

*Direction : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 4) choosing the correct alternative :*

Athletes differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. They are expected to treat others fairly, maintain self-control, and respect both authority and opponents. Primarily, athletes have a will to win. If they aim at winning only, they become too self-centred, and the idea of sportsmanship is defeated. Today's sporting culture places great importance on winning. As a result, athletes take to cheating to gain an unfair advantage and sportsmanship has taken a back seat. An athlete who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game is called a "sore loser" while an athlete who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is called a "bad winner". A sore loser blames others for the loss. He does not accept his own responsibility in defeat. He offers excuses for the defeat like unfavourable weather, loss of form and so on. A bad winner gives airs and mocks at the opponent. Not showing respect to the other team is considered bad sportsmanship.

1. Which characteristic of athletes defeats sportsmanship ?

(A) Fairness

(B) Self-control

(C) Self-centredness

(D) Respect for authority and opponents

2. Why has sportsmanship taken a backseat today ?

(A) Due to emphasis on winning

(B) Due to poor playing conditions

(C) Due to poor payment to athletes

(D) Due to athletes' lack of will to win

3. Which is **not** true about a 'sore loser' ?

(A) He blames others for the defeat.

(B) He accepts his own responsibility in defeat.

(C) He offers excuses for the defeat.

(D) He is a bad sportsman.

4. Which is **not** correct about a 'bad winner' ?

(A) He makes fun of the opponent.

(B) He boasts of himself.

(C) He shows respect to the losing opponent.

(D) He is not a bad sportsman.

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**Direction : Answer the questions (Q. Nos. 5 to 10) choosing the correct alternative :**

5. Which word is similar in meaning to 'excuse' ?  
 (A) Respect  
 (B) Pretext  
 (C) Defeat  
 (D) Responsibility
6. Which word is opposite in meaning to 'winning' ?  
 (A) Cheating  
 (B) Mocking  
 (C) Sporting  
 (D) Losing
7. The life history of a person written by somebody else is :  
 (A) Autobiography  
 (B) Diary  
 (C) Biography  
 (D) Anthropology
8. Which of the following is a grammatically correct sentence ?  
 (A) Each of the participants was given a prize.  
 (B) Each of the participants were given a prize.  
 (C) Each of the participants have been given a prize.  
 (D) Each of the participants are given a prize.
9. Which of the following is not grammatically acceptable ?  
 (A) Not only does he play the guitar, but also sings beautifully.  
 (B) He not only plays the guitar, but also sings beautifully.  
 (C) Not only he plays the guitar, but also sings beautifully.  
 (D) He not only plays the guitar, but he also sings beautifully.
10. Which of the following is a grammatically correct sentence ?  
 (A) He will not pay the dues unless he is not compelled.  
 (B) He will not pay the dues unless he will be compelled.  
 (C) He will not pay the dues unless he is compelled to.  
 (D) He will not pay the dues till he is compelled.
11. Which of the following is not a primary colour ?  
 (A) Yellow  
 (B) Red  
 (C) Green  
 (D) Blue

12. The percentage of water in the body of man is about :
- (A) 90%  
(B) 60%  
(C) 40%  
(D) 70%
13. The Constitution of India came into force with effect from :
- (A) 9<sup>th</sup> August, 1942  
(B) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947  
(C) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949  
(D) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
14. A subject is said to be in the concurrent list when a law can be passed on it by :
- (A) The Central Government  
(B) The Central and State Government  
(C) The State Government  
(D) The President and Prime Minister
15. The first general election of Lok Sabha was held in the year :
- (A) 1947  
(B) 1951  
(C) 1952  
(D) 1957
16. A legislature of a country :
- (A) Makes the laws  
(B) Interprets the laws  
(C) Protects the laws  
(D) Enforces the laws
17. The first committee to be constituted after independence by the Government of India on Women Education was :
- (A) Sri Prakasa Committee  
(B) Tara Chand Committee  
(C) Desmukh Committee  
(D) Verma Committee
18. Who was the Chairman of National Steering Committee on NCF-2005 ?
- (A) Prof. Ram Murti  
(B) Prof. Yashpal  
(C) Prof. Kothari  
(D) Prof. Malhotra
19. The Right to Education Act came into force on :
- (A) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2011  
(B) 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2012  
(C) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010  
(D) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2009

20. Which government modified the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, in 1992 ?

- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (B) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- (C) Charan Singh
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

21. In the following number series, only one term is wrong. Find the wrong term :

3 4 7 11 20 29 47 76  
1 3 4 7 9 18 29

- (A) 7
- (B) 11
- (C) 20
- (D) 47

22. In the following question, what will come in the place of ?

RAMO : SCPS :: VXMJ : ?

- (A) WPZN
- (B) WQZN
- (C) WQPN
- (D) WZPN

23. A number when divided by 5 leaves a remainder 2, when the same number divided by 7 leaves a remainder 4. What is the smallest number ?

- (A) 18
- (B) 24

- (C) 39
- (D) 32

24. How many times the hands of the clock meet in a day ?

- (A) 22
- (B) 21
- (C) 2
- (D) 24

25. What will come in place of question mark in the following series ?

150 152 149 153 148 154 ?  
+2 -3 +4 -5 +6 -7

- (A) 155
- (B) 152
- (C) 147
- (D) 149

26. In an examination, 78% of the total students who appeared were successful. If the total number of failures was 176 and 34% got first class, then how many students got first class ?

- (A) 272
- (B) 112
- (C) 210
- (D) 254



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27. If  $64 \times 52 = 17$ ,  $48 \times 56 = 23$ , and  $74 \times 35 = 19$ , then  $84 \times 37 = ?$

- (A) 32
- (B) 28
- (C) 22
- (D) 20

28. In a class of 42 students, Mahesh's rank is 16th from the bottom. What is his rank from the top ?

- (A) 25<sup>th</sup>
- (B) 26<sup>th</sup>
- (C) 24<sup>th</sup>
- (D) 27<sup>th</sup>

29. If first half of the English alphabet is written in reverse order, then find the 15th letter from right :

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

30. If day after tomorrow is Saturday, then what day will be three days before tomorrow ?

- (A) Tuesday
- (B) Monday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Sunday

31. Which of the following is the main objective of teaching ?

- (A) To make learners memorize facts
- (B) To transfer knowledge

(C) To give assignments to students regularly

(D) To develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills

32. Which of the following characteristics is the most important characteristics of a good teacher ?

- (A) Good personality
- (B) Maintenance of strict discipline
- (C) Good knowledge of the subject
- (D) Ability to properly motivate the students

33. Which of the following is the primary focus of 'learner-centered' approach in teaching ?

- (A) The content and syllabus
- (B) The teacher's performance
- (C) The need, interest, and abilities of students
- (D) The evaluation method used

34. When students in a class display varying levels of ability, which of the following approach is most appropriate to solve this disparity ?

- (A) Focus solely on the top-performing students to maximize their learning
- (B) Provide differentiated instruction that caters to students' individual learning needs
- (C) Use only one teaching method for all students to maintain consistency
- (D) Assign more assignments to learners who are lagging behind

35. Identify from the following the essential element for creating an effective learning environment :
- (A) Adherence to strict discipline
  - (B) Teacher-centric approach
  - (C) Learner engagement and participation
  - (D) Minimum teacher involvement
36. Which among the following is the primary goal of classroom management ?
- (A) To limit learner creativity
  - (B) To ensure students follow every rule
  - (C) To maintain proper order and maximize learning opportunities
  - (D) To assign extra work for learners
37. Kounin's 'withitness' concept, which is critical for classroom management, refers to a teacher's ability to :
- (A) Teach without any disciplinary methods
  - (B) Ensure always for what is happening in the classroom without having to look directly at students
  - (C) Freedom to all students to manage their own behaviour without teacher intervention
  - (D) Focus more attention on students who are misbehaving
38. Students learning occurs when :
- (A) Principal is vigilant
  - (B) There is active teaching
  - (C) Students are made active
  - (D) Parents are active
39. Which of the following describes the change in individual behaviour arising from experience ?
- (A) Perception
  - (B) Learning
  - (C) Motivation
  - (D) Interest
40. The AICTE regulates which of the following ?
- (A) Medical education
  - (B) School education
  - (C) Technical and management education
  - (D) Agricultural education

**Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (Q. Nos. 41 to 45) choosing the correct alternative :**

If a person wishes to be a writer, he must learn to develop his own point of view. All good writers make us see things in a different light. He may be writing about the same thing as his friends, but his presentation must reflect his personality and individuality to be a successful writer.



There are so many interesting subjects he can write about in different forms but he should begin with writing short stories to attract instant attention. People enjoy humorous stories, adventurous stories, domestic stories, the mysteries and stories related to animals and strange experiences, but love stories play on their sentiments and have a good market. He needn't worry if his story turns out to be short-some of the best stories are quite short. He must be very careful about the ending of the story. It is what the reader desires, expects or best of all doesn't expect. The uniqueness of the ending wins acclaim for the writer.

41. What is the most important thing about being a writer ?

- (A) He must have a pen and paper.
- (B) He must have a degree in writing.
- (C) He must have a room of his own and enough money.
- (D) He must develop his own point of



42. Which form of writing attracts instant attention ?

- (A) Poetry
- (B) Novel
- (C) Short story
- (D) Drama

43. What kind of stories have a good market ?

- (A) Mystery and horror stories
- (B) Social and domestic stories
- (C) Humorous and adventurous stories
- (D) Love stories

44. What should a successful writer's presentation reflect ?

- (A) His personality and individuality
- (B) His handwriting
- (C) His vision of life
- (D) His knowledge of people and places

45. What brings praise to the writer ?

- (A) A novel's beginning
- (B) A striking climax
- (C) An arresting anti-climax
- (D) A unique ending

**Direction : Answer the questions (Q. Nos. 46 to 55) choosing the correct alternative :**

46. Which is the synonym of 'delicious' ?

- (A) Insipid
- (B) Tasty
- (C) Bland
- (D) Repulsive

47. At his success in the examination, he felt elated. Which is the antonym of the underlined word ?

- (A) Thrilled
- (B) Dejected
- (C) Delighted
- (D) Jubilant



48. Although they are not rich, they always wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.

Choose the appropriate word.

- (A) respecting
- (B) respective
- (C) respectable
- (D) respected

49. Which of the following words is correctly spelt?

- (A) Benifit
- (B) Maintainance
- (C) Compitition
- (D) Absence

50. Which of the following is grammatically acceptable?

- ✓ (A) John Keats is a poet of eminence.
- (B) My brother-in-laws are very rich.
- ✗ (C) These deserted houses are full of mouses.
- ✗ (D) The soldiers foughted very hard but lost the battle.

51. Her failure in examination disappointed her parents. The underlined word is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Verb
- (B) Noun
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Adverb

52. Which sentence is not correctly punctuated?

- (A) What a pretty child !
- (B) "I am not going tomorrow", said she.

(C) They can do it, can't they ?

(D) If I were rich I would help the needy.

53. What makes you happy ?

This sentence can be changed into passive voice as :

- (A) By what were you made happy ?
- (B) By what you are made happy ?
- (C) By what are you made happy ?
- (D) By what have you been made happy ?

54. She said to me, "I am unwell today".

The sentence can be changed into indirect speech as :

- (A) She told me that she was unwell that day.
- (B) She told me that she was unwell today.
- (C) She told me that she is unwell that day.
- (D) She told me that I am unwell today.

55. It is a very beautiful flower. It can be changed into an exclamatory sentence as :

- (A) How very beautiful the flower !
- (B) How beautiful flower it is !
- (C) How beautiful the flower is !
- (D) How very beautiful flower it is !

ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଅନୁଲେଖନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ୫୬ ରୁ ୫୮ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ :

ସୁସ୍ଥଭାବରେ ବିଚାର କଲେ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ଯେ, ଫଳପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ବସ୍ତୁତଃ ନିନ୍ଦାର ବିଷୟ ନୁହେଁ, ଫଳପ୍ରାପ୍ତିରେ ଆବିଷ୍କରଣିକା ନିନ୍ଦାର ବିଷୟ ଅଟେ । ପୁଣି ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଯଥାତଥା ମାର୍ଗ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିବା ତଦ୍‌ପେକ୍ଷା ଘୃଣ୍ୟ । ଏହା ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରାଯାଇପାରେ ଯେ, ମାନବର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମାନବ ସହିତ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ଏହାର ଫଳରେ ସେ ଉନ୍ନତ ଅଥବା ଅବନତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୁଏ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମାଧାନ କରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁକ୍ରମେ ବଡ଼ ପୁରସ୍କାର ଏଡ଼ାଇବା ମାନବ ପକ୍ଷରେ ସମ୍ଭବପର ନୁହେଁ ଏବଂ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥରେ ମାନବର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କର୍ମରେ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥର ସଂପର୍କ ରହିଥାନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂପାଦନ କରି ତା'ର ଫଳଭୋଗୀ ହେବା ଏକ କଥା, ଭୋଗ ଉପଭୋଗ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶାକ୍ତେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗଦେବା, ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ସାଧୁବା ନିମିତ୍ତ ଅନୀତି ଦୁର୍ନୀତିରେ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେବା ଅନ୍ୟ କଥା । ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ମନ୍ଦର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଥିଲେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଟି ମନ୍ଦ । ସେହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଭଲ, ଯାହାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଉତ୍ତମ ଭଲ । ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ପବିତ୍ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ, ଯାହାର ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ନୀତିସମ୍ମତ, ସେହିଠାରେ ଭଲ ଶବ୍ଦ ଆନ୍ୱେଷଣେ ଅର୍ପଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ।

56. କେଉଁ ଟି ନିନ୍ଦାର ବିଷୟ ବୋଲି ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଫଳପ୍ରାପ୍ତିକୁ ଘୃଣା କରିବା
- (B) ଫଳ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିରେ ଆସକ୍ତ ହେବା
- (C) ଫଳପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଠାରୁ ଦୂରରେ ରହିବା
- (D) ଫଳ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଆଶା ନ ରଖିବା

57. ମଣିଷର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାହା ସହିତ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ?

- (A) ଈଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ସହିତ
- (B) ସାଧୁ ସନ୍ଥଙ୍କ ସହିତ
- (C) ମଣିଷ ସହିତ
- (D) କର୍ମଫଳ ସହିତ

58. ମଣିଷର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାମରେ କ'ଣ ନିହିତ ଥାଏ ?

- (A) ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ
- (B) ଭକ୍ତି
- (C) ଘୃଣା
- (D) ପ୍ରେମ

59. ଅ, ଆ, କ, ଖ, ଗ – ଆଦି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣରୁ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ସ୍ଥାନ କେଉଁଟି ?

- (A) ତାଳୁ
- (B) ଦନ୍ତ
- (C) କଣ୍ଠ
- (D) ଓଷ୍ଠ

60. 'ଶିଶୁଟି ଭୋକରେ କାନ୍ଦୁଛି' — ଏଥିରେ 'ଭୋକରେ' କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

- (A) ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଅର୍ଥରେ
- (B) କରଣ କାରକରେ
- (C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦରେ
- (D) ହେତୁ ଅର୍ଥରେ

61. ଯିଏ କ୍ରିୟା ସଂପାଦନ କରେ ବା କରାଏ, ତାହାର କେଉଁ କାରକ ହୁଏ ?

- (A) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ
- (B) କର୍ମ କାରକ
- (C) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ
- (D) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ



62. କେଉଁଟି କୃଷକ ପଦ ଚିହ୍ନାଏ ?

- (A) ଦେବତ୍ସ
- (B) ନୃତ୍ୟ
- (C) ସଖ୍ୟ
- (D) ଗୁରୁତର

63. 'ସେତେବେଳେ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ହୁଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଦେଉଳରେ ଘଣ୍ଟ ବାଜେ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- (A) ସରଳ
- (B) ଯୌଗିକ
- (C) କଟିଳ
- (D) ମିଶ୍ର

64. କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ ?

- (A) ଅନୁଦିତ
- (B) ଅନୁଦୀତ
- (C) ଅନୁଦୀତ
- (D) ଅନୁଦିତ

65. 'ବ୍ୟାଧି ପୀଡ଼ିତ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ?

- (A) ତୃତୀୟା ତତ୍ପରୁଷ
- (B) ସପ୍ତମୀ ତତ୍ପରୁଷ
- (C) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ ତତ୍ପରୁଷ
- (D) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

66. Who among the following proposed the French pressure on Mohammad Ali, besieged at Trichinopoly, could be released by attacking Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic ?

- (A) Sir Eyre Coot
- (B) Pocock
- (C) Robert Clive
- (D) Warren Hasting

67. The details of the conspiracy hatched by Clive against Siraj-ud-Daulah were settled through :

- (A) Rai Durlab
- (B) Manik Chand
- (C) Amir Chand
- (D) Jagat Seth

68. Keshab Chandra Sen was deeply influenced by :

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Islam
- (C) Christianity
- (D) Buddhism

69. Which one of the following is incorrect about the Brahmo Samaj ?

- (A) It laid emphasis on human dignity.
- (B) It opposed idolatry.
- (C) It criticized such social evils as the practice of Sati.
- (D) It criticized the Vedas and Upanishads.

70. Who among the following could not attend the first meeting of Indian National Congress ?
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(B) Surendranath Banerjee  
(C) Badruddin Tyabji  
(D) Romesh Chandra Dutt
71. The leading role in spreading the Swadeshi Movement to the rest of the country was played by :
- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(B) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(C) Aurobindo Ghose  
(D) Surendranath Banerjee
72. In 1908, the bomb thrown by Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose by mistake dropped on the carriage of :
- (A) Mr. Kingford  
(B) Mr. Kennedy  
(C) Col. William Curzon  
(D) None of the above
73. What type of government was established in France after the monarchy was abolished ?
- (A) Democracy  
(B) Constitutional Monarchy  
(C) Republic  
(D) Empire
74. Who was the President of the United States during World War-I ?
- (A) Theodore Roosevelt  
(B) Woodrow Wilson  
(C) Franklin D. Roosevelt  
(D) Harry S. Truman
75. What was the code name for the Allied invasion of Normandy on 6th June, 1944 ?
- (A) Operation Torch  
(B) Operation Barbarossa  
(C) Operation Overlord  
(D) Operation Sea Lion
76. What is appellate jurisdiction of a High Court ?
- Choose the appropriate answer.
- (A) It hears appeals against the judgements of the Supreme Court.  
(B) It hears appeals against the judgements of Sub-ordinate Courts.  
(C) Independence of Judiciary  
(D) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights



77. By what majority, a State Legislative Assembly can pass a no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers ?

- (A) Simple majority of the total members of the assembly
- (B) Two-third majority of members present and voting
- (C) Simple majority of members present and voting
- (D) Two-third majority of the total members of the assembly

78. Name the process by which a Court may invalidate a law on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights :

- (A) Judicial review
- (B) Issuing writs
- (C) Impeachment
- (D) Judicial commission

79. Which of the following Fundamental Rights provides " the freedom of conscience" to all persons ?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to Freedom
- (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (D) Cultural and Educational Rights

80. Which of the following Articles mentions about the abolition of untouchability ?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 22
- (C) Article 16
- (D) Article 17

81. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) Parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- (B) Parliament consists of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Prime Minister.
- (C) Parliament consists of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice.
- (D) Parliament consists of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President.

82. In which of the following the word "Secular" is mentioned ?

- (A) Preamble of Indian Constitution
- (B) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (C) Right to Freedom
- (D) Right to Equality

83. Who presides over a joint session of Parliament ?

- (A) President
- (B) Vice President
- (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) Chief Justice of India

84. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains separate lists of items for law making by the Union and State legislatures ?

- (A) 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule
- (B) 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule
- (C) 9<sup>th</sup> Schedule
- (D) 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule

85. Keeping in view the procedure of amendment, how will you characterize the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Partly rigid, partly flexible
- (C) Rigid
- (D) Democratic

86. How many parallels of latitude can be drawn on the globe at an interval of  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree ?

- (A) 358
- (B) 359
- (C) 360
- (D) 361

87. Within which of the following states in India does the Tropic of Cancer intersect the Indian Standard Meridian ?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Chhattisgarh
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

88. Which among the following list of passes in the Western Ghats is in correct South to North order ?

- (A) Bhore Ghat, Thal Ghat, Palghat
- (B) Bhore Ghat, Palghat, Thal Ghat
- (C) Palghat, Bhore Ghat, Thal Ghat
- (D) Palghat, Thal Ghat, Bhore Ghat

89. Which of the following tributary streams joins the main stream on a bank different from the other three ?

- (A) The Indravati
- (B) The Manjira
- (C) The Purna
- (D) The Wainganga

90. Which coastal tract area in India gets very low rainfall during the Summer-Monsoon period ?

- (A) The Coromandel Coast
- (B) The Konkan Coast
- (C) The Malabar Coast
- (D) The Gujarat Coast

91. Which of the following RAMSAR sites is a lagoon ?

- (A) Deepor Beel
- (B) Chilika Lake
- (C) Kolleru Lake
- (D) Wular Lake

92. Which of the following can be distinguished as a different type of resource from the other three in terms of ownership in India ?

- (A) Cremation ground
- (B) Farmstead
- (C) Playground
- (D) Village pond



93. Which of the following pairs of rivers in India and irrigation projects thereon is incorrectly matched ?

- (A) The Kaveri – Mettur
- (B) The Krishna – Indira Sagar
- (C) The Mahanadi – Hirakud
- (D) The Narmada – Sardar Sarovar

94. Which of the following areas in India is well known for the metallurgical industries ?

- (A) Chotanagpur Region
- (B) Delhi Capital Region
- (C) Hooghly Region
- (D) Pune – Mumbai Region

95. In which of the following states of India is the population literacy rate the lowest among the states of India as per the Census, 2011 ?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Rajasthan

96. Which of the following services in India belongs to a different sector than the other three ?

- (A) Air India
- (B) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
- (C) Doordarshan
- (D) Indian Railways

97. Who among the following can be considered as working in an organised sector ?

- (A) Daily labourer
- (B) Handloom weaver
- (C) Postman
- (D) Rickshaw puller

98. When the rate of inflation in an economy is moderate, it is called :

- (A) Creeping inflation
- (B) Galloping inflation
- (C) Hyper-inflation
- (D) Trotting inflation

99. A cooperative gets a large sum of money as loan from a bank. Which of the following is used as the collateral in this case ?

- (A) Building of the cooperative
- (B) Deposits of the members of the cooperative
- (C) Guarantee issued by the government
- (D) Land assets of the cooperative

100. A consumer is in equilibrium when the marginal utilities are :

- (A) Equal
- (B) Increasing
- (C) The highest
- (D) The minimum