
Uttarakhand Public Service Commission
PCS (Pre & Mains), UDA/LDA/RO/ARO/Lower Subordinate/FRO/ACF/APS

GENERAL STUDIES

&

C-SAT

Solved Papers

Prelims and Mains Exam

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GENERAL STUDIES SOLVED PAPER

1. **Gautam Buddha after his death, nominated which person to lead Buddhist Sangha?**
(a) Anand (b) Mahakasyapa
(c) Upali (d) None of these

Ans (d) : Gautam Buddha established Sangha with the help of his disciples Anand, Upali and Sariputra etc. Prajapati Gautami, his stepmother was the first lady to be admitted in Sangha. Gautam Buddha did not nominate any person to lead Sangha after his death.

2. **Who among the following has given a detailed description of the popular Postal System of the Sultanate Period?**
(a) Amir Khusro (b) Farista
(c) Ibn Battuta (d) Jiyauddin Barni

Ans (c) : Ibn Battuta came to India in 1333 during the regime of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi. Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. Ibn Battuta described postal system in India of two kinds namely the horse post called uluq and foot post called dawa.

3. **The famous poet Amir Khusro served in the court of?**
(a) Allauddin Khilji
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
(d) Kutubuddin Aibek

Ans (a) : Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), the great poet, musician and disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, gave a unique form to the Chishti sama' by introducing the qawwali. The fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word "Hind". Amir Khusro saw the rule of seven rulers namely Balban, Muhammad, Qaiqabad, Jalaludin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji, Mubarak Shah Khilji and Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.

4. **Arrange the following four foreign invasions in their correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below-**

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali
2. Genghis Khan
3. Nadir Shah
4. Taimur

Codes:

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

Ans (c) : Correct sequence is-
Genghis Khan during the regime of Iltutmish
Taimur during the regime of Nasiruddin Mahmud (1398)
Nadir Shah during the regime of Muhammad Shah Rangila (1739)
Ahmad Shah Abdali during the regime of Ahmad Shah (1761)

5. **Bahmani Kingdom was established by-**
(a) Allauddin Hasan
(b) Ali Adil Shah
(c) Hussain Nizam Shah
(d) Mujahid Shah

Ans (a) : Allauddin Hassan Gangu Shah was the founder of Bahmani sultanate in 1347 AD.

6. **The famous commentator of Vedic granthas Sayan were active in which of the following periods?**
(a) Chola Period (b) Gupta Period
(c) Satvahana Period (d) Vijayanagar Period

Ans (d) : Acharya Sayan was well known commentator of Vedas. He was active during Vijayanagar period.

7. **'Adigranth' was compiled by-**
(a) Guru Amar Das (b) Guru Arjan Dev
(c) Guru Ramdas (d) Guru Teg Bahadur

Ans (b) : The fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan, compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns along with those of his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas and Kabir in the Adi Granth Sahib.

8. **The third battle of Panipat was fought between-**
(a) Hemu and Akbar
(b) Humaun and Shershah
(c) Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali
(d) Nadirshah and Mughal

Ans (c) : The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies namely the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh.

9. **Match the List-I and List-II and find the correct answer from the codes given below-**

List-I

- A. Adil Shahi
B. Qutb Shahi
C. Nizam Shahi
D. Sharki Shahi

List-II

1. Hyderabad
2. Bijapur
3. Golconda
4. Jaunpur

Codes:

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

Ans (d) : Correct match is-

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Adil Shahi | Bijapur |
| Qutb Shahi | Golconda |
| Nizam Shahi | Hyderabad |
| Sharki Shahi | Jaunpur |

10. Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar was introduced by?

- (a) Cornwallis (b) Minto
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Wellasley

Ans (a) : Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. By the terms of the settlement, the Rajas and Taluqdars were recognized as zamindars. They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company.

11. 'Khalsa Panth' was founded by-

- (a) Guru Arjun Dev
(b) Guru Govind Singh
(c) Guru Nanak
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans (b) : The tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Govind Singh established Khalsa Panth in 1699.

12. Founder of Brahma Samaj was?

- (a) C. R. Das
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Ans (c) : "Brahmo Samaj" was established by Raja Rammohan Roy in Calcutta in 1828. The Brahma Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism.

13. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below-

List-I (News Paper) **List-II (Person who started)**

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Bombay Chronicle | 1. Annie Besant |
| B. Common Weal | 2. Madan Mohan Malviya |
| C. Leader | 3. Firoz Shah Mehta |
| D. Searchlight | 4. Sachchidanand Sinha |

Codes:

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

Ans (c) : The correct match is-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| Bombay Chronicle | - | Firoz Shah Mehta |
| Common Weal | - | Annie Besant |
| Leader | - | Madan Mohan Malviya |
| Searchlight | - | Sachchidanand Sinha |

14. In 1907, the first split of Indian National Congress took place at-

- (a) Bombay session (b) Calcutta session
(c) Lahore session (d) Surat Session

Ans (d) : The first split of Congress took place during Surat session in 1907 when congress was divided into Extremists and Moderates. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. The two groups reunited in December 1915.

15. Gandhiji started his first Satyagrah against-

- (a) British invasion on Turkish Empire
(b) Government of India Act, 1935
(c) Dispensation of low wages to labours
(d) Rowlatt Act

Ans (c) : The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran,

Bihar, during the British colonial period. The farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo with barely any payment for it.

16. Swaraj Party was founded by-

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilka and Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
(d) Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad

Ans (c) : C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.

17. Demand of Swaraj was first made by ?

- (a) B. G. Tilak (b) C. R. Das
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans (c) : Dadabhai Naoroji first articulated the demand of Swaraj during INC Calcutta session in 1906.

18. Who said that, "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise."?

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Dufferin
(c) George Hamilton (d) Lord Minto

Ans (a) : The above statement was made by then British Viceroy Lord Curzon.

19. Who among the following was the drafter of Congress Official History?

- (a) C. Rajgopalachari (b) J. B. Kripalani
(c) Pattabhi Sitarammaya (d) Sardar Patel

Ans (c) : Pattabhi Sitarammaya was the drafter of Congress Official History. The name of the book written by Pattabhi Sitarammaya was 'history of Congress'.

20. During India's Freedom Struggle, unarmed people in large number, gathered at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919 in Amritsar as a protest against the arrest of?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
(b) Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal
(d) Swami Shradhdhanand and Mazharul Haque

Ans (c) : During India's Freedom Struggle, unarmed people in large number, gathered at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919 in Amritsar as a protest against the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the city of Amritsar on the day of Baisakhi (13 April, 1919). The Britishers had banned gatherings at the time and to punish civilians for their 'disobedience', Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered the army to fire into a crowd of thousands of unarmed Indians.

21. Match the List-I and List-II and choose the correct answer using the codes given below-

List-I (Incident) **List-II (Date of Commencement)**

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. Proposal for complete Independence by Congress | 1. 26 January, 1930 |
| B. Purna Swaraj Day | 2. 31 December, 1929 |
| C. Dandi March | 3. July, 1931 |
| D. Second Round Table Conference | 4. 12 March, 1930 |
| | 5. September, 1931 |

Codes:

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

Ans (b) : Correct match is-
Proposal for complete Independence by Congress- 31 December, 1929
Purna Swaraj Day - 26 January, 1930
Dandi March - 12 March, 1930
Second Round Table Conference - 7 September, 1931 to 1st December, 1931

22. Who among the following termed the burning of foreign clothes during the Non-cooperation movement as a ruthless wastage?

- (a) Lord Reading
- (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

Ans (d) : Rabindra Nath Tagore termed the burning of foreign clothes during the Non-cooperation movement as a ruthless wastage.

23. Who among the following drafted the 'Quit India' resolution?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Ans (b) : Mahatma Gandhi drafted the original 'Quit India' resolution. Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the Second World War. He said that the British must quit India immediately. To the people he said, "do or die" in your effort to fight the British, but fight non-violently.

24. Which one among the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Gorakhpur – Rapti
- (b) Ludhiana – Ravi
- (c) Jabalpur – Narmada
- (d) Surat – Tapti

Ans (b) : Ludhiana is situated on the banks of Satluj river. Rest are correctly matched.

25. The Upper Ganga Canal originates from—

- (a) Haridwar
- (b) Kalagarh
- (c) Karna Prayag
- (d) Tehri

Ans (a) : The construction of Upper Ganga Canal was conceived and constructed by Proby T. Cautley during the period 1840- 1854. In the beginning, one of the branches of river, a natural channel flowing near Haridwar, was made use of to divert practically the entire water flow by construction of temporary obstructions across other branches. The Upper Ganga Canal system then comprised 910 km of main canal and branches and 5280 km of distributaries to provide irrigation facilities in the district of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar and Aligarh. Total area irrigated annually being 0.7 million hectares.

26. Which of the following tree is found at a maximum height above the sea level?

- (a) Deodar
- (b) Pine
- (c) Sal
- (d) Teak

Ans (a) : Among the given options, Deodar trees are found at maximum height (1100 m to 3000 m) above the sea level. Deodar trees are up to 50 m high and 3 m in diameter.

27. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built upon?

- (a) Godavari River
- (b) Cauvery River
- (c) Krishna River
- (d) Narmada River

Ans (c) : Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, built across river Krishna, is located in Nalgonda district of Telangana. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is world's largest masonry dam protected with 26 gates, measuring 124.663 m in height.

28. India's ancient most large scale Industry is—

- (a) Cotton Fabric
- (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Jute
- (d) Paper

Ans (a) : Cotton fabric is India's most ancient large scale industry. Proof of cotton fabrics were found from ancient Indus valley civilization. First modern cotton industry was set up in Calcutta in 1818.

29. The nearest planet to Earth is—

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

Ans (d) : Venus is closest to the earth followed by Mars.

30. Tropical evergreen rain forests are found in?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

Ans (b) : Among the given options, tropical evergreen rain forests are found in Australia. The tropical evergreen forests are spread in the areas of the Zaire basin in Africa, Amazon basin in South America and many parts of South – East Asia. These forests are also called tropical rainforests. These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony and mahogany are common here.

31. When the duration of Day and Night is equal then sunrays fall direct on—

- (a) North Pole
- (b) Equator
- (c) South Pole
- (d) Tropic of Cancer

Ans (b) : On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun, so the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

32. Which among the following sea has most salty water?

- (a) Baltic Sea
- (b) Black Sea
- (c) Dead Sea
- (d) Red Sea

Ans (c) : Dead sea in Israel has salinity of 340 grams per litre of water. Swimmers can float in it because the increased salt content makes it dense.

33. The function of Ozone layer in Stratosphere is to—

- (a) Keep the global temperature constant
- (b) Reduce the frequency of Earthquakes
- (c) To reduce Monsoon Failures
- (d) To prevent the ultra violet rays reaching to the earth surface

Ans (d) : The ozone layer in the stratosphere absorbs ultraviolet rays from the sun, preventing it from reaching the earth's surface. Some part of the ultraviolet rays affects human body and causes skin cancer.

34. Where was the first Nuclear Power plant established in the world?

- (a) Britain (b) Germany
(c) Russia (d) U.S.A.

Ans (c) : First nuclear power plant of the world was established in 1954 at Obninsk, outside of Moscow, Russia.

35. As per the census 2001, the percentage of urban population to total population is?

- (a) 20.5 (b) 25.5
(c) 27.5 (d) 30.5

Ans (c) : As per the 2001 Census, the percentage of urban population to total population was 27.5%. As per 2011 Census, 31.1 percent of the total population lives in cities.

36. According to latest census, the sex ratio (number of women per 1000 males) is?

- (a) 941 (b) 934
(c) 927 (d) 933

Ans (d) : As per the 2001 Census, sex ratio in India was 933. As per the 2011 Census, sex ratio is 943.

37. According to 2001 Census, what was the annual exponential growth rate of Indian population in the last decade?

- (a) 2.5% (b) 2.2%
(c) 1.9% (d) 1.5%

Ans (c) : According to 2001 Census, annual exponential growth rate of Indian population in the last decade was 1.97%. As per 2011 Census, annual exponential growth rate of Indian population in the last decade was 1.64%.

38. The percentage population living below the poverty line is highest in?

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odissa (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans (a) : At the time when question was asked, percentage population living below the poverty line was highest in Bihar. In 2019, around 22% Indians lived below poverty line; Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand performed worst. In April 2020, during Corona pandemic, about 60% of the Indian population lived below poverty line.

39. The correct order of India's top three urbanized states is—

- (a) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
(b) Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka
(c) Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
(d) Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Ans (a) : As per 2001 Census, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu were most urbanized States. As per 2011 Census, Goa, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu were most urbanized States.

40. The percentage of slum dwellers population is highest in?

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

Ans (d) : The percentage of slum dwellers population is highest in Mumbai. Dharavi, Mumbai is one of the largest slum locality in the world where 30 percent of the city population resides.

41. According to 2001 Census, State having lowest literacy rate?

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odissa (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans (a) : According to 2001 Census, State having lowest literacy rate was Bihar (38.2%). In 2011 Census also, Bihar literacy rate was lowest.

42. The concept of a welfare state has been incorporated in Indian Constitution under the—

- (a) Directive principles of State Policy
(b) Fourth Schedule
(c) Fundamental Rights
(d) Preamble

Ans (a) : The concept of a welfare state has been incorporated in Indian Constitution under the Directive principles of State Policy. Welfare State is a concept of government in which the State plays a key role in the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens. A welfare State is based on the principles of equality of opportunity and equitable distribution of wealth. It also focuses on the governmental responsibility for those who are unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions of a good life. Under this system, the welfare of its citizens is the responsibility of the State.

43. Which one among the following is not included into the Fundamental Rights?

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

Ans (c) : Prior to Constitution 44th Amendment Act, 1978, Right to Wealth was a Fundamental Right. However, after this Amendment, Right to wealth was made Statutory Right under Article 300 A of the Constitution.

44. On the basis of which of the following recommendation provisions related to Fundamental Duties were added into Indian Constitution?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(b) Ayangar Committee
(c) Swaran Singh Committee
(d) Thakkar Committee

Ans (c) : Article 51A of the Constitution is related to Fundamental Duties. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. India borrowed the concept of Fundamental Duties from USSR.

45. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below—

List-I (Article of Constitution)	List-II (Subject)
A. Article 124	1. Contingent Provisions
B. Article 5	2. Distribution of legislative powers
C. Article 352	3. Federal Judiciary
D. Article 245	4. Citizenship

Codes:

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

Ans (d) :

Article 124	Federal Judiciary (Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court)
Article 5	Citizenship

Article 352	Contingent Provisions (Proclamation of Emergency)
Article 245	Distribution of Legislative power (Extent of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States)

46. **The Vice-President of India is elected by?**
 (a) People
 (b) Electoral College that Elects the President of India
 (c) Members of both houses of Parliament
 (d) State legislatures

Ans (c) : Article 66 of the Constitution is regarding election of the Vice-President of India. According to Article 66 (1) of the Constitution, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot.

47. **In India, Central-State relations are influenced by–**
 (1) Constitutional Provisions
 (2) Planning Process
 (3) Contradiction of Political interests
 (4) Predominant will to dictate terms
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2, 4 and 1 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans (d) : Chapter I of Part XI (Article 245-254) of the Constitution of India specify Legislative powers between the Union and the States. Niti Aayog, Finance Commission and National development Council are instrumental in Center-State relationship. Contradiction of Political interests and Predominant will to dictate terms also influence Center-State relationship.

48. **Under the Indian Constitution, Economic planning subject comes under?**
 (a) State list (b) Union list
 (c) Concurrent list (d) Not in any list

Ans (c) : Economic and social planning comes under Concurrent list (Item-20) of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India.

49. **On the basis of from which one of the following recommendations, financial distribution between Centre (Union) and States have been done?**
 (a) Finance Commission
 (b) Inter State Council
 (c) Planning Commission
 (d) Sarkaria Commission

Ans (a) : Article 280 of Indian Constitution is regarding Finance commission. Its core responsibility is to evaluate the state of finances of the Union and State Governments, recommending the sharing of taxes between them, lay down the principles determining the distribution of these taxes among States.

50. **A provision has been made in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment–**
 (1) To conduct regular election of Panchayats
 (2) Reservation of seats on all levels for women
 (3) Compulsory transference of funds to Panchayats on the basis of Recommendation of State Finance Commission

- (4) **Compulsory transference of powers to Panchayats in relation to the subjects given in the 11th Schedule.**

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All the four

Ans (d) : The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 has added a new part IX consisting of 16 Articles and the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. All the given options are correct regarding Constitution 73rd Amendment.

51. **In India the objective of self-reliant and self generating development was adopted first and foremost in the–**
 (a) Third five year plan
 (b) Fourth five year plan
 (c) Fifth five year plan
 (d) Sixth five year plan

Ans (a) : Third five year plan (1961-62 to 1966-67) had the objective of self-reliant and self generating development.

52. **Consider the two statements given below–**
Statement (A) : Both inner and outer criticism is being leveled on India's Economic policy.
Statement (B) : Criticism is mostly based on the difference of principles.
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans (d) : India has open economy, which means it has both public and private players. Economy of any country depends upon several factors. Disinvestment process in going on in Indian economy for loss making public enterprises. Some people are against the privatization and disinvestment and some people support it. So first statement is not correct while second one is correct.

53. **Which of the following exports from India, contributes to maximum foreign exchange?**
 (a) Agricultural products
 (b) Gems and Jewellery
 (c) Machinery
 (d) Textiles and readymade garments

Ans (d) : At the time when question was asked, Textiles and readymade garments contributed to maximum foreign exchange. In 2021, Engineering goods, petroleum products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and ready-made garments of all textiles were the top five commodities exported from India.

54. **Which of the following is not correctly matched?**
 (a) Celsius – Temperature
 (b) Kilowatt hour – Electricity
 (c) R-h factor – Blood
 (d) Richter scale – Humidity

Ans (d) : Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of the earthquake. Rest are correctly matched.

55. Pascal unit is the unit of measuring–
 (a) Humidity (b) Pressure
 (c) Rain (d) Temperature

Ans (b) : The SI unit of pressure is N/m^2 . It has been named as Pascal (Pa) in honour of the French scientist Blaise Pascal, who carried out pioneering studies on fluid pressure.

56. 1 kg/cm^2 pressure is equivalent to–
 (a) 0.1 bar (b) 1.0 bar
 (c) 10.0 bar (d) 100.0 bar

Ans (b) : 1 kg/cm^2 pressure is equivalent to 1.0 bar.

57. Sheera is an excellent raw material for?
 (a) Acetic Acid (b) Glycerin
 (c) Power Alcohol (d) Urea

Ans (c) : Sheera is an excellent raw material for power alcohol. It is used as a catalyst in power alcohol.

58. In the photosynthesis process which of the following gas is used?
 (a) Ammonia (b) Carbon dioxide
 (c) Chlorine (d) Sulphur dioxide

Ans (b) : Green plants carry out photosynthesis, a physico-chemical process by which they use light energy to drive the synthesis of organic compounds. Chlorophyll (green pigment of the leaf), light and Carbon dioxide are required for photosynthesis to occur. Photosynthesis is important due to two reasons: it is the primary source of all food on earth. It is also responsible for the release of oxygen into the atmosphere by green plants.

59. Which of the following is known as Dry Ice?
 (a) Dry ice
 (b) Ice fallen on mountain
 (c) Solid Carbon dioxide
 (d) Solid Carbon monoxide

Ans (c) : Solid carbon dioxide is known as dry ice. Solid carbon dioxide gets converted directly to gaseous state on decrease of pressure without coming into liquid state.

60. Brass is an amalgam of–
 (a) Al and Copper (b) Copper and Tin
 (c) Copper and Zinc (d) Zinc and Iron

Ans (c) : Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc (Cu and Zn).

61. Tear gas is–
 (a) Ammonia (b) Chlorine
 (c) Hydrogen Carbide (d) Hydrogen Sulphide

Ans (a) : Ammonia is used to manufacture tear gas (CCl_3NO_2). By the use of ammonia, rapid eye irritation and burning sensation is felt.

62. From which part of Cinchona plant, quinine is obtained?
 (a) Bark of stem (b) Flower
 (c) Fruit (d) Leaves

Ans (a) : Quinine is an alkaloid found in the stem bark of the cinchona tree. It has been used to treat malaria since the early 1600. The bark contains alkaloids, including quinine and quinidine. Cinchona is the only economically practical source of quinine, a drug that's still recommended for the treatment of falciparum malaria. The bark of trees during this genus is the source of a spread of alkaloids, the foremost familiar of which is quinine, an antipyretic (anti-fever) agent especially useful in treating malaria.

63. Iron content is found highest in?
 (a) Beans (b) Eggs
 (c) Green Vegetables (d) Milk

Ans (c) : Among these given options, iron content is found highest in green vegetables. Green leafy vegetables especially spinaches are a rich source of nutrients, high in dietary fiber, low in lipids, and rich in folate, ascorbic acid, vitamin K, Mg, and K. They also carry plenty of phytochemicals such as β -carotene flavonoids. About 3.5 ounces (100 grams) of raw spinach contain 2.7 mg of iron, or 15% of the DV (7). Although, meat is a good source of protein, vitamin B12 and iron but green vegetables are good alternatives to meat because they're naturally very low in fat, and they're high in fibre, iron, protein, vitamins and minerals.

64. Enzymes are basically–
 (a) Fats (b) Sugar
 (c) Protein (d) Vitamins

Ans (c) : Enzymes are proteins which help to catalyze the biochemical reaction. The enzyme has a protein part which is not active is known as apoenzyme. Basically, the enzymes are composed of proteins. These consist of the one or more number of polypeptide chains which entangle to form a complete enzyme. The enzyme has an active site where the substrate binds and gets converted into a product after reacting with the particular species of molecules.

65. In which of the following, 'Vitamin C' is found in highest quantity?
 (a) Carrot (b) Guava
 (c) Mango (d) Orange

Ans (b) : Guava has highest quantity of vitamin C. fruits and concentration of vitamin C are as follow:

Plant	Vitamin C concentration in mg (100 g)
Guava	100
Carrot	73
Mango	28
Orange	50

66. Polio virus enters human body through/upon–
 (a) Dog bites
 (b) Mosquito bites
 (c) Contaminated food and water
 (d) Saliva

Ans (c) : Polio virus enters human body through contaminated food and water. Polio is a viral disease, which may affect the spinal cord causing muscle weakness and paralysis. Polio is spread when the stool of an infected person is introduced into the mouth of another person through contaminated water or food.

67. In which of the following cereals protein quantity is highest?
 (a) String Beans (b) Red Lentils (Masoor)
 (c) Pigeon Pea (Arhar) (d) Soybean

Ans (d) : Among these given options, Soybean has highest protein content. Soybean has roughly 37 grams of protein per 100 grams. Soya can be consumed as tofu, soya nuggets, roasted soya, soya milk etc.

The other pulses that have high protein content are:

1. Red Lentils (Masoor dal) – Approximately 27 grams/100 grams
2. Chana (Gram) dal – Approximately 26 grams/100 grams

68. Which of the following is not a computer terminology?

- (a) Analog (b) Binary Code
(c) Chip (d) Mode

Ans (a) : Among the given options, analog is not a computer technology. Rest are computer terminology.

69. What is the meaning of RAM in computer terminology?

- (a) Recent and Ancient Memory
(b) Random Access Memory
(c) Read And Memorize
(d) Recall All Memory

Ans (b) : RAM (Random Access Memory). RAM is volatile memory i.e. as long as the power is supplied to the computer, it retains the data in it. However, as soon as the power supply is turned off, all the contents of RAM are wiped out. It is used to store data temporarily while the computer is working.

70. Computer Hardware that can store a large amount of data is known as—

- (a) Magnetic Tape (b) Disk
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of these

Ans (b) : Hard disk is a secondary storage device which is capable of storing a very large amount of data.

71. Which of the following is a Scientific Computer Language?

- (a) BASIC (b) COBOL
(c) FORTRAN (d) PASCAL

Ans (c) : Among the given options, FORTRAN is a Scientific Computer Language.

72. The device through which data's are transmitted through Telephones in the form of binary signals is known as—

- (a) Modem (b) Monitor
(c) Mouse (d) O.C.R.

Ans (a) : The device through which data's are transmitted through Telephones in the form of binary signals is known as Modem. Modem (Modulator/Demodulator) is a hardware device that interfaces telephone line and computer. This device converts the digital signal from the computer into an analogue signal that can travel through the telephone line. On the other end, this analogue signal is again converted back to digital form by the modem at the destination end.

73. Which of the following statements related to global warming is/are true?

- The most significant consequence of global warming is that there will be increase in the sea level due to melting of polar ice caps.
- If the current level of global warming is not controlled, then by the year 2070, the sea water level will probably rise by one metre.
- All the Coral islands will be submerged.
- There is probability that by 2044 AD Fiji island will be submerged and in the same year, the Netherlands will face a severe existential threat.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) Only 4

Ans (a) : Global warming is the long term heating of earth's climate system observed since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in earth's atmosphere. Due to increase in temperature, glaciers will start melting, which will increase sea level. Due to rise in sea level, several islands will get submerged. So all the incidents, given in the option will happen due to global warming.

74. Which of the following is the main pollutant gas, emitted by Motor Vehicles?

- (a) CO₂ (b) CO
(c) CH₄ (d) NO

Ans (b) : Carbon monoxide (CO) is the main pollutant gas coming out of motor vehicles. There is severe effect of carbon monoxide on human body.

75. If in a coded language, 'PRESIDENT' is written as 'TVIWMHIRX' then what will be coded version of word 'CATALOGUE'?

- (a) GHXPRKYOI (b) GEXEPSKYI
(c) GFXPRKYOI (d) GIXQSKYOI

Ans (b) : Such as,

P R E S I D E N T
+4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓
T V I W M H I R X

Same as,

C A T A L O G U E
+4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓ +4↓
G E X E P S K Y I

76. The missing number in the number series – 64, 48, 40, 36, 34..... is?

- (a) 30 (b) 31
(c) 32 (d) 33

Ans (d) : The Given series is as follows-

64 48 40 36 34 33
| -16 ↑ | -8 ↑ | -4 ↑ | -2 ↑ | -1 ↑

Hence, no. 33 is replace the question mark.

77. If 'PILOT' is written as 'MFILQ' in a coded language then how will be the word 'TRAIN' written in the same coded language?

- (a) QOXFK (b) QUXLK
(c) QODLK (d) QUDFK

Ans (a) :

Such as,

P I L O T
-3↓ -3↓ -3↓ -3↓ -3↓
M F I L Q

Same as,

T R A I N
-3↓ -3↓ -3↓ -3↓ -3↓
Q O X F K

78. The missing number in the number series – 5, 41, 149, 329..... is?

- (a) 441 (b) 501
(c) 581 (d) 631

Ans (c) : The Given series is as follows-

5 41 149 329 581
| +1×36 ↑ | +3×36 ↑ | +5×36 ↑ | +7×36 ↑

Hence, No. '581' replace the question mark.

79. In the given number series, a wrong number is inserted –

2, 6, 16, 38, 84, 168, 368, 750

The incorrect number is—

- (a) 16 (b) 84
(c) 168 (d) 750

88. If the cost of 2 jeans and 3 shirts is Rs. 3500/- and the cost of 3 jeans and 2 shirts is Rs. 4000/-, then what will be the cost of one jeans?
 (a) Rs. 1500 (b) Rs. 1000
 (c) Rs. 750 (d) Rs. 500

Ans (b) : Given,
 $2 \text{ jeans} + 3 \text{ shirts} = 3500$ (i)
 $3 \text{ jeans} + 2 \text{ shirts} = 4000$ (ii)
 According to the question,
 $(2 \text{ jeans} + 3 \text{ shirts} = 3500)^{\times 3}$ (i)
 $(3 \text{ jeans} + 2 \text{ shirts} = 4000)^{\times 2}$ (ii)
 $6 \text{ jeans} + 9 \text{ shirts} = 10500$
 $- 6 \text{ jeans} + 4 \text{ shirts} = \underline{8000}$
 $5 \text{ shirts} = 2500$
 $1 \text{ shirts} = 500$
 Cost of 1 jeans = $2 \text{ jeans} + 3 \times 500 = 3500$
 $2 \text{ jeans} = 3500 - 1500$
 $1 \text{ jeans} = \frac{2000}{2}$
 $1 \text{ jeans} = ₹1000$

89. In a joint family of 5 members the average income of one person is Rs. 1000. If the annual income of one member increases by Rs. 24000, then what will be the average monthly income of every person?
 (a) Rs. 1400 (b) Rs. 1800
 (c) Rs. 2200 (d) Rs. 2600

Ans (b) : ∴ Monthly income one person = ₹1000
 ∴ Annual income of one person = $12 \times 1000 = ₹1200$
 ∴ 5 Monthly annual income = $12000 \times 5 = ₹ 6000$
 Given,
 One person income increase is = ₹24000
 Total income = $6000 + 24000 = 84000$
 $5 \text{ Men Monthly income} = \frac{84000}{12} = ₹ 7000$
 Monthly average of one person income = $\frac{7000}{5} = ₹ 14000$

90. Which author of Uttaranchal was honoured with Vyas Samman for the year 2002?
 (a) Manohar Shyam Joshi
 (b) Ramesh Chandra Shah
 (c) Shailesh Matiani
 (d) Virendra Dangwal

Ans (b) : Ramesh Chandra Shah was honoured with Vyas Samman for the year 2002. While currently, Vyas Samman has been awarded to doctor Asghar Wajahat (Well known Hindi Writer)

91. In the last decade from population point of view, which district has slipped to the lowest order?
 (a) Almora (b) Chamoli
 (c) Nainital (d) Pauri Garhwal

Ans (b) : In the last decade from population point of view, Chamoli district had slipped to the lowest order.

92. As per the 2001 census, the population of Uttaranchal is?
 (a) 60 lacs (b) 75 lacs
 (c) 85 lacs (d) 1 crore

Ans (c) : As per the 2001 census, the population of Uttaranchal was 8,489,341. Total population of Uttarakhand as per 2011 census is 10,086,292 of which male and female are 5,137,773 and 4,948,519 respectively.

93. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below-

List-I (Fair)	List-II (Place in Uttaranchal)
A. Bagwal	1. Darma
B. Chaiti	2. Devidhura
C. Gabladev	3. Kashipur
D. Mostaman	4. Pithoragarh

Codes:

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

Ans (b) : Correct match is-

Bagwal	Devidhura
Chaiti	Kashipur
Gabladev	Darma (Vellay)
Mostaman	Pithoragarh

94. Poet-painter, Molaram is famous for which style of Painting?
 (a) Basoli (b) Garhwal
 (c) Guler (d) Kangra

Ans (b) : Molaram is associated with Garhwal-Painting. Molaram developed a style of painting equaled in romantic charm only by few other styles of painting.

95. Out of the following festivals which festival is celebrated for seeking welfare of child in Uttaranchal?
 (a) Birudia (b) Bhitauli
 (c) Harella (d) Khatadua

Ans (b) : Bhitauli festival is celebrated in Uttaranchal for the welfare of child.

96. Among the folk dances of Garhwal region, which folkdance is performed when a married girl comes back for first time to her parents house?
 (a) Chaufula (b) Jagar
 (c) Jhumelo (d) Tharya

Ans (d) : Tharya folk dance is performed when a married girl comes back to her home for the first time after marriage.

97. The present economy of Uttaranchal is mainly dependant on?

1. Forest resources
2. Heavy and Medium scale industries
3. Forest based industries
4. River water resources/produce

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below-

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |

Ans (d) : The present economy of Uttarakhand is mainly dependent on heavy and medium scale industries, forest based industries and river water resources produce.

Agriculture is one of the most significant sectors of the economy of Uttarakhand.

Other key industries include tourism and hydropower.

98. Statement (A) : Uttarakhand is known for its 'Money Order Economy'.

Reason (R) : This is an emblematic of migration out of State in search of employment.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans (a) : Half of the population of Uttarakhand is employed outside as locally there are not much employment resources. People of Uttarakhand are employed in army, paramilitary forces, police, hotel industry etc. Due to this reason, Uttarakhand's economy is called money order economy.

99. Statement (A) : In Uttarakhand Terrace farming is an eco-friendly agro practice.

Reason (R) : It is an appropriate remedy for conservation of soil and water on hilly slopes.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans (a) : As Uttarakhand is a hilly terrain, there is less agricultural land. Main source of Income for the people of Uttarakhand is agriculture. Due to hilly terrain, terrace farming is developed across the State, which is eco-friendly. Terrace farming is best known for water and soil conservation.

100. Uttarakhand State was formed on which date?

- (a) 28-09-1998
- (b) 01-11-2000
- (c) 09-11-2000
- (d) 15-11-2000

Ans (c) : Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of Uttar Pradesh.

101. Out of the following statements regarding Tehri, which one is not true?

- (a) Tehri State was included in the Indian Republic in 1949
- (b) Tehri Dam Project was proposed in 1972
- (c) Tehri Dam ingested the Bhagirathi river
- (d) After the merger of Tehri, this region was dissected and was converted/transformed as a zone

Ans (c) : Tehri dam is built on Bhagirathi river in Uttarakhand. It is tallest dam of India and among five highest dams of the world. Tehri dam is located in an earthquake prone zone and there are several environmental issues regarding the dam.

102. Out of the following lakes in Uttarakhand, which lake is triangular in shape?

- (a) Kedar Tal
- (b) Nainital
- (c) Naukuchiya Tal
- (d) Satopanth Tal

Ans (d) : Satopanth Tal is an untouched glacier lake at an altitude of 15100 ft. with the shape of a triangle.

103. Flower Valley is located in—

- (a) Himanchal Pradesh
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Uttarakhand

Ans (d) : Flower Valley is located in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. The Valley of Flowers National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

104. In which part of Uttarakhand, Aquifers are found?

- (a) Bhabhar
- (b) In Shivalik hills
- (c) Terai region
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : In Uttarakhand, Aquifers are found along Shivalik Hills.

105. Which of the following is not a district of Uttarakhand state?

- (a) Bageshwar
- (b) Champawat
- (c) Rudra Prayag
- (d) Rudrapur

Ans (d) : Rudrapur is not a district of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand has 13 districts namely Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal, Rudrapur, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar.

106. Among the following districts of Uttarakhand which district adjoins the Nepal border?

- (a) Pauri Garhwal
- (b) Pithoragarh
- (c) Uttarkashi
- (d) None of them

Ans (d) : Uttarakhand shares 275 Km boundary with Nepal. Three of its districts namely Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat and Pithoragarh touch the boundary of Nepal.

107. Kosi river of Uttarakhand is a tributary river of—

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Ramganga
- (c) Sharda
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : Kosi river of Uttarakhand is a tributary river of Ramganga river. Koh, Gagan, Anil and Deoha (Garra) are other major tributaries of Ramganga.

108. Tehri Dam which is being constructed in Uttarakhand lies on—

- (a) Alaknanda and Mandakani river
- (b) Bhagirathi and Bhilangana river
- (c) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda river
- (d) Yamuna and Ganga river

Ans (b) : Tehri dam is constructed on Bhagirathi and Bhilangana river.

109. Which of the following tribal population is highest in Uttarakhand's Dehradun district?

- (a) Bhotia
- (b) Buksa
- (c) Jaunsari
- (d) Tharu

Ans (c) : Jaunsari tribal population is highest in Dehradun district. There are five tribes in Uttarakhand. Tharu (33.4%) is the largest tribe of Uttarakhand followed by Jaunsari (32.5%), Buksa (18.3%) and Bhotia (14.2%). Raji is small in number.

110. Which among the following is the highest mountain peak of Uttarakhand?

- (a) Badrinath
- (b) Kamet
- (c) Kedarnath
- (d) Nanda Devi

Ans (d) : Nanda Devi mountain peak (7816 m) in Chamoli district is highest mountain peak of Uttarakhand.

111. In the Panch Kedar Group which one of the following is not included?

- (a) Kalpeshwar (b) Rudranath
(c) Tungnath (d) Vishwanath

Ans (d) : Located in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, there are five revered shrines where Lord Shiva worshipped, which are collectively known as Panch Kedar. These temples are Kedarnath, Madhmaheshwar, Tungnath, Rudranath and Kalpnath.

112. Which among the following aircrafts was incorporated into Indian Air Force, with a manufacturing license to H.A.L.?

- (a) Mig-29 (b) Mirage 2000
(c) Sukhoi-30 M.K.I. (d) H. F.-27

Ans (c) : Sukhoi-30 M.K.I was incorporated into Indian Air Force, with a manufacturing license to H.A.L.

113. L.G. Cup, 2002 (Football) winner was–

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Japan (d) South Korea

Ans (b) : India was winner of Football L.G Cup by defeating Vietnam.

114. The mascot of Cricket World Cup, 2003 was–

- (a) Cheetah (b) Dazzler
(c) Ziraffe (d) Impala

Ans (b) : The mascot of Cricket World Cup, 2003 was Dazzler.

115. The Asian Games, 2002 organized at Busan, had what sequential number?

- (a) 12th (b) 13th
(c) 14th (d) 15th

Ans (c) : 14th Asian Games, 2002 was organized at Busan, South Korea.

116. Who was/were the winner of I.C.C. Championship Trophy 2002?

- (a) Australia–New Zealand (Joint winner)
(b) India
(c) India-Sri Lanka (Joint winner)
(d) Sri Lanka

Ans (c) : India and Sri Lanka were joint winner of I.C.C. Championship Trophy 2002.

117. In the year 2002, who was honoured with Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award?

- (a) Abhinav Bindra
(b) Kunjurani Devi
(c) Sachin Tendulkar
(d) Vishwanathan Anand

Ans (a) : Abhinav Bindra was honoured with Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 2002.

118. Who was named the 'Wisdon Indian Cricketer' of the Century?

- (a) Bishen Singh Bedi (b) Kapil Dev
(c) Sachin Tendulkar (d) Vengasarkar

Ans (b) : Kapil Dev was named the 'Wisdon Indian Cricketer' of the Century.

119. Recently Anjali Ved Pathak has earned the recognition of World Number One Player in the field of–

- (a) 10 meter Air Rifle Shooting
(b) Musical Swimming
(c) Women's Golf
(d) Women's Table Tennis

Ans (a) : Anjali Ved Pathak has earned the recognition of World Number One Player in the field of 10 meter Air Rifle Shooting.

120. In Bushan Asian Games, who was the Indian-duo Gold medal winner in Snooker?

- (a) Gurprit Kau – Manjula Rai
(b) Sujiv Rehman – Ratnesh Kumar
(c) Sujiv Rehman – Kasim Khan
(d) Yasin Merchant – Rafat Habib

Ans (d) : Yasin Merchant and Rafat Habib were the Indian duo to win gold medal in Snooker.

121. Dr. Amartya Kumar Sen was awarded Nobel Prize in recognition of his contribution in the field of–

- (a) Labour Economics
(b) Market Economics
(c) Monetary Economics
(d) Welfare Economics

Ans (d) : Dr. Amartya Kumar Sen was awarded Nobel Prize in 1998 for his contribution in the field of research on fundamental problems in welfare economics, studies of social choice, welfare measurement and poverty.

122. Nobel Prize in Literature for the year 2001 was awarded to?

- (a) Arundhati Roy
(b) Upmanyu Chatterjee
(c) V. S. Naipaul
(d) Vikram Seth

Ans (c) : Nobel Prize in Literature for the year 2001 was awarded to V. S. Naipaul.

123. The terrorist attack on Akshardham took place on–

- (a) 21-09-2002 (b) 22-09-2002
(c) 23-09-2002 (d) 24-09-2002

Ans (d) : The terrorist attack on Akshardham took place on 24-09-2002.

124. Ramon Magsaysay Award was accorded to which of the following Indian Author?

- (a) Arundhati Roy (b) Anup Chakarvorty
(c) N. K. Ranga (d) Sandeep Pandey

Ans (d) : Sandeep Pandey was awarded with Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2002 for his work in the field of welfare of poor and depressed class.

125. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer using the codes given below–

- | List-I
(Books) | List-II
(Author) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Half-a-Life | 1. Arun Shourie |
| B. Worshipping False Gods | 2. Shiv Khera |
| C. Wings of Fire | 3. V. S. Naipaul |
| D. Jeet Aapki | 4. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam |
| | 5. James and Jogeward |

Codes:

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

Ans (c) : Correct match is-

Half-a-Life	-	V. S. Naipaul
Worshiping False Gods	-	Arun Shourie
Wings of Fire	-	APJ Kalam
Jeet Aapki	-	Shiv Khera

126. After 11th September, 2001, the statements issued by Osama Bin Laden which were basically telecast on the T. V. Channel, was that of?

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Oman
(c) Qatar (d) Iran

Ans (c) : Al Zazira, a news channel from Qatar broadcasted the statements issued by Laden.

127. Recently, a Miss World title winner was stripped of the title owing to non-compliance of contractual obligations. This Miss World belonged to?

- (a) England (b) Greece
(c) Panama (d) Russia

Ans (d) : Miss World from Russia was stripped of the title owing to non-compliance of contractual obligations.

128. The mammoth size stone carved Statues of Lord Buddha which were destroyed by Taliban in 2001 were located in Afghanistan, at-

- (a) Bamiyan (b) Kandhar
(c) Khost (d) Mazhare Sharif

Ans (a) : The mammoth size stone carved Statues of Lord Buddha which were destroyed by Taliban in 2001 were located in Afghanistan, at Bamiyan.

129. The United Nations Organization declared the year 2002 as an International year of?

- (a) Eco-Tourism
(b) Human Rights
(c) Peace
(d) Sustainable Development

Ans (d) : The United Nations Organization declared the year 2002 as an International year of 'Sustainable Development'.

130. Under Swarna-Jayanti Rozgar Yojana-

1. Six programmes initiated during its launch have been abandoned so far.
2. Emphasizes on adopting a group based custom.
3. Strives for the advancement of skills of selected self-employments.
4. Focus is laid upon to pull the rural youth above the poverty line.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below-

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All the four

Ans (d) : Swarna-Jayanti Rozgar Yojana was started on 1st April, 1994. All the options given about Swarna-Jayanti Rozgar Yojana are correct.

131. In September, 2002 India launched which space satellite?

- (a) GSAT (b) INSAT-3B
(c) IRS-P4 (d) METASAT

Ans (d) : In September, 2002 India launched METASAT satellite.

132. The explorer of Natural Farming is-

- (a) Masanobu Fufuka (b) M. S. Randhava
(c) M. S. Swaminathan (d) Norman Borlaug

Ans (a) : Masanobu Fufuka from Japan introduced Natural Farming to the world. Fukuoka is celebrated for pioneering natural farming, where conventional practices like tilling, weeding, pruning and the use of fertilisers or pesticides are given up.

133. 'Ranikhet Disease' is associated with?

- (a) Hens (b) Cows
(c) Goats (d) Horses

Ans (a) : Ranikhet disease, also known as New Castle disease, is fatal for birds, chicken and other fowls. It is characterized by respiratory problems, twitching of neck and paralysis of legs and wings.

134. Among the flying birds category, the tallest bird is?

- (a) Crane (b) Heron
(c) Ostrich (d) Peacock

Ans (b) : Though Ostrich is the tallest bird but it cannot fly. Heron is the tallest bird in flying birds category.

135. World Trade Organization was established in-

- (a) 1990 (b) 1995
(c) 1998 (d) 2000

Ans (b) : World Trade Organization was established in 1995. The headquarters of W.T.O. (World Trade Organization) is located at Geneva, Switzerland. The overall objective of the WTO is to help its members use trade as a means to raise living standards, create jobs and improve people's lives. The WTO operates the global system of trade rules and helps developing countries build their trade capacity.

136. Kuchipudi dance is associated with?

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

Ans (a) : Kuchipudi dance is associated with Andhra Pradesh. Bharatnatyam is associated with Tamil Nadu and Kathakali is associated with Kerala.

137. Which among the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Bhil - Gujarat
(b) Jaunsari - Uttarakhand
(c) Santhal - Chattisgarh
(d) Khasi - Meghalaya

Ans (c) : Santhal tribes belongs to Jharkhand. Rest are correctly matched.

138. 'Sufia Kalam', which is a type of devotional music, is a unique musical style of-

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kashmir
(c) Rajasthan (d) None of these

Ans (b) : Sufia Kalam, a unique devotional music style belongs to Kashmir. Sufi Kalam refers to Sufi devotional poetry, which is usually song in Sufi Samaa gatherings.

139. 'World Wild Life Day' is celebrated on—

- (a) 27 March (b) 2nd May
(c) 5th June (d) 21st June

Ans (*) : World Wild Life Day is celebrated every year on 3rd March. The date is the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1973, which plays an important role in ensuring that international trade does not threaten the species' survival. Theme for World Wildlife Day, 2022 was "Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration".

140. World Population day is celebrated on—

- (a) 8th May (b) 7th June
(c) 11th July (d) 15th September

Ans (c) : World Population Day is celebrated annually on 11 July to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues. The Day was established by the then Governing Council of the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1989, an outgrowth of the interest generated by the Day of Five Billion, which was observed on 11 July 1987. Theme for World Population Day 2021 is "Rights and choices are the answer: Whether baby boom or bust, the solution to shifting fertility rates lies in prioritizing the reproductive health and rights of all people."

141. Sterilization is a reliable method to control population. Some of the reasons which inhibit the couples from voluntarily not coming to these centres are—

1. Desire to have male child
 2. High mortality rates of infant
 3. Lack of wisdom
 4. Economic compulsion of poor families
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below—

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All the four

Ans (d) : Desire to have male child, economic compulsion of poor families, lack of wisdom and high mortality rates of infant inhibit the couples from voluntarily not coming to centers for Sterilization, a reliable method to control population.

142. Which one among the following is matched—

- (a) Assam – Shillong
(b) Meghalaya – Kohima
(c) Mizoram – Aizawl
(d) Nagaland – Guwahati

Ans (c) : The capital of Assam is Dispur, Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya and Kohima is the capital of Nagaland.

143. Which one among the following is not matched correctly?

- (a) Sherpa – Nepal (b) Tharu – Uttarakhand
(c) Toda – South India (d) Zulu – Odisha

Ans (d) : Zulu tribes are found in South Africa. Rest are correctly matched.

144. India's Space-Satellite launching centre, Sriharikota is located in?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Odisha (d) Tamil-Nadu

Ans (a) : Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, the Spaceport of India is located at Sriharikota, Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

145. Author of 'Ignited Minds' is—

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (b) Bala Saheb Thakre
(c) Khuswant Singh (d) Nayantara Sehgal

Ans (a) : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is author of 'Ignited Minds'. APJ Abdul Kalam was 11th president of India.

146. The main reason for the collapse of United States Power giant Enron was—

- (a) Excessive debt load
(b) Fraud in Accounts process and connivance with politicians
(c) Excessive Expansion of Operations
(d) Stiff competition with competitors

Ans (b) : Fraud in Accounts process and connivance with politicians was main reason for the collapse of United States Power giant Enron.

147. "Abba : Gods greatest gift to us" a recently published book is related to—

- (a) Amjad Ali Khan (b) Bismillah Khan
(c) Hafiz Ali Khan (d) Naushad Ali

Ans (a) : "Abba : Gods greatest gift to us" a recently published book is related to Amjad Ali Khan.

148. After a long dispute, BALCO has been recently acquired by?

- (a) HINDALCO (b) ISPAT
(c) RELIANCE (d) Sterlite Industries

Ans (d) : After a long dispute, BALCO was acquired by Sterlite Industries.

149. Match the football players included under the List-I with Nations indicated in List-II, to which they belong to (inhabit)—

List-I	List-II
A. Zinedin Zidane	1. England
B. Gabriel Batista	2. Argentina
C. Louis Figo	3. Portugal
D. David Beckham	4. France

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below—

Codes:

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

Ans (*) : Correct match is—

Zinedin Zidane	France
Gabriel Batista	Brazil
Louis Figo	Portugal
David Beckham	England

150. Who is the women mountaineer to conquer Mount Everest twice?

- (a) Bachendri Pal
(b) Chandraprabha Aitwal
(c) Jaya Kshetri
(d) Santosh Yadav

Ans (d) : Santosh Yadav is the women mountaineer to conquer Mount Everest twice.

Uttarakhand PCS (Prelims), Exam 2004-05

GENERAL STUDIES SOLVED PAPER

1. The word 'Satyamev Jayate' has been borrowed from which Upanishad?

- (a) Munakaupnishad
- (b) Kathaupanishad
- (c) Isha Upanishad
- (d) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad

Ans (a) : The word 'Satyamev Jayate' (Truth alone triumphs) has been borrowed from Mundkapanishad. Belonging to the Shaunaka branch of the Atharva Veda, the Mundaka Upanishad comprises three chapters, each having two parts.

2. The principle of 'Syadvada' belong to?

- (a) Lokayat Religion
- (b) Shaiva Religion
- (c) Jain Religion
- (d) Vaishnav Religion

Ans (c) : The principle of 'Syadvada' belong to Jain Religion. Lord Mahavira developed a system of philosophy called syadvada, which strives to incorporate the truth of all systems.

3. In the First Century AD, which Indian Buddhist Monk was sent to China?

- (a) Asanga
- (b) Ashvaghosa
- (c) Vasumitra
- (d) Nagarjuna

Ans (d) : Nagarjuna, a philosopher of Kanishka court was sent to China during first century AD. Nagarjuna, the profounder of the Madhyamika Buddhism is one of the greatest philosophers India has ever produced.

4. Renowned poet, Amir Khusrau was associated to the court of which Mughal Emperor?

- (a) Nawab Asafudaullah
- (b) Giyasuddin Balban
- (c) Muhammad Shah Rangeela
- (d) Kutubuddin Aibek

Ans (b) : Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), the great poet, musician and disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, gave a unique form to the Chishti sama' by introducing the qawwali. The fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word "Hind". Amir Khusrau saw the rule of seven rulers namely Balban, Muhammad, Kaiqubad, Jalaludin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji, Mubarak Shah Khilji and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

5. Who established the Vijay Nagar Kingdom?

- (a) Vijay Raya
- (b) Harhar II
- (c) Harihar and Bukka
- (d) Bukka II

Ans (c) : Two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336. In its heyday, it stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula. In 1565, the city was sacked and subsequently deserted.

6. During the Mughal regime, district was known as?

- (a) Ahar
- (b) Vishvas
- (c) Suba
- (d) Sarkar

Ans (d) : Mughals developed administrative units of Pargana (a group of villages), Sarkar (a group of parganas somewhat like district) and group of Sarkars (somewhat like province). Mughals also introduced Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

7. "Adi Granth or Guru Grantha Sahib" was compiled by?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev
- (b) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (c) Guru Govind Sings
- (d) Guru Arjun Dev

Ans (d) : The original 'Adi Granth', containing verses by the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak and other Sikh Gurus and saints, was compiled in 1603 by the fifth Sikh Guru Arjun Dev.

8. Which of the following Europeans first established Sea Trading Centers in India?

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

Ans (c) : The Portuguese were the first Europeans to set up sea trade centers in India. The Portuguese established their first European trading centre at Kollam, Kerala.

9. Who among the following founded the 'Brahmo Samaj' in India?

- (a) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Mahrshi Devendra Nath Tagore
- (d) Smt Annie Beasant

Ans (b) : Raja Rammohan Roy founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha in Calcutta. The Brahmo Samaj, formed in 1828, prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads, and forbade its members from criticizing other religious practices. It critically drew upon the ideals of religions, especially of Hinduism and Christianity, looking at their negative and positive dimensions.

10. Who among the following said, "A good government is not a substitute of self government"?

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Swami Dayanand
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

Ans (c) : The above statement is said by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, an organization that attempted to reform Hinduism.

11. In the pre-independence period the main objective of expansion/promotion of modern education in India of the British government was?

- (a) To fulfill the need of educated Indians to be appointed on small/low administrative posts
- (b) To encourage the Indian Culture
- (c) To modernize Indian people so that they can share the mantle of political responsibility
- (d) None of these

Ans (a) : The main objective of promotion of modern education in India by British government was need of educated Indians who can help them to run local administration smoothly as Britishers were not aware of local Indian languages.

12. Gandhiji spearheaded the 'Dandi March' under the Civil Disobedience Movement on?

- (a) 31st December, 1929
- (b) 26 January, 1930
- (c) 12th March, 1930
- (d) 6 April, 1930

Ans (c) : Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi March on 12th March, 1930 from his Sabarmati Ashram. Dandi March was to protest laws in British India, which gave the State a monopoly in manufacture and sale of salt.

13. Who first started the Satyagraha Movement during the India's freedom?

- (a) Sardar Patel
- (b) J.L. Nehru
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans (d) : It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha. Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha during the India's freedom struggle was Champaran Movement in 1917, seeking to obtain for the peasants security of tenure as well as the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

14. During the Independence movement of India, the Sabarmati Ashram which was established by Mahatma Gandhi, was located on the outskirts of which Indian city?

- (a) Gandhinagar
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Rajkot
- (d) Wardha

Ans (b) : The Sabarmati Ashram (also known as Harijan Ashram), on the banks of Sabarmati river, Ahmedabad was home to Mohandas Gandhi from 1917 until 1930 and served as one of the main centers of the Indian freedom struggle. Originally called the Satyagraha Ashram, reflecting the movement toward passive resistance launched by the Mahatma, the Ashram became home to the ideology that set India free.

15. The leader of 'Bardoli Satyagrah' (1928) was?

- (a) Sardar Patel
- (b) Vithalbai J. Patel
- (c) Mahadev Desai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans (a) : In 1928, Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka in Gujarat, against enhancement of land revenue. Known as the Bardoli Satyagraha, this movement was a success under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel.

16. Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement because—

- (a) The support of general public was not satisfactory
- (b) Muslims desalinated themselves from this movement
- (c) British Government gave an assurance to consider the Congress Party demands cordially
- (d) Violence erupted at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur

Ans (d) : Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura. Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstration.

17. Who was the first commander of "Azad Hind Fauz"?

- (a) Mohan Singh
- (b) Preetam Singh
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Shahnawaz Khan

Ans (a) : First established in 1942 by Mohan Singh, Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (INA) was revived by Subhas Chandra Bose on 21 October, 1943. The Azad Hind Fauj was initiated during World War II to secure complete Indian independence from British rule. Countries including Japan, Croatia, Indonesia, Germany, Italy and Burma along with a few others had given recognition to the Azad Hind Government.

18. After resolution of Tripuri Crisis, who was elected as the President of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Pattabhi Sitarammayya
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Patel

Ans (c) : Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of Indian National Congress after Tripuri crisis. During the congress tripuri session, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as Congress President for second term, which was opposed by many congressman including Gandhi. Bose resigned from the post and Dr. Rajendra Prasad filled the place.

19. Who was the first Indian to contest an election of British House of Commons?

- (a) Dada Bhai Noroji
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Ramesh Chandra Dutt
- (d) W. C. Bonnerji

Ans (d) : W. C. Bonnerji was the first Indian to contest an election of British House of Commons but he lost the election. Later in 1892, Dada Bhai Naoroji was elected for British House of Commons from Liberal Party.

20. Who among the following gave the suggestion that after gaining Independence, the Indian National Congress should be abolished?

- (a) C. Rajgopalachari
- (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jai Prakash Narayan

Ans (c) : Mahatma Gandhi gave the suggestion that after gaining Independence, the Indian National Congress should be abolished as the main aim of Indian National Congress was independent India.

21. Salim Ali National Park is located in?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans (b) : Salim Ali National Park is located in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It is named after Salim Ali, the famous Indian ornithologist. The most prominent flora of Salim Ali National Park is the Mangrove Shrubbery, which is thronged by innumerable birds as their favourite shelter spot.

22. Maximum Bio-diversity is found in?

- (a) Silent Valley (b) Kashmir Valley
(c) Soorma Valley (d) Flowers Valley

Ans (a) : Maximum biodiversity in India is found in Silent Valley, Kerala.

23. In which of the following places, three semi-lunar shape sea coast join together?

- (a) Marmagao (b) Baleshwar
(c) Kovalam (d) Kanya Kumari

Ans (d) : Kanyakumari is the Southernmost district of Tamil Nadu. The Southeastern boundary of Kanyakumari is the Gulf of Mannar. On the South and the South West, the boundaries are the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

24. Diesel Rail Engines are manufactured at?

- (a) Chitranjan
(b) Manduadih (Varanasi)
(c) Jamshedpur
(d) Perambur

Ans (b) : The Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Manduadih, Varanasi is a production unit owned by Indian Railways, that manufactures diesel-electric locomotives and its spare parts.

25. The most important mineral rich Rock System of India is?

- (a) Kudappa System (b) Gondwana System
(c) Vindhya System (d) Dharwad System

Ans (d) : Dharwad rock system extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat. Dharwad rock system have major minerals like copper, zinc, sandstone, granite, marble, dolomite, Uranium etc.

26. Yellow Stone National Park is located in–

- (a) Canada (b) Colombia
(c) Kenya (d) U.S.A.

Ans (d) : Yellow Stone National Park, USA is world's first national park. Yellow Stone National Park contains about half the world's active geysers and view geologic wonders like the Grand Canyon of the Yellow stone River.

27. The largest Artificial "Rest House" of the world "Tropical Island" is located in?

- (a) Malaysia (b) U.S.A.
(c) Italy (d) Germany

Ans (d) : The largest Artificial "Rest House" of the world "Tropical Island" is located in Germany.

28. Internationally, 'Mesabi Range' is known for which mineral?

- (a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Iron-ore (d) Uranium

Ans (c) : Internationally, 'Mesabi Range' is known for Iron-ore. The Mesabi Range, which stretches 80–100 miles from Grand Rapids to Babbitt, contributed about 60% of the total iron ore output in the United States of America throughout most of the 20th century.

29. Zero degrees Latitude and Zero degree Longitude lies on?

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

Ans (a) : Zero degrees latitude is the line designating the Equator and divides the earth into two equal hemispheres (north and south). Zero degrees longitude is an imaginary line known as the Prime Meridian. The confluence of Zero degrees latitude and Zero degrees longitude falls in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Guinea off the coast of western Africa.

30. Which of the following is the largest Port in the world?

- (a) London (b) Colombo
(c) Rotterdam (d) New York

Ans (c) : At the time when question was asked, Rotterdam was the largest port in the world. At present, Shanghai, China is the largest port of world.

31. Largest Uranium Deposits are found in?

- (a) Canada (b) Australia
(c) South Africa (d) Brazil

Ans (b) : Largest Uranium Deposits are found in Australia. Australia has identified uranium resources in the Northern Territory and all states except Victoria and Tasmania. Olympic Dam in South Australia has the world's largest uranium deposit.

32. Communication Satellites are stationed in which atmospheric layer?

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

Ans (c) : All Communication Satellites are stationed in Ionosphere. The ionosphere is an abundant layer of electrons and ionized atoms and molecules. Ionosphere layer helps in radio transmission. In fact, radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.

33. On International level, Mesabi Range is known/famous for which mineral produce?

- (a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Iron Ore (d) Uranium

Ans (c) : The Mesabi Range, which stretches 80–100 miles from Grand Rapids to Babbitt, contributed about 60% of the total iron ore output in the United States of America throughout most of the 20th century.

35. As per 2011 Census, India's most urbanized State is–

- (a) Gujarat (b) Punjab
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans (d) : Tamil Nadu is most urbanized state with 48.4 percent of the population living in urban areas followed now by Kerala (47.7 per cent) and Maharashtra (45.2 percent).

36. Most urbanized nation of the world is–

- (a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) Singapore (d) U.S.A.

Ans (c) : Among the given options, Singapore is most urbanized nation in the world.

37. Which one among the following is not an outcome/consequence of Population Rise in India?

- (a) Increase in Floods
- (b) Increase in pollution
- (c) Loss of agricultural land
- (d) Rise in wild animals population

Ans (d) : Rise in wild animals population is not a consequence of Population Rise in India. Due to increase in population, forest areas are decreasing which reduces the natural habitat for wild animals. So many wild animals have reached to the situation of extinction. Rest are outcome of rise in population.

38. During 1991-2001 the highest rate of population growth and lowest rate of population growth was registered respectively in?

- (a) Nagaland and Kerala
- (b) Mizoram and Kerala
- (c) Uttar Pradesh and Kerala
- (d) Bihar and Delhi

Ans (a) : During 1991-2001 the highest rate of population growth and lowest rate of population growth was registered respectively in Nagaland and Kerala respectively.

39. On the basis of Population, which is the largest Islamic State in the world?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Egypt

Ans (c) : Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in terms of population followed by Pakistan and India.

40. As per the Census 2001, what is the correct sequence of India's three topmost populous states?

- (a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
- (c) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar

Ans (d) : As per the Census 2001, correct sequence of India's three topmost populous states is Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar.

41. The women's literacy rate of which state is highest as per the 2001 Census?

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans (a) : Among the given options, as per the 2001 Census, women's literacy rate was highest in Chhattisgarh (51.9%). As per the 2001 Census, Kerala (87.86%) had highest women's literacy rate.

42. Which Article of the Constitution of India is related to Untouchability?

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

Ans (c) : Article 17 of the Constitution of India is related to Untouchability.

43. The sovereign duty of every citizen of India will be – Conservation and Protection of Environment .This statement is referred to in which Article of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 48A
- (b) Article 51A
- (c) Article 56
- (d) Article 21

Ans (a) : Article 48A under Directive Principles of State Policy asserts that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.

44. Which of the following is not an organ of Parliamentary control on Public Expenditure?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (c) Estimate Committee
- (d) Public Enterprise Committee

Ans (b) : There is no Parliamentary control over Comptroller and Auditor General of India on public expenditure. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is responsible for external and internal audits of the expenses of the National and state governments. Public Accounts Committee, Estimate Committee and Public Enterprise Committee have Parliamentary control over public expenditure.

45. The first general election of India was held in?

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1950

Ans (b) : The first general elections were held between October 25, 1951 and 21, February 1952. About 1874 candidates and 53 parties contested for the elections. Indian National Congress won the elections with 364 seats.

46. Which of the following is an extra constitutional Institution?

- (a) Union Public Service Commission
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) Election Commission

Ans (c) : Among the given options, Planning Commission is an extra constitutional institution, which has not been mentioned in constitution. Union Public Service Commission is a Constitutional Body under Article 315-323 Part XIV Chapter II of the Constitution. Finance Commission is a Constitutional Body under Article 280 of the Constitution. Election Commission is a Constitutional Body under Article 324 of the Constitution.

47. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment is related to increasing the Lok Sabha member strength elected from States?

- (a) Sixth and Twenty Second
- (b) Thirteenth and Thirty Eighth
- (c) Seventh and Thirty First
- (d) Eleventh and Forty Second

Ans (c) : The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 and The Constitution (Thirty-First Amendment) Act, 1973 is related to increasing the Lok Sabha member strength elected from States.

48. The 'Naya Paisa' which was popularized with the decimal system of currency became 'Paisa' on?

- (a) 1st April, 1957
- (b) 1st April, 1965
- (c) 1st June, 1964
- (d) 2nd October, 1961

Ans (a) : The 'Naya Paisa' which was popularized with the decimal system of currency became 'Paisa' on 1st April, 1957.

49. 'Dobson' unit is used to measure–

- (a) Thickness of Earth
- (b) Thickness of Diamonds
- (c) Thickness of Ozone Layer
- (d) The Intensity of Sound

Ans (c) : The thickness of the ozone in a column of air from the ground to the top of the atmosphere is measured in terms of Dobson units (DU).

50. While driving a car, you will use which type of mirror to view rear traffic?

- (a) Concave Mirror (b) Plane Mirror
(c) Spherical Mirror (d) Convex Mirror

Ans (d) : A spherical mirror whose reflecting surface is curved outwards, is called a convex mirror. Convex mirrors are commonly used as rear-view (wing) mirrors in vehicles. These mirrors are fitted on the sides of the vehicle, enabling the driver to see traffic behind him/her to facilitate safe driving.

51. What portion of an iceberg floating in the ocean remains above the sea surface?

- (a) 1/9 (b) 1/10
(c) 1/6 (d) 1/4

Ans (b) : 1/10 portion of iceberg is above sea surface and 9/10 portion of iceberg is below the sea surface.

52. In a pressure cooker food is cooked faster because–

- (a) Due to increasing pressure, the temperature of water drops
(b) There is no impact of air as it is packed from all sides
(c) Due to excess pressure the boiling point of water increases
(d) The Evaporation rate of water used is very less

Ans (c) : Food is cooked in a pressure cooker faster because at high pressure, boiling point of water increases. The hotter steam is able to transmit more energy to the food than the conventional boiling.

53. The temperature of a healthy human beings body is–

- (a) 37⁰ C (b) 37⁰ F
(c) 98.4⁰ C (d) 98.4⁰ Kelvin

Ans (a) : The average normal body temperature is generally accepted as 98.6°F (37°C).

54. The instrument which converts Electrical Energy to Mechanical Energy is–

- (a) Dynamo (b) Transformer
(c) Electric Motor (d) Inductor

Ans (c) : Electric Motor converts Electrical Energy to Mechanical Energy. A dynamo converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. Transformer converts high voltage to low voltage. Inductors are typically used as energy storage devices in switched-mode power devices to produce DC current.

55. The light, which has the lowest wavelength is–

- (a) Red (b) Yellow
(c) Blue (d) Violet

Ans (d) : The visible colors from shortest to longest wavelength are: violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. i.e., VIBGYOR

56. The sky appears blue because–

- (a) Blue gases rise on top
(b) Pollution in air
(c) Stars emit blue light
(d) The air particles in the atmosphere disperse the sun light

Ans (d) : The blue colour of the sky is due to scattering of light. When sunlight passes through the atmosphere, the fine particles in air scatter the blue colour (shorter wavelengths) more strongly than red. The scattered blue light enters our eyes.

57. Which green house gas is released/produced by animals that ruminates?

- (a) CO₂
(b) Methane
(c) C.F.C.
(d) Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

Ans (b) : Ruminants are the principal source of livestock methane emissions because they produce the most methane per unit of feed consumed.

58. Gasohol is–

- (a) Ethyl Alcohol + Petrol
(b) Natural Gas + Ethyl Alcohol
(c) Some gas dissolved in Alcohol
(d) Ethyl Alcohol + Kerosene Oil

Ans (a) : Gasohol is a mixture of ethyl alcohol and Petrol. Mixture of Ethyl alcohol and Petrol releases less carbon dioxide.

59. Which of the following gaseous mixture is used for Gas Welding?

- (a) Acetylene and Hydrogen
(b) Oxygen and Acetylene
(c) Hydrogen and Oxygen
(d) Hydrogen and Helium

Ans (b) : Mixture of Oxygen and Acetylene is used for gas welding.

60. Large quantity of pure drinking water is made from impure water through?

- (a) Desalination
(b) Distillation
(c) Ione Exchange Process
(d) Decantation

Ans (d) : Large quantity of pure drinking water is made from impure water through decantation. Decantation is the process of separation of liquid from solid and other immiscible (non-mixing) liquids, by removing the liquid layer at the top from the layer of solid or liquid below.

61. In cold storages, decomposition of fruits and vegetables–

- (a) Is ceased forever
(b) Suspended for some time
(c) Remain unaffected
(d) Is slowed

Ans (d) : In cold storages, decomposition of fruits and vegetables is slowed down by the chilled air.

62. Which gas is filled in tubelight at low pressure?

- (a) Argon and Neon
(b) Neon and Mercury Vapour
(c) Nitrogen and Neon
(d) Only Argon

Ans (b) : A fluorescent lamp tube is filled with a gas containing low pressure mercury vapour and noble gases at a total pressure of about 0.3% of the atmospheric pressure.

Neon and Mercury Vapour is filled in tubelight at low pressure.

63. From chemical point of view Vermilion is?
(a) Calcium Carbonate (b) Potassium Nitrate
(c) Mercuric Sulphide (d) Sodium Chloride

Ans (c) : Mercuric Sulphide (HgS) is known as Vermilion.

64. Which one among the following is used to manufacture Bullet Proof Jacket?
(a) Amorphous Glass (b) Gun Metal
(c) Lead (d) Laminated Glass

Ans (a) : Amorphous Glass is used to manufacture Bullet Proof Jacket. Kevlar and Lexan are most widely used polymer to manufacture bulletproof jackets.

65. What is mixed with iron to make stainless steel?
(a) Nickel and Copper
(b) Zinc and Tin
(c) Nickel and Tin
(d) Chromium and Nickel

Ans (d) : When iron is mixed with nickel and chromium, stainless steel is found, which is hard and does not rust.

66. pH value of water is?
(a) Approximately zero (b) About 7
(c) 5 or less than 5 (d) 8.7 or above

Ans (b) : pH value of water is about 7. pH is a measure of how acidic/basic water is. The range goes from 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral. pH of less than 7 indicate acidity, whereas a pH of greater than 7 indicates a base. The pH of water is a very important measurement concerning water quality.

67. Which of the following is responsible for permanent hardness of water?
(a) Chlorides and Sulphates of Calcium and Magnesium
(b) Bicarbonates of Calcium
(c) Bicarbonate of Magnesium
(d) Chloride of Silver and Potassium

Ans (a) : Permanent hardness is due to the presence of soluble salts of magnesium and calcium in the form of chlorides and sulphates in water. Permanent hardness cannot be removed by boiling.

68. Which of the following element is not essential for plant growth?
(a) Sodium (b) Potassium
(c) Calcium (d) Magnesium

Ans (a) : Sodium is not essential for plant growth. Plants require seventeen essential mineral elements. The essential mineral elements can be grouped into two classes based on the amount required. Macronutrients are the minerals required in large amount. The important macronutrients for plants are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, magnesium, potassium, calcium. The micronutrients required in lesser amount are zinc, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, molybdenum, chlorine and boron.

69. The causes of poisoning of food is presence of—
(a) Escherichia Coli
(b) Salmonella Bacilliae
(c) Pseudomonas
(d) Candida

Ans (a) : The cause of poisoning of food is presence of Escherichia coli. Escherichia coli and other coliform bacteria are important food-borne pathogens. Some of the most important sources of contamination for these groups of microorganisms are reported as: areas with unfavorable hygiene, contaminated waste water, meat products, cereal products and vegetables. Total coliform bacteria and E. coli count is known to be the indicator of unfavorable hygienic conditions and fecal contamination in foods.

70. In Thalessemia disease, human body becomes incapable of producing?

- (a) Vitamin D (b) Hormone
(c) Haemoglobin (d) Protein

Ans (c) : In Thalessemia disease, human body becomes incapable of producing haemoglobin. Thalessemia is a blood disorder passed down through families (inherited) in which the body makes an abnormal form or inadequate amount of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. The disorder results in large numbers of red blood cells being destroyed, which leads to anemia. Haemoglobin is made of two proteins:

- * Alpha globin
- * Beta globin

Thalessemia occurs when there is a defect in a gene that helps control production of one of these proteins. There are two main types of thalessemia:

- * Alpha thalessemia occurs when a gene or genes related to the alpha globin protein are missing or changed (mutated).
- * Beta thalessemia occurs when similar gene defects affect production of the beta globin protein.

71. The blood pressure of a healthy human being (Systolic and Diastolic) is—

- (a) 120 mm and 80 mm (b) 201 mm and 110 mm
(c) 90 mm and 60 mm (d) 85 mm and 55 mm

Ans (a) : The determined average systolic and diastolic pressure of a healthy adult human is 120/80 mm of Hg. Blood pressure can be defined as the force of pressure exerted by blood cells on the inner wall of blood vessels. Systolic pressure is always high compared to diastolic pressure.

72. The main cause of tooth decay is reaction/interaction between bacteria of mouth and—

- (a) Proteinecious Substances
(b) Starch or Carbohydrate rich food substance
(c) Fatty substances of food
(d) Edible portion of Salad

Ans (b) : The main cause of tooth decay is reaction/interaction between bacteria of mouth and starch/carbohydrate rich food substance. Tooth decay causes enamel and dentine to gradually weaken. It begins when acids are formed by bacteria acting on sugars that soften or de-mineralize the enamel. Bacteria in the mouth create acids after eating, through the oxidation of sugar and food particles in the mouth.

73. Under the Paleontology, scientist study—

- (a) Animal fossils embedded inside rocks
(b) Algaes
(c) Fungus
(d) None of these

Ans (a) : Under the Paleontology, scientist study animal fossils embedded inside rocks. Paleontology is the study of the history of life on Earth as based on fossils. Fossils are the remains of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, and single-celled living things that have been replaced by rock material or impressions of organisms preserved in rock.

74. HIV Aids disease does not spread?

- (a) From HIV infected blood
- (b) Non-sterilized needles usage
- (c) By biting of mosquitoes
- (d) Unsafe sexual intercourse

Ans (c) : HIV-AIDS disease does not spread from by biting of mosquitoes. AIDS is caused by Human Immuno-deficiency Virus. AIDS can spread through sexual contact, illicit injection drug use or sharing needles, contact with infected blood, or from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

75. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Cataract – Thyroid gland
- (b) Jaundice – Liver
- (c) Typhoid – Lungs
- (d) Pneumonia – Eyes

Ans (b) : Jaundice is disorder of liver. Jaundice is a condition in which the skin, whites of the eyes and mucous membranes turn yellow because of a high level of bilirubin, a yellow-orange bile pigment. Jaundice has many causes, including hepatitis, gallstones and tumors. Jaundice is often a sign of a problem with the liver, gallbladder, or pancreas. Jaundice can occur when too much bilirubin builds up in the body. While, cataract affects eye. Typhoid affects intestinal tract and pneumonia affects lungs.

76. 1 Kilobyte is equal to?

- (a) 1000 bytes
- (b) 1024 bytes
- (c) 1042 bytes
- (d) 1 kg bytes

Ans (b) : 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 bytes.

77. Yahoo, Google and M.S.N. are–

- (a) Search Engines
- (b) Computer Brand
- (c) Watches made in Switzerland
- (d) Rings of Saturn

Ans (a) : Yahoo, Google and M.S.N. (Microsoft Network) are search engines. A search engine is a complex program that searches documents containing a specified set of keywords.

78. In Computer language the term ALU stands for–

- (a) Algebraic Logic Unit
- (b) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- (c) Algebraic Local Unit
- (d) Arithmetic Local Unit

Ans (b) : In Computer language, the term ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. The Arithmetic Logic Unit carries out as the name suggests Arithmetic and Logical operations on the data made available to it.

79. The function of Assembler is–

- (a) To convert basic language into machine language
- (b) High level language to machine language
- (c) Assembly language to machine language
- (d) Assembly language to high-level language

Ans (c) : The translator used to convert the code written in assembly language to machine language is called assembler.

80. A popular Window environment "Window-3" was released in the year?

- (a) 1985
- (b) 2000
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1990

Ans (d) : "Window-3" was released in the year 1990.

81. At any stage of computerization, there is need to/of–

- (1) Strong determination to execute it
- (2) Related financial resources
- (3) Training of manpower
- (4) A modern infrastructure

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All four

Ans (d) : At any stage of computerization, it is necessary to have strong determination to execute the assigned task. For computerization, financial resources are required to purchase related hardware and software. Trained workers and modern infrastructure are other essential requirements for computerization.

82. Computer is–

- (1) A device capable of storage of data
- (2) A device capable of analysis data
- (3) Capable of maintaining complete confidentiality
- (4) Sometimes attacked by viruses

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1,2 and 3
- (c) 1,2 and 4
- (d) All four

Ans (d) : All the four given options regarding computer are correct.

83. Notation www on Internet means–

- (a) Words, words, words,
- (b) Wide world words
- (c) World wide web
- (d) When where why

Ans (c) : WWW on internet means World Wide Web.

84. Among the following which city is known as 'Dhumranagar' (Smog City)?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Chicago
- (c) London
- (d) Lanzhou

Ans (b) : Chicago, America is known as smog city.

85. The concept of 'Ecosystem' was proposed by–

- (a) G. Taylor
- (b) E. Huntington
- (c) D. R. Stodart
- (d) Tansley

Ans (d) : The term Ecosystem was proposed by Sir A.G. Tansley. An ecosystem is a structural and functional unit of nature and it comprises abiotic and biotic components. Abiotic components are inorganic materials- air, water and soil, whereas biotic components are producers, consumers and decomposers.

86. Which of the following gases is most responsible for depletion of atmospheric ozone layer?

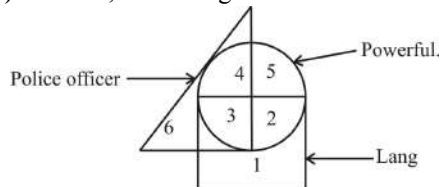
- (a) Sulphur dioxide
- (b) Chlorofluorocarbon gases
- (c) Nitrous Oxide gas
- (d) Carbon dioxide gas

Ans (b) : Chlorofluorocarbon also known as CFC is most responsible for ozone layer depletion. Chlorofluorocarbon are emitted from air conditioners, refrigerators etc.

87. Triangle denotes, Police Officer, Rhombus denotes 'long' and Circle denotes 'Powerful'. The strong Police Officers who are not long, will be depicted by number?

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 6

Ans (b) : Given, Venn diagram-

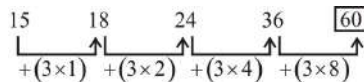


Hence, The no of strong police officers who are not long = 4

88. The missing number in the number sequence – 15, 18, 24, 36..... is–

- (a) 66 (b) 60
(c) 54 (d) 48

Ans (b) : The Given series is as follows-



89. Time taken by the hour needle of a wall clock to complete one round is?

- (a) 60 minute (b) 720 minute
(c) 440 minute (d) 1 day

Ans (b) :

Time taken by hour hand in 1 hour = 60 min or
1 h = 60 min

Then total time taken by hour hand to complete on found = 60×12
= 720 minutes.

90. 'Jhanvi' River is associated with which water current or Main River?

- (a) Alaknanda (b) Bhagirathi
(c) Yamuna (d) West Ramganga

Ans (b) : Jahnvi river confluences with Bhagirathi river at Bhaironghati, in Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand.

91. Jhal, Vinai, Damama, Muryo are–

- (a) Rivers of Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Mountain Peaks of Laddakh
(c) Musical instruments of Kumaon
(d) Temples of Garhwal

Ans (c) : Jhal, Vinai, Damama, Muryo are musical instruments of Kumaon.

92. What is Harela?

- (a) A festival (b) A place
(c) A vegetable (d) A fruit

Ans (a) : Harela is a festival. Harela means 'day of green' and is celebrated in the month of Shraavan (the fifth month of the Hindu lunar calendar) to worship Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. People across Uttarakhand, especially the Kumaun region, associate greenery with prosperity.

93. Who is the author of book – 'Borivalli se Boribandar' Tak?

- (a) Ramesh Chandra Sah
(b) Gaura Pant 'Shivani'
(c) Rama Prasad Ghildiyal
(d) Shailesh Matiani

Ans (d) : Shailesh Matiani is the author of book – 'Borivalli to Boribandar' Tak.

94. When was Gorkha rule established in Kumanon?

- (a) 1790 (b) 1792
(c) 1815 (d) 1865

Ans (a) : By defeating Pal dynasty rulers, Gorkhas established their kingdom in Kumaon region. Gorkha ruled in the Garhwal area ended in 1815 when the British drove the Gorkhas to the West of Kali river, despite stiff resistance offered by them.

95. Katarmal Temple is especially related to which deity?

- (a) Shiva (b) Sun
(c) Lord Ganesha (d) Kartikeya

Ans (b) : Katarmal Temple is a magnificent Surya temple also known as Bara Aditya temple. It was built by a Katyuri king called Katarmalla in the 9th century AD. The Katarmal Temple has the distinction of being the only Sun temple in Kumaon.

96. Smt Gaura Devi of Reni village of Chamoli district has been associated with–

- (a) Seed Saving Movement
(b) Maiti
(c) Chipko Movement
(d) Liquor Prohibition

Ans (c) : Smt Gaura Devi of Reni village of Chamoli district has been associated with Chipko Movement. The Chipko movement was a non-violent agitation in 1973, which was aimed at protection and conservation of trees.

97. Name the mountain pass which connects the 'Darma' and 'Vyans' valleys in Uttaranchal?

- (a) Uta Dhura (b) Jayantia
(c) Sin La (d) Ralam

Ans (c) : Sin La mountain pass connects the 'Darma' and 'Vyans' valleys in Uttaranchal.

98. Mughal prince, who took shelter in Srinagar, Garhwal was?

- (a) Murad (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Dara Shikoh (d) Sulaeman Shikoh

Ans (d) : Prince Suleman Shikoh, son of Dara Shikoh who was chased by Aurangzeb took shelter in Srinagar, Garhwal.

99. Gandhiji wrote his famous prelude 'Anashakti Yog' on Srimad Bhagvadgita at which place?

- (a) Almora (b) Haridwar
(c) Kausani (d) Masuri

Ans (c) : In 1929, Gandhiji wrote his famous prelude 'Anashakti Yog' on Srimad Bhagvadgita at Kausani, Almora district.

100. Which of the following Tribal population is highest among all the tribes of Uttaranchal?

- (a) Jaunsari (b) Bhotia
(c) Boksa (d) Tharu

Ans (d) : As per 2001 Census, Tharu is the largest of the five Schedule Tribes of Uttarakhand. They account for 33.4 per cent Schedule Tribe population of the State, followed by Jaunsari (32.5 per cent), Buksa (18.3 per cent) and Bhotia (14.2 per cent). Raji is small in number.

101. Who was the first Commissioner of Kumaon?

- (a) E. Gardner (b) Sir Henry Ramsay
(c) G. W. Trail (d) J. A. Batton

Ans (a) : After capturing Kumaon and half of the Garhwal, Britishers appointed Col. Edward Gardner as a first Commissioner of Kumaon in 1815.

102. In Kumaon and Garhwal, 'Drone' was a measurement unit of?

- (a) Water (b) Land and Food Grain
(c) Land (d) Wood

Ans (b) : In Kumaon and Garhwal, 'Drone' was a measurement unit of land and food Grain.

103. During 'Nandraj Jat' pilgrimage, the distance covered from 'Kasumba' to 'Hom Kund' is?

- (a) 180 kms (b) 220 kms
(c) 280 kms (d) 250 kms

Ans (c) : Nandraj Jat pilgrimage is organized on every 12th year. This pilgrimage starts from Kasumba and takes 20 days to cover a distance of 280 Kms to Hom Kund.

104. The author of 'Garhwal Ancient and Modern' is—

- (a) S. P. Dabral (b) A. Parmar
(c) C. C. Pandey (d) Pati Ram

Ans (d) : The author of 'Garhwal Ancient and Modern' is Pati Ram.

105. In Tehri Garhwal, 'Dhandak Movement' was associated with—

- (a) Farmers (b) Workers
(c) Army (d) None of them

Ans (b) : The British government had banned the entry of local people into the forests. Due to the same, along with Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement, there was a movement in Tehri Garhwal region. This movement was called 'Dhadak Andolan' in the local language.

106. In the former state Tehri 'Dola-Palki' movement was related to—

- (a) Brahmins (b) Craftsman
(c) Rajputs (d) Islam

Ans (b) : 'Dola-Palki' movement was related to craftsman. The founder of Dola-Palki movement was Jayanad Bhartiya. In Uttarakhand, only upper caste people were allowed to sit on Dola/Palki and the craftsmen who made it, were not allowed to sit on Dola/Palki.

107. Match List-I with List-II and find the right answer from the codes given below—

- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam | 1. Haridwar |
| (B) G.B. Pant Sugar Mill | 2. Ranibag |
| (C) H.M.T. Watch Unit | 3. Nainital |
| (D) B.H.E.L. | 4. Kiccha |
| | 5. Srinagar |

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

Ans (*) : Correct match is—

Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam - Nainital
G.B. Pant Sugar Mill- Kiccha (Udam Singh Nagar)
H.M.T. Watch Unit - Ranibagh, Nainital
B.H.E.L. - Haridwar

108. 'Bagwal Mela' is organized at which place?

- (a) Loha Ghat (b) Bageshwar
(c) Champavat (d) Devidhura

Ans (d) : Bagwal Fair is celebrated at Maa Varahi Devi Temple in Devidhura, located at a distance of 45 km from Lohaghat in the Champawat district of Uttarakhand.

109. 'Chandpurgarh' state was situated in?

- (a) Pauri Garhwal (b) Pithoragarh
(c) Chamoli (d) Almora

Ans (c) : Chandpurgarh state was situated in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. It was capital of Bhanu Pratap Pal. Kanakpal, Founder of Pawar dynasty established his capital here.

110. Famous historical place 'Govishan' in Uttaranchal has been explored in?

- (a) Haridwar (b) Kashipur
(c) Rudra Prayag (d) Srinagar

Ans (b) : Famous historical place 'Govishan' in Uttaranchal has been explored in Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar.

111. In Uttaranchal, the famous Rock Cave paintings place 'Lakhudiyar' is located in which district?

- (a) Pauri (b) Almora
(c) Chamoli (d) Nainital

Ans (b) : The famous Rock Cave paintings place 'Lakhudiyar' is located in Almora district of Uttarakhand.

112. In Uttaranchal, the ancient historical place, which had been a main dwelling place of 'Katyuri' kings is?

- (a) Dunagiri (b) Bageshwar
(c) Dwarahat (d) Jageshwar

Ans (b) : The Katyuri dynasty was of a branch of Kunindas origin and was founded by Vashudev Katyuri. They established their capital, at Baijnath in Bageshwar district, which was then known as Kartikeyapura and lies in the centre of 'Katyur' valley.

113. One of the 12 Jyotirlinghas of lord Shiva is established at?

- (a) Haridwar (b) Rishikesh
(c) Badrinath (d) Kedarnath

Ans (d) : Kedarnath temple is a part of Char Dhams and Panch Kedar in Uttarakhand and one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva in India.

114. Which of the following Earthquake was of highest intensity?

- (a) Kapkote, 1958 (b) Dharchula, 1980
(c) Chamoli, 1999 (d) Uttarkashi, 1991

Ans (c) : Earthquake which occurred in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand on 29th March, 1999 was measured 6.8 on the richter scale. Earthquake in Uttarkashi in 1991 was measured 6.6 on richter scale.

115. Due to blockage of 'Birhi Ganga' an artificial lake called "Gauna Jheel" existed for how many years?

- (a) 84 Years (b) 62 Years
(c) 49 Years (d) 77 Years

Ans (d) : In 1893, a huge rock fell from the above on the narrow mouth of the Alaknanda valley situated in Chamoli district, which formed a tributary called Gauna lake. Gauna lake existed for almost 77 years.

116. Which of the following is a 'World Heritage Site' in Uttarakhand?

- (a) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
(b) Rajaji National Park
(c) Corbett Park
(d) None of them

Ans (a) : Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is identified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

117. In Uttaranchal Assembly one member is nominated from—

- (a) Christian Community
(b) Muslim Community
(c) Anglo-Indian Community
(d) Persian Community

Ans (c) : Article 333 of the Constitution is regarding representation of the Anglo Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. In Uttaranchal Assembly, one member is nominated from Anglo-Indian Community.

118. Tehri Dam is built on river—

- (a) Alaknanda (b) Bhagirathi
(c) Yamuna (d) Mandakini

Ans (b) : Tehri dam is built on Bhagirathi river in Uttarakhand. It is tallest dam of India and among five highest dams of the world.

119. Out of the following birds, which bird is the state bird of Uttaranchal?

- (a) Godawan (b) Quail
(c) Monal (d) Pigeon

Ans (c) : Himalayan Monal is the State bird of Uttarakhand.

120. How much flat percentage reservation has been given to the women of Uttarakhand in all level of jobs?

- (a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 30% (d) 20%

Ans (d) : At the time when question was asked, 20% reservation was given to the women. At present, it has been raised to 30%.

121. During the formation, the State of Uttaranchal was given the following status by the Eleventh Finance Commission?

- (a) Poor hilly state
(b) Undeveloped state
(c) Special Category State
(d) None of these

Ans (c) : During the formation of Uttaranchal State, the Eleventh Finance Commission accorded it the status of Special category State. It became 11th State to be accorded with Special Category State.

122. In Almora, Congress was established in the year?

- (a) 1911 (b) 1919
(c) 1895 (d) 1912

Ans (d) : It was due to the effort of Lala Lajpat Rai, Congress was established in Almora in 1912.

123. In India, many pilgrims undertake the pilgrimage tour of 'Srisailam', which is among the twelve Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. The pilgrimage centre is located at?

- (a) Near Tapovan in Uttaranchal
(b) Near Arunachal in Tamil Nadu
(c) Near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh
(d) Near Kaladi in Kerala

Ans (c) : 'Srisailam', one among the twelve Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva is located Near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh.

124. If a four digit maximum number is subtracted from a five digit minimum number then the remaining number will be—

- (a) 01 (b) 9998
(c) 9009 (d) 8999

Ans (a) : Given,
Four digit maximum no = 9999
Five digit minimum no = 10000
According to the question,
 $10000 - 9999 = 1$ or 01 (According to the option)

125. To fill a tank of 80cm × 60 cm × 50 cm dimension, a pump of 10 litre/second capacity will take how much time?

- (a) 48 Second (b) 30 Second
(c) 12 Second (d) 24 Second

Ans (d) : ∵ 1 liter = 1000 ml
∴ 10 liter = $10 \times 1000 = 10000 \text{ cm}^3$
Volume of tank = lbn
 $= 80 \times 60 \times 50$
 $= 240000$
Total time fill the tank = $\frac{240000}{10000}$
 $= 24 \text{ second.}$

126. In context of Vikram Seth, consider the following sentences and find the correct answer from the codes given below—

- (1) He was born in Kolkata
(2) He is an English Author and his excellent Novels are – "A Suitable Boy" and "An Equal Music".
(3) He was granted Sahitya Academy Prize in 2004.
(4) A book titled – "Two Lives" is related to Vikram Seth.

Codes:

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

Ans (c) : Vikram Seth, born in Kolkata is an Indian poet, novelist. One of his well known novel is "A Suitable Boy" and "An Equal Music". He has never been honoured with Sahitya Academy award. The book "Two Lives" is authored by Vikram Seth.

127. In December, 2004 due to Tsunami, which is the SAARC nation which was severely affected due to greatest number of human deaths?

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

Ans (b) : In December, 2004 due to tsunami, among the SAARC nations, Indonesia was severely affected. Millions of people died and displaced due to tsunami.

128. In Women's World Cup Cricket Match 2005, the Captain of Indian team was?

- (a) Aparna Poghat
(b) Katherine Fitzpatrick
(c) Mitali Raj
(d) None of them

Ans (c) : Mitali Raj was captain of the Indian team in Women's World Cup Cricket Match 2005.

129. India's President, Abdul Kalam always encouraged to think big and do hard work. He has authored a book, namely-

- (a) Wings of Fire
(b) From Rameshvaram to Raisen Hills
(c) My Struggles
(d) My Father's Son

Ans (a) : Missile man and former President of India, Dr. Abdul Kalam authored the book Wings of Fire.

130. In the year 2004, a famous Artist of India sold his 125 oil painting to an Industrialist for One hundred crores. The name of this artist is?

- (a) Manjit Baba
(b) Maqbool Fida Hussain
(c) Jogain Chaudhary
(d) Jahangir Sabwala

Ans (b) : In 2004, famous Indian artist Maqbool Fida Hussain sold his 125 oil paintings to Kolkata industrialist G.S. Srivastava in one hundred crores.

131. Munabao-Khokhrapar Rail link will join-

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir to Punjab
(b) Assam to Bangladesh
(c) Gujarat to Sindh
(d) Rajasthan to Sindh

Ans (d) : Munabao (Barmer, Rajasthan)-Khokhrapar Rail link joins Rajasthan to Sindh in Pakistan. A railway connection between Munabao and Khokhrapar had existed before the 1965 war, but was disrupted as a result of the strained relationship between India and Pakistan in the aftermath of the war.

132. The film 'The Forgotten Hero' is related to the life of-

- (a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Chandrasekhar Azad
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

Ans (c) : The film 'The Forgotten Hero' is related to last five years of Subhash Chandra Bose.

133. According to 'Wall Street Journal' out of top 50 women Industrial entrepreneurs in the world two Indian women have also been chosen among them the first is Indira Nooyi whereas the second Indian women industrialist is-

- (a) Nainalal Kidwai (b) Anu Agha
(c) Lalita Gupta (d) Vidya Chhbira

Ans (a) : Nainalal Kidwai, banker, chartered accountant, Ex President of FIICI was chosen as second women Industrial entrepreneurs along with Indira Nooyi by Wall Street Journal.

134. Among the following languages, the word 'Tsunami' is related to which language?

- (a) Arabic (b) Japanese
(c) Hebru (d) Latin

Ans (b) : The word tsunami is a Japanese word which means very large wave coming to sea.

135. In the context of Walker Committee of United Nations who was nominated as the head of the Committee for Judicial enquiry by the Indian government?

- (a) Justice K. N. Singh
(b) Justice R. S. Pathak
(c) Justice Venkat Chellaya
(d) Justice A. N. Rai

Ans (b) : In the context of Walker Committee of United Nations Justice R. S. Pathak was nominated as the head of the Committee for Judicial enquiry by the Indian government.

136. The first women to be included into the Politburo of Indian Communist Party is?

- (a) Subhashani Ali
(b) Amrita Preetam
(c) Brinda Karat
(d) Madam Bhikaji Cama

Ans (c) : Brinda Karat is the first women to be included into the Politburo of Indian Communist Party.

137. India's Finance Minister while presenting the budget proposals for the year 2005-06 in the Parliament, announced the setting up of which of the following Commissions?

- (a) Gramin Vikas Aayog
(b) Administrative Reforms Commission
(c) National Development Fund
(d) Urban Renewal Mission

Ans (d) : India's Finance Minister while presenting the budget proposals for the year 2005-06 in the Parliament, announced the setting up of Urban Renewal Mission through which renovation of seven megacities would be done.

138. The 'Art of Living' movement/revolution promotion is being carried in India and foreign countries by?

- (a) Shri Shri Ravishankar
(b) Shankaracharya of Puri
(c) Dada Vaswani
(d) Swami Ramdev

Ans (a) : The 'Art of Living' movement/revolution promotion is being carried in India and foreign countries by Shri Shri Ravishankar.

139. Dabhol project, efforts of whose revival are being carried is related to?

- (a) Chemicals (b) Steel Production
(c) Auto Manufacture (d) Power Generation

Ans (d) : Dabhol project, efforts of whose revival are being carried is related to power generation. Dabhol mega power project was set up in Maharashtra by US-based Enron and its associates Dabhol Power Corporation in 1996.

140. Mahindra and Mahindra had recently entered into a contract on a joint product project with?

- (a) Ford (b) Toyota
(c) Fiat (d) Renault

Ans (d) : Mahindra and Mahindra had recently entered into a contract on a joint product project with Renault.

141. On 26th December, 2004, due to devastating Tsunami waves, how many islands out of 1190 islands of Maldives went extinct?

- (a) 42 (b) 32
(c) 22 (d) 12

Ans (c) : On 26th December, 2004, due to devastating Tsunami waves, 22 islands out of 1190 islands of Maldives went extinct.

142. In Bangladesh, river Ganges is called as–

- (a) Meghana (b) Padma
(c) Bhagirathi (d) Mahaganga

Ans (b) : After entering Bangladesh, the main branch of the Ganges river is known as the Padma. The Padma is joined by the Jamuna River, the largest distributary of the Brahmaputra.

143. The first Nation to impose a ban the sale of Tobacco and its products is?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Norway
(c) Bhutan (d) Myanmar

Ans (c) : Bhutan is the first ever country in the world to ban the sale of Tobacco and its products.

144. Who among the following is the present head of Planning Commission of India?

- (a) Prof. A.M. Khusro (b) N.K.P. Salve
(c) M.M. Ahluwalia (d) None of them

Ans (d) : Prime Minister of India was head of Planning Commission of India. Niti Aayog replaced Planning Commission of India on 1st January, 2015 with the Prime Minister as its Ex-officio Chairman.

31. Largest Uranium Deposits are found in?

- (a) Canada (b) Australia
(c) South Africa (d) Brazil

Ans (b) : Largest Uranium Deposits are found in Australia. Australia has identified uranium resources in the Northern Territory and all states except Victoria and Tasmania. Olympic Dam in South Australia has the world's largest uranium deposit.

145. The author of 'Silent Spring' is–

- (a) Rachel Carson (b) Linnaeus
(c) Richard Witherald (d) Joseph Fourier

Ans (a) : The author of 'Silent Spring' is Rachel Carson. In this book questions has been raised for the use of pesticides.

146. Match the List-I and List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Kavalam Narayana Pannikar | 1. Dance |
| (B) Sharmila Tagore | 2. Karnataka Music |
| (C) Bal Murli Krishna | 3. Theatre |
| (D) Sonal Man Singh | 4. Historian |
| | 5. Cinema |

Codes:

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

Ans (d) : Correct match is–

Kavalam Narain Pannikar	Theatre
Sharmila Tagore	Cinema
Bal Murli Krishna	Karnataka Music
Sonal Man Singh	Dance

147. The headquarters of W.T.O. is located at–

- (a) Geneva (b) Paris
(c) Rome (d) New York

Ans (a) : The headquarters of W.T.O. (World Trade Organization) is located at Geneva, Switzerland. The overall objective of the WTO is to help its members use trade as a means to raise living standards, create jobs and improve people's lives. The WTO operates the global system of trade rules and helps developing countries build their trade capacity.

148. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory of NASA is situated in?

- (a) Houston (b) Los Angeles
(c) Pasadena (d) Cape Kennedy

Ans (c) : The Jet Propulsion Laboratory of NASA is situated in Pasadena, California, USA.

149. The image of Chakra (Wheel) in the Indian National flag is symbol of–

- (a) Freedom (b) Justice
(c) Equality (d) Brotherhood

Ans (b) : The image of Chakra (Wheel) in the Indian National flag is symbol of Justice. The Indian National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya. The National Flag of India was adopted in its present form during an ad hoc meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on the 22 July, 1947. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. The top saffron colour, indicates the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The green shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. In the centre, there is a navy blue wheel with twenty-four spokes, known as the Ashoka Chakra, taken from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath.

150. Who among the following is known as the Light of Asia?

- (a) Jesus Christ (b) Lord Buddha
(c) Prophet Mohammed (d) Jarathrust

Ans (b) : Lord Buddha is known as Light of Asia. Light of Asia book was written by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Uttarakhand PCS (Prelims), Exam 2006-07

GENERAL STUDIES SOLVED PAPER

1. In India, the first evidence of human existence is found in?

- (a) Nilgari Mountains (b) Shivalic Hills
(c) Nallamall Hills (d) Narmada Valley

Ans (d) : The first evidence of human existence (Human head skeleton) is found on the banks of Narmada river near Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Who composed the 'Gayatri Mantra'?

- (a) Vashist (b) Vishwamitra
(c) Indra (d) Parikshit

Ans (b) : Gayatri Mantra, which first appeared in Rigveda was composed by Vishwamitra.

3. On which Muslim rulers coins, the figure of Godess Laxmi is engraved?

- (a) Mohammed Ghori (b) Allauddin Khilji
(c) Akbar (d) None of these

Ans (a) : The figure of Godess Laxmi is engraved on the coins of Muslim ruler Mohammed Ghori. He continued to use then existing coins after defeating Rajput ruler, Prithvi Raj Chauhan.

4. The capital of Raja Ranjit Singh of Punjab was located at?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Lahore
(c) Rawal Pindi (d) Peshawar

Ans (b) : The Sikh territories in the late eighteenth century extended from the Indus to the Yamuna but they were divided under different rulers. One of them, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, reunited these groups and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

5. Among the following states of India, coastal line of which state is longest?

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

Ans (c) : In India, Gujarat (1214.7 km) has the largest coastline followed by Andhra Pradesh (937.7km), Tamil Nadu (906.9 km) and Maharashtra (652.6 km).

Note:- Length of coastline of Kerala (569.7 km) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1962.0km), Lakshadweep Islands (132.0km).

6. The speed of melting of ice glacier in Himalayas is-

- (a) Slowest (b) Fastest
(c) Same as the speed of melting of glaciers of other parts of the World
(d) No information of glaciers of Himalayas of melting of glaciers of Himalayas

Ans (b): The speed of melting of ice glacier in Himalayas is fastest due to global warming. Due to global warming, the temperature of earth is increasing. Due to rise in temperature, glaciers across globes are melting fast thus increasing sea water level and natural disasters.

7. Bhagirathi river originates from?

- (a) Gomukh (b) Gangotri
(c) Tapovan (d) Vishnu Prayag

Ans (b) : Bhagirathi river rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh (3,900 m) in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi. At Devprayag, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga.

8. The origin of which of the following rivers do not lie in the glaciers?

- (a) Yamuna (b) Alaknanda
(c) Kosi (d) Mandakini

Ans (c) : Among the given options, Kosi river does not originates from glacier. The Kosi is an antecedent river with its source to the north of Mount Everest in Tibet, where its main stream Arun rises. The Alaknanda has its source in the Satopanth glacier above Badrinath. The Yamuna, the western most and the longest tributary of the Ganga, has its source in the Yamunotri glacier on the western slopes of Banderpunch range. Mandakini river originates from Chorbari glacier near ancient temple Jyotirlinga Kedarnath.

9. Mandakini river is associated with which drainage system or Main River?

- (a) Alaknanda (b) Bhagirathi
(c) Yamuna (d) Dhauli Ganga

Ans (a) : Mandakini river originates from Charbari glacier near ancient temple Jyotirlinga Kedarnath and meets the Alaknanda river at Rudraprayag , a holy Panch Prayag location.

10. Which of the following river does not fall into Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Krishna
(c) Tapi (d) Godavari

Ans (c) : The Narmada and Tapi are two large rivers, which discharge their waters in the Arabian Sea.

11. Lesser Himalayas is situated between-

- (a) TrAns Himalaya and Greater Himalayas
(b) Shivalik and Greater Himalayas
(c) TrAns Himalaya and Shivalik
(d) Shivalik and Other Himalayas

Ans (b): Lesser Himalayas is situated between Greater Himalayas and Shivalik. The prominent sections of Himalayan range are Great Himalayan range, the Lesser Himalayas (which is locally known as Dhauladhar in Himachal Pradesh and Nagtibba in Uttarakhand) and the Shivalik range from the North to the South.

12. Name the river which flows between Kedarnath & Rudra Prayag?

- (a) Bhagirathi (b) Alaknanda
(c) Saryu (d) Mandakini

Ans (d) : Mandakini river flows between Kedarnath and Rudra Prayag.

13. The concept of 'Weathering' is related to?

- (a) Accumulation of dissociated substances
(b) Daily changes occurring in weather
(c) A natural process which break Rocks into tiny particles
(d) None of these

Ans (c) : The concept of Weathering is related to a natural process which break rocks into tiny particles. Weathering is action of elements of weather and climate over earth materials. There are a number of processes within weathering which act either individually or together to affect the earth materials in order to reduce them to fragmental state. Weathering processes are conditioned by many complex geological, climatic, topographic and vegetative factors. Climate is of particular importance.

14. Which of the following is not an effect of Deforestation in India?

- (a) Drying of water sources in Himalayas
(b) Loss of Biodiversity
(c) Urbanization
(d) Soil Erosion

Ans (c) : Deforestation means cleaning of forests and using that land for other purposes. Urbanization is not an effect of Deforestation in India as cities are not planned in forest areas. Loss of biodiversity, drying of water sources in Himalayas and soil erosion are effect of deforestation. Deforestation increases the temperature and pollution level on the earth. It increases the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Ground water level also is lowered.

15. Leaving which state among the following the percentage agriculture land is very large?

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

Ans (d) : Among the given options, Sikkim has less agriculture land as compared to other States. Sikkim is a hilly State and has very less agricultural land. Sikkim is world's first 100 percent organic State.

16. Nagarjun Sagar Dam is located in?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Orissa

Ans (b): Nagarjun Sagar Dam is located in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh on the river Krishna.

17. In India, the normal direction of Monsoon flow during summer is?

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

Ans (d) : In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia, as well as, over northwestern India. Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a southeasterly direction, crosses the equator and turns right (southwest) towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. During winter, there is a high-pressure area in the north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the ocean to the south.

18. The headquarters of department of Survey of India is located in?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Hyderabad
(c) Dehradun (d) New Delhi

Ans (c) : Survey of India, Dehradun, established in 1767, is national survey and mapping organization of the India under the Department of Science and Technology.

19. In which part of India, large deposits of Mineral Resources are present?

- (a) Western (b) Southern
(c) Northern (d) South Eastern

Ans (d) : Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region (South-East).

20. What do you mean in meant by Energy Crisis?

- (a) Shortage of Hydro Power
(b) Loss of Energy in human body due to malnutrition
(c) Shortage of Thermal Power
(d) Threat of extinction of fossil fuels like Coal & Petrol

Ans (d) : Earth has limited resources of fossil fuels like coal and petrol. If it is continued to be extracted at the same pace, soon it will be exhausted. That is why countries are shifting towards alternative sources of clean energy.

21. Black Hole

- (a) Do not emit any radiation
(b) Convert Ultraviolet rays in Infrared rays
(c) Absorbs all the radiations flowing/passing in its Vicinity
(d) Is an imaginative concept

Ans (c) : Black hole is a cosmic body, where gravitational field is so strong that even light cannot pass through it. It absorbs every things which passes through it.

22. The unit of measuring distance between the stars is–

- (a) Stellar mile (b) Cosmic kilometer
(c) Galactic unit (d) Light years

Ans (d) : The unit of measuring distance between the stars is Light Years. It is the distance travelled by light in one year.

23. Yellow Stone National Park is located in?

- (a) Mexico (b) South Africa
(c) Canada (d) U.S.A.

Ans (d) : Yellow Stone National Park, USA contains about half the world's active geysers and geologic wonders like the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

24. Alaska is an integral part of which country?

- (a) Greenland (b) U.S.A.
(c) Canada (d) U.K.

Ans (b) : Alaska lies at the extreme northwest of USA. It was admitted as 49th State of USA.

25. 'Andes' Mountain Ranges is located in which continent?

- (a) Australia (b) Europe
(c) South America (d) Asia

Ans (c) : The Andes is the world's longest mountain range, forming a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America. It is over 7,000 km long, 500 km wide in some parts (widest between and of an average height of about 4,000 m.

26. As a result of solidification of Magma, the rocks formed inside Earth are known as–

- (a) Plutonic Rocks (b) Volcanic Rocks
(c) Metamorphic Rocks (d) Sedimentary Rocks

Ans (a) : As a result of solidification of Magma, the rocks formed inside earth are known as Plutonic Igneous Rocks.

27. Alps Mountain Range is not a part of which country?

- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) Austria (d) England

Ans (d) : Alps mountain range lies in European continent. The Alps mountain range stretches approximately 1,200 kilometers in a crescent shape across eight countries namely France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia.

28. Mexico Country is located in–

- (a) South American Continent
(b) North American Continent
(c) African Continent
(d) European Continent

Ans (b) : Mexico is located in North American continent. It is located in southern portion of North America.

29. Coal is an example of–

- (a) Igneous Rocks (b) Metamorphic Rocks
(c) Sedimentary Rocks (d) All of them

Ans (c) : Coal is an example of sedimentary rock. Sedimentary rocks are found because of deposition of fragments of rocks by exogenous process. Sedimentary rocks are classified into three major groups: (i) mechanically formed e.g sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shale, loess etc. (ii) organically formed e.g geysers, chalk, limestone, coal etc. (iii) chemically formed e.g chert, limestone, halite, potash etc.

30. Which one of the following is not an example of Metamorphic Rocks?

- (a) Marble (b) Quartzite
(c) Slate (d) Granite

Ans (d) : Metamorphic rocks are formed when rocks are subjected to high heat, high pressure. Common metamorphic rocks include phyllite, schist, gneiss, quartzite and marble. White granite is an example of Igneous rocks.

31. The molten substance present inside earth's core is known as–

- (a) Lava (b) Basalt
(c) Obsidian (d) None of these

Ans (d) : The molten substance present inside earth's core is known as Magma. Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface. When this molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid.

32. Marble is –

- (a) Reformed limestone
(b) An Igneous Rock
(c) Sand Stone
(d) A rock formed by the conversion of carbonic substances into inorganic substances

Ans (a) : Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and limestone into marble.

33. Which of the following is the largest port in the world?

- (a) Tokyo (b) Mumbai
(c) Rotterdam (d) London

Ans (c) : At the time when question was asked, Rotterdam was largest port in world. However, at present, the port of Shanghai, China is the largest port of the world.

34. Largest producer of Atomic Minerals in the world is?

- (a) Russia (b) China
(c) U.S.A. (d) Canada

Ans (d) : At the time when this question was asked, Canada was the largest producer of atomic minerals in world. However, at present, Kazakhstan is the largest producer of atomic minerals.

35. Which of the following states of India is the smallest in terms of population?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Odisha

Ans (d) : As per 2011 Census, among the given options, Odisha has the smallest population, followed by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

36. Which of the following urban centres is among the top 10 most populous cities of the world?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Chennai
(c) Greater Mumbai (d) Delhi

Ans (c) : As per 2011 Census, Greater Mumbai is one among the top 10 most populous cities of the world.

37. Which of the following is not an outcome of population growth in India?

- (a) Increase in floods
(b) Increase in pollution
(c) Loss of agriculture land
(d) Increase in wild life population

Ans (d) : Due to increase in population, natural habitat for wild animals is decreasing, which tends to decline the population of wild animals. Rest are outcome of population explosion in India.

38. Which of the following Countries of Asia has lowest birth rate?

- (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives

Ans (d) : Maldives (1.82) has lowest birth rate followed by Nepal (1.84), Bhutan (1.93) and Sri Lanka (2.17).

39. In India maximum population density is associated with?

- (a) Industrial regions
(b) Coastal plains along the sea
(c) Low altitude mountains
(d) Plain/flat surface texture, fertile soils and regions with ample water resources

Ans (d) : Population density means number of people living in per square kilometer. Population density is usually maximum at the places where there is good job, education, medical opportunities. Plain/flat surface texture, fertile soils and regions with ample water resources are also responsible for high population density at a particular area.

40. In the period of 1991-2001, maximum rate of population increase was registered in?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Nagaland
(c) Manipur (d) Uttarakhand

Ans (b) : In the period of 1991-2001, maximum rate of population increase was registered in Nagaland.

41. World population day is celebrated on?

- (a) 11th July (b) 2nd August
(c) 14th November (d) 1st November

Ans (a) : World Population Day is celebrated annually on 11 July to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues.

42. In which Article of Indian Constitution Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens have been included?

- (a) Article 50 A (b) Article 50 B
(c) Article 51 A (d) Article 51 B

Ans (c) : Article 51A of the Constitution is related to Fundamental Duties. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. India borrowed the concept of Fundamental Duties from USSR.

43. Which of the following is relevant for Union Public Service Commission of India?

- (a) It scrutinizes the work of State Public Service Commissions
(b) It has nothing to do with State Public Service Commissions
(c) All its members are taken from State Public Service Commissions
(d) It sends annual directives to State Public Service Commissions

Ans (b) : Union Public Service Commission is a constitutional body which conducts various examination for central government. State Public Service Commission conducts exams for State government.

44. When and where Panchayati Raj System was introduced in India?

- (a) 5th July, 1957, Faizabad
(b) 2nd October, 1959, Nagaur (Rajasthan)
(c) 14th November, 1959, Ahmadabad (Gujrat)
(d) 3rd December, 1960, Bhopal (M.P.)

Ans (b) : Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 October 1959 at Nagaur in Rajasthan.

45. Name the State of Indian Republic which has highest percentage of educated unemployed?

- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat

Ans (a): Kerala has highest literacy rate in India. Kerala has reported highest percentage of educated unemployed.

46. According to the 1999-2000 report of Planning Commission, maximum percentage of people living below the poverty line was recorded in which state?

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans (c) : According to the 1999-2000 report of Planning Commission, maximum percentage of people living below the poverty line was recorded in Odisha followed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

47. Who presides over the meeting of National Development Council?

- (a) Vice President of India's Planning Commission
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Finance Minister of India
(d) Vice-President of India

Ans (b) : National Development Council was set up in the year 1952. It is an apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters, presided over by the Prime Minister of India and comprising of Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories.

48. Who was the first Chairman of India's Planning Commission?

- (a) M. Visveshwarayya
(b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) P. C. Mahalanobis
(d) John Mathai

Ans (b) : Prime Minister of India was Chairman of Planning Commission. Therefore Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India was first Chairman of India's Planning Commission.

Note- National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) replaced Planning Commission of India on 1 January 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, providing directional and policy inputs.

49. The Bharat Nirman Yojana is related to?

- (a) Infrastructure development
(b) Food grain self-sufficiency
(c) Family welfare programme
(d) None of them

Ans (a) : Bharat Nirman Yojana, launched in 2005, is related to infrastructure development.

50. Narashimhan Committee is related to?

- (a) Banking Sector Reforms
(b) Development of heavy Industries
(c) Insurance Sector Reforms
(d) (a) and (c) is correct

Ans (a) : Narashimhan Committee was related to banking sector reforms. Narashimhan Committee, set up in 1991 was set up under the Chairmanship of M. V. Narasimham, 13th governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

51. The semiconductor chip employed in Integrated Circuits is made of?

- (a) Beryllium (b) Carbon
(c) Silicon (d) Zircon

Ans (c) : The semiconductor chip employed in Integrated Circuits is made of Silicon.

52. The fuel used in the fast breeder test reactor of Kalpakkam is—

- (a) Enriched uranium (b) Thorium
(c) Plutonium (d) Tungsten

Ans (a) : Enriched uranium (Uranium-233) fuel is used in the fast breeder test reactor of Kalpakkam.

53. The transformation of light energy into chemical energy is carried through—

- (a) Electrolysis (b) Photosynthesis
(c) Respiration (d) Spewing

Ans (b) : Photosynthesis is the process by which organisms that contain the pigment chlorophyll convert light energy into chemical energy which can be stored in the molecular bonds of organic molecules.

54. The letter 'c' in Einstein's Equation $E = mc^2$ denotes—

- (a) Velocity of Sound (b) Velocity of Light
(c) Wavelength of Light (d) A Constant

Ans (b) : Einstein gave the famous mass-energy equivalence relation $E = mc^2$. Here m is mass and c is velocity of light in vacuum, which is equal to 3×10^8 m/s.

55. Otto Hahn invented Atomic bomb which was based on the principle of?

- (a) Uranium fission (b) Nuclear fission
(c) Alpha radiation (d) Gamma Radiation

Ans (b) : Atomic bomb, invented by Otto Hahn was based on the principle of nuclear fission. In a process called nuclear fission, the nucleus of a heavy atom (such as uranium, plutonium or thorium), when bombarded with low-energy neutrons, can be split apart into lighter nuclei. When this is done, a tremendous amount of energy is released.

56. The fourth dimension of Physics was introduced/pronounced by—

- (a) Newton (b) Einstein
(c) Galileo (d) Niels Bohr

Ans (b) : Einstein introduced time as a fourth dimension of physics.

57. What does term – Tachyon refers to?

- (a) Particles accelerating with speed greater than that of light
- (b) A part of heavy nucleus atoms
- (c) Particles travelling with velocity greater than sound in air
- (d) Magnitude of Lattice vibration

Ans (a) : Tachyon is a hypothetical particle which moves faster than light.

58. Pyrometer is used to–

- (a) Measure depth
- (b) Measure humidity
- (c) Measure temperature
- (d) Measure height

Ans (c) : Pyrometer is used to measure very high temperature.

59. Measurement unit – Cusec is used to measure–

- (a) Purity of water
- (b) Water depth
- (c) Flow of water
- (d) Volume of water

Ans (c) : The discharge of water is measured in cusecs (cubic feet per second).

60. What is the mineral structure of Diamond?

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Zinc

Ans (a) : Diamond are formed by carbon atoms. In diamond, each carbon atom is bonded to four other carbon atoms forming a rigid three-dimensional structure. Diamond is the hardest substance known.

61. A radioactive element whose large deposits are found in India is?

- (a) Plutonium
- (b) Radium
- (c) Thorium
- (d) Uranium

Ans (c) : India has largest deposit of Thorium in world. It accounts nearly 25 percent reserve of the world. Kerala, Jharkhand, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan are the main producers.

62. Stars produce their energy through which of the following process?

- (a) Nuclear Fusion
- (b) Nuclear Fission
- (c) Chemical process
- (d) By gravitational attraction

Ans (a) : Stars produce their energy through nuclear fusion. In the process of nuclear fusion, when two light nuclei fuse to form a larger nucleus, energy is released.

63. The chemical composition of Pearl is–

- (a) Calcium Carbonate
- (b) Calcium Carbonate & Magnesium Carbonate
- (c) Calcium Chloride
- (d) Calcium Sulphate

Ans (a) : The chemical composition of pearl is 82-86% calcium Carbonate, 10-14% conchiolin and 2-4% of water.

64. Which of the following is the main component of Cement?

- (a) Gypsum
- (b) Lime stone
- (c) Ash
- (d) Clay

Ans (b) : Cement is a product obtained by combining a material rich in lime, CaO with other material such as clay which contains silica, SiO₂ along with the oxides of aluminum, iron and magnesium. It is also called Portland cement because it resembles with the natural limestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, England.

65. Maximum mine explosions occur due to mixing of which among these?

- (a) Carbon dioxide with Methane
- (b) Methane with Air
- (c) Acetylene with Oxygen
- (d) Oxygen with Hydrogen

Ans (b) : Maximum mine explosions occur due to mixing of methane with air.

66. Bauxite is an ore used to extract which metal?

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

Ans (c) : Aluminium ore is called bauxite. The bauxite is purified to produce aluminum oxide, a white powder from which aluminum can be extracted. The extraction is done by electrolysis.

67. Azolla proves as a good fertilizer if it is mixed with–

- (a) Blue-green Algae
- (b) Bone Crush
- (c) Cow dung
- (d) Urea

Ans (c) : Azolla, a high protein nutrient, proves as a good fertilizer if it is mixed with cow dung.

68. Bhojapatra tree is found in?

- (a) Aravalli mountains
- (b) Himalayas
- (c) Nilgiri mountains
- (d) Vindhyaachal mountains

Ans (b) : Bhojapatra tree or Himalayan Birch is a tree widely found in the Himalayas, well-known for the use of its bark for writing in ancient India.

69. The function of Hemoglobin in human body is–

- (a) Transportation of O₂
- (b) Destroy the bacteria
- (c) To prevent anemia
- (d) To utilize the iron or consume iron

Ans (a) : The function of Hemoglobin in human body is transportation of O₂. Hemoglobin is essential for

trAnsfering oxygen in blood from the lungs to the tissues. Myoglobin, in muscle cells, accepts, stores, trAnsports and releases oxygen. Iron is an essential mineral found in the body. Iron plays a central role in many biochemical processes in the body. These include oxygen trAnsport and storage, assisting with immunity and contributing to enzyme systems.

70. When the kidneys stop working, which substance start accumulating in human body?

- (a) Fat
- (b) Protein
- (c) Sugar
- (d) Nitrogenous waste substances

Ans (d) : When the kidneys stop working, nitrogenous waste substances start accumulating in human body. If kidneys stop working completely, human body fills with extra water and waste products. This condition is called uremia. Hands or feet may swell. One will feel tired and weak because body needs clean blood to function properly.

71. Which of the following disease is a hereditary disease?

- (a) Hemophilia
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Cancer
- (d) Dysentery

Ans (a) : Hemophilia is a hereditary disease, most commonly affecting males, that is characterized by a deficiency in blood clotting. The responsible gene is located on the X chromosome, and since males inherit only one copy of the X chromosome, if that chromosome carries the mutated gene then they will have the disease. Females have a second, usually normal, copy of the gene on their other X chromosome, so they are capable of passing on the disease without experiencing its symptoms.

72. Which of the following Protein is found in Milk?

- (a) Algotinin
- (b) Casein
- (c) Myosin
- (d) Hemoglobin

Ans (b) : Casein is protein present in milk. Proteins are a very versatile bio-molecules performing a variety of structural and functional roles. Pepsin is a proteolytic enzyme secreted as pepsinogen in the stomach. Myosin is a protein found in muscle tissue. Lactogen is milk sugar.

73. When a person gets old, then his blood pressure generally–

- (a) Reduces
- (b) Increases
- (c) Remains same
- (d) Keep on changing

Ans (b) : When a person gets old, then his blood pressure generally increases. The blood itself changes slightly with age. Normal aging causes a reduction in total body water. As part of this, there is less fluid in the bloodstream, so blood volume decreases. The main artery from the heart (aorta) becomes thicker, stiffer,

and less flexible. This is probably related to changes in the connective tissue of the blood vessel wall. This makes the blood pressure higher and makes the heart work harder, which may lead to thickening of the heart muscle (hypertrophy). The other arteries also thicken and stiffen. In general, most older people have a moderate increase in blood pressure.

74. In Genetic engineering the latest technique developed is?

- (a) Gene analysis
- (b) Gene mapping
- (c) Gene splicing
- (d) Gene synthesis

Ans (b) : Gene mapping is recently technique developed in Genetic Engineering. Gene mapping refers to the process of determining the location of genes on chromosomes.

75. Who discovered blood groups?

- (a) Landsteiner
- (b) William Harvey
- (c) Robert Koch
- (d) Louis Pasteur

Ans (a) : Karl Landsteiner discovered blood grouping and is also known as the 'father of blood grouping and immunology'. Human blood groups are of four types i.e., A, B, O, and AB type.

76. Jaundice affects which organ of human body?

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

Ans (c) : Jaundice is disorder of liver. Jaundice is a condition in which the skin, whites of the eyes and mucous membranes turn yellow because of a high level of bilirubin, a yellow-orange bile pigment. Jaundice has many causes, including hepatitis, gallstones and tumors. Jaundice is often a sign of a problem with the liver, gallbladder, or pancreas. Jaundice can occur when too much bilirubin builds up in the body.

77. The hormone insulin for treating diabetes ailment was discovered by–

- (a) F. G. Banting
- (b) Schleiden & Schwan
- (c) Brown
- (d) Hooke

Ans (a) : The hormone Insulin for treating diabetes ailment was discovered by Frederick G. Banting. The discovery of insulin occurred in 1921 following the ideas of a Canadian orthopedic surgeon named Frederick G. Banting, the chemistry skills of his assistant Charles Best, and John MacLeod of the University of Toronto in Canada.

78. Presence of excess amount of W.B.C. in blood, indicates occurrence of which disease in Pathological science?

- (a) Anoxia
- (b) Leukemia
- (c) Anaemia
- (d) Septicemia

Ans (b): Presence of excess amount of W.B.C. in blood indicates occurrence of Leukemia disease in pathological science. Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system.

79. PhysiCians suggest that we should cook our food in edible oil rather than Vanaspati ghee because–

- (a) Edible oils contain unsaturated fats
- (b) Edible oils contain saturated fats
- (c) It is easy to store edible oils
- (d) Edible oil is cheap

Ans (b) : PhysiCians suggest that we should cook our food in edible oil rather than Vanaspati ghee because edible oils contain saturated fats. Oil containing unsaturated fatty acids are chosen for cooking because they contain less hydrogen compared to saturated fatty acids. Vanaspati ghee, with its artificial trAns fat, is harmful to the heart.

80. Heart of a normal human being beats at a rate of?

- (a) 60 beats/minute
- (b) 78 beats/minute
- (c) 120 beats/minute
- (d) 72 beats/minute

Ans (d) : Heart of a normal human being beats at a rate of 72 beats per minute. Heart rate is the number of times a person's heart beats per minute (bpm). Normal resting heart rate ranges from 60 to 100 beats per minute.

81. Cholesterol is a–

- (a) Type of chlorophyll
- (b) A compound of chloroform
- (c) Fatty alcohol present in animal fats
- (d) Chromium salt

Ans (c) : Cholesterol is a fatty alcohol present in animal fats. Cholesterol is a waxy substance found in our blood. Our body needs cholesterol to build healthy cells, but high levels of cholesterol can increase risk of heart disease.

82. Which is not a Rabi crop?

- (a) Lady finger
- (b) Carrot
- (c) Radish
- (d) Pea

Ans (a) : The crops grown in the winter season (October to March) are called Rabi crops. Examples of Rabi crops are wheat, gram, pea, mustard and linseed. Besides these, pulses and vegetables are grown during summer at many places. Among the given options, ladyfinger is Kharif crop.

83. Nitrogen fixing bacterial found in the root nodules of leguminous plants are–

- (a) Saprophytic
- (b) Parasitic
- (c) Symbiotic
- (d) Protogynous

Ans (c) : Nitrogen fixing bacteria found in the root nodules of leguminous plants are symbiotic in

nature. Nitrogen fixing root nodules are the result of symbiotic interactions between leguminous plants and rhizobia.

84. Recently discovered high temperature Super Conductors are–

- (a) Pure rare earth metals
- (b) Metal alloys
- (c) Ceramic oxide
- (d) Inorganic polymers

Ans (c) : Ceramic oxide is recently discovered high temperature Super Conductors. Ceramic oxide is heavy metal oxide, which has greater neutron diffraction.

85. 'Apple' satellite was launched from?

- (a) Kourou (French Guinea)
- (b) Shri Harikota (India)
- (c) Baikonour (Asia)
- (d) Cape Canaveral (America)

Ans (a) : Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment, APPLE was an Indian experimental communication satellite successfully launched by Ariane-1, from Kourou, French Guiana on June 19, 1981. APPLE was used in several communication experiments including relay of TV programs and radio networking.

86. Which one among the following is not machinery?

- (a) Printer
- (b) Keyboard
- (c) Mouse
- (d) Operating System

Ans (d) : An operating system (OS) is the software that provides an interface between the computer hardware and the application programs or users. Rest are machinery.

87. MS-Word is used to–

- (a) Edit diagramic data
- (b) Edit document data
- (c) Edit numerical data
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : MS-Word is used to edit document data.

88. A Pen drive is–

- (a) A stable secondary storage device/unit
- (b) A magnetic secondary storage device/unit
- (c) A removable type of secondary storage device
- (d) None of them

Ans (c) : A Pen drive is a removable type of secondary storage device in which data could be stored and removed, as and when required.

89. Meaning of G.I.F. is–

- (a) Geographical image format
- (b) Global image format
- (c) Graphical interchange format
- (d) None of them

Ans (c) : GIF (Graphical interchange format) is an image file format commonly used for images on the web and sprites in software programs.

90. Networking of computers–

- (a) Increases the chances of risk
- (b) Enhances utility of computers
- (c) Enhances the probability of information access
- (d) All of them

Ans (d) : Networking of computers have both advantages and disadvantages also. If there is cyber attack on any one of the system connected to network, all the computers connected to network are affected. It is convenient to pass data and information to all the computers connected to a network.

91. Basic input-output system in computers is present in?

- (a) Hard Disk
- (b) Random Access Memory
- (c) Only Read Only Memory
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : Basic input-output system in computers is present in RAM (Random Access Memory).

92. Term M.B. is used to denote

- (a) Magnetic bits
- (b) Mega bytes
- (c) Mega bits
- (d) None of them

Ans (b) : Term M.B. is used to denote mega byte. Mega byte is unit of computer memory.

93. Full form of C.P.U. (in computer language) is–

- (a) Central place unit
- (b) Central province unit
- (c) Central processing unit
- (d) Central police unit

Ans (c) : CPU stands for Central Processing Unit. Central Processing Unit is the electronic circuitry of a computer that carries out the actual processing and is usually referred to as the brain of the computer. It is also called 'processor'.

94. The most widely used input device today is–

- (a) Track ball
- (b) Scanner
- (c) Mouse
- (d) None of these

Ans (c) : Most widely used input device among the given options is mouse. The devices through which control signals are sent to a computer are termed as input devices. These devices convert the input data into a digital form that is acceptable by the computer system. Some examples of input devices include keyboard, mouse, scanner, touch screen, etc.

95. I.C. chips are manufactured from–

- (a) Fiber
- (b) Semi conductors
- (c) Plastics
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : Integrated Circuit (IC) are manufactured from semiconductors. Integrated Circuit is collection of many electronic devices such as resistors, transistors, diodes, capacitors etc. By using Integrated Circuit chips, size of electronic equipments has been reduced.

96. The first Digital Computer made from I.C. chips is known as–

- (a) Apple-1
- (b) Vex-780
- (c) IBM-1620
- (d) IBM system/360

Ans (c) : IBM-1620 was the first Digital Computer made from I.C. chips.

97. The data tool employed in preparing plans is usually known as–

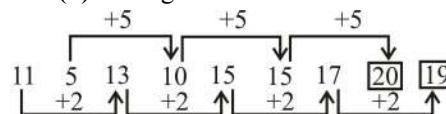
- (a) Planning Analysis Tool
- (b) Decision Analysis Tool
- (c) Decision Support Tool
- (d) None of them

Ans (b) : The data tool employed in preparing plans is usually known as decision analysis tool.

98. The next two consecutive numbers of the number series 11 5 13 10 15 15 17 are?

- (a) 5, 11
- (b) 1, 21
- (c) 25, 1
- (d) 20, 19

Ans (d) : The given number series is as follows–



Hence, two consecutive number is 20, 19.

99. The next two figures in the series $\Delta \Delta \square \square \circ$ will be–

- (a) $\Delta \square$
- (b) $\square \square$
- (c) $\square \circ$
- (d) $\Delta \circ$

Ans (a) : The next two figure in the series will be option (a) figure.

100. World Environmental Day is celebrated on?

- (a) 5th June
- (b) 2nd October
- (c) 10th November
- (d) 1st November

Ans (a) : World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5th June to raise awareness on the problems facing by our environment such as global warming, air pollution, plastic pollution, illegal wildlife trade, sustainable consumption, sea level increase and food security. Theme for World Environment Day, 2022 is "Only One Earth".

101. Green House Effect means–

- (a) Increase in atmospheric temperature due to increase in density of green house gases in atmosphere
- (b) Production of vegetables and flowers at enhanced temperature
- (c) Production of food grains in glass houses
- (d) None of them

Ans (a) : Some green house gases (water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and some artificial chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons) prevent the escape of heat from the earth. An increase in the percentage of such gases in the atmosphere would cause the average temperatures to increase worldwide and this is called the greenhouse effect.

102. Wild Life Institute of India is located at?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Shimla
(c) Dehradun (d) Bhopal

Ans (c) : Wild Life Institute of India is located at Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Established in 1982, Wildlife Institute of India is an internationally acclaimed Institution, which offers training program, academic courses and advisory in wildlife research and management.

103. Most of India's Wild Life Reserves are surrounded by–

- (a) Dense Forests (b) Rivers & Lakes
(c) Human Settlements (d) Mountains & Hills

Ans (d) : Wildlife reserves are protected areas where animals live in their natural habitat. At such places, human entry is strictly restricted. In India, the government marks most of the wildlife reserves, which are surrounded by mountains and hills.

104. Carbon Dating technique is used to estimate/determine the age of?

- (a) Fossils (b) Plants
(c) Rocks (d) None of them

Ans (a) : Willard. F. Libby and his co-workers at the University of Chicago developed the carbon dating technique in 1949. Radiocarbon dating is a technique used by scientists to learn the ages of biological specimens such as fossils.

105. The ozone layers present in atmosphere absorbs–

- (a) Cosmic Rays (b) Infra Red Rays
(c) Ultra Violet Rays
(d) All types of Radiations

Ans (c) : The ozone layers present in atmosphere absorbs harmful portion of ultra violet rays from the sun.

106. Acid Rain occurs due to atmospheric pollution by–

- (a) CO & CO₂ (b) CO₂ & Nitrogen
(c) Ozone & CO₂ (d) NO₂ & SO₂

Ans (d) : Acid rain is a byproduct of a variety of human activities that emit the oxides of sulphur and nitrogen in the atmosphere. Burning of fossil fuels (which contain sulphur and nitrogenous matter) such as coal and oil in power stations and furnaces or petrol and diesel in motor engines produce sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. SO₂ and NO₂ after oxidation and reaction with water are major contributors to acid rain.

107. Which of Aerial Photographs are suitable for the wild life management in Jim Corbett and Rajaji National Park in India?

- (a) Small scale aerial photographs
(b) Medium scale aerial photographs
(c) Large scale aerial photographs
(d) Ultra large scale aerial photographs

Ans (a): Small scale aerial photographs are suitable for the wild life management in Jim Corbett and Rajaji National Park in India.

108. Which of the following gas is responsible for the global warming?

- (a) Only oxygen
(b) Oxygen and Carbon dioxide
(c) Carbon dioxide and Methane
(d) Only Methane

Ans (c) : Carbon dioxide and Methane are most responsible for global warming. Global warming is the long term heating of earth's climate system observed since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in earth's atmosphere.

109. Joshimath-Auli Rope-way was started in–

- (a) September, 1992 (b) September, 1993
(c) October, 1993 (d) November, 1994

Ans (b) : Joshimath- Auli Rope-way was started in September, 1993. It is longest ropeway of Asia whose length is 4.15 Km.

110. Which district of Uttarakhand has largest Area?

- (a) Nainital (b) Dehradun
(c) Almora (d) Uttarkashi

Ans (d) : Uttarkashi district (8,016 Sq Km) has the largest area in Uttarakhand followed by Chamoli (8,030 Sq Km).

111. Tharu, Schedule Tribe people reside mostly at which place?

- (a) Dehradun (b) Udham Singh Nagar
(c) Pithoragarh (d) Chamoli

Ans (b) : As per 2001 Census, Tharu is the largest Schedule Tribes of Uttarakhand. They account for 33.4 per cent Schedule Tribe population of the State. In Uttarakhand, Tharu mainly reside in Udham Singh Nagar.

112. How many districts are there in Uttarakhand?

- (a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 10

Ans (c) : There are 13 districts in Uttarakhand namely Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar and Uttarkashi.

113. The literacy rate (percentage) of which district of Uttarakhand is lowest?

- (a) Chamoli (b) Dehradun
(c) Nainital (d) Haridwar

Ans (d) : At the time when question was asked, Haridwar had lowest literacy rate. As per 2011 Census, Udham Singh Nagar (73.10%) has the lowest literacy rate and Dehradun (84.25%) has the highest literacy rate.

114. Which of the following tribe is not found in Uttarakhand?

- (a) Bhoksa (b) Bhotia
(c) Razi (d) Kharwar

Ans (d) : As per 2001 Census, Tharu is the largest of the five Schedule Tribes of Uttarakhand. They account for 33.4 per cent Schedule Tribe population of the State, followed by Jannasari (32.5 per cent), Buksa (18.3 per cent) and Bhotia (14.2 per cent). Razi is small in number. While Kharwar is found in the Indian states of U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and W.B.

115. Out of the following districts of Uttarakhand, the population of which district has the highest tribal population?

- (a) Nainital (b) Almora
(c) Udham Singh Nagar (d) Champawat

Ans (c) : Udham Singh Nagar has the highest tribal population followed by Nainital and Pithoragarh.

116. The largest glacier in Uttarakhand is?

- (a) Milam (b) Kafni
(c) Gangotri (d) Sundardhunga

Ans (c) : Gangotri glacier, Uttarkashi is the largest glacier of Uttarakhand. Its length is app. 30 Kms.

117. Which Hindu festival is celebrated by Tharu tribal people as a mourning festival?

- (a) Holi (b) Deepawali
(c) Nag Panchami (d) Dussehra

Ans (b) : Tharu tribal people celebrates Deepawali as a mourning festival. "In Tharu community traditions, Deepawali is used to be observed as a day of sorrow and they used to offer a "roti" to the deceased family member.

118. In Uttarakhand which of the following wild life reserve is a Tiger Reserve?

- (a) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
(b) Rajaji National Park
(c) Corbett National Park
(d) Binsar Wild Life Sanctuary

Ans (c) : Jim Corbett National Park, which is a part of the larger Corbett Tiger Reserve, lies in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand. Established in the 1936 as Hailey National Park, Corbett National Park has the glory of being India's oldest and most prestigious National Park.

119. Which of the following Natural Calamity has the most devastating impact in Uttarakhand State?

- (a) Earth quake (b) Land slides
(c) Avalanches (d) Floods

Ans (b) : Landslides has the most devastating impact in Uttarakhand State.

120. Which of the following is not an outcome/consequence of Urbanization of the hilly regions in Uttarakhand?

- (a) Increase in natural calamities
(b) Increase in wild life population
(c) Increase in water pollution
(d) Decline in wild life population

Ans (b) : Rise in wild animals population is not an outcome of Population Rise in Uttarakhand. Due to increase in population, forest areas are decreasing which reduces the natural habitat for wild animals. So many wild animals have reached to the situation of extinction. Rest are outcome of rise in population.

121. Which among the following is not a reason for loss of Bio-diversity in Uttarakhand?

- (a) Expansion of Road Network
(b) Urbanization
(c) Afforestation of barren Land
(d) Expansion of Agriculture

Ans (c) : Among the given options, afforestation of barren Land is not a reason for loss of biodiversity in Uttarakhand.

122. On which of the following date the name of Uttaranchal State was changed to Uttarakhand?

- (a) 9th November, 2006 (b) 1st February, 2007
(c) 1st January, 2007 (d) 9th November, 2007

Ans (c) : The name of Uttaranchal State was changed to Uttarakhand on 1st January, 2007.

123. The new State 'Uttarakhand' came to existence on-

- (a) 1st November, 2000
(b) 9th November, 2000
(c) 10th November, 2001
(d) 1st January, 2008

Ans (b) : Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November, 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh by the Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000.

124. Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on?

- (a) 23rd December, 2000 (b) 26 December, 2007
(c) 27 December, 2007 (d) 31 December, 2007

Ans (c) : Bhutto was murdered on 27 December 2007 by a 15-year-old suicide bomber called Bilal. She had just finished an election rally in Rawalpindi when he approached her convoy, shot at her and blew himself up.

125. Indian Oil Cup, third test match was played in Bangalore from 8th December to 12 December, 2007. Saurav Ganguly scored 239 runs in the first Innings. How many balls he played?

- (a) 304 (b) 351
(c) 361 (d) 370

Ans (c) : Saurav Ganguly scored 239 runs in 361 balls.

126. Who was the Nepalese Army Chief to visit India on 12th December, 2007?

- (a) General R. M. Kotwal
- (b) General P. C. Vohra
- (c) General R. C. Gyavali
- (d) General A. N. Thapa

Ans (a) : General R. M. Kotwal, then Army Chief of Nepalese army visited India on 12th December, 2007.

127. Who has been appointed the 23rd Chief of Indian Army?

- (a) General J. J. Singh
- (b) General Deepak Kapoor
- (c) General J. N. Goswami
- (d) Admiral Suresh Mehta

Ans (b) : General Deepak Kapoor had been appointed the 23rd Chief of Indian Army.

128. On 14th November, 2007, who was appointed the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission?

- (a) Sumit Bose
- (b) Anant Singh
- (c) Dr. Vijay N. Kelkar
- (d) Sam Pitroda

Ans (c) : Dr. Vijay N. Kelkar was appointed the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission. Finance Commission of India has been set up under Article 280 of the Constitution. Its core responsibility is to evaluate the state of finances of the Union and State Governments, recommend the sharing of taxes between them, lay down the principles determining the distribution of these taxes among States.

129. Which bravery/gallantry medal was awarded to Colonel Vishwanath Venugopal, Captain Harshan and Nayab Subedar Chunni Lal for fighting against dreaded terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir?

- (a) Shaurya Chakra
- (b) Veer Chakra
- (c) Kirti Chakra
- (d) Ashok Chakra

Ans (d) : Colonel Vishwanath Venugopal, Captain Harshan and Nayab Subedar Chunni Lal were awarded with Ashok Chakra for fighting against dreaded terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir.

130. In 2007, Kevin Rudd was elected as Prime Minister of which of the following Nation?

- (a) France
- (b) Austria
- (c) Australia
- (d) None of these

Ans (c) : In 2007, Kevin Rudd was elected as Prime Minister of Australia.

131. For the year 2006, Indira Gandhi Award was presented on 1st November, 2007 to?

- (a) Prof. Madam Bangari Mathai
- (b) Meena Barot
- (c) Kalpana Chawla
- (d) R. N. Swami

Ans (a) : For the year 2006, Indira Gandhi Award was given to Prof. Madam Bangari Mathai for contributing in the field of environment, Human rights.

132. 'Inside I. B. and RAW : The Rolling Stone that Gathers Moss' titled book was written by which author?

- (a) R. N. Kav
- (b) K. Shankaran Nayar
- (c) R. B. Shahi
- (d) None of these

Ans (b) : 'Inside I. B. and RAW : The Rolling Stone that Gathers Moss' was written by K. Shankaran Nayar, founder of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).

133. Sixth India-ASEAN Summit was organized at?

- (a) Islamabad
- (b) Singapore
- (c) Kathmandu
- (d) New Delhi

Ans (b) : Sixth India-ASEAN Summit was organized at Singapore.

134. Shashi Tharoor had been associated with which of the following?

- (a) NASA
- (b) International Olympic Committee
- (c) United Nations Organization
- (d) None of them

Ans (c) : Shashi Tharoor had been associated with United Nations Organization. He was the contestant for the election of General Secretary of United Nations but at the last moment, he withdrew his name.

135. Renowned Film Actor, Devanand was accorded the 'Dada Sahib Phalke' award in?

- (a) 2002
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2007

Ans (a) : Renowned Film Actor, Devanand was accorded the 'Dada Sahib Phalke' award in 2002.

136. The book titled 'Romancing with Life' an autobiography was written by?

- (a) Devanand
- (b) Kalpana Chawla
- (c) Amitabh Bacchan
- (d) Anupam Kher

Ans (a) : The book titled 'Romancing with Life' an autobiography was written by Devanand.

137. Albert Einstein, was adept in playing which musical instrument?

- (a) Guitar
- (b) Flute
- (c) Violin
- (d) Sitar

Ans (c) : Albert Einstein, Nobel Prize winner for physics was expert in playing violin.

138. The Tenure of which of the following UN General Secretary was longest?

- (a) Trigvelie
- (b) Kurt Waldheim
- (c) Javier Perez de Cuellar
- (d) U. Thant

Ans (d): U. Thant (1961-71) had longest tenure as UN General Secretary.

139. Who was the first person of Indian Origin to win Booker Prize?

- (a) Arundhati Roy
- (b) Salman Rushdie
- (c) V. S. Naipaul
- (d) Jhumpa Lahiri

Ans (b) : Salman Rushdie was the first person of Indian Origin to win Booker Prize.

140. Who among the following persons was not awarded with the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) J. R. D. Tata
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) Satyajit Ray
- (d) C. Subramanyam

Ans (b) : Acharya Narendra Dev has never been awarded with Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award.

141. On which date Pakistan was suspended from Common Wealth Group?

- (a) 18th November, 2007
- (b) 19th November, 2007
- (c) 20th November, 2007
- (d) 23rd November 2007

Ans (d) : Pakistan was suspended from Common Wealth Group on 23rd November, 2007.

142. Who was elected as the General Secretary of Common Wealth in 2007?

- (a) Kamlesh Sharma
- (b) Mohan Kaul
- (c) Michael Swandro
- (d) Anant Singh

Ans (a) : Kamlesh Sharma was elected as the General Secretary of Common Wealth in 2007. Currently, Rt. Hon Patricia Scotland KC is the General Secretary of Common Wealth.

143. Out of the following nations of South Asia, which is the smallest nation in terms of Area?

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

Ans (a) : Among the given options of nations of South Asia, Maldives has smallest area (298 Sq. Km).

144. In the global 500 list of 'Fortune' magazine which was the first Indian Company to be listed?

- (a) Wipro
- (b) Infosys
- (c) T.C. S.
- (d) Reliance Industries Limited

Ans (a) : Wipro was the first Indian company to be listed in the global 500 list of 'Fortune' magazine.

145. Bhatnagar Prize is given for contribution in the field of?

- (a) Music
- (b) Archeology
- (c) Science
- (d) Social Work

Ans (c) : The prestigious award "Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Science and Technology" was instituted in his honour of Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar. Dr Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar was the Founder Director (and later first Director General) of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) who is credited with establishing twelve national laboratories in as many years.

146. Who was the first women to get Vyas Puraskar (Award)?

- (a) Chitra Mudgal
- (b) Prabha Khetan
- (c) Malti Joshi
- (d) Mannu Bhandari

Ans (a) : Chitra Mudgal was the first women to get Vyas Puraskar (Award). Vyas award is the second highest award after Gyanpeeth Award provided for excellent work for Hindi literature.

147. Largest number of Post Offices is in which country?

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

Ans (a) : India has the largest postal network in the world with 1,55,618 post offices and over 5,66,000 employees. The modern postal service in India is more than 150 years old.

148. Which city is known as Forbidden City?

- (a) Shanghai
- (b) San Francisco
- (c) New York
- (d) Lhasa

Ans (d) : Lhasa, capital of China occupied Tibet is known as Forbidden City.

149. Who wrote the book – 'A Passage to India'?

- (a) V. S. Naipaul
- (b) Pt. J. L. Nehru
- (c) E. M. Forster
- (d) Mulkraj Anand

Ans (c): E. M. Forster wrote the book – 'A Passage to India'.

150. The Jagar system of God worship is prevalent in?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Assam

Ans (b) : Jagar is a ritualised style of worshipping the 33 koti Devi Devta that is performed in Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttarakhand. Jagar is a rite in which gods and local deities are awakened from their slumber and requested for blessings or remedies. The ritual is associated with the concept of divine justice and is performed to seek penance for a crime or to seek divine justice for some wrong.

Uttarakhand PCS (Prelims), Exam 2011

GENERAL STUDIES

SOLVED PAPER

1. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by

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

Ans. (c) : According to Article 324(2) of the Constitution, the Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the President of India.

2. At the time of gaining of independence, the President of 'Indian National Congress' was

- (a) J.B Kripalani (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel

Ans. (a) : J.B Kripalani became the Congress president in 1946 and resigned from his position in 1947, soon after independence.

3. Which extremist leader of the freedom movement was given 6 years jail punishment in 1908?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) Balgangadhar Tilak
(c) Lal Lajpat Rai (d) Arbind Ghosh

Ans. (b) : In 1908, Balgangadhar Tilak was arrested and tried on the charge of sedition. Tilak was sent to prison for six years. Tilak spent most of it in a prison in Mandalay, Burma.

4. The most famous center of learning during Maurya period was

- (a) Taxila (b) Ujjain
(c) Nalanda (d) Vallabhi

Ans. (a) : Taxila was the most famous center of learning during Mauryan period. It was known for its higher education and the curriculum comprised the study of ancient scriptures, law, medicine, astronomy, military science and the eighteen arts. Chanakya is said to have composed his Arthashastra at Taxila.

5. The famous Buddhist scholar Asvaghosha was a contemporary of

- (a) Ashoka (b) Nagarjuna
(c) Kanishka (d) Harsha

Ans. (c) : The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago. He organized a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita, lived in his court.

6. Which viceroy was assassinated during his tenure?

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Mayo
(c) Lord Rippon (d) Lord Wellesley

Ans. (b) : Lord Mayo, then Viceroy of India was killed by Sher Ali Afridi, a former soldier from Khyber Agency, on 8 February 1872 at Hoptown, Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Island.

7. The proof of burying the dog with human body at which of the following places?

- (a) Burjhom (b) Koldihava
(c) chaupani (d) Mando

Ans. (a) : The proof of burying the dog with human body is found at Burjhom (present day Kashmir). Apart from this, grains like wheat and lentil are also found from here. Bones of cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo are also found from Burjhom.

8. The first Lokpal Bill was presented in the parliament in

- (a) 1967 (b) 1971
(c) 1968 (d) 1972

Ans. (c) : The first Lokpal Bill was presented in the parliament in 1968. The term was coined as an Indian variant of the concept of 'Ombudsman', who is appointed to investigate complaints of citizens against the administration. Since 1968, Bills relating to Lokpal and Lokayuktas have been introduced in the Lok Sabha nine times. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 was passed by both Houses of Parliament and received President's assent on 1 January, 2014.

9. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death in

- (a) Alipur conspiracy case
(b) Lahore conspiracy case
(c) Kakori conspiracy case
(d) Kanpur conspiracy case

Ans. (b) : Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death in Lahore conspiracy case.

10. Which Article of the Constitution provide safeguards to persons accused of crimes against double jeopardy and self incrimination?

- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 22
(c) Article 21 (d) Article 20

Ans. (d) : Article 20 of the Constitution provide safeguards to persons accused of crimes against double jeopardy and self incrimination. Article 20 of the Constitution is regarding protection in respect of conviction for offences.

Article 20(1)- No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

Article 20(2) - No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

Article 20(3) - No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

11. **When was Bengal re-united due to the protests by Indians?**

- (a) 1905 (b) 1911
(c) 1947 (d) 1971

Ans. (b) : Bengal was divided in 1905 by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, on the grounds of administrative issues as it was too large to govern. Massive protest began to oppose the partition. Due to the political protests, Bengal was reunited in 1911.

12. **Who is the writer of "Humayun-Nama"?**

- (a) Zebunninsa (b) Jahanara
(c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Roshanara

Ans. (c) : Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum. Gulbadan was the daughter of Babur, Humayun's sister and Akbar's aunt. Gulbadan could write fluently in Turkish and Persian.

13. **Lilavati, a treatise on Mathematics, was written by**

- (a) Ramanuj (b) Kautilya
(c) Amartya Sen (d) Bhaskaracharya

Ans. (d) : Lilavati was composed by renowned astronomer and mathematician Bhaskaracharya in 1150. Lilavati is a comprehensive exposition of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, menstruation, number theory and related topics.

14. **Which community is given nominated seat in Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly?**

- (a) Buddhist (b) Garwalis
(c) Anglo-Indian (d) Muslims

Ans. (c) : Anglo-Indian community is given nominated seat in Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly.

Note- By the 126th Constitution Amendment Act, Uttarakhand Assembly has not extended provision for nominating one State Assembly seat to the Anglo-Indian community. The reservation was granted for Anglo Indian community for a time period of 70 years in the year 1950. It should be noted that the term of this reservation ended on January 25, 2020.

15. **Who was the founder of 'Servants of India Society'?**

- (a) Madan Mohan Malviya
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Justice Ranade
(d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

Ans. (d) : Servants of India Society was formed in 1905 by Gopal Krishan Gokhale. It was a group of social workers and political thinkers.

16. **The Forest Research Institute is situated at**

- (a) Nagpur (b) Mysore
(c) Dehradun (d) Ernakulam

Ans. (c) : Forest Research Institute, Dehradun made a humble beginning as Forest School established in 1878. Initially named as Imperial Forest Research Institute, Forest Research Institute came into being in 1906.

17. **Which of the following is the latest country to reach an agreement on civil nuclear cooperation with India?**

- (a) Australia (b) South Korea
(c) China (d) Israel

Ans. (a) : After getting approval from International Atomic Energy Agency, France signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with India. Recently, Australia has signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with India.

Note- India has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, United States, Russia, Namibia, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Czech Republic, Australia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom and Japan.

18. **Famous Cave temples of Elephanta are ascribed to**

- (a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas
(c) Pallavas (d) Rashtrakoots

Ans. (d) : Famous Cave temples of Elephanta, Maharashtra are ascribed to Rashtrakoot rulers. These caves are declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

19. **Abnormal level of cholesterol is associated with**

- (a) Hardening of arteries
(b) Hardening of veins
(c) Kidney stones formation
(d) Liver cirrhosis

Ans. (a) : Abnormal level of cholesterol is associated with hardening of arteries. If cholesterol is too high, it builds up on the walls of arteries. Over time, this buildup is known as atherosclerosis. This condition causes arteries to become narrowed, and the narrowed blood vessels reduce blood flow to the heart.

20. **The joint session of both Houses of Parliament is presided over by**

- (a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha

Ans. (c) : The joint session of both Houses of Parliament is convened by the President (Article 108). The joint session of both Houses of Parliament is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha [Article 118(4)].

21. **Rambir Singh Bist is related to**

- (a) Medicine (b) Painting
(c) Military (d) Police

Ans. (b) : Rambir Singh Bist is related to painting. He was awarded Padmashre in 1991.

22. **The first Political Organization in India 1838 was known as**

- (a) British India Society
(b) Bengal British India Society
(c) Settlers Association
(d) Zamindari Association

Ans. (d) : The first Political Organization in India 1838 was known as Zamindari Association. A number of landowners, zamindars and rich businessmen were associated with this group.

23. **What is the correct chronological sequence of the following events in the political life of Mahatma Gandhi?**

1. Champaran Satyagraha
2. Ahmedabad Mill strike
3. Kheda Satyagraha
4. Non-Cooperation Movement

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

Ans. (b) : Correct chronological sequence is-
Champaran Satyagraha- 1917
Ahmedabad Mill strike- 1918
Kheda Satyagraha- March 1918
Non-cooperation Movement- 1920

24. The Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the partition of India in its session held at

- (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Allahabad (d) Dhaka

Ans. (a) : In 1940, Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the partition of India in its session held at Lahore.

25. Bombay was taken over by the English East India Company from

- (a) The Dutch (b) The French
(c) The Danish (d) The Portuguese

Ans. (d) : Bombay was taken over by the English East India Company from the Portuguese as royal dowry when the Portuguese princess Catherine married King Charles II of England.

26. In the third battle of Panipat Marathas were defeated by

- (a) Afghans (b) Mughals
(c) English (d) Rohillas

Ans. (a) : The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies, the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh.

27. The famous historian who visited India with Mahmud Ghazni was

- (a) Ferishta (b) Al-Beruni
(c) Affif (d) Ibn Batuta

Ans. (b) : Al-Beruni from Uzbekistan visited India with Mahmud Ghazni. His famous book written in Arabic is Kitab-ul-Hind.

28. Who was defeated in the battle of Khanwa?

- (a) Rana Pratap (b) Hemu
(c) Rana Sanga (d) Allauddin Khilji

Ans. (c) : Battle of Khanwa was fought between the Mughal forces under the leadership of Babur and Rajput alliance led by Rana Sanga. The victory in the battle consolidated the new Mughal dynasty in India.

29. Mahatma Gandhi wrote his autobiography originally in

- (a) Hindi (b) Marathi
(c) Gujarati (d) English

Ans. (c) : My experiment with truth, autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi was originally written in Gujarati and was later translated into English and other Indian languages.

30. A visa is required for Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage because it is located in

- (a) Nepal (b) Chinese Tibet
(c) Bhutan (d) Sikkim

Ans. (b) : Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is known for its religious value and cultural significance. Visa is required for Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage because it is located in China occupied Tibet.

31. Where is Lothal situated?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Pakistan (d) Haryana

Ans. (a) : Lothal, an ancient Indus site, stood beside a tributary of the Sabarmati in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambat.

32. Right to property according to Constitution of India is a

- (a) Fundamental Right (b) Directive Principle
(c) Legal Right (d) Social Right

Ans. (c) : When Constitution of India came to force, Right to Property was a Fundamental right. By the Constitution 44th Amendment Act, 1978, Right to Property ceased to be a Fundamental Right and was modified as a constitutional or legal right in new chapter IV Part XII of the Constitution as Article 300A.

33. The first railway line in India was started in the year

- (a) 1853 (b) 1850
(c) 1840 (d) 1890

Ans. (a) : A 32 Km first railway line in India was started in the year 1853 between Bombay and Thane.

34. The battle field of Plassey is situated in

- (a) Bihar (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Orissa (d) West Bengal

Ans. (d) : The Battle of Plassey was fought in West Bengal on 23 June, 1757 between the troops of the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive against the forces of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last Nawab of Bengal, and his French allies. Clive's victory eventually led to the British becoming the greatest economic and military power in India.

35. Which of the following is the oldest Veda?

- (a) Samveda (b) Yajurveda
(c) Rigveda (d) Atharvaveda

Ans. (c) : Rigveda is the oldest Veda among the four which was written in Sanskrit.

36. Who among the following is known as the Cleopatra of Hollywood (who died on 23rd March, 2011 at the age of 79)?

- (a) Marlin Munro (b) Elizabeth Taylor
(c) Kim Kurdashin (d) Paris Hilton

Ans. (b) : Elizabeth Taylor is known as the Cleopatra of Hollywood, who died on 23rd March, 2011 at the age of 79.

37. In World Cup Cricket 2011 what was the highest score among all matches?

- (a) 307 Runs (b) 367 Runs
(c) 390 Runs (d) 370 Runs

Ans. (d) : 370 Runs was the highest score among all matches in World Cup Cricket, 2011.

38. Who wrote the book 'A Passage to India'?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Minoos Nasani
(c) E.M. Forster (d) None of them

Ans. (c): E.M. Forster wrote the book 'A Passage to India' which was published in 1924 regarding British rule in India.

39. In which of the following films, A.R. Rehman gave outstanding sound track and song which enabled him to get two Grammy Award in Los Angeles?

- (a) Tees Mar Khan (b) Slumdog Millionaire
(c) 'Paa' (d) Dabang

Ans. (b) : A.R. Rehman gave outstanding sound track and song for the film Slumdog Millionaire, which enabled him to get two Grammy Award in Los Angeles.

40. From which district of Uttarakhand State 'Chipko Movement' organised?

- (a) Chamoli (b) Uttarkashi
(c) Tehri Garhwal (d) Pauri-Garhwal

Ans. (a) : The Chipko movement started in 1973 in Chamoli district. The Chipko movement was a non-violent agitation that was aimed at protection and conservation of trees. It is best remembered for the collective mobilization of women for the cause of preserving forests, which also brought about a change in attitude regarding their own status in society. The name of the movement 'chipko' comes from the word 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees and encircled them to prevent being hacked.

41. Which of the following was not moderate?

- (a) Pherozshah Mehta
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans. (d) : Among the given options, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not moderate. He was considered as extremist. Rest are considered to be moderates.

42. Mana Pass is located in

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand
(c) jammu-Kashmir (d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (b) : Mana Pass is located in Uttarakhand. Mana village, located in Chamoli district is officially recognized as last village of India along China border.

43. The rotation of crops is essential for

- (a) Increasing protein content in plants
(b) Getting different crops
(c) Increasing soil fertility
(d) Maintaining soil moisture

Ans. (c) : Crop rotation is the practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil fertility, optimize nutrients in the soil and combat pest and weed pressure.

44. Influenza is caused by a

- (a) Virus (b) Fungus
(c) Algae (d) Bacterium

Ans. (a) : Influenza is caused by virus. Influenza is an acute respiratory infection caused by influenza viruses which circulate in all parts of the world. There are 4 types of seasonal influenza viruses, types A, B, C and D. Influenza A and B viruses circulate and cause seasonal epidemics of disease.

45. The study related to the plants being used as vegetable is called

- (a) Flori-culture (b) Pomology
(c) Horticulture (d) Olericulture

Ans. (d) : The study related to the plants being used as vegetable is called Olericulture. It is the branch of horticulture that deals with the production, processing, and marketing of vegetables. Pomology is the study of fruit crops. Floriculture is the study of the cultivation of flower crops.

46. Engyme is a

- (a) Vitamin (b) Bacterium
(c) Bio-catalyst (d) Virus

Ans. (c) : Enzymes are natural bio-catalysts. Natural enzymes are highly efficient and versatile biocatalysts that have vital roles in living organisms. Most enzymes are proteins, which are complex, large, well-defined, chiral organic molecules that often carry metal ions and water molecules to maintain their enzymatic activities and structure.

47. Which of the following is not an infectious disease?

- (a) AIDS (b) Chicken-pos
(c) Mumps (d) Herpes Simplex

Ans. (d) : Herpes Simplex is not an infectious disease. The Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) is categorized into 2 types: HSV-1 and HSV-2. HSV-1 is mainly transmitted by oral-to-oral contact, causing oral herpes (including symptoms known as cold sores), but it can also lead to genital herpes. HSV-2 is a sexually transmitted infection that causes genital herpes. Infectious diseases are diseases caused by microorganisms. These are microscopic organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. They can sometimes be caught from other people, the environment, from animal contact, or from insect bites.

48. Which of the following is not a genetic disorder?

- (a) Down-syndrome
(b) Haemophilia
(c) Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)
(d) Sickle cell Anaemia

Ans. (c) : Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is not a genetic disorder. Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a common disorder that affects the large intestine. Signs and symptoms include cramping, abdominal pain, bloating, gas, and diarrhea or constipation, or both. Rests are genetic disorders.

49. Which of the following is of organic origin?

- (a) Coral (b) Emerald
(c) Ruby (d) Topaz

Ans. (a) : Coral is an organic product formed by living organisms in tropical and subtropical ocean waters. Coral is not a proper mineral stone, it has an organic origin. Coral is composed of calcium carbonate, with magnesia and organic substances.

50. Which of the following actions is related with evaporation of sweat?

- (a) Exothermic Action (b) Endothermic action
(c) Chemical Action (d) Salty Reaction

Ans. (b): Those reactions in which heat is absorbed is called endothermic reaction. Evaporation of sweat is due to the endothermic reaction. Sweat keeps the body cool as it evaporates from the skin.

51. For which branch of science U.N. has designated the year 2011?

- (a) The International year of Chemistry
- (b) The International year of Astronomy
- (c) The International year of Bio-diversity
- (d) The International year of Physics

Ans.(a) The United Nations General Assembly declared 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry.

52. Moon is a

- (a) Star
- (b) Planet
- (c) Satellite
- (d) Meteorite

Ans. (c) : Moon is a natural satellite of earth.

53. What rays of sunlight are mostly utilized by chlorophyll in photo-synthesis?

- (a) Red
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Green
- (d) Blue

Ans. (a) : Red light is most effective for photosynthesis as it is mostly utilized by chlorophyll during the process of photosynthesis.

54. Combination of what substance in the alloy renders stainless steel non-magnetic?

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Chromium
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Molybdenum

Ans. (c) : Stainless steel is an alloy of iron, chromium and nickel. Nickel renders stainless steel non-magnetic.

55. Which of the following is not a chemical fertilizer?

- (a) Urea
- (b) Sodium sulphate
- (c) Super phosphate
- (d) Potassium nitrate

Ans. (b) : Among the given options, Sodium sulphate is not a chemical fertilizer as it is used for the manufacture of detergents and in the kraft process of paper pulping, although it has many other uses. Rest are chemical fertilizer.

56. Montreal Protocol is related with the protection of

- (a) Green house gases
- (b) Acid rain
- (c) Ozone layer
- (d) Endangered species

Ans. (c) : The Montreal Protocol (1987), is a global agreement to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

57. The venom of Cobra is

- (a) Neurotoxic
- (b) Haemotoxic
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) : The venom of Cobra is neurotoxic. Neurotoxins cause muscle paralysis which may also result in respiratory difficulty and death. Snakes of the family Elapidae typically produce neurotoxic venom. These snakes have small, erect fangs and include cobras, mambas, sea snakes, death adders, and coral snakes.

58. In surgery, what is arthroplasty?

- (a) Open heart surgery
- (b) Hip-joint replacement

- (c) Kidney transplant
- (d) Blood Transfusion

Ans. (b) : In surgery, Arthroplasty is hip- joint replacement. Arthroplasty is a surgical procedure to restore the function of a joint. A joint can be restored by resurfacing the bones. Osteoarthritis, or degenerative joint disease, is a loss of the cartilage or cushion in a joint, and is the most common reason for arthroplasty. Arthroplasty may be used when medical treatments no longer effectively relieve joint pain and disability.

59. Which of the following countries secured the highest number of gold medals in the medal tally of the Delhi Commonwealth Games, 2010.

- (a) England
- (b) India
- (c) Australia
- (d) Canada

Ans. (c) : Australia secured highest number of gold medals (74) during 2010, Delhi Commonwealth Games.

60. Which gas is obtained from plastic?

- (a) Polynitrogen
- (b) Polyhydrogen
- (c) Polychlorine
- (d) Polyethylene

Ans. (d) : When exposed to solar radiation, plastic produce two greenhouse gases namely methane and ethylene. Polyethylene, most widely used synthetic polymer in the world is the most prolific emitter of methane and ethylene.

61. Water soluble vitamin is

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin D
- (d) Vitamin E

Ans. (b) : Among the above options, Vitamin C is soluble in water. Vitamin was discovered by Funk in 1911 AD. It is a kind of organic compound. No calories are obtained from them, but they are very necessary for the regulation of chemical reactions in metabolism in the body. It is also called protective substance. On the basis of solubility, vitamins are of two types –

- Water soluble vitamins -B, C
- Fat soluble vitamins -A, D, E, K

62. Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of

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

Ans. (a) : Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of vitamin A. Deficiency of Vitamin A causes night blindness and poor vision. Vitamin A (retinol, retinoic acid) is a nutrient important to vision, growth, cell division, reproduction and immunity. Vitamin A also has antioxidant properties.

63. Which gas is filled in refrigerators?

- (a) Ammonia
- (b) Mafron
- (c) Methane
- (d) Acetylene

Ans. (a) : Ammonia was used in initial days of refrigeration but modern day refrigerators use Freon (F-12) for cooling. CFC, which is released from refrigerators, is harmful for environment as it makes hole in Ozone layer resulting global warming.

64. What is the colour of the Black Box that is found in aircraft?

- (a) Orange
- (b) Red
- (c) Blue
- (d) Black

Ans. (a): Black box or flight data recorder mounted in the tail of an aircraft is one of the most important gadgets that is used to reconstruct the events leading to a plane crash. The term "Black Box", however is a misnomer as its colour is orange. This is done for easier location after a crash.

65. The velocity of sound is maximum in
(a) Vacuum (b) Metal
(c) Liquid (d) Air

Ans. (b): The velocity of sound is maximum in metal followed by liquid and gas. Sound cannot travel through vacuum.

66. Which of the following is a biodegradable pollutant?
(a) Asbestos (b) DDT
(c) Plastic (d) Sewage

Ans. (d): Among the given options, sewage is biodegradable pollutant. Rest are chemical pollutant which are non biodegradable.

67. Which one of the following is the most fragile eco-system that will be first affected by global warming?
(a) Arctic and Greenland Ice sheet
(b) Amazon rain forest
(c) Taiga
(d) India Monsoon

Ans. (a): Arctic and Greenland Ice sheet is the most fragile eco-system due to the global warming. As the result of global warming, average temperature of earth is increasing which results in melting of glaciers, thus increasing sea water level.

68. Which one of the following is the unit of measure of the thickness of the ozone layer of the atmosphere?
(a) Knot (b) Dobson
(c) Poise (d) Maxwell

Ans. (b): The thickness of the ozone in a column of air from the ground to the top of the atmosphere is measured in terms of Dobson units (DU).

69. The headquarter of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) is situated at
(a) Ahmedabad (b) Hyderabad
(c) Nagpur (d) Pune

Ans. (c): The headquarter of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) is situated at Nagpur with five zonal laboratories located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad.

70. What is the number of union territories in India?
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11

Ans. (*): On 31st October, 2019, Jammu and Kashmir State was officially converted to two union territories namely Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. India now has 8 union territories.

71. In India which one of the following is not a natural harbour?

- (a) Cochin (b) Mumbai
(c) Vishakhapatnam (d) Chennai

Ans. (d): Among the given options, Chennai is not a natural harbour. Rest are natural harbour.

72. Where is the 'Black pagoda'?
(a) Madurai (b) Konark
(c) Khajuraho (d) None of these

Ans. (b): Built in 1250 AD, Sun temple, Konark, Odisha is called black pagoda due to its dark colour and its magnetic power that drew ships into the shore and causes shipwrecks. King Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga dynasty built it.

73. The second largest Island (next to Greenland) of the world is
(a) Borneo (b) Malagasy
(c) Sumatra (d) New Guinea

Ans. (d): New Guinea is the second largest island of the world next to Greenland.

74. The largest part of our hydrosphere is
(a) Atlantic ocean (b) Indian ocean
(c) Pacific ocean (d) Antarctica ocean

Ans. (c): Pacific ocean is the largest part of our hydrosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the world ocean basins. Covering approximately 63 million square miles and containing more than half of the free water on earth, the Pacific is by far the largest of the world's ocean basins.

75. The ozone layer is situated in
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Exosphere

Ans. (b): The stratosphere is found above the troposphere and extends up to a height of 50 km. One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer.

76. Which was the principal plant used in Green Revolution?
(a) Japonica Rice (b) Indian Rice
(c) Emmer Wheat (d) Mexican Wheat

Ans. (d): Mexican Wheat was the principal plant used in Green Revolution.

77. Which tribe of Uttarakhand practices transhumance?
(a) Tharu (b) Moksa
(c) Bhotia (d) Raji

Ans. (c): The Bhotiyas and the Gujars are two well known communities which practiced transhumance in Uttarakhand.

78. On which river is Jog falls-the biggest waterfall of India?
(a) Sheravati (b) Cauvery
(c) Godawari (d) Narmada

Ans. (a): Jog Falls, biggest waterfall of India is created by Sheravati river in Karnataka.

79. Which of the following countries is the largest producer/exporter of castor-oilseeds?
(a) France (b) India
(c) Japan (d) China

Ans. (b): India is the largest producer/exporter of castor-oilseeds. The major castor producing States in India are Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Together, these States account for more than 90 per cent of total domestic production with Gujarat being the largest castor oil seed producing State.

- 80. The total length of Earth's equator is about**
 (a) 6,400 km (b) 12,800 km
 (c) 40,000 km (d) 5,000 km

Ans. (c) : The total length of earth's equator is about 40,075 km.

- 81. Which of the following states has the greatest mica resources?**
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Uttarakhand (d) Haryana

Ans. (a) : Andhra Pradesh leads with 41% share in country's total Mica resources followed by Rajasthan (28%), Odisha (17%) Maharashtra (13%), Bihar (2%) and a small quantity of resources is found in Jharkhand and Telangana.

- 82. What are Kingri-Bingri, Neeti, Shail-Shel and Dharma of Uttarakhand?**
 (a) Rivers (b) Hills
 (c) Religious places (d) Passes

Ans. (d) : Kingri-Bingri, Neeti, Shail-Shel and Dharma are the passes of Uttarakhand.

- 83. The local time of a place is 6.00 AM when the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is 3.00 AM. What is the longitude of the place?**
 (a) 45° West (b) 45° East
 (c) 120° East (d) 120° West

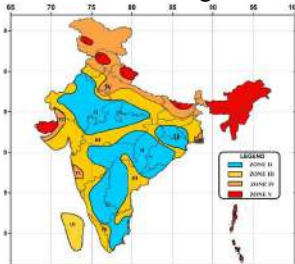
Ans. (b) : Earth revolves 360° in 24 hours therefore it will revolve 15° in 1 hour. Time difference between GMT and that particular place is 3 hours. Therefore longitude of that place will be = 15° X 3 = 45° East

- 84. Which one of the following Indian island lies in between India and Srilanka?**
 (a) Elephanta (b) Nicobar
 (c) Rameshwaram (d) Salsette

Ans. (c) : Rameshwaram island also known as Pamban island lies in between India and Srilanka.

- 85. Which one of the following areas of India does not come under the zone of high seismic intensity?**
 (a) Uttarakhand (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Kachchh (d) Karnataka Plateau

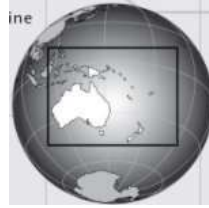
Ans. (d) : Among the given options, Karnataka Plateau does not fall under the zone of high seismic intensity.



Zone V shown in red is seismically the most active region.

- 86. Which one of these is not included in the geographical group of countries known as OCEANIA?**
 (a) Indonesia (b) Melanesia
 (c) Micronesia (d) Australia

Ans. (a) : Indonesia is not included in the geographical group of countries known as OCEANIA. Oceania is a region made up of thousands of islands throughout the Central and South Pacific Ocean. It includes Australia, the smallest continent in terms of total land area.



- 87. Which district of Uttarakhand has the highest number of females per 1000 males according to the provisional census report-2011?**
 (a) Almora (b) Rudraprayag
 (c) Pithoragarh (d) Pauri

Ans. (a) : As per 2011 Census, In Uttarakhand, Almora (1145) has highest females per 1000 males followed by Rudraprayag (1115).

- 88. Under the Constitution of India organization of village panchayat is a**
 (a) Fundamental Right (b) Fundamental Duty
 (c) Directive Principle (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) : Organization of village panchayats comes under Article 40 of the Constitution Directive Principle of State Policy comes under Part IV (Article 36 to 51) of the Constitution. Hence, under the Constitution of India, organization of village panchayat is a Directive Principle.

- 89. The altitude of Siwalik peaks fall in between**
 (a) 850–1200 Mts (b) 750–1100 Mts
 (c) 750–1500 Mts (d) 750–1300 Mts

Ans. (a) : The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Siwalik. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 meters. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north.

- 90. Through how many Indian States Tropic of Cancer passes?**
 (a) 6 (b) 8
 (c) 7 (d) 9

Ans. (b) : The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides India into almost two equal parts. Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian States namely Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

- 91. Which one of the following has been declared a World Heritage in Uttarakhand?**
 (a) Corbett Park
 (b) Rajaji Udyan
 (c) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
 (d) None of these

Ans. (c): Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, Uttarakhand has been declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO.

92. Which one is not part of Great Lakes?

- (a) Bear (b) Superior
(c) Huron (d) Michigan

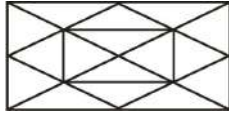
Ans. (a) : The Great Lakes basin encompasses large parts of United States and Canada. The Great Lakes comprises five lakes namely Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.

93. On which river is Dulhasti Power station situated?

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna
(c) Chenab (d) Cauvery

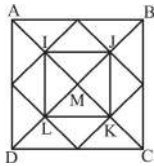
Ans. (c) : Dulhasti Power station is located in Kishtwar district of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir on the river Chenab.

94. How many squares are there in the following picture?



- (a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

Ans. (d) :



In the given figure total no of square = ABCD, EFGH, IJKL, EIML, IFJM, KHLM

Hence, total no of square = 7

95. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Indian agriculture:

- (a) Over dependence on nature
(b) Low level of productivity
(c) Multiplicity of crops
(d) Predominance of large farms

Ans. (d) : Most of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture, which is done on small farms. Due to the lack of water facility, agriculture in India is highly dependent on nature, which yields low productivity. Due to the favorable weather conditions, Indian farmers grow multiple crops on the same land.

96. Geometric mean can be used to find out

- (a) Population Growth
(b) Growth rate of GNP
(c) Both the above
(d) None of (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) : Geometric mean can be used to find out population growth as well as growth rate of GNP (Gross National Product).

97. Two series having the same mean, median and mode may

- (a) Have same value
(b) Not have same value
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) : If the two series having the same value then only mean, median and mode can be same.

98. For a group data, the formula for median is based on

- (a) Interpolation method
(b) Extrapolation method
(c) Trial and Error method
(d) Iterative method

Ans. (a) : Interpolation is the process of finding out unknown values that fall between known values, hence for a group of given data median can be obtained by interpolation method.

99. The Arithmetic mean (AM) of two numbers is 6.5 and their GM (Geometric Mean) is 6.0 The two number are

- (a) 9, 6 (b) 9, 5
(c) 7, 6 (d) 4, 9

Ans. (d) : Let the numbers are a and b
Then-

$$\text{Arithmetic mean (AM)} = \frac{a+b}{2} \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\text{Geometric mean (GM)} = \sqrt{ab} \dots\dots(ii)$$

According to question-

$$\sqrt{ab} = 6$$

$$ab = 36$$

$$a = \frac{36}{b}$$

Putting the value in eqⁿ (i)

$$6.5 = \frac{\frac{36}{b} + b}{2}$$

$$6.5 \times 2 = \frac{36 + b^2}{2}$$

$$b^2 - 13b + 36 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 9b + 4b + 36 = 0$$

$$b(b - 9) - 4(b - 9) = 0$$

$$(b - 9)(b - 4) = 0$$

$$b = 9, 4$$

If valued b = 9, then value of a = $\frac{36}{9} = 4$

Hence two numbers are, 4 and 9

100. Which of the following Parliamentary Committee scrutinizes the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

- (a) Estimate Committee
(b) Assurance Committee
(c) Public Accounts Committee
(d) Standing Committee

Ans. (c) : Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The Public Accounts Committee consists of 22 Members, 15 Members are elected by Lok Sabha and 7 Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with it.

101. Which is the missing fraction in the following series?

4/9, 9/20,.....,39/86

- (a) 17/40 (b) 19/42
(c) 20/44 (d) 29/53

Ans. (b) : The given series is as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Numerator} \rightarrow & 4 & & 9 & & \boxed{19} & & 39 \\ & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow \\ & & x^2+1 & & x^2+1 & & x^2+1 & \\ \text{Denominator} \rightarrow & 9 & & 20 & & \boxed{42} & & 86 \\ & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow \\ & & x^2+2 & & x^2+2 & & x^2+2 & \end{array}$$

Hence, missing fraction = $\frac{19}{42}$

102. What will be the length of the longest bamboo which can be kept in a room of 12 meters length, 9 metres width and 8 metres height?

- (a) 12 Metres (b) 14 Metres
(c) 21 Metres (d) 17 Metres

Ans. (d) : The longest bamboo that can be kept in room = room's diagonal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagonal of the room} &= \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144 + 81 + 64} \\ &= \sqrt{289} \\ &= \sqrt{17} \end{aligned}$$

103. A clock is showing 8 A.M. How many degrees the hour hand will move by the time it shows 2 P.M.?

- (a) 180° (b) 140°
(c) 150° (d) 165°

Ans. (a) : Number of hours travelled by hand in 8 AM to 2 PM = 6 Hours

A angle travelled by hour hand in one four = 30°
Total angle travelled by hour hand between 8 AM to 2 PM = 6 × 30 = 180°

104. A train covers the 5 km of its journey at a speed of 30 km/hour and next 15 km at a speed of 45 km/hour. The average speed of the train was

- (a) 35 km/hour (b) 40 km/hour
(c) 32 km/hour (d) 42 km/hour

Ans. (b) : Total distance = 5+15 = 20km

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total time} &= \frac{5}{30} + \frac{15}{45} = \frac{15+30}{90} = \frac{45}{90} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hr} \\ \text{Average speed} &= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{20}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 40 \text{ km/hour} \end{aligned}$$

105. The first Finance Minister of Independent India was

- (a) Sri Guljari Lal Nanda (b) Sri John Mathai
(c) Sri Krishnamachari (d) Smt. Sarojini Naidu

Ans. (*) : Liaquat Ali Khan (1947) was the first Finance Minister of Independent India followed by R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (1947-49) and Dr. John Mathai (1950-51).

106. The central issue in Doha Round of talks of World Trade Organization was

- (a) Issue related to agriculture
(b) Export from developing countries
(c) Trade in service
(d) Intellectual property right related to trade

Ans. (a) : Doha Round of talks of World Trade Organization in 2001 was related to agriculture issues.

107. In which State is the Buddhist site Tabo Monastery located?

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

Ans. (b) : Buddhist site Tabo Monastery is situated at the height of 10,007 feet in Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh.

108. The Somnath (Masi) Fair is joyfully celebrated in which State?

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) : The Somnath (Masi) Fair is joyfully celebrated in Almora district of Uttarakhand.

109. Which of the following is not a direct tax in India?

- (a) Income tax (b) Wealth tax
(c) Estate duty (d) Sales tax

Ans. (d) : Direct tax is a tax which is directly levied on the consumer like income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, estate duty (now abolished). Indirect tax includes excise taxes (duties levied on goods produced within the country), customs duties (taxes imposed on goods imported into and exported out of India) service tax and sales tax which has been replaced by GST.

110. In which year the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank in India was set up?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1982
(c) 1981 (d) 1989

Ans. (b) : EXIM Bank was established in 1982 by the Government of India, under the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 as a purveyor of export credit, mirroring global Export Credit Agencies.

111. "Integrated Child Development Service" scheme was started in the year

- (a) 1969 (b) 1984
(c) 1975 (d) 1999

Ans. (c) : Integrated Child Development Service was launched on 2nd October, 1975 (5th Five year Plan) in pursuance of the National Policy for Children. The primary objective of the program is social welfare, rural development, tribal welfare, health and family welfare of women and child development.

112. A network of networks is simply called

- (a) Extranet (b) Intranet
(c) Webnet (d) Internet

Ans. (d) : The Internet is often called the Network of Networks which enables us to interact and communicate with each other. The Internet is possible because of the ability to interact and share information between the computers connected through a network.

113. Which industry is primary user of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)?

- (a) Banks (b) Footwear designing
(c) Book Publishing (d) None of these

Ans. (a) : The MICR code is located on the bottom of a cheque leaf, next to the cheque number. MICR code is a code printed on cheques using MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition technology). This enables identification of the cheques and which in turns means faster processing. An MICR code is a 9-digit code that uniquely identifies the bank and branch participating in an Electronic Clearing System (ECS). It comprises of three parts: The first three digits represent the city (City Code). The next three digits represent the bank (Bank Code). The last three digits represent the branch (Branch Code).

Note- Indian Financial System Code (IFSC code) is an 11-digit alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify bank branches within the National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) network by Central bank. IFSC code is used by electronic payment system applications such as Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), NEFT and Centralized Funds Management System (CFMS). In an IFSC code, the first four digits of the IFSC represent the bank and last six characters represent the branch. The fifth character is zero.

114. The name of India super computer is

- (a) Shubham (b) Param
(c) SX-2 (d) BBC-Micro

Ans. (b) : Param is India's first supercomputer built by CDAC (Center for Development of Advanced Computing), Pune.

115. I.C. Chips for computer are usually made of

- (a) Leaf (b) Chromium
(c) Silicon (d) Gold

Ans. (c) : IC chips used in electronic items including computers are usually made of Silicon.

116. Net National Product (NNP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

- (a) Measure the value of National production
(b) Evaluate the value of National product at sectoral cost
(c) Measure the value of export
(d) Are different

Ans. (a) : Net National Product (NNP) and Gross National Product (GNP) measure the value of National production.

117. Which ancient Indian book has been translated into 15 (fifteen) Indian and 04 (four) foreign languages?

- (a) Hitopadesha (b) Panchtantra
(c) Katha Saritsagar (d) Shakuntala

Ans. (b) : Ancient Indian book Panchtantra has been translated into fifteen Indian and four foreign languages. The oldest surviving collection of India fables, the Panchatantra was probably written around 200 B.C. by the great Hindu scholar Pandit Vishnu Sharma.

118. Which is the most common 'input device' used today?

- (a) Mother board
(b) Central Processing Unit
(c) Keyboard
(d) Semi-conductor

Ans. (c) : Among the given options, most common input device used today is keyboard to write text on computers.

119. The speedometer of a car represents

- (a) Analog computer (b) Digital computer
(c) Hybrid computer (d) None of these

Ans. (b) : The speedometer of car represents digital computer as it shows the speed of car digitally.

120. Which newspaper was started by Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak to serve the cause of India's freedom struggle?

- (a) Gadar (b) Kesari
(c) Free Hindustan (d) Swadesh Mitra

Ans. (b) : Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak started Marathi newspaper Kesari in 1881 to raise voice for freedom struggle.

121. The writer of the book 'India's Second Freedom' is

- (a) Soli Sorabji
(b) Loknayak Jaiprakash Narain
(c) Lalkrishan Advani
(d) Atal Behari Bajpai

Ans. (*) : M.G. Devasahayam is the writer of the book India's second freedom.

122. For what is the Manas sanctuary in Assam known?

- (a) Bears (b) Tigers
(c) Elephants (d) Birds

Ans. (c) : Manas wildlife sanctuary in Assam is famous for Indian elephants.

123. In the website of an organization 'com' indicates

- (a) Company (b) Command
(c) Communication (d) Commercial

Ans. (d) : In the website of an organization 'com' indicates commercial.

124. Which city of Japan recently hit severely by Tsunami and Nuclear radiation?

- (a) Hiroshima (b) Tokyo
(c) Fukushima (d) Kobe

Ans. (c) : On March 11, 2011, earthquake and Tsunami damaged nuclear power plant at Fukushima, Japan, which caused nuclear radiation.

125. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) Mahatma Gandhi | 1. Dandi March |
| (b) Jawaharlal Nehru | 2. Red shirt Movement |
| (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan | 3. Bardoli Satyagraha |
| (d) Vallabhbhai Patel | 4. Poorna Swaraj demand at Lucknow Congress |