related to Anti-defection law.

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

Q238. Who appoints Chairman of Union Public Service Commission in India?

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

Q239. Part of XVII of India Constitution deals with _____.

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

Q240. Election Commission of India is not concerned with which of the following elections?

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

Q241. The Attorney General of India is appointed by whom?

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

Q242. There are _____ levels of courts present in India.

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

Q243. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act gave Constitutional recognition to panchayats by adding _____.

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

Q244. In India, who is considered above the law of country?

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

Q245. Article 12 to Article 35 of Indian Constitution mainly deals with Fundamental Rights, given in _____ of Indian Constitution.

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

Q246. Non-Tax revenue can be increased the working of _____.

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

Q247. Which one of the following places was Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) set up?

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

Q248. First time which year the Railway Budget and the General Budget were presented separately?

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

Q249. Which of following sectors does NOT come under tertiary sector?

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

Q250. Money in India consists of _____.

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

Q251. Disguised unemployment generally means _____.

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

Q252. The State Financial Corporations have given assistance mainly to develop _____.

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

Q253. In which of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually?

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

Q254. Which committee was set up to review the concept of the poverty line?

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

Q255. The best solution for overcoming the evil effects of small and uneconomic holdings is _____.

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

Q256. Which of the following cities is closest to the Equator?

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

Q257. Most of population in Sri Lanka follows _____.

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

Q258. Pakistan is located in which part of Asia?

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

Q259. As per length, which is the longest river of China?

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

Q260. Where is the world's highest volcanic mountain Cotopaxi located?

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

Q261. Which of the following planets has the highest revolutionary motion?

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

Q262. What is the main cause of temperature rise in the interior of the Earth?

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

Q263. Which of the following planet move in the opposite direction than other planets in Solar System?

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

Q264. What is called the cup or bowl shaped opening of a volcano?

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

Q265. Which of the following is NOT an example of intermontane plateau?

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

Q266. Which of the following is a Block Mountain?

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

Q267. Which of the following minerals is not found in the plateau regions?

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

Q268. What percentage of the total area of lithosphere has the expansion of mountains?

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

Q269. Where is located the most active volcano in the world?

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

Q270. The boundaries of the plates of the earth's _____ are the weak zones known as seismic or fault zones.

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

Q271. How much longitude does the Earth move in an hour?

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

Q272. In which month does the Earth's Perihelion position occur?

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

Q273. Fausa Magna is a _____

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

Q274. Which of the following is NOT an example of volcanic mountain?

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

Q275. The boundaries of the plates of the earth's crust are the weak zones known as _____ zones.

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

Q276. Which instrument measures AF signal level and noise?

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

Q277. In a _____ wave particles of the medium vibrate in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.

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

Q278. When the vibrating object moves backwards, it creates a region of low pressure in the medium called _____.

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

Q279. If the velocity of a body is doubled its kinetic energy _____.

- (a) Is also doubled
- (b) Becomes half
- (c) Becomes $\frac{1}{4}$ th
- (d) Become 4 times

Q280. Propagation of sound can be visualised as propagation of _____ variations in the medium.

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

Q281. Propagation of sound can be visualised as propagation of _____ variations in the medium.

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

Q282. More density of the particles in the medium through which sound travels, creates more _____ and vice versa.

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

Q283. Which of the following statement(s) is/are CORRECT?

- I. Acids are sour in taste and generate H^+ ions.
- II. Acids are sour in taste and generate OH^- ions.
- III. Bases are bitter in taste and generate OH^- ions.

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

Q284. Metals are generally _____.

- I. Ductile
- II. Malleable
- III. Poor conductors of heat

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

Q285. According to Dalton's Atomic Theory, the smallest indivisible particles of matter is called _____.

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

Q286. Which statement(s) is/are CORRECT regarding Dalton's Atomic theory?

- I. All matters are made of very tiny particles.
- II. Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties.
- III. The relative number of atoms is variable in any compound.

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

Q287. In a combination reaction there can be _____.

- I. two or more than two reactants
- II. two or more than two products
- III. only one product

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

Q288. Polycot is a mixture of which among the following?

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

Q289. Which of the following is Inexhaustible Natural Resources?

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

Q290. Rayon is obtained from which among the following?

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

Q291. Which among the following difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration is INCORRECT?

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

Q292. The maintenance functions of living organisms are performed by the _____.

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

Q293. Which of the following may cause the breakdown of pyruvate into lactic acid in our muscles?

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

Q294. _____ is the source of energy and materials in human beings.

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

Q295. The somatosensory receptors in human beings detect _____.

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

Q296. Which of the following protects the inner lining of the stomach from the action of the hydrochloric acid under the normal conditions?

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

Q297. _____ are details of appearance or behavior or in other words, a particular form or a particular function in classification of organisms.

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

Q298. Pancreatic juice require which medium for their action?

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

Q299. Preserved traces of living organisms retained in the form of impressions of the body parts in the soil are called _____.

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

Q300. How is the nitrogen taken up by the plants?

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

Q301. What is the uniform GST rate that has been fixed up for lottery prizes by the GST Council?

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

Q302. As of February 2020, who is the President of Sri Lanka?

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

Q303. Which of the following books is NOT written by Salman Rushdie?

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

Q304. Name the physicist who is credited with the discovery of the Neutron. This 1932 discovery led to his winning the Nobel Prize.

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

Q305. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the SAARC Association?

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

Q306. The process of coating grooves or engravings in ornaments with coloured enamels is called _____.

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

Q307. The development of a fruit without fertilization is called _____.

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

Q308. Which of the following is NOT a nationalised bank?

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

Q309. In the sequence of planets in the solar system, which planet comes in between Mars and Saturn?

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

Q310. In which city was the Jhanda Satyagraha or Flag Satyagraha of 1923 held?

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

Q311. Which pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta, who was known as the 'Napoleon of India' for his conquests?

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

Q312. Which of the following is an INCORRECT sequence of Mughal rulers?

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

Q313. The recently revoked 'Article 370' is associated with which of these states of India?

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

Q314. Bhavai and Kalbelia as traditional dance forms, owe their genesis to which Indian state?

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

Q315. Who was the then Governor-General of British India, when 'Sati Pratha' became illegal and punishable?

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

Q316. Which of the following is an Indian Research Station in the Antarctica Region?

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

Q317. Who is the author of the delightful and anecdotal history of Indian cricket titled - 'A Corner of a Foreign Field: The Indian History of a British Sport'?

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

Q318. Name the law in Physics which states that equal volume of all gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal number of molecules.

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

Q319. Chiropody is a branch of science related to which part of the body?

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

Q320. Which International organisation released the 'World Energy Outlook 2019' Report?

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

Q321. The Supreme Court has declared access to the internet a fundamental right under Article of the Indian Constitution.

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

Q322. Name the country which has signed a pact with Bhutan for the construction of the 600 MW Kholongchhu joint venture hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.

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

Q323. Australian Prime Minister launched 270 billion Australian dollar 10-year defence plan. Who is the Australian prime minister?

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

Q324. Name the state government, which has launched "Hamara Ghar-Hamara Vidyalaya" scheme to maintain academic regularity of the students.

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

Q325. Uttarakhand Governor Baby Rani Maurya gave her assent to declaring which place as the new summer capital of the state?

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

Q326. Which of the following places is not a Middle Stone Age?

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

Q327. The latitude passing through the northern most part of India is

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

Q328. Within what period, the Parliament has to approve financial emergency declared by the President—

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

Q329. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

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

Q330. Abul Fazal was the son of which Sufi saint?

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

Q331. The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body?

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

Q332. Who decides the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural crops in India?

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

Q333. Age for voting was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

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

Q334. Rate of the growth of an economy is measured in terms of _____.

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

Q335. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?

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

Q336. Who wrote the book entitled 'Ghulamgiri'?

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

Q337. Bilateral monopoly situation is

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



Q338. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour, and children working under 14 years of age?

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

Q339. The branch of study dealing with old age and ageing is called

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

Q340. The Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary (LWS) is located in which state?

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

Q341. Where did President, Ram Nath Kovind inaugurate the 15,000 square feet underground bunker museum?

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

Q342. In which city Amazon inaugurates its world's largest campus?

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

Q343. Where was the 2019 Durand Cup held?

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

Q344. Why does a fountain pen leak in an aeroplane flying at a height?

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

Q345. The spoon dropped by an astronaut in a satellite will -

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

Q346. Atomic number of which of the following elements is greater than that of Bromine

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

Q347. In nuclear reactors, which of the following is used as a moderator?

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

Q348. The hormone that stimulates heart beat is

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

Q349. Which one of the following events in a botanical garden is never directly influenced by light?

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

Q350. Which of the following diseases is caused by the female Anopheles mosquito?

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

Q351. Among the following, who is given the credit of carrying Jainism to South India?

- (a) Sudharmana
- (b) Indrabhuti
- (c) Bhadrabahu
- (d) Sthulabhadra

Q352. Khajuraho Group of monuments is attributed to which dynasty?

- (a) Chandela
- (b) Mughal
- (c) Maurya
- (d) Shunga

Q353. Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Q354. A hot local wind blowing in Sahara desert is known as

- (a) Haboob
- (b) Karaburan
- (c) Jooran
- (d) Harmattan

Q355. Which of the following rivers is not the tributary of Yamuna?

- (a) Chambal
- (b) Betwa
- (c) Ken
- (d) Gandak

Q356. Usually each state has a High Court, but a common High Court for two or more states or for two or more states and union territories can be established by

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The President
- (c) The Chief Justice of India
- (d) All the above jointly

Q357. The pension of the judges of the High Court is charged to

- (a) The Consolidated Fund of the State
- (b) The Contingency Fund of state
- (c) The Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) None of the above

Q358. Which one of the following catalysts is used in hydrogenation of vegetable oils?

- (a) Zinc
- (b) Platinum
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Iron

Q359. Which is the gland that holds the body's temperature?

- (a) Pineal
- (b) Pituitary
- (c) Hypothalamus
- (d) None of these

Q360. The quality and demand for Shahtoosh shawls has led to the endangerment of which of the following species of the antelopes in India?

- (a) Blackbuck
- (b) Chiru (Tibetan Antelope)
- (c) Goa Antelope (Tibetan Gazelle)
- (d) Goat antelope

Q361. Panna National Park is a national park located in-

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

Q362. Where is the headquarters of Shanghai Cooperation Organization?

- (a) Beijing
- (b) Hong Kong
- (c) London
- (d) None of these

Q363. Which of the following country will host G20 leader's summit 2020?

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Q364. What is the India's rank in World Press Freedom Index 2019?

- (a) 27
- (b) 118
- (c) 125
- (d) 140

Q365. Which of the following defence satellite would be launched by ISRO for DRDO in March 2019?

- (a) Kalam SAT
- (b) Microsat R
- (c) HySIS
- (d) Emisat

Q366. Lymphocytes cells are formed in which part of human body?

- (a) Chest
- (b) Knee
- (c) Head
- (d) Spleen

Q367. Name the former ISRO scientist, who is the recipient of the 2019 Padma Bhushan?

- (a) Nambi Narayanan
- (b) Tapan Misra
- (c) Nandini Harinath
- (d) K. Radhakrishnan

Q368. The first set of four Chinook heavy lift helicopters was inducted in Indian Air Force. India procured the helicopters from which country?

- (a) USA
- (b) Japan
- (c) Russia
- (d) China

Q369. In which of the following state, the Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary situated?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Kerala
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Chhattisgarh

Q370. Who is the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, minister of India?

- (a) Ravi Shankar Prasad
- (b) Nitin Jairam Gadkari
- (c) Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi
- (d) Narendra Singh Tomar

Q371. Which organisation will launch Amazonia-1?

- (a) ISRO
- (b) ESA
- (c) NASA
- (d) SpaceX

Q372. Who took part in a programme called "Grih Pravesh" the programme was organized under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana?

- (a) Amit Shah
- (b) Narendra Modi
- (c) Yogi Adityanath
- (d) Arvind Kejriwal

Q373. Jane Fraser has recently been appointed as the first female CEO of which bank?

- (a) Citigroup
- (b) Bank of America
- (c) RBI
- (d) Standard Chartered Bank

Q374. GARIMA scheme has been launched by which state for the core sanitation workers to ensure their economic and social security?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q375. Which Organization has formulated an Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPR) to evaluate the world's response to the COVID-19 pandemic?

- (a) GEF
- (b) FAO
- (c) WHO
- (d) UNICEF

Q376. The use of microorganism metabolism to remove pollutants such as oil spills in the water bodies is known as:

- (a) Biomagnification
- (b) Bioremediation
- (c) Biomethanation
- (d) Bioreduction

Q377. Earth Hour is organized by ___?

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) Earth Hour Foundation
- (c) World Wildlife Fund
- (d) United Nations Environment Programme

Q378. Who can make laws for Union Territories on any subject under the three lists Viz. union list, state list and concurrent list?

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

Q379. _____ is not formally prescribed device available to members of parliament.

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

Q380. How many members are nominated in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively by the President of India?

- (a) 2, 12
- (b) 12, 2
- (c) 10, 20
- (d) 20, 10

Q381. In case of equal voting, who among the following can cast only a casting vote in Lok Sabha?

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

Q382. The density of milk can be obtained by the use of:

- (a) Hydrometer
- (b) Butyrometer
- (c) Lactometer
- (d) Thermometer

Q383. It is difficult to walk on the ice than on the road because:

- (a) Ice is harder than the road.
- (b) Road is harder than the ice.
- (c) Ice does not offer any reaction when we push it with our foot.
- (d) Ice has a lesser friction than the road.

Q384. The two elements that are frequently used for making transistors are

- (a) Boron and aluminium
- (b) Silicon and germanium
- (c) Iridium and tungsten
- (d) Niobium and columbium

Q385. Brass gets discoloured in air because of the presence of which of the following gases in air?

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Hydrogen sulphide
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Nitrogen

Q386. The maintenance functions of living organisms are performed by the _____.

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

Q387. Which of the following may cause the breakdown of pyruvate into lactic acid in our muscles?

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

Q388. What is called the line that combines the places of same amount of rainfall?

- (a) Isobath
- (b) Isohyet
- (c) Isoryme
- (d) Isoneph

Q389. The boundary of which country does not seem to touch the Caspian sea?

- (a) Azerbaijan
- (b) Russia
- (c) Ukraine
- (d) Turkmenistan

Q390. During the night, the direction of the wind would be from the _____.

- (a) Valleys to the mountains
- (b) Mountains to the valleys
- (c) Land to the sea
- (d) Sea to the land

Q391. Thunder Cloud happens in which layer of the atmosphere?

- (a) Ionosphere
- (b) zonosphere
- (c) Troposphere
- (d) Stratosphere

Q392. Which of the following elements was not found in Lothal as archaeological remains?

- (a) Couple Burial
- (b) Persian seals
- (c) Harbour
- (d) Fine variety of barley

Q393. "Dhamek Stupa" is located at which of the following places?

- (a) Bodh Gaya
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Sanchi
- (d) Kaushambi

Q394. During the reign of which Mughal ruler was the 'Jizya' re-imposed?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Humayun

Q395. Who was the founder of the Mughal empire?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Babur
- (d) Alauddin Khilji

Q396. In which session of the Congress was the slogan of the Simon Commission's boycott?

- (a) Calcutta Session (1928)
- (b) Madras Session (1927)
- (c) Surat Session (1907)
- (d) Nagpur session (1920)

Q397. Where the leader of the Individual Satyagraha movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave did started this movement?

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

Q398. When did all the trade unions, except Ahmedabad Textile Labor Union, be unified?

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

Q399. Which butterfly has become the largest butterfly in India?

- (a) Nymphalis antiopa
- (b) Golden Birdwing
- (c) Southern Birdwing
- (d) Pieris rapae

Q400. Which country became the first industrialized country to phase out of both coal and nuclear energy?

- (a) France
- (b) India
- (c) Germany
- (d) China

Q401. Who was the founder of Kanva dynasty?

- (a) Vasumitra
- (b) Bhumimitra
- (c) Vasudeva
- (d) Devabhuti

Q402. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as?

- (a) Dinar
- (b) Rupyaka
- (c) Satamana
- (d) Karshapana

Q403. Which ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?

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

Q404. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

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

Q405. Which is the first Hindi newspaper of India?

- (a) Udaan
- (b) Azad Vichaar
- (c) Udant Martand
- (d) Vichaar Vyakti

Q406. Kanger Valley National Park is located in

- (a) Chhatisgarh
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Assam

Q407. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which of the following state of India?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) West Bengal

Q408. Kardungla Pass is situated in which of the following states/UT?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Assam
- (d) Ladakh

Q409. Whose tributary is Shyok River?

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Tapi
- (c) Indus
- (d) Yamuna

Q410. Snow leopard is the state animal of _____.

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Nagaland

Q411. The States Reorganization Act, 1956, divided the entire country into

- (a) 22 states and 9 union territories
- (b) 14 states and 6 union territories
- (c) 17 states and 7 union territories
- (d) Four categories of states

Q412. NABARD was established on the recommendations of _____ Committee.

- (a) Narasimham Commission
- (b) B.Sivaraman Committee
- (c) Tendulkar Commission
- (d) Srikrishna Commission

Q413. _____ is an alternative way of representing the production function.

- (a) The Short Run
- (b) The Long Run
- (c) Isoquant
- (d) Average product

Q414. As the object covers equal distances in equal intervals of time, it is said to be in _____ motion.

- (a) Uniform
- (b) Linear
- (c) Translational
- (d) Equilibrium

Q415. What is the name of the device used to convert alternating current into direct current?

- (a) Ammeter
- (b) Galvanometer
- (c) Rectifier
- (d) Transformer

Q416. Which among the following has maximum Electrical conductivity?

- (a) Cu
- (b) Na
- (c) Mg
- (d) Fe

Q417. The total number of lanthanide elements is—

- (a) 8
- (b) 32
- (c) 14
- (d) 10

Q418. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by—

- (a) Linnaeus
- (b) Huxley
- (c) Devies
- (d) John Roy

Q419. The saliva in human beings contains which enzyme?

- (a) Pepsin
- (b) Ptyalin
- (c) Rennin
- (d) Trypsin

Q420. Which state has topped the NITI Aayog's report titled 'The Success of Our Schools-School Education Quality Index' (SEQI)?

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Karnataka

Q421. What is the theme of the 2019 edition of International Day of Older Persons?

- (a) Longevity: Shaping the Future
- (b) Rights of Older Persons
- (c) Take A Stand Against Ageism
- (d) The Journey to Age Equality

Q422. The first-ever National Nutrition Survey have been conducted by the Indian government & which international organisation?

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) WHO
- (c) UNCTAD
- (d) FAO

Q423. The famous 'Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves' are located in which district of Odisha?

- (a) Puri
- (b) Khurda
- (c) Cuttack
- (d) Sambalpur

Q424. Which station has topped the list of cleanest railway stations in the non-suburban group of stations, as per report 'Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat 2019'?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Durgapura
- (d) Jammu Tawi

Q425. Which union ministry has organised the Fit India Plog run?

- (a) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Q426. Scurvy (bleeding of gums) is caused by deficiency of which vitamin?

- (a) Vitamin K
- (b) Vitamin B2
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Vitamin A

Q427. Ellora Caves is in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan

Q428. Who developed the idea of Crop rotation?

- (a) Lily Thomas
- (b) Carrot Cornwick
- (c) Cabbage Carlson
- (d) Turnip Townsend

Q429. How many facial bones are there?

- (a) 34
- (b) 24
- (c) 14
- (d) 4

Q430. Halophytes are plants that grow in -

- (a) Fresh Water
- (b) Cold Water
- (c) Ponds
- (d) Salt Water

Q431. What is used to prevent freezing of fuel in space crafts?

- (a) Benzene
- (b) Glycol
- (c) Acetylene
- (d) Ester

Q432. Economics assumes that -

- (a) people have unlimited desires but limited resources
- (b) people have limited desires but unlimited resources
- (c) allocation of resources if not centrally planned will cause inefficiency
- (d) people are emotional and make irrational decisions

Q433. Carbon dioxide is produced by all of the following except -

- (a) Burning fossil fuels
- (b) Global warming
- (c) Cement production
- (d) Deforestation

Q434. Carnotite is an ore/mineral of _____.

- (a) Beryllium
- (b) Chromium
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Copper

Q435. Name the first country that has banned Pokemon Go.

- (a) India
- (b) Russia
- (c) China
- (d) Iran

Q436. As a non-member who can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Chief Justice
- (c) Attorney General
- (d) Chief Election Commissioner

Q437. Sourabh Verma is associated with which sport?

- (a) Table Tennis
- (b) Cricket
- (c) Volley Ball
- (d) Badminton

Q438. Which one of the following was a land measure in Gupta period?

- (a) Dharaka
- (b) Karsha
- (c) Nivartana
- (d) Vimsopaka

Q439. What is the theme of International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer 2019?

- (a) Ozone and Climate: Restored World
- (b) Targeting CFC Emissions
- (c) 32 Years and Healing
- (d) Caring for world under sun

Q440. Which International Financial Organization has sanctioned Rs 3,000 crore aid for food parks in India?

- (a) Asian Development Bank
- (b) New Development Bank
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Q441. The largest producer of wine in the world is

- (a) France
- (b) Italy
- (c) Spain
- (d) U.S.A.

Q442. Name the cleanliness drive, Which was undertaken by Indian Railways for collecting plastic waste from all railway premises to create awareness against single use plastic?

- (a) Swachh Abhiyan
- (b) Reuse Plastic
- (c) Recycle Plastic
- (d) Massive Shramdan

Q443. Who was awarded with Dr Kalam Smriti International Excellence Award for the year 2019?

- (a) Paul Kagame
- (b) Cyril Ramaphosa
- (c) Sheikh Hasina
- (d) Lotay Tshering

Q444. Doddabetta Peak is located in the :-

- (a) Anaimalai
- (b) Mahendragiri
- (c) Nilgiris
- (d) Shevaroyis

Q445. Nathula Pass is in ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Manipur

Q446. When was the famous Treaty of Chittor signed during the reign of Jahangir?

- (a) 1605 AD
- (b) 1610 AD
- (c) 1615 AD
- (d) 1620 AD

Q447. Where did the British East India Company open its first factory in India?

- (a) Masulipatanam
- (b) Surat
- (c) Bharuch
- (d) Mumbai

Q448. Who is considered as the prophet of Indian Nationalism?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi
- (b) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Dayanand Saraswati

Q449. Which organization has signed an MoU with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) to develop human-centric systems for the 'Gaganyaan' project ?

- (a) BHEL
- (b) DRDO
- (c) HAL
- (d) BARC

Q450. Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee was awarded the 2019 Nobel Memorial Prize in:

- (a) Chemistry
- (b) Physics
- (c) Literature
- (d) Economics



Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Bana-Bhatt was court poet of King Harshavardhana.**S2. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Nagananda (Joy of the Serpents) is a [Sanskrit play](#) attributed to king [Harshavardhana](#) (ruled 606 C.E. - 648 C.E.).**S3. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Taxila was a centre of learning and is considered by some to have been one of the earliest [universities](#) in the world. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). It was located between Indus and Jhelum.**S4. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Indra is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'.**S5. Ans.(c)****Sol.** Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as Samantas by the existing kings. Samanta was a title and position used by the army people of Kings.**S6. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Guru Har Krishan was the eighth of ten Gurus of the [Sikh](#) religion. Guru Har Krishan had the shortest tenure as Guru, lasting only 2 years, 5 months and 24 days. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the successor of sikh guru Har Krishan.**S7. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Queen Didda was the ruler of Kashmir from 958 CE to 1003 CE, first as a Regent for her son and various grandsons, and from 980 as sole ruler and monarch.**S8. Ans.(c)****Sol.** Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between in 17th century (1644 and 1656).**S9. Ans.(b)****Sol.** The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor of Portuguese India Alfonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510.**S10. Ans.(d)****Sol.** The first Portuguese reached India on 20 May 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast .English reached India after Portuguese.**S11. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce.**S12. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Hyder Ali Khan was the Sultan and ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India. He offered strong resistance against the military advances of the British East India Company during the First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars. He established a modern arsenal (1755) at Dindigul with French help.**S13. Ans.(d)****Sol.** The Jacobin Club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India. It was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers with the support of Tipu Sultan. He planted a Liberty Tree and declared himself Citizen Tipu.**S14. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Tipu Sultan was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was the eldest son of Sultan Haidar Ali of Mysore. Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including his coinage, a new lunar-solar calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry.**S15. Ans.(c)****Sol.** The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the Marathas. This script is used to write Maratha Language.**S16. Ans.(c)****Sol.** Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical association. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata. They used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform.**S17. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Raja Rammohan Roy and David Hare were associated with the foundation of the Hindu college.**S18. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Dayanand Saraswati was a Hindu religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movements of the Vedic tradition. He was also a renowned scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language.**S19. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform Society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.**S20. Ans.(c)****Sol.** Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was an Indian social activist for the Dalit people, a thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.**S21. Ans.(b)****Sol.** Arya Samaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The Samaj was founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Members of the Arya Samaj believe in one God and reject the worship of idols.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. Government of India Act, 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The strength of the Council was gradually enlarged by subsequent acts. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the maximum strength of the Council was raised to 20 out of which seven were to be elected. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 further raised the number of members of the Council to 50.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indian Councils Act 1909 is also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in Indian National Congress and to increase the participation of Indians the governance.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. The subsidiary Alliance is a policy started by Lord Wellesley. The Subsidiary Alliance System was a Treaty between the company and the Indian native rulers. In return for a payment or subsidy, the company would place garrison troops in that ruler's territory to fight against their enemies.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, was an Indian army officer, and later an official of the British Indian Government. He was assassinated in London on the evening of 1 July 1909 by Madan Lal Dhingra at the Imperial Institute.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The civil services were reformed and modernised by Lord Cornwallis and hence he is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service".

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ashwini Kumar Dutta was a Bengali educationist, philanthropist, social reformer and patriot. The Partition of Bengal drew him to the Swadeshi movement. He founded the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Gram sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and to be responsible. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by the Panchayat. Anyone living in the area, who is an adult, that is 18 years old or more, is a member of Gram Sabha.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. There are three level of Government in India

- I. Local level government
- II. State level government
- III. National level government.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha who elected them. The idea of people's participation in the Panchayati Raj System extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Executives refers to a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first fascist movements emerged in Italy during World War I before it spread to other European countries.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Separation of powers is a political doctrine originating in the writings of Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu in The Spirit of the Laws, in which he argued for a constitutional government with three separate branches, each of which would have defined abilities to check the powers of the others.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. There are three main organs of the Government in State i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. According to the theory of separation of powers, these three powers and functions of the Government must, in a free democracy, always be kept separate and exercised by separate organs of the Government

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people. Gram Sabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Three levels of governments are present in India: the central government, the state government and the local bodies (Municipal corporations and panchayats). The powers are distributed among these three levels of the government to easily manage the administration of the country.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. In June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S K Dhar to examine the feasibility of this. The commission submitted its report in December 1948 and recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. JVP is full name of committee members. They are Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. It was setup in 1949. This committee also rejected the linguistic factor of reorganization of the states. This committee recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of security, unity and economic prosperity of the nation.

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November 1956. It provided for fourteen states and six centrally administered territories.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. After fifth year plan Rolling plan is introduced.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indirect Tax causes heavy burden on the poorer sections of society.

S48. Ans.(d)

Sol. In economics, the Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or of wealth.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. An Isoquant Curve shows all the possible combinations of input factors that yield the same quantity of production. In other words, an iso-quant curve is a geometric representation of the production function, wherein different combinations of labor and capital are employed to have the same level of output.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. A price signal is information conveyed to consumers and producers, via the price charged for a product or service, which provides a signal to increase or decrease supply or demand. In other words, in a market system, the central problems regarding how much and what to produce are solved through the coordination of economic activities brought about by Price signals.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. Law of variable proportions says that the marginal product of a factor input initially rises with its employment level. But after reaching a certain level of employment, it starts falling.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to calculate the national income in India in 1868.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. Price and output sold relationship is explained through the supply function.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. This theory has been given by JM Keynes.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) concept was first introduced in China in the 1980s. The most successful SEZ in China, Sherizhen, has developed from a small village into a city with a population over 10 million within 20 years. Commerce Minister Mr Maran Had introduced SEZ concept in year 1997 for first times in India.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty on Substances that Deplete the Ozone. Montreal protocol gradually eliminate the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances to limit their damage to the earth's ozone layer. Chlorofluro carbon is one of the Ozone depleting substance.

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. Russia is the leading producer of Asbestos

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system. The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia in Pacific Ocean.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is Maldives.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. London is the largest metal trading centre.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jharkhand has the largest number of host trees and ranks first in the country for production of Lac.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests in India are an integral part of the Deccan Plateau that is a large triangular plateau, situated in southern India and sandalwood is a special feature of deccan plateau.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the wild life sanctuaries in the Indian state Madhya Pradesh. Bandhavgarh was declared a national park in 1968. The density of the tiger population at Bandhavgarh is one of the highest known in India.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Nainital famously referred to as the 'Lake District of India'.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two types of cloud which are Nimbostratus and Cumulonimbus are mainly rain bearing clouds.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hachure is the short lines used on maps to shade or to indicate slopes and their degree and direction.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sleet is the Precipitation that falls to earth in the form of frozen or partially frozen raindrops, often when the temperature is near the freezing point. In other words, Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called Sleet

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kaziranga National Park situated in Assam state of India, is a UNESCO world heritage sites of India and known for Great Indian one horned Rhinoceros. Kaziranga also boasts the highest density of tigers among the protected areas in the world and was declared a Tiger Reserve in 2006.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are Wheat, rice, maize.

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Harmattan' winds that flow in Africa are known as doctor winds as these winds are dry and help in reducing the level of humidity.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sirius is also known as the Dog Star. It is the brightest star outside our Solar System.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pagladia dam is situated in state of Assam.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gir Kesar which recently got GI tag is a famous variety of mango.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. A point source of pollution is a single identifiable source of air, water, thermal, noise or light pollution. Oil refinery waste water, noise from Jet engine and Air pollution from forest fire are examples of point source of pollution.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tuirial dam is an earth fill and gravity dam. Prime minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 60MW Tuirial hydropower project in Aizawal, Mizoram on 16th December 2017.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. Newton's law of gravitation states that the gravitational force between two point like objects is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. Force=mass X acceleration

Acceleration=Force/mass

=20/10

=2m/s².

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. The product of mass of a body and the acceleration produced in it equals to the acting on it force.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. The kinetic energy is the energy in moving objects or mass. The kinetic energy of the wind (wind energy) can be converted into electrical or mechanical energy.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. The conversion of light energy into electrical energy is based on the phenomenon called photovoltaic effect. Silicon is most widely used semiconductor material for construction photovoltaic cell.

S81. Ans.(c)

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

S82. Ans.(d)

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

S83. Ans.(c)

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

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sphalerite is the chief ore of Zinc.

S85. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hydralazine is used to cure high blood pressure (hypertension).

S86. Ans.(a)

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

S87. Ans.(d)

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

S88. Ans.(a)

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

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. End products of digestion of carbohydrates are Glucose, fructose and galactose.

S90. Ans.(d)

Sol. Salivary gland is a source of enzyme Ptyalin. The enzyme ptyalin, or salivary amylase acts on starches and converts them to maltose. It helps in the predigestion of starches

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. From Newton's first equation of motion,

$$v = u + at$$

$$\text{So, } a = (v - u) / t = (25 - 15) / 5$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Now } F = ma$$

$$= 4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ m/s}^2 .$$

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. During uniform motion of an object along a straight line, the change in velocity of the object for any time interval is zero.

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Ohm's law,

$$V = IR$$

Where V is voltage, I is the current in the circuit and R is the resistance of an electrical component

$$R = V / I = 5 / 0.1$$

$$= 50.$$

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. The motion of a freely falling body is an example of Uniformly accelerated motion.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol. We know that

$$\text{Resistance, } R = \rho(l/A)$$

Where ρ is the resistivity, l is the length of wire and A is the cross-sectional area

$$R = 200 \times 20 / 100$$

$$= 40 \text{ ohm.}$$

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. Metals conduct electricity because they have "free electrons." Unlike most other forms of matter, metallic bonding is unique because the electrons are not bound to a particular atom. This allows the delocalized electrons to flow in response to a potential difference.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. The ozone layer or ozone shield is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Stratosphere contains high concentrations of ozone (O₃) in relation to other parts of the atmosphere.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Modern bulletproof vests are predominantly made out of dozens of layers of tightly woven material, predominantly Kevlar. The layers are sealed together into a vest-shaped sheet to protect the wearer's organs.

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. Manganite, an ore mineral of manganese, basic manganese oxide [MnO(OH)] that forms dark gray to black crystal bundles or fibrous masses.

S100. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pentane (C₅H₁₂) has three structural isomers. N-pentane, 2-methylbutane, and 2-ethylpropane are three structural isomers of pentane.

S101. Ans.(d)

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

S102. Ans.(a)

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

S103. Ans.(c)

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

S104. Ans.(b)

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

S105. Ans.(c)

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

S106. Ans.(d)

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

S107. Ans.(b)

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

S108. Ans.(a)

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

S109. Ans.(a)

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

S110. Ans.(c)

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

S111. Ans.(d)

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

S112. Ans.(a)

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

S113. Ans.(b)

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

S114. Ans.(c)

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

S115. Ans.(d)

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

S116. Ans.(c)

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

S117. Ans.(a)

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

S118. Ans.(d)

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

S119. Ans.(c)

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

S120. Ans.(d)

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

S121. Ans.(a)

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

S122. Ans.(b)

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

S123. Ans.(c)

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

S124. Ans.(d)

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

S125. Ans.(b)

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

S126. Ans.(d)

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

S127. Ans.(b)

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

S128. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sardar Patel is NOT associated with Champaran Satyagraha.

S129. Ans.(b)

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

S130. Ans.(b)

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

S131. Ans.(d)

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

S132. Ans.(c)

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

S133. Ans.(a)

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

S134. Ans.(c)

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

S135. Ans.(c)

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

S136. Ans.(a)

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

S137. Ans.(a)

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

S138. Ans.(b)

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

S139. Ans.(d)

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

S140. Ans.(d)

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

S141. Ans.(b)

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

S142. Ans.(a)

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

S143. Ans.(b)

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



S144. Ans.(d)

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

S145. Ans.(a)

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

S146. Ans.(d)

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

S147. Ans.(c)

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

S148. Ans.(b)

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

S149. Ans.(a)

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

S150. Ans.(d)

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

S151. Ans.(a)

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

S152. Ans.(b)

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

S153. Ans.(d)

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

S154. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was GV Ramkrishna

S155. Ans.(d)

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

S156. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mongolia shares the longest land border with China.

S157. Ans.(c)

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

S158. Ans.(b)

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

S159. Ans.(a)

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

S160. Ans.(b)

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

S161. Ans.(c)

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

S162. Ans.(a)

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

S163. Ans.(b)

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

S164. Ans.(d)

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

S165. Ans.(b)

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

S166. Ans.(d)

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

S167. Ans.(d)

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

S168. Ans.(c)

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

S169. Ans.(d)

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

S170. Ans.(d)

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

S171. Ans.(c)

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

S172. Ans.(a)

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

S173. Ans.(d)

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

S174. Ans.(d)

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

S175. Ans.(a)

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

S176. Ans.(b)

Sol. 1 kWh = 3.6×10⁶ J.

S177. Ans.(d)

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

S178. Ans.(a)

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

S179. Ans.(b)

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

S180. Ans.(c)

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

S181. Ans.(c)

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

S182. Ans.(d)

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

S183. Ans.(a)

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

S184. Ans.(d)

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

S185. Ans.(c)

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

S186. Ans.(d)

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

S187. Ans.(c)

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

S188. Ans.(d)

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

S189. Ans.(d)

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

S190. Ans.(a)

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

S191. Ans.(a)

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

S192. Ans.(d)

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

S193. Ans.(a)

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

S194. Ans.(c)

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

S195. Ans.(d)

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

S196. Ans.(a)

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

S197. Ans.(d)

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

S198. Ans.(b)

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

S199. Ans.(b)

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

S200. Ans.(c)

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

S201. Ans.(d)

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

S202. Ans.(c)

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

S203. Ans.(c)

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

S204. Ans.(b)

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

S205. Ans.(d)

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

S206. Ans.(c)

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

S207. Ans.(c)

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

S208 Ans.(c)

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

S209. Ans.(a)

Sol. Nandalal Bose related to Painting.

S210. Ans.(c)

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

S211. Ans.(a)

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

S212. Ans.(d)

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

S213. Ans.(d)

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

S214. Ans.(b)

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

S215. Ans.(a)

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

S216. Ans.(d)

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

S217. Ans.(b)

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

S218. Ans.(c)

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

S219. Ans.(b)

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

S220. Ans.(d)

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

S221. Ans.(b)

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

S222. Ans.(b)

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

S223. Ans.(a)

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

S224. Ans.(a)

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

S225. Ans.(a)

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

S226. Ans.(a)

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

S227. Ans.(a)

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

S228. Ans.(a)

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

S229. Ans.(c)

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

S230. Ans.(c)

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

S231. Ans.(d)

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

S232. Ans.(d)

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

S233. Ans.(c)

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

S234. Ans.(a)

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

S235. Ans.(c)

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

S236. Ans.(c)

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

S237. Ans.(c)

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

S238. Ans.(c)

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

S239. Ans.(b)

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

S240. Ans.(d)

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

S241. Ans.(d)

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

S242. Ans.(b)

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

S243. Ans.(b)

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

S244. Ans.(d)

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

S245. Ans.(c)

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

S246. Ans.(a)

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

S247. Ans.(b)

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

S248. Ans.(a)

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

S249. Ans.(a)

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

S250. Ans.(d)

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

S251. Ans.(c)

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

S252. Ans.(c)

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

S253. Ans.(a)

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

S254. Ans.(a)

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

S255. Ans.(c)

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

S256. Ans.(d)

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

S257. Ans.(d)

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

S258. Ans.(a)

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

S259. Ans.(a)

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

S260. Ans.(c)

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

S261. Ans.(d)

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

S262. Ans.(c)

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

S263. Ans.(c)

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

S264. Ans.(d)

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

S265. Ans.(c)

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

S266. Ans.(d)

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

S267. Ans.(c)

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

S268. Ans.(a)

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

S269. Ans.(b)

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

S270. Ans.(a)

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

S271. Ans.(b)

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

S272. Ans.(b)

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

S273. Ans.(c)

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

S274. Ans.(c)

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

S275. Ans.(b)

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

S276. Ans.(d)

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

S277. Ans.(c)

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

S278. Ans.(d)

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

S279. Ans.(d)

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

If $v' = 2v$

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

$= 2mv^2$

$= 4(mv^2)/2$

$= 4(K.E)$

S280. Ans.(d)

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

S281. Ans.(c)

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

S282. Ans.(a)

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

S283. Ans.(a)

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

S284. Ans.(a)

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

S285. Ans.(b)

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

S286. Ans.(a)

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

S287. Ans.(b)

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

S288. Ans.(a)

Sol. Polycot is a mixture of Polyester and cotton.

S289. Ans.(a)

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

S290. Ans.(b)

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

S291. Ans.(b)

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

S292. Ans.(b)

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

S293. Ans.(b)

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

S294. Ans.(c)

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

S295. Ans.(c)

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

S296. Ans.(b)

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

S297. Ans.(c)

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

S298. Ans.(b)

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

S299. Ans.(b)

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

S300. Ans.(a)

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

S301. Ans.(a)

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



S302. Ans.(a)

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

S303. Ans.(a)

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

S304. Ans.(c)

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

S305. Ans.(c)

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

S306. Ans.(d)

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

S307. Ans.(b)

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

S308. Ans.(d)

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

S309. Ans.(d)

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

S310. Ans.(b)

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

S311. Ans.(d)

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

S312. Ans.(b)

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

S313. Ans.(d)

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

S314. Ans.(b)

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

S315. Ans.(c)

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

S316. Ans.(b)

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

S317. Ans.(b)

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

S318. Ans.(a)

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

S319. Ans.(c)

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

S320. Ans.(b)

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

S321. Ans.(a)

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

S322. Ans.(d)

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

S323. Ans.(c)

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

S324. Ans.(b)

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

S325. Ans.(b)

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

S326. Ans.(b)

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

S327. Ans.(c)

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

S328. Ans.(b)

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

S329. Ans.(c)

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

S330. Ans.(a)

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

S331. Ans.(b)

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

S332. Ans.(c)

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

S333. Ans.(a)

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

S334. Ans.(a)

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

S335. Ans.(b)

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

S336. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ghulamgiri is written by Jyotiba Phule.

S337. Ans.(c)

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

S338. Ans.(c)

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

S339. Ans.(b)

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

S340. Ans.(d)

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

S341. Ans.(d)

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

S342. Ans.(c)

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

S343. Ans.(a)

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

S344. Ans.(d)

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

S345. Ans.(c)

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

S346. Ans.(a)

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

S347. Ans.(c)

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

S348. Ans.(a)

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

S349. Ans.(d)

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

S350. Ans.(b)

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

S351. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhadrabahu was, according to the Digambara sect of Jainism, He was the last acharya of the undivided Jain sangha. He was the last spiritual teacher of Chandragupta Maurya. Bhadrabahu was the author of Kalpa Sutra.

S352. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty.

S353. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, militants and the Muslim League at the joint session in Lucknow, in the year 1916. It also established cordial relation between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress the extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the moderates led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

S354. Ans.(d)

Sol. A hot local wind blowing in Sahara desert is known as Harmattan. The Harmattan is a dry and dusty West African trade wind.

S355. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Kali Gandaki or Gandaki River is one of the major rivers of Nepal and a left bank tributary of the Ganges in India. It is also called Krishna Gandaki in Nepal.

S356. Ans.(a)

Sol. The union territories (except Delhi) fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

S357. Ans.(c)

Sol. The pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a high court are charged on the consolidated fund of the India.

S358. Ans.(c)

Sol. During hydrogenation, the vegetable oils are reacted with hydrogen gas. A nickel catalyst is used to speed up the reaction. The double bond is converted to single bond in the reaction. In this way, the unsaturated fats can be made into saturated fats.

S359. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hypothalamus controls the body temperature.

S360. Ans.(b)

Sol. Shahtoosh is the name given to a specific kind of shawl, which is woven with the down hair of the Tibetan antelope, by craftsmen and women of Kashmir. The Shahtoosh shawl is now a banned item with possession and sale being illegal in most countries for the Chiru is an endangered species under CITES.

S361. Ans.(a)

Sol. The headquarters of Shanghai Cooperation Organization is situated in Beijing.

S362. Ans.(c)

Sol. A gateway is a network node that connects two networks using different protocols together.

S363. Ans.(d)

Sol. The 2020 G20 Riyadh summit will be the fifteenth meeting of Group of Twenty. It will be held on 21–22 November 2020 in the city of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia.

S364. Ans.(d)

Sol. India has slipped down two spots on the 2019 World Press Freedom Index compiled by Reporters without Borders (RSF). India made its debut on this index in 2013 at 140 out of 180 countries. The rankings gradually improved, reaching 136 in 2017. However, the ranking has since slipped back to 140 in the 2019 index.

S365. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the special mission, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will also launch 28 third-party satellites and will demonstrate its new technologies like three different orbits with a new variant of 'Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle' (PSLV) rocket in March, 2019.

S366. Ans.(d)

Sol. A lymphocyte is one of the three sub types of white blood cell in a vertebrate's immune system. Lymphocytes circulate in blood and lymph fluid is found in body tissues including the spleen, thymus, bone marrow, lymph nodes, tonsils, and liver. B-Lymphocytes and T-Lymphocytes are the two main types of lymphocytes.

S367. Ans.(a)

Sol. Former ISRO scientist, Nambi Narayanan has been conferred the 2019 Padma Bhushan by President Ram Nath Kovind.

S368. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first set of four Chinook heavy lift helicopters was inducted in Indian Air Force. India procured the helicopters from USA. The first four CH-47F Chinooks for the IAF were brought to the Mundra Port in Gujarat.

S369. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary is an Indian sanctuary in Mungeli district, Chhattisgarh State. It had been established in 1975, under the provisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, and declared a Tiger Reserve under Project Tiger, in 2009. It is a part of the Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.

S370. Ans.(d)

Sol. Narendra Singh Tomar (born 12 June 1957) is an Indian politician and the current Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Panchayati Raj (India) and Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

S371. Ans.(a)

Sol. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is set to launch the Amazonia - 1 onboard the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) as a primary payload by August 2020.

S372. Ans.(b)

Sol. Prime Minister Narendra Modi took part in a programme called "Grih Pravesh" the programme was organized under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana. The programme fulfils the Modi Government agenda of housing for all by 2022.

S373. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jane Fraser will become the first woman to lead a major financial institution in the United States when she takes the reins at Citigroup, the country's third-largest bank.

S374. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Chief Minister of Odisha, Naveen Patnaik launched a new scheme named 'GARIMA' which aims to ensure the economic safety and social dignity of core sanitation workers in the state.

S375. Ans.(c)

Sol. World Health Organization (WHO) has formulated an Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPR) to evaluate the world's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Panel will be co-chaired by former Prime Minister of New Zealand Helen Elizabeth Clark and former President of Liberia Ellen Johnson Sirleaf.

S376. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bioremediation is a process that uses mainly microorganisms, plants, or microbial or plant enzymes to detoxify contaminants in the soil and other environments such as oil spills in water bodies etc.

S377. Ans.(c)

Sol. Earth Hour is a worldwide movement organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

S378. Ans.(b)

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



S379. Ans.(a)

Sol. The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour". It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time. It is not formally prescribed in parliament procedures.

S380. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Parliament has a sanctioned strength of 552 in Lok Sabha including the 2 nominees from the Anglo-Indian Community by the President, and 250 in Rajya Sabha including the 12 nominees from the expertise of different fields of science, culture, art and history.

S381. Ans.(d)

Sol. In case if there is a tie due to equal votes, speaker exercises the casting vote. Objective of casting vote is to resolve a deadlock.

S382. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lactometer is used for the measurement of the density of milk. Butyrometer is used to measure fat content in milk or milk products.

S383. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is very difficult to walk on the ice than on the road because ice has a lesser friction than the road. The roughness of road's surface gives you much frictional force which enables you to move forward on road.

S384. Ans.(b)

Sol. Silicon and germanium are frequently used for making transistors.

S385. Ans.(b)

Sol. Brass gets discolored because of the presence of Hydrogen Sulphide in air.

S386. Ans.(b)

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

S387. Ans.(b)

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

S388. Ans.(b)

Sol. A line drawn on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amounts of precipitation during a given period of time is called Isohyet.

S389. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Caspian Sea is the largest inland body of water in the world and accounts for 40 to 44% of the total lacustrine waters of the world. The coastlines of the Caspian are shared by Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan.

S390. Ans.(c)

Sol. At night, this process inverts the air rises above the ocean, and cold air flows from the land to the ocean.

S391. Ans.(c)

Sol. Almost all weather occurs in the lowest layer of the atmosphere, called the Troposphere. The exception being large storms like hurricanes and large Thunderstorms.

S392. Ans.(d)

Sol. Couple Burial, Persian seals and Harbour are the elements found in Lothal. Evidence of cultivation of rice is found in Lothal.

S393. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dhamek Stupa is a massive stupa located at Sarnath, 13 km away from Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

S394. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 'Jizya' re-imposed During the Aurangzeb Mughal ruler.

S395. Ans.(c)

Sol. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire.

S396. Ans.(b)

Sol. Madras session in 1927, presided over by Dr Ansari, in which the National Congress decided to hartals and black-flags demonstrations under the slogan 'Simon Go Back'.

S397. Ans.(c)

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

S398. Ans.(a)

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

S399. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Himalayan butterfly named "Golden Birdwing (Troides aeacus)" has surpassed the "Southern Birdwing (Troides minos)" after 88 years to become the largest butterfly in India. The female species of the Golden Birdwing has a wingspan of 194 mm that is 4 mm larger than that of the Southern Birdwing with 190 mm wingspan while the largest wingspan in the male species of the Golden Birdwing is 106 mm. The largest female Golden Birdwing's forewing length is 90 mm.

S400. Ans.(c)

Sol. Germany became the first industrialized country to phase out of both coal and nuclear energy, On 3rd July 2020, both the houses of the German parliament approved the bill for shutting down the coal fired power plant by 2038 and to provide around 45 billion USD (40 billion Euro) for the affected regions.

S401. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Kanva dynasty or Kanvayana was a Brahmin dynasty that replaced the Shunga dynasty in Magadha, and ruled in the Eastern part of India and it is founded by Vasudeva.

S402. Ans.(b)

Sol. "Rupyaka" was a silver coin issued by rulers of Gupta dynasty. They also issued golden coins named "dinars". Rupyaka in Sanskrit means rupee.

S403. Ans.(c)

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

S404. Ans.(d)

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

S405. Ans.(c)

Sol. Udant Martand (The Rising Sun) was the first Hindi language newspaper published in India. Started on May 30, 1826, from Calcutta (now Kolkata), the weekly newspaper was published every Tuesday by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla.

S406. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kanger Valley National Park is a beautiful place, located in the Bastar district (Near Jagdalpur) of the state of Chhattisgarh. It was declared as a National park in the year of 1982.

S407. Ans.(a)

Sol. Tropic of Cancer is the imaginary line at 23.50 degree North of the Equator. In India Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 States. (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram).

S408. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kardungla Pass is a famous mountain pass in Ladakh. Kardung La pass is also known as the gateway to Nubra and Shyok valleys. This mountain pass is also a strategic point as it is used for supplying materials for the army base in Siachen Glacier which lies after this pass.

S409. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Shyok River is a tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh in India and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan. The Shyok River originates at the Rimo Glacier, one of the tongues of Siachen Glacier.

S410. Ans.(c)

Sol. Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is the state animal of Himachal Pradesh. It has replaced the musk deer.

S411. Ans.(b)

Sol. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November 1956. It provided for fourteen states and six centrally administered territories.

S412. Ans.(b)

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

S413. Ans.(c)

Sol. An Isoquant Curve shows all the possible combinations of input factors that yield the same quantity of production. In other words, an iso-quant curve is a geometric representation of the production function, wherein different combinations of labor and capital are employed to have the same level of output.

S414. Ans.(a)

Sol. Uniform motion is defined as the motion of an object in which the object travels in a straight line and its velocity remains constant along that line as it covers equal distances in equal intervals of time, irrespective of the length of the time.

S415. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rectifier is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC), which periodically reverses direction, to direct current (DC), which flows in only one direction. The process is known as rectification, since it "straightens" the direction of current.

S416. Ans.(a)

Sol. The most electrically conductive element is silver followed by copper and gold.

S417. Ans.(c)

Sol. The lanthanide series consists of the 14 elements, with atomic numbers 58 to 71.

S418. Ans.(a)

Sol. The adoption by biologists of a system of strictly binomial nomenclature is due to Swedish botanist and physician name Carl Linnaeus.

S419. Ans.(b)

Sol. Saliva contains the enzyme amylase, also called ptyalin, which is capable of breaking down starch into simpler sugars such as maltose.

S420. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kerala has topped the NITI Aayog's report titled 'The Success of Our Schools-School Education Quality Index' (SEQI) in list of 20 states, followed by Rajasthan and Karnataka.

S421. Ans.(d)

Sol. The International Day of Older Persons is observed every year on 1st October to highlight the important contributions that older people make to society and raise awareness of the opportunities and challenges of ageing in today's world. The 2019 theme is 'The Journey to Age Equality'.

S422. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first-ever National Nutrition Survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and UNICEF between February 2016 and October 2018 to measure malnutrition.

S423. Ans.(b)

Sol. The caves are natural and partly artificial caves of archaeological, historical and religious importance near the city of Bhubaneswar in Khurda district.

S424. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to a report 'Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat 2019' released by Ministry of Railways, the Jaipur station has topped the list of cleanest railway stations in the non-suburban group of stations with a total score of 931.75.

S425. Ans.(a)

Sol. Union Sports Minister Kiren Rijiju has flagged off the nation-wide 'Fit India Plog run' at Indira Gandhi stadium in New Delhi to mark 150th Gandhi Jayanti. Plogging is a concept brings together fitness and cleanliness as participants pick up plastic and other waste from the road while jogging.



S426. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scurvy is caused due to deficiency of Vitamin C.

S427. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ellora, in Maharashtra, India, is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments, and artwork, dating from the 600-1000 CE period.

S428. Ans.(d)

Sol. Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of [crops](#) in the same area in sequenced [seasons](#). Turnip Townsend developed idea of crop rotation.

S429. Ans.(c)

Sol. The skull consists of 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones.

S430. Ans.(d)

Sol. Halophytes are plants adapted to saline soils, and occur naturally in environments ranging from maritime estuaries to remnant salt lakes in arid zones.

S431. Ans.(b)

Sol. Glycol is an [organic compound](#) with the formula $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$. It is used to prevent freezing of fuel in space crafts.

S432. Ans.(a)

Sol. Economics assumes that people have unlimited desires but limited resources.

S433. Ans.(b)

Sol. Global warming, also referred to as climate change, is the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the [Earth's climate system](#) and its related effects. Carbon dioxide is a one of the Green House gas which causes global warming. Carbon dioxide is not produced by Global warming

S434. Ans.(c)

Sol. Carnotite an important uranium ore.

S435. Ans.(d)

Sol. Iran is the first country which banned the Pokemon go.

S436. Ans.(c)

Sol. As a non-member, Attorney General can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

S437. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sourabh Verma (born 30 December 1992) is a badminton player from India.[1] He was three times captured the men's singles title at the Indian National Championships. Verma reached a career high world ranking of no. 30 in 2012.

S438. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nivartana was a land measure in Gupta period. Different land measures were known in different regions, such as Nivartana, Kulyavapa and Dronavapa. The importance of irrigation to help agriculture was recognized in India from the earliest times.

S439. Ans.(c)

Sol. The theme of World Ozone Day 2019 is '32 years and Healing'. This year's theme celebrates three decades of remarkable international cooperation to protect the Ozone Layer and the climate under the Montreal Protocol.

S440. Ans.(c)

Sol. The World Bank has agreed to sanction Rs 3,000 crore for the Ministry of Food Processing to enable it finance mini and mega food parks across the country.

S441. Ans.(b)

Sol. The largest producer of wine in the world is Italy. Italy is home of the oldest wine producing regions in the world and Italian wines are known worldwide for their broad variety. Italy shares with France the title of largest wine producer in the world, its contribution (about 45-50 million hl per year) representing about 1/3 of world production. Italian wine is exported around the world and is also extremely popular in Italy.

S442. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indian Railways will undertake one more drive of "MASSIVE SHRAMDAN" with main focus on "COLLECTION OF PLASTIC WASTE".

S443. Ans.(c)

Sol. Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina was conferred Dr Kalam Smriti International Excellence Award 2019 in Dhaka (Bangladesh Capital).

S444. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nilgiri Hills are a range of mountains with at least 24 peaks above 2,000 metres (6,600 ft), in the Westernmost part of Tamil Nadu state at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala states in Southern India.

S445. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region. The pass, at 4,310 m above mean sea level, forms a part of an offshoot of the ancient Silk Road.

S446. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1615 AD, the famous treaty of Chittor signed during the reign of Jahangir. In pursuance of his father's policy of imperialism, Jahangir aimed at the conquest of the entire country.

S447. Ans.(b)

Sol. The British East India Company opened its first factory in India at Surat. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugly in 1651.

S448. Ans.(c)

Sol. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the prophet of Indian Nationalism. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration, and education, as well as religion. He was described by Rabindranath Tagore as the "Father of Indian Renaissance" and the "Prophet of Indian Nationalism"

S449. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) inked MoUs with the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for development of human centric systems for the Gaganyaan project.

S450. Ans.(d)

Sol. Abhijit Banerjee was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2019 along with his two co-researchers Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer "for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty".

