

## Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI,ARI, Amin: August-1

1. What were the earliest Indian coins called?

- (a) Casted coins
- (b) Die-struck coins
- (c) Punch marked coins
- (d) Stamped coins

Answer: (c) Punch marked coins

2. During which period were punch marked coins first minted?

- (a) 6th century AD
- (b) 2nd century AD
- (c) 6th century BC
- (d) 2nd century BC

Answer: (c) 6th century BC

3. Which Indian text mentions the process of making punch marked coins?

- (a) Arthashastra
- (b) Manusmriti
- (c) Ashtadhyayi
- (d) Jataka stories

Answer: (c) Ashtadhyayi

4. Which region's punch marked coins featured a humped bull symbol?

- (a) Saurashtra
- (b) Dakshin Panchala
- (c) Magadha
- (d) Gandhara

Answer: (a) Saurashtra

5. During which dynasty were punch marked coins known as Karshapanas minted?

- (a) Mauryan
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Kushan
- (d) Satavahana

Answer: (a) Mauryan

6. Which symbols were most consistent on Mauryan Karshapanas?

- (a) Bull and Swastika
- (b) Elephant and Wheel
- (c) Sun and Six-armed Wheel

(d) Lion and Lotus

Answer: (c) Sun and Six-armed Wheel

7. During which period did the Indo-Greeks rule in India?

- (a) 500 BC - 200 AD
- (b) 180 BC - 10 AD
- (c) 200 BC - 300 AD
- (d) 300 BC - 500 AD

Answer: (b) 180 BC - 10 AD

8. What was significant about Indo-Greek coins?

- (a) Bilingual legends in Greek and Latin
- (b) Images of Indian deities only
- (c) Use of lead as the primary metal
- (d) Detailed information about issuing monarchs

Answer: (d) Detailed information about issuing monarchs

9. Which Indian dynasty introduced portrait heads on coins?

- (a) Mauryan
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Kushan
- (d) Satavahana

Answer: (c) Kushan

10. Which material did the Satavahana kings predominantly use for their coins?

- (a) Silver
- (b) Gold
- (c) Potin (silver-copper alloy)
- (d) Lead

Answer: (d) Lead

11. Which metal was primarily used for Gupta coins?

- a) Gold
- b) Silver
- c) Copper
- d) Bronze

Ans: a) Gold

12. Who introduced silver coins in the Gupta period?

- a) Samudragupta  
b) Chandragupta I  
c) Chandragupta II  
d) Skandagupta  
Ans: c) Chandragupta II
13. What was depicted on one side of Gupta gold coins?  
a) Goddess Lakshmi  
b) King performing rituals  
c) Images of deities  
d) All of the above  
Ans: b) King performing rituals
14. Which script was used for inscriptions on Gupta coins?  
a) Kharosthi  
b) Brahmi  
c) Devanagari  
d) Pali  
Ans: b) Brahmi
15. Gupta coins are noted for depicting rulers in which activities?  
a) Martial and leisure activities  
b) Religious ceremonies  
c) Administrative duties  
d) Agricultural practices  
Ans: a) Martial and leisure activities
16. Q6. What led to the decline of Gupta coinage?  
a) Roman invasion  
b) Hun invasion  
c) Persian conquest  
d) Chinese intervention  
Ans: b) Hun invasion
17. Which dynasty succeeded the Guptas in Northern India?  
a) Vardhanas  
b) Cholas  
c) Rashtrakutas  
d) Pallavas  
Ans: a) Vardhanas
18. What was depicted on the reverse side of Vardhana silver coins?  
a) King's head  
b) Peacock  
c) Lotus  
d) Bull  
Ans: b) Peacock
19. Which dynasty's coins featured a temple or lion image?  
a) Chalukyas  
b) Rashtrakutas  
c) Pandyas  
d) Pallavas  
Ans: a) Chalukyas
20. Rajput coins often depicted:  
a) Goddess Saraswati  
b) Seated bull  
c) Dancing Shiva  
d) Buddha  
Ans: b) Seated bull
21. Pandyas' early coins featured which animal?  
a) Elephant  
b) Horse  
c) Lion  
d) Fish  
Ans: a) Elephant
22. What was inscribed on Chola coins in Sanskrit?  
a) King's name  
b) Queen's name  
c) Prime Minister's name  
d) None of the above  
Ans: a) King's name
23. Turkish and Delhi Sultanate coins avoided depicting:  
a) Animals  
b) Monarchs  
c) Weapons  
d) Deities  
Ans: b) Monarchs
24. Who introduced the silver Tanka and copper Jital?  
a) Iltutmish  
b) Alauddin Khilji  
c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq  
d) Sher Shah Suri  
Ans: a) Iltutmish
25. Which emperor introduced the rupee and dam currency?  
a) Akbar  
b) Babur  
c) Sher Shah Suri  
d) Humayun  
Ans: c) Sher Shah Suri

26. Vijayanagara Empire coins were predominantly made of:  
a) Gold  
b) Silver  
c) Copper  
d) Iron  
Ans: a) Gold
27. Mughal coins under Akbar included which new religious creed?  
a) Jainism  
b) Buddhism  
c) Christianity  
d) Din-i-Ilahi  
Ans: d) Din-i-Ilahi
28. Jahangir's coins are famous for featuring:  
a) Zodiac signs  
b) Floral patterns  
c) Geometric shapes  
d) Islamic calligraphy  
Ans: a) Zodiac signs
29. Sher Shah Suri's coinage introduced which weight standards?  
a) 100 grains for silver, 200 grains for copper  
b) 150 grains for silver, 300 grains for copper  
c) 178 grains for silver, 330 grains for copper  
d) 200 grains for silver, 400 grains for copper  
Ans: c) 178 grains for silver, 330 grains for copper
30. The Coinage Act of 2011 replaced which earlier legislation?  
a) Coinage Act, 1906  
b) Coinage Act, 1952  
c) Coinage Act, 1985  
d) Coinage Act, 2000  
Ans: a) Coinage Act, 1906
31. When was the idea of cleaning the Ganga river initiated by the Government of India?  
(a) 1986  
(b) 1979  
(c) 1985  
(d) 1993  
Answer: (b) 1979
32. Who directed the Ganga Action Plan when it was launched?  
(a) Indira Gandhi  
(b) Rajiv Gandhi

- (c) Arun Jaitley  
(d) Narendra Modi  
Answer: (b) Rajiv Gandhi
33. Which authority was established under the Ganga Action Plan to oversee its implementation?  
(a) Central Pollution Control Board  
(b) National River Conservation Directorate  
(c) Central Ganga Authority  
(d) National Ganga Council  
Answer: (c) Central Ganga Authority
34. Under which act was the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) established as a registered society?  
(a) Environment Protection Act, 1986  
(b) Societies Registration Act, 1860  
(c) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974  
(d) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972  
Answer: (b) Societies Registration Act, 1860
35. What was the primary objective of the Ganga Action Plan when it was launched in 1985?  
(a) Increase fish population in Ganga  
(b) Improve the water quality of Ganga to acceptable standards  
(c) Promote tourism along Ganga  
(d) Build dams on the Ganga  
Answer: (b) Improve the water quality of Ganga to acceptable standards
36. Which of the following is an example of an exogenic geomorphic process?  
(a) Volcanism  
(b) Diastrophism  
(c) Erosion  
(d) Earthquake  
Ans. (c) Erosion
37. The process by which the earth's surface is reshaped through rock movements and displacement is termed as:  
(a) Weathering  
(b) Erosion  
(c) Diastrophism  
(d) Deposition  
Ans. (c) Diastrophism
38. What is the main source of energy responsible for endogenic geomorphic processes?

- (a) Solar energy
  - (b) Wind energy
  - (c) Radioactivity
  - (d) Ocean currents
  - Ans. (c) Radioactivity
39. Which of the following processes is not included under mass wasting?
- (a) Rock falls
  - (b) Rock slides
  - (c) Frost wedging
  - (d) Slump
  - Ans. (c) Frost wedging
40. The alternate expansion and contraction of minerals in the rocks due to temperature variations lead to:
- (a) Carbonation
  - (b) Oxidation
  - (c) Granular disintegration
  - (d) Hydration
  - Ans. (c) Granular disintegration
41. Which geomorphic agent is most responsible for the formation of caves?
- (a) Wind
  - (b) Running water
  - (c) Ocean currents
  - (d) Glaciers
  - Ans. (b) Running water
42. What is the primary driver behind exogenic geomorphic processes like weathering and erosion?
- (a) Internal heat of the Earth
  - (b) Gravitational stresses
  - (c) Biological activities
  - (d) Human activities
  - Ans. (b) Gravitational stresses
43. The formation of a dome-shaped monolith through the breaking away of curved layers of rock is known as:
- (a) Frost wedging
  - (b) Block disintegration
  - (c) Exfoliation
  - (d) Solution
  - Ans. (c) Exfoliation
44. Which of the following factors is not directly involved in soil formation?
- (a) Parent material

- (b) Topography
  - (c) Ocean currents
  - (d) Climate
  - Ans. (c) Ocean currents
45. What type of weathering occurs when oxygen combines with water and iron, causing rock disintegration?
- (a) Hydrolysis
  - (b) Carbonation
  - (c) Oxidation
  - (d) Hydration
  - Ans. (c) Oxidation
46. Which of the following river systems is the longest in India?
- (a) Indus River System
  - (b) Ganga River System
  - (c) Brahmaputra River System
  - (d) Yamuna River System
  - Ans. (a) Indus River System
47. What is the length of the Brahmaputra River System within India?
- (a) 2900 km
  - (b) 1114 km
  - (c) 916 km
  - (d) 2510 km
  - Ans. (c) 916 km
48. Which river system has a total length equal to its length within India?
- (a) Ganga River System
  - (b) Yamuna River System
  - (c) Narmada River System
  - (d) Tapi River System
  - Ans. (a) Ganga River System
49. The Yamuna River System is a major tributary of which river?
- (a) Brahmaputra River System
  - (b) Godavari River System
  - (c) Indus River System
  - (d) Ganga River System
  - Ans. (d) Ganga River System
50. What is the total length of the Narmada River System?
- (a) 1376 km
  - (b) 1312 km
  - (c) 1400 km

- (d) 1465 km  
Ans. (b) 1312 km
51. The Tapi River System flows through which of the following states?  
(a) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra  
(b) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar  
(c) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu  
(d) Punjab and Haryana  
Ans. (a) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra
52. The Godavari River System is often referred to as the 'Dakshina Ganga'. What is its length?  
(a) 724 km  
(b) 1400 km  
(c) 805 km  
(d) 1465 km  
Ans. (d) 1465 km
53. Which of the following river systems is the shortest in length?  
(a) Krishna River System  
(b) Cauvery River System  
(c) Mahanadi River System  
(d) Tapi River System  
Ans. (d) Tapi River System
54. The Krishna River System is crucial for which two Indian states?  
(a) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana  
(b) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
(c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala  
(d) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh  
Ans. (d) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
55. What is the length of the Cauvery River System within India?  
(a) 851 km  
(b) 805 km  
(c) 724 km  
(d) 1376 km  
Ans. (b) 805 km
56. What is the definition of climate change?  
(a) The periodic modification of Earth's climate due to interactions between the atmosphere and geological factors.  
(b) Sudden changes in weather patterns caused by human activities.  
(c) The seasonal variation in temperature and precipitation.

- (d) A phenomenon exclusive to tropical regions.  
Answer: (a) The periodic modification of Earth's climate due to interactions between the atmosphere and geological factors.
57. Which of the following is NOT a natural factor affecting climate change?  
(a) Continental Drift  
(b) Volcanism  
(c) Changes in Earth's Orbit  
(d) Greenhouse Gas emissions  
Answer: (d) Greenhouse Gas emissions
58. How does volcanic activity influence climate change?  
(a) By emitting greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.  
(b) By releasing aerosols that reflect sunlight, cooling the Earth.  
(c) By causing deforestation and land use changes.  
(d) By increasing global ocean temperatures.  
Answer: (b) By releasing aerosols that reflect sunlight, cooling the Earth.
59. What is the primary cause of anthropogenic climate change?  
(a) Changes in Earth's Orbit  
(b) Solar radiation management  
(c) Greenhouse gas emissions  
(d) Continental drift  
Answer: (c) Greenhouse gas emissions
60. How does a shift in land-use pattern contribute to climate change?  
(a) By reducing solar energy absorption.  
(b) By increasing forest cover.  
(c) By reducing aerosol emissions.  
(d) By increasing solar energy absorption and altering atmospheric moisture levels.  
Answer: (d) By increasing solar energy absorption and altering atmospheric moisture levels.
61. Great Blue Hole is located in which country?  
(a) The Bahamas  
(b) Barbados  
(c) Argentina  
(d) Belize  
Ans: (d) Belize

62. Which of the following statements about Primary producers are correct?
1. Primary producers are basically green plants.
  - 2 They synthesize carbohydrates from simple inorganic raw materials.
  3. Primary producers are absent in Aquatic Ecosystems.
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 1 & 2  
(c) Only 2 & 3  
(d) Only 3  
Ans: (b) Only 1 & 2
63. Which of the following is not a factor affecting climate?
- (a) Distance from the sea  
(b) Ocean currents  
(c) Soil fertility  
(d) Elevation  
Ans: (c) Soil fertility
64. Which of the following factors contributes to the formation of local winds?
- (a) Latitude  
(b) Elevation  
(c) Vegetation  
(d) Ocean currents  
Ans: (b) Elevation
65. Which of the following refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years).
- (a) Weather  
(b) Climate  
(c) Season  
(d) Temperature  
Ans: (b) Climate
66. Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to \_\_\_\_\_?
- (a) Longitude  
(b) Latitude  
(c) Climatic Zones  
(d) Altitude  
Ans: (b) Latitude
67. Which is considered as the wettest place on the earth?
- (a) Mawsynram

- (b) Amazon  
(c) Antarctica  
(d) West Bengal  
Ans: (a) Mawsynram
68. Which of the following statements are correct?
- 1.The pyramid of biomass may assume an inverted form in many aquatic ecosystems.
  - 2.Producers in the aquatic ecosystems are tiny phytoplanktons that grow and reproduce rapidly.
  3. The pyramid of biomass (inverted) has a small base, with the consumer biomass at any instant actually exceeding the producer biomass.
- (a) Only 1 & 2  
(b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) Only 1 & 3  
(d) 1, 2 & 3  
Ans: (d) 1, 2 & 3
69. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in which year?
- (a) 2008  
(b) 2010  
(c) 2012  
(d) 2014  
Ans: (b) 2010
70. Who appoints the Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal (NGT)?
- (a) President of India  
(b) Prime Minister of India  
(c) Chief Justice of India  
(d) Central Government  
Ans: (d) Central Government
71. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?
- (a) Solar  
(b) Wind  
(c) Nuclear  
(d) Hydropower  
Ans: (c) Nuclear
72. Which of the following is a biotic component of the ecosystem?
- (a) Temperature  
(b) Light  
(c) Soil  
(d) Plants  
Ans: (d) Plants



73. The ozone layer is found in which layer of the atmosphere?

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

Ans: (b) Stratosphere

74. Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect?

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

Ans: (c) Carbon dioxide

75. What is the process by which plants lose water through their leaves?

- (a) Photosynthesis
- (b) Respiration
- (c) Transpiration
- (d) Evaporation

Ans: (c) Transpiration

76. Which of the following best describes an ecosystem?

- (a) A group of organisms of the same species living in the same area
- (b) The physical and biological components of an environment interacting
- (c) A community of different species living together in an area
- (d) The genetic variation within a population

Ans: (b) The physical and biological components of an environment interacting

77. Which of the following is an example of a primary consumer?

- (a) Lion
- (b) Hawk
- (c) Grasshopper
- (d) Mushroom

Ans: (c) Grasshopper

78. Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Fungi
- (c) Temperature
- (d) Plants

Ans: (c) Temperature

79. What term describes the maximum population size that an environment can support?

- (a) Carrying capacity
- (b) Limiting factor
- (c) Ecological footprint
- (d) Population density

Ans: (a) Carrying capacity

80. In which of the following biomes would you find the greatest biodiversity?

- (a) Desert
- (b) Tundra
- (c) Tropical rainforest
- (d) Grassland

Ans: (c) Tropical rainforest

81. Which of the following is not a method of soil conservation?

- (a) Crop rotation
- (b) Contour plowing
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Terracing

Ans: (c) Deforestation

82. Which of the following is a nonrenewable resource?

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

Ans: (c) Coal

83. What is the main cause of soil erosion?

- (a) Planting trees
- (b) Water and wind
- (c) Use of fertilizers
- (d) Overgrazing by livestock

Ans: (b) Water and wind

84. Which type of pollution is caused by excessive nutrients in water bodies?

- (a) Thermal pollution
- (b) Radioactive pollution
- (c) Eutrophication
- (d) Noise pollution

Ans: (c) Eutrophication

85. Which of the following is the most significant contributor to acid rain?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Sulfur dioxide
- (c) Methane

- (d) Ozone  
Ans: (b) Sulfur dioxide
86. Which gas is produced by the decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen?  
(a) Methane  
(b) Nitrogen  
(c) Oxygen  
(d) Argon  
Ans: (a) Methane
87. What is the primary cause of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest?  
(a) Urbanization  
(b) Agriculture  
(c) Mining  
(d) Road construction  
Ans: (b) Agriculture
88. Which of the following is a factor influencing the distribution of vegetation and wildlife in India?  
(a) Temperature  
(b) Altitude  
(c) Rainfall  
(d) All of the above  
Ans: (d) All of the above
89. The climate of the northeastern states of India is influenced by:  
(a) Bay of Bengal  
(b) Arabian Sea  
(c) Indian Ocean  
(d) Himalayan mountains  
Ans: (d) Himalayan mountains
90. highest annual range of temperature is found in which type of climate?  
(a) Tropical rainforest  
(b) Desert  
(c) Mediterranean  
(d) Steppe  
Ans: (b) Desert
91. Which of the following types of laser is used in laser printers?  
(a) Semiconductor laser  
(b) Excimer laser  
(c) Dye laser  
(d) Gas laser  
Ans: (a) Semiconductor laser
92. Which subatomic particle has a negative charge?

- (a) Proton  
(b) Neutron  
(c) Electron  
(d) Nucleus  
Ans: (c) Electron
93. What medication has the FDA approved for treating Alzheimer's disease recently?  
(a) Lecanemab  
(b) COVID-19 variant  
(c) Plant-based nutrient  
(d) Bio Ethanol variant  
Ans: (a) Lecanemab
94. In which country were the fossils of the smallest known extinct penguin species discovered?  
(a) India  
(b) China  
(c) New Zealand  
(d) Philippines  
Ans: (c) New Zealand
95. What is unique about the exoplanet LTT9779b discovered by astronomers?  
(a) It is the most reflective planet  
(b) It is the farthest planet  
(c) It is the biggest planet  
(d) It is the heaviest planet  
Ans: (a) It is the most reflective planet
96. Which institution has developed a flexible composite semiconductor material using inkjet printing?  
(a) IISc Bengaluru  
(b) IIT Guwahati  
(c) IIT Bombay  
(d) IIT Madras  
Ans: (a) IISc Bengaluru
97. Which company launched the ChatGPT rival Bard in the European Union, Brazil, and other nations?  
(a) Google  
(b) Microsoft  
(c) Apple  
(d) Nokia  
Ans: (a) Google
98. Which internet ransomware virus prompted CERT-In to issue an advisory?  
(a) Agata  
(b) Akira



- (c) Aira  
(d) Alima  
Ans. (b) Akira
99. What is the name of the new forum created by OpenAI, Microsoft, Google, and Anthropic?  
(a) Frontier Model Forum  
(b) Learning Model Forum  
(c) Knowledge Model Forum  
(d) Public Model Forum  
Ans. (a) Frontier Model Forum
100. Which part of the human body stores Glycogen?  
(a) Liver  
(b) Intestine  
(c) Pancreas  
(d) Skin  
Ans. (a) Liver
101. What is Blood Plasma called when fibrinogen is removed?  
(a) Fibrin  
(b) Thrombin  
(c) Serum  
(d) Collagen  
Ans. (c) Serum
102. Who is known as the father of Botany?  
(a) Adam Smith  
(b) Greco-Roman  
(c) Theophrastus  
(d) Carl Linnaeus  
Ans. (c) Theophrastus
103. Which acid is predominantly found in grapes, bananas, and tamarind?  
(a) Lactic Acid  
(b) Oxalic Acid  
(c) Salicylic Acid  
(d) Tartaric Acid  
Ans. (d) Tartaric Acid
104. Which cells have the ability to develop into any type of cell?  
(a) Endothelial  
(b) Endodermal  
(c) Stem  
(d) None of the above  
Ans. (c) Stem
105. What are the building blocks of the human body?

- (a) Muscles  
(b) Cells  
(c) Neurons  
(d) Proteins  
Ans. (b) Cells
106. Which salt in water causes "Blue Baby Syndrome"?  
(a) Sulphates  
(b) Chlorides  
(c) Carbonates  
(d) Nitrates  
Ans. (d) Nitrates
107. Which type of coal has the highest carbon content?  
(a) Peat  
(b) Lignite  
(c) Anthracite  
(d) Bituminous  
Ans. (c) Anthracite
108. What are Vitamins A, D, and C also known as respectively?  
(a) Retinol, Ascorbic Acid, Calciferol  
(b) Retinol, Calciferol, Ascorbic Acid  
(c) Pyridoxal, Calciferol, Ascorbic Acid  
(d) Ascorbic Acid, Pyridoxal, Calciferol  
Ans. (b) Retinol, Calciferol, Ascorbic Acid
109. What is a chloroplast without a cell wall called?  
(a) Aleuroplast  
(b) Amyloplast  
(c) Protoplast  
(d) Photoplast  
Ans. (c) Protoplast
110. Which virus is known as the "Hit & Hide" virus?  
(a) RSV Virus  
(b) Dengue virus  
(c) Influenza virus  
(d) HIV virus  
Ans. (a) RSV Virus
111. Which of the following are chemical agents used in war?  
(a) Mustard Gas, Phosgene  
(b) Sarin, VX  
(c) Mustard Gas, Sarin

- (d) All of the above  
Ans. (d) All of the above
112. Which vitamin is essential for good vision and a healthy immune system?  
(a) Vitamin A  
(b) Vitamin D  
(c) Vitamin C  
(d) Vitamin B  
Ans. (a) Vitamin A
113. What is the main source of antioxidants in wine?  
(a) Tartaric Acid  
(b) Oxalic Acid  
(c) Salicylic Acid  
(d) Lactic Acid  
Ans. (a) Tartaric Acid
114. Which element is critical for maintaining the color, taste, and texture of wine?  
(a) Lactic Acid  
(b) Oxalic Acid  
(c) Tartaric Acid  
(d) Salicylic Acid  
Ans. (c) Tartaric Acid
115. What is the main cause of "Blue Baby Syndrome" in infants?  
(a) Sulphates in water  
(b) Chlorides in water  
(c) Carbonates in water  
(d) Nitrates in water  
Ans. (d) Nitrates
116. What is the smallest unit of life in the human body?  
(a) Muscle  
(b) Cell  
(c) Neuron  
(d) Protein  
Ans. (b) Cell
117. Which coal type has the fewest impurities?  
(a) Peat  
(b) Lignite  
(c) Anthracite  
(d) Bituminous  
Ans. (c) Anthracite
118. What is the scientific name for Vitamin C?  
(a) Retinol  
(b) Calciferol

- (c) Ascorbic Acid  
(d) Pyridoxal  
Ans. (c) Ascorbic Acid
119. Which virus causes infections in the lungs and respiratory tract and is also known as "Hit & Hide"?  
(a) RSV Virus  
(b) Dengue virus  
(c) Influenza virus  
(d) HIV virus  
Ans. (a) RSV Virus
120. What type of cell can replace damaged or lost cells and tissues?  
(a) Endothelial  
(b) Endodermal  
(c) Stem  
(d) None of the above  
Ans. (c) Stem
121. Since independence, India has been known as a 'mixed economy'. Which sector has been primarily responsible for providing employment and revenue to the economy?  
(a) Private Sector  
(b) Public Sector  
(c) Agriculture Sector  
(d) Service Sector  
Ans. (b) Public Sector
122. India's share in global exports and imports increased from 0.7% and 0.8% respectively in 2000 to which of the following percentages in 2012 according to WTO estimates?  
(a) 1.7% and 2.0%  
(b) 1.5% and 2.2%  
(c) 1.7% and 2.5%  
(d) 1.8% and 2.3%  
Ans. (c) 1.7% and 2.5%
123. Post-independence, Indian economy was highly inspired by which country's practices, leading to a growth rate termed as 'Hindu Growth Rate'?  
(a) USA  
(b) Soviet Union  
(c) China  
(d) Japan  
Ans. (b) Soviet Union

124. In which year did India usher into the liberalization regime, leading to a new upward trend in the economy referred to as 'New Hindu Growth Rate'?

- (a) 1982
- (b) 1985
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1992

Ans. (d) 1992

125. Which sector is the major source of economic growth in India, accounting for more than half of its output with less than one third of its labour force?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industry
- (c) Services
- (d) Handicrafts

Ans. (c) Services

126. As of 2013-14, what was India's per capita income at current prices?

- (a) Rs. 64920
- (b) Rs. 69920
- (c) Rs. 74920
- (d) Rs. 79920

Ans. (c) Rs. 74920

127. What percentage of India's GDP was contributed by the tertiary sector in 2012-13?

- (a) 54%
- (b) 56%
- (c) 58%
- (d) 60%

Ans. (b) 56%

128. In the first half of calendar year 2015, which country saw the highest FDI inflow for new projects, surpassing America and China?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Russia
- (c) India
- (d) Japan

Ans. (c) India

129. What was the total size of India's foreign exchange reserve in 2015?

- (a) \$300 billion
- (b) \$320 billion
- (c) \$330 billion

(d) \$340 billion

Ans. (c) \$330 billion

130. According to the Rangarajan panel, what percentage of India's population was estimated to live below the poverty line in 2011-12?

- (a) 21.9%
- (b) 25.5%
- (c) 29.5%
- (d) 35.0%

Ans. (c) 29.5%

131. The Balance of Payments (BOP) is a systematic statement of all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world during a specific period. Which accounting method is used for BOP?

- (a) Single-entry book-keeping
- (b) Double-entry book-keeping
- (c) Cash accounting
- (d) Accrual accounting

Ans. (b) Double-entry book-keeping

The Balance of Payments (BOP) is calculated to understand the strength and weaknesses of the economy in international relations.

132. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of calculating BOP?

- (a) Analyzing overall gains and losses from international trade
- (b) Giving warning signals for future policy formation
- (c) Determining internal budget allocations
- (d) Knowing the composition and direction of international trade

Ans. (c) Determining internal budget allocations

133. Which of the following accounts is NOT a part of the Balance of Payments?

- (a) Current Account
- (b) Capital Account
- (c) Financial Account
- (d) Savings Account

Ans. (d) Savings Account

134. What is recorded in the Current Account of the BOP?

- (a) Inflows and outflows of capital
- (b) International capital transfers
- (c) Export and import of goods and services
- (d) Government-owned assets

- Ans. (c) Export and import of goods and services
135. In the BOP, if a country has received money, this transaction is known as:
- (a) Debit
  - (b) Credit
  - (c) Deficit
  - (d) Surplus
- Ans. (b) Credit
136. Which component of the Current Account includes worker's remittances and foreign aids?
- (a) Merchandise trade
  - (b) Services
  - (c) Receipts from income-generating assets
  - (d) Unilateral transfers
- Ans. (d) Unilateral transfers
137. The Capital Account of the BOP deals with:
- (a) Export and import of goods
  - (b) Monetary flows related to business investments
  - (c) Inflows and outflows of capital
  - (d) Government-owned assets
- Ans. (c) Inflows and outflows of capital
138. What does the Financial Account in the BOP include?
- (a) Acquisition or disposal of non-financial assets
  - (b) Government-owned assets such as foreign reserves
  - (c) Transfers of ownership on fixed assets
  - (d) All international capital transfers
- Ans. (b) Government-owned assets such as foreign reserves
139. When a country's exports exceed its imports, the BOP is referred to as:
- (a) Balanced BOP
  - (b) Unfavorable BOP
  - (c) Surplus BOP
  - (d) Deficit BOP
- Ans. (c) Surplus BOP
140. A country experiencing a current account deficit that is financed by the capital account is:
- (a) Foregoing goods and services for more capital assets
  - (b) Foregoing capital assets for more goods and services

- (c) Increasing its foreign reserves
  - (d) Reducing its international investments
- Ans. (b) Foregoing capital assets for more goods and services
141. In which year was the concept of MSP introduced in India?
- (a) 1966
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1947
  - (d) 2000
- Ans. a
- Explanation: The concept of Minimum Support Price was first introduced for wheat in 1966-67.
142. How much is the MSP for wheat in 2021?
- (a) Rs 2000 per quintal
  - (b) Rs 2015 per quintal
  - (c) Rs 1000 per quintal
  - (d) Rs 4000 per quintal
- Ans. b
- Explanation: The Government of India has recently hiked the minimum support price for wheat by Rs 40 making it INR 2015 per quintal now.
143. For how many crops does the Government fix the MSP for in India currently?
- (a) 21
  - (b) 22
  - (c) 23
  - (d) 25
- Ans. c
- Explanation: Currently, the government fixes MSPs for 23 crops grown in both kharif and rabi seasons.
144. The minimum support price is
- (a) The price at which farmers sell their crops to the food business companies
  - (b) The price at which the people of the place can buy crops from farmers
  - (c) The price at which the Government buys grains from the farmers
  - (d) The price at which the crops can be exported
- Ans. c
- Explanation: MSP is the rate at which the government buys the grain from farmers.
145. Which month does the Rabi season begin?
- (a) January

- (b) June
- (c) October
- (d) March

Ans. c

Explanation: The Rabi crops are sown in the month of October.

146. What is the recent MSP of the mustard crop fixed by the Government of India?

- (a) ₹ 2000 per quintal
- (b) ₹ 5050 per quintal
- (c) ₹ 5000 per quintal
- (d) ₹ 2980 per quintal

Ans. b

Explanation: The Government has hiked the mustard price by INR 400 to make it ₹5,050 per quintal.

Who fixes the Minimum Support Price for the crops?

147. (a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs  
(b) Parliament of India  
(c) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices  
(d) NITI Ayog

Ans. a

Explanation: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs based on the recommendations of CACP fixes the MSP.

148. Which of the following is not a Kharif Crop?

- (a) Guar
- (b) Jowar
- (c) Mustard
- (d) Paddy

Ans. c

Explanation: Mustard is a Rabi crop and not a Kharif crop.

149. Which among the following is a Rabi crop?

- (a) Barley
- (b) Gram
- (c) Masoor
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

Explanation: Rabi crops include crops like barley, wheat, gram, safflower, lentils including masoor etc.

150. In which of the following months is the Kharif crop harvested?

- (a) August
- (b) June
- (c) October
- (d) January

Ans. c

151. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

152. Which committee was responsible for drafting the provisions related to the central government in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Drafting Committee
- (b) Union Power Committee
- (c) Provincial Constitution Committee
- (d) States Committee

Ans: (b) Union Power Committee

153. Who chaired the Provincial Constitution Committee?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Ans: (c) Vallabhbhai Patel

154. Why was Congress leader Rahul Gandhi recently in the news?

- (a) He was elected as the Prime Minister of India.
- (b) He was appointed as the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- (c) He launched a new political party.
- (d) He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Ans. (b) He was appointed as the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

155. What is the minimum eligibility for a party to have its leader recognized as the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The party must have at least 5% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) The party must have at least 10% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha.
- (c) The party must have at least 15% of the total

- seats in the Lok Sabha.  
 (d) The party must have at least 20% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha.  
 Ans. (b) The party must have at least 10% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha.
156. What significant event related to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha occurred on June 24, 2024?  
 (a) The Speaker resigned from the position.  
 (b) A new Speaker was elected.  
 (c) Bhartruhari Mahtab was appointed as the 'Speaker pro tem'.  
 (d) The Lok Sabha was dissolved.  
 Ans. (c) Bhartruhari Mahtab was appointed as the 'Speaker pro tem'.
157. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?  
 (a) Article 75  
 (b) Article 80  
 (c) Article 93  
 (d) Article 100  
 Ans. (c) Article 93
158. What is the term of office for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?  
 (a) 2 years  
 (b) 3 years  
 (c) 4 years  
 (d) Until the dissolution of the Lok Sabha  
 Ans. (d) Until the dissolution of the Lok Sabha
159. What is the primary objective of the Krishi Sakhi Convergence Programme (KSCP)?  
 (a) To promote urban farming practices.  
 (b) To empower rural women as Krishi Sakhi for transforming rural India.  
 (c) To distribute free seeds to farmers.  
 (d) To provide loans to rural women for starting businesses.  
 Ans. (b) To empower rural women as Krishi Sakhi for transforming rural India.
160. Which of the following is a training area under the Krishi Sakhi Convergence Programme (KSCP)?  
 (a) Urban development  
 (b) Agro-Ecological Practices  
 (c) IT and Software Development

- (d) Marine Biology  
 Ans. (b) Agro-Ecological Practices
161. On what date was the current Union Council of Ministers (COM) sworn in?  
 (a) January 26, 2024  
 (b) April 1, 2024  
 (c) June 9, 2024  
 (d) December 25, 2024  
 Ans. (c) June 9, 2024
162. What is the constitutional basis for the formation of the Council of Ministers in India?  
 (a) Article 53 and Article 54  
 (b) Article 73 and Article 74  
 (c) Article 74 and Article 75  
 (d) Article 76 and Article 77  
 Ans. (c) Article 74 and Article 75
163. Which type of minister is NOT part of the Union Council of Ministers (COM)?  
 (a) Cabinet Ministers  
 (b) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)  
 (c) Ministers of State  
 (d) Regional Ministers  
 Ans. (d) Regional Ministers
164. Which committee was responsible for drafting provisions related to fundamental rights, minorities, and tribal areas?  
 (a) Finance and Staff Committee  
 (b) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas  
 (c) House Committee  
 (d) Rules of Procedure Committee  
 Ans: (b) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas
165. Who was the chairman of the Rules of Procedure Committee?  
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (b) Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (d) Vallabhbhai Patel  
 Ans: (b) Rajendra Prasad
166. Which committee was tasked with the day-to-day administration of the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) House Committee  
 (b) Drafting Committee



- (c) Hindi Translation Committee  
(d) Finance and Staff Committee  
Ans: (a) House Committee

167. Who led the Hindi Translation Committee for the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Muhammad Saadullah  
(b) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
(c) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya  
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: (b) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

168. Which year did M.N. Roy propose the idea of a Constituent Assembly?

- (a) 1934  
(b) 1935  
(c) 1938  
(d) 1940

Ans: (a) 1934

169. When did the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly take place?

- (a) 9th December 1946  
(b) 11th December 1946  
(c) 13th December 1946  
(d) 26th November 1949

Ans: (a) 9th December 1946

170. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha  
(c) H. C. Mukherjee  
(d) G.V. Malvankar

Ans: (b) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha

171. The Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution is guaranteed under which articles?

- (a) Articles 12 – 16  
(b) Articles 14 – 18  
(c) Articles 15 – 19  
(d) Articles 16 – 20

Ans: (b)

172. Which fundamental right prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in hazardous conditions?

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

(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Ans: (b)

173. The freedom to practise any profession is part of which fundamental right?

- (a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Ans: (b)

174. The abolition of untouchability is associated with which fundamental right?

- (a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Ans: (a)

175. The Right to Freedom of Religion is covered under which articles?

- (a) Articles 21 – 24  
(b) Articles 25 – 28  
(c) Articles 29 – 32  
(d) Articles 30 – 33

Ans: (b)

176. Which fundamental right allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly in case of a violation?

- (a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights

Ans: (c)

177. Cultural and Educational Rights are intended to protect the interests of which groups?

- (a) All citizens  
(b) Minority groups  
(c) Government employees  
(d) Children under 14 years

Ans: (b)

178. During a national emergency, which fundamental rights cannot be suspended?

- (a) Articles 20 and 21  
(b) Articles 21 and 22  
(c) Articles 22 and 23  
(d) Articles 23 and 24

Ans: (a)

179. The concept of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution was established in which landmark case?

- (a) Golaknath case
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (c) Sajjan Singh case
- (d) Minerva Mills case

Ans. (b)

180. Fundamental rights can be amended by which entity?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Supreme Court
- (d) The Prime Minister

Ans. (b)

181. What type of forests are predominant in the Mahanadi Elephant Reserve?

- (a) Rainforests
- (b) Desert Scrub
- (c) Moist Deciduous Forests
- (d) Coniferous Forests

Ans: (c) Moist Deciduous Forests

182. In which district is Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Kendrapara
- (b) Puri
- (c) Cuttack
- (d) Khordha

Ans: (b) Puri

183. What type of forest tree vegetation is predominant in the Western region of Odisha?

- (a) Teak Forests
- (b) Sal Forests
- (c) Pine Forests
- (d) Tropical Dry Deciduous forests

Ans: (d) Tropical Dry Deciduous forests

184. When did Odisha become a separate province?

- (a) 1935
- (b) 1936
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1950

Ans: (b) 1936

185. Which court ruled that women who become mothers through surrogacy are entitled to the same maternity leave rights as natural and adoptive mothers?

- (a) Delhi High Court
- (b) Orissa High Court
- (c) Bombay High Court
- (d) Karnataka High Court

Ans: (b) Orissa High Court

186. Who was denied maternity leave as an OFS officer after surrogacy, leading to the landmark ruling by the Orissa High Court?

- (a) Supriya Jena
- (b) Nandita Roy
- (c) Ananya Mishra
- (d) Priya Das

Ans: (a) Supriya Jena

187. Which article of the Indian Constitution emphasizes the right to motherhood and was referenced in the Orissa High Court ruling on surrogacy maternity leave?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 32

Ans: (c) Article 21

188. In which year was Nandankanan Zoological Park established?

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1975

Ans: (a) 1960

189. Which company won the Kalinga Energy Excellence Award and Kalinga Environment Excellence Award for its Lanjigarh alumina refinery?

- (a) Tata Steel
- (b) Vedanta Aluminium
- (c) Jindal Steel
- (d) Aditya Birla Group

Ans: (b) Vedanta Aluminium

190. What species are being relocated from Taptapani deer park to Chandaka wildlife sanctuary?

- (a) Tigers
- (b) Elephants
- (c) Sambar and spotted deer
- (d) Rhinos

Ans: (c) Sambar and spotted deer

191. Which two cities are the focus of the Rs 200 crore initiative to combat urban floods, supported by IIT Delhi?

- (a) Bhubaneswar and Cuttack
- (b) Rourkela and Sambalpur
- (c) Puri and Konark
- (d) Balasore and Bhadrak

Ans: (a) Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

192. How many saplings are aimed to be planted under the 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign in Odisha?

- (a) 3 crore
- (b) 4 crore
- (c) 5 crore
- (d) 6 crore

Ans: (c) 5 crore

193. What is the main objective of the 22-member committee established by the Odisha government for medical education?

- (a) To introduce new medical courses
- (b) To evaluate translating MBBS course materials into Odia
- (c) To increase the number of medical colleges
- (d) To improve the infrastructure of existing medical colleges

Ans: (b) To evaluate translating MBBS course materials into Odia

194. In which year was the Orissa Official Language Act initially enacted?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1954
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1965

Ans: (b) 1954

195. Who was awarded the Shaurya Chakra gallantry award for his courageous leadership during an ONGC operational emergency?

- (a) Lieutenant Bimal Ranjan Behera
- (b) Major Anup Singh
- (c) Captain Rakesh Sharma
- (d) Lieutenant Arjun Thakur

Ans: (a) Lieutenant Bimal Ranjan Behera Who led the movement against the abolition of

196. Odia as the court language of Sambalpur in 1895?

- (a) Madan Mohan Mishra

(b) Brajamohan Patnaik

(c) Mahant Bihari Das

(d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

197. Who was the first Chief Minister of Odisha?

- (a) Harekrushna Mahatab
- (b) Nabakrushna Choudhuri
- (c) Biju Patnaik
- (d) Giridhar Gamang

Ans: (a) Harekrushna Mahatab

198. Who founded the Utkal Sammilani in 1903 to ventilate the grievances of the Odia-speaking people?

- (a) Madan Mohan Mishra
- (b) Brajamohan Patnaik
- (c) Mahant Bihari Das
- (d) Madhusudan Das

Ans: (d) Madhusudan Das

199. Which organization played a significant role in restoring the nationalism of Odisha?

- (a) Ganjam Jatiya Samity
- (b) Utkal Sammilani
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Utkal Sammilani

200. Who criticized the creation of Bihar and Odisha in the House of Lords in February 1912?

- (a) Madan Mohan Mishra
- (b) Brajamohan Patnaik
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Mahant Bihari Das

Ans: (c) Lord Curzon

201. Who proposed separate representation of Odisha in the Imperial Legislative Council to safeguard the interests of Odias in different areas?

- (a) Mahant Bihari Das
- (b) Balabhadra Suar
- (c) Madhusudan Das
- (d) Brajamohan Patnaik

Ans: (c) Madhusudan Das

202. In which year did the Indian National Congress mainly engage itself in the freedom movement of India, diverting its focus from the issue of Odisha union?

- (a) 1911

- (b) 1920  
(c) 1903  
(d) 1901  
Ans: (b) 1920
203. What legislation led to the change of name from "Orissa" to "Odisha" and the language from "Oriya" to "Odia"?  
(a) Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010  
(b) Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill, 2010  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) None of the above  
Ans: (c) Both a and b
204. Which legislative body passed the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010?  
(a) Odisha Legislative Assembly  
(b) Indian Parliament  
(c) Supreme Court of India  
(d) President of India  
Ans: (b) Indian Parliament
205. What was the language name changed to after the passage of the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010?  
(a) Oriya  
(b) Odia  
(c) Odiya  
(d) Orissan  
Ans: (b) Odia
206. Which European power was the first to establish settlements in Odisha?  
(a) Britishers  
(b) Portuguese  
(c) Dutch  
(d) French  
Ans: (b) Portuguese
207. When was the Battle of Buxar fought, leading to the firm establishment of British rule in Odisha?  
(a) 1757  
(b) 1765  
(c) 1776  
(d) 1789  
Ans: (b) 1765
208. What were the major rebellions faced by the British administration in Odisha during their rule?  
(a) Sepoy Mutiny and Jallianwala Bagh

- Massacre  
(b) Paika Rebellion and Khurda Rebellion  
(c) Salt Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement  
Ans: (b) Paika Rebellion and Khurda Rebellion
209. When did the freedom struggle in Odisha begin after the British occupation?  
(a) 1700  
(b) 1750  
(c) 1803  
(d) 1857  
Ans: (c) 1803
210. In which year did the first agitation against British rule occur in Khurda?  
(a) 1799  
(b) 1802  
(c) 1804  
(d) 1810  
Ans: (c) 1804
211. Which state in India is known for its Sonapur Mela, the largest animal fair?  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Gujarat  
Ans: (a) Bihar
212. Which is the highest dam in India?  
(a) Bhakra Dam  
(b) Sardar Sarovar Dam  
(c) Tehri Dam  
(d) Hirakud Dam  
Ans: (c) Tehri Dam
213. Wular Lake, the largest lake in India, is located in which state/union territory?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Jammu & Kashmir  
(c) West Bengal  
(d) Assam  
Ans: (b) Jammu & Kashmir
214. The largest cave temple in India is the Kailashnath Temple. Where is it located?  
(a) Maharashtra  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka

- (d) Madhya Pradesh  
Ans: (a) Maharashtra
215. Kangchenjunga, the highest peak in India, is located in which state?  
(a) Himachal Pradesh  
(b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Sikkim  
(d) Arunachal Pradesh  
Ans: (c) Sikkim
216. Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in India, is located in which city?  
(a) Lucknow  
(b) Hyderabad  
(c) Delhi  
(d) Mumbai  
Ans: (c) Delhi
217. The largest delta in the world, Sundarbans, is located in which state?  
(a) Odisha  
(b) West Bengal  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Tamil Nadu  
Ans: (b) West Bengal
218. The longest railway tunnel in India, Pir Panjal Tunnel, is located in which state/union territory?  
(a) Himachal Pradesh  
(b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Jammu & Kashmir  
(d) Punjab  
Ans: (c) Jammu & Kashmir
219. What is the name of the longest sea bridge in India?  
(a) Bandra-Worli Sea Link  
(b) Pamban Bridge  
(c) Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans Harbour Link)  
(d) Mahatma Gandhi Setu  
Ans: (c) Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans Harbour Link)
220. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is located in which city?  
(a) Delhi  
(b) Bangalore  
(c) Mumbai  
(d) Kolkata  
Ans: (c) Mumbai

221. Kachchhi Kharek, a product of date palm, is from which state?  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Maharashtra  
(d) Madhya Pradesh  
Ans: (b) Gujarat
222. Ramban Anardana, a type of dried pomegranate seeds, is from which state/union territory?  
(a) Himachal Pradesh  
(b) Punjab  
(c) Jammu & Kashmir  
(d) Uttarakhand  
Ans: (c) Jammu & Kashmir
223. Which of the following is a GI-tagged product from West Bengal?  
(a) Naga Mircha  
(b) Tangail Saree  
(c) Phulkari  
(d) Kolhapuri Chappal  
Ans: (b) Tangail Saree
224. Which traditional art form from Odisha is known for its exterior murals painted on mud walls?  
(a) Pattachitra  
(b) Lanjia Saura Painting  
(c) Warli Painting  
(d) Kalamkari  
Ans: (b) Lanjia Saura Painting
225. The Similipal Kai Chutney from Odisha is made using which ingredient?  
(a) Red weaver ants  
(b) Green mangoes  
(c) Tamarind  
(d) Coconut  
Ans: (a) Red weaver ants
226. Which bird sanctuary in India is located in Goa?  
(a) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary  
(b) Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary  
(c) Point Calimere Bird Sanctuary  
(d) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary  
Ans: (b) Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
227. Ghatigaon Bustard Sanctuary is located in which state?

- (a) Gujarat  
(b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Maharashtra  
Ans: (b) Madhya Pradesh
228. The Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary is situated in which state?  
(a) Tamil Nadu  
(b) Kerala  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Karnataka  
Ans: (b) Kerala
229. Nalabana Bird Sanctuary is located in which state?  
(a) Odisha  
(b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam  
(d) Bihar  
Ans: (a) Odisha
230. Which exercise is conducted between India and the Maldives?  
(a) Mitra Shakti  
(b) Vajra Prahar  
(c) Ekuverin  
(d) Nomadic Elephant  
Ans: (c) Ekuverin
231. The exercise 'Hand in Hand' is conducted between India and which country?  
(a) Japan  
(b) China  
(c) Sri Lanka  
(d) Thailand  
Ans: (b) China
232. In which state is the Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary located?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka  
(d) Andhra Pradesh  
Ans: (c) Karnataka
233. Which Indian state is known for the Gajapati district, famous for 'Khajuri Guda' jaggery?  
(a) West Bengal  
(b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat

- (d) Uttar Pradesh  
Ans: (b) Odisha
234. The 'Garuda' exercise is conducted between India and which country?  
(a) Indonesia  
(b) Japan  
(c) France  
(d) Australia  
Ans: (c) France
235. Which state in India is home to the Keoladeo National Park/Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary?  
(a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Gujarat  
Ans: (c) Rajasthan
236. Which river flows through Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh?  
(a) Godavari  
(b) Krishna  
(c) Pennar  
(d) Tungabhadra  
Ans: (b) Krishna
237. Which city in Assam is situated on the banks of the Brahmaputra River?  
(a) Dibrugarh  
(b) Guwahati  
(c) Tezpur  
(d) Silchar  
Ans: (a) Dibrugarh
238. Which river flows through Patna in Bihar?  
(a) Koshi  
(b) Gandak  
(c) Ganges  
(d) Falgu  
Ans: (c) Ganges
239. Which city in Rajasthan is known as the "Blue City" and "Sun City"?  
(a) Jaipur  
(b) Jodhpur  
(c) Udaipur  
(d) Ajmer  
Ans: (b) Jodhpur
240. Which city in Maharashtra is known as the "Cotton City of India"?  
(a) Mumbai



- (b) Pune  
(c) Akola  
(d) Nagpur  
Ans: (c) Akola
241. Which major Maratha chief was diplomatically pressured to stay away from the war against the British during the Third Anglo-Maratha War?  
(a) Peshwa Bajirao II  
(b) Malharrao Holkar  
(c) Mudhoji II Bhonsle  
(d) Daulat Rao Shinde  
Ans. (d) Daulat Rao Shinde
242. What was the main reason for the conflict between the British and the Marathas that led to the Third Anglo-Maratha War?  
(a) British interference in Maratha internal matters  
(b) Marathas' attempt to retake their old possessions  
(c) British conflict with the Pindaris  
(d) Marathas' desire to rebuild their old prestige  
Ans. (c) British conflict with the Pindaris
243. What was the outcome for Peshwa Bajirao II after the Third Anglo-Maratha War?  
(a) He was killed in battle  
(b) He surrendered and was pensioned off to Bithur  
(c) He continued to rule as a British ally  
(d) He was exiled to Burma  
Ans. (b) He surrendered and was pensioned off to Bithur
244. Which treaty was signed in 1817 between the British and Shinde, resulting in the British gaining control over Rajasthan?  
(a) Treaty of Salbai  
(b) Treaty of Bassein  
(c) Treaty of Gwalior  
(d) Treaty of Mandasor  
Ans. (c) Treaty of Gwalior
245. What was the significance of the Third Anglo-Maratha War for the British?  
(a) It led to the fall of the Mughal Empire  
(b) It established British control over the Punjab  
(c) It marked the end of the Maratha Empire and established British dominance over most of

- India  
(d) It resulted in British control over the entire Indian subcontinent  
Ans. (c) It marked the end of the Maratha Empire and established British dominance over most of India
246. Which body was created to handle political matters under the dual system of control?  
(a) Court of Directors  
(b) Board of Control  
(c) Governor-General's Council  
(d) British Crown  
Ans. (b) Board of Control
247. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Board of Control?  
(a) Secretary of State  
(b) Chancellor of the Exchequer  
(c) Commander-in-Chief of the British Crown's army in India  
(d) Four Privy Councillors  
Ans. (c) Commander-in-Chief of the British Crown's army in India
248. What was a significant feature of the act concerning the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay?  
(a) They were given independence from Bengal  
(b) They became subordinate to the Bengal Presidency  
(c) They were merged into a single presidency  
(d) They were transferred under the Court of Directors  
Ans. (b) They became subordinate to the Bengal Presidency
249. What did the act require of all civil and military officers within two months of their joining?  
(a) To undergo military training  
(b) To disclose their property in India and Britain  
(c) To swear allegiance to the British Crown  
(d) To travel to the British Parliament  
Ans. (b) To disclose their property in India and Britain
250. Which term was used for the first time in this act?  
(a) East India Company's Territories  
(b) Indian Subcontinent

- (c) British Possessions in India  
(d) Imperial Territories of India  
Ans. (c) British Possessions in India
251. Before the British advent in Bengal, who collected revenue from the land on behalf of the Mughal Emperor or his representative, the Diwan?  
(a) Farmers  
(b) Zamindars  
(c) Merchants  
(d) Soldiers  
Ans. (b) Zamindars
252. Which battle led to the East India Company being granted the Diwani of Bengal?  
(a) Battle of Plassey  
(b) Battle of Buxar  
(c) Battle of Panipat  
(d) Battle of Seringapatam  
Ans. (b) Battle of Buxar
253. Who proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786?  
(a) Warren Hastings  
(b) Robert Clive  
(c) Lord Cornwallis  
(d) William Pitt  
Ans. (c) Lord Cornwallis
254. When did the Permanent Settlement come into effect?  
(a) 1786  
(b) 1790  
(c) 1793  
(d) 1800  
Ans. (c) 1793
255. What was the fixed portion of revenue for the government under the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) 1/11th  
(b) 5/11th  
(c) 9/11th  
(d) 10/11th  
Ans. (d) 10/11th
256. What document was the Zamindar required to give the tenant under the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) Patta  
(b) Firman

- (c) Sanad  
(d) Rukka  
Ans. (a) Patta
257. Which British PM directed Lord Cornwallis to propose the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) William Pitt  
(b) Robert Walpole  
(c) Charles Grey  
(d) Benjamin Disraeli  
Ans. (a) William Pitt
258. What was one of the main merits of the Permanent Settlement system?  
(a) Increased revenue for the farmers  
(b) Security for all parties involved  
(c) Abolition of Zamindari system  
(d) Reduction in taxes  
Ans. (b) Security for all parties involved
259. What was a major demerit of the Permanent Settlement?  
(a) It reduced the revenue for the British  
(b) It created a class of absentee landlords  
(c) It encouraged widespread rebellion  
(d) It significantly improved agricultural practices  
Ans. (b) It created a class of absentee landlords
260. What happened to the Zamindar's rights if they failed to pay the fixed revenue on time?  
(a) Their lands were confiscated  
(b) They were imprisoned  
(c) They were given a grace period  
(d) Their lands were auctioned off  
Ans. (d) Their lands were auctioned off
261. After the Battles of Plassey and Buxar, who had the real power in Bengal?  
(a) The Nawab  
(b) The British East India Company  
(c) The local farmers  
(d) The Mughal Emperor  
Ans. (b) The British East India Company
262. What was the primary interest of the British East India Company in Bengal?  
(a) Improving the plight of local farmers  
(b) Maximising revenue and profits  
(c) Establishing educational institutions  
(d) Promoting local industries  
Ans. (b) Maximising revenue and profits

263. Prior to the company's rule, what was the tax rate on land revenue in Bengal?

- (a) 50% of the agricultural produce
- (b) 1/10th of the agricultural produce
- (c) 1/3rd of the agricultural produce
- (d) 75% of the agricultural produce

Ans. (b) 1/10th of the agricultural produce

264. What was one significant change in agricultural practices enforced by the British on Bengali farmers?

- (a) Increased cultivation of food crops like paddy
- (b) Harvesting of cash crops like poppy and indigo
- (c) Increased storage of grain for lean seasons
- (d) Implementation of modern farming techniques

Ans. (b) Harvesting of cash crops like poppy and indigo

265. What was the main cause of the Bengal Famine of 1770?

- (a) Natural disaster
- (b) The company's tax and revenue policies
- (c) War
- (d) Locust invasion

Ans. (b) The company's tax and revenue policies

266. How many people were estimated to have died due to the Bengal Famine?

- (a) 1 million
- (b) 5 million
- (c) 10 million
- (d) 20 million

Ans. (c) 10 million

267. Which event was directly influenced by the East India Company's financial policies and led to significant historical consequences?

- (a) The Sepoy Mutiny
- (b) The Boston Tea Party
- (c) The Opium War
- (d) The Salt March

Ans. (b) The Boston Tea Party

268. How did the Bengal Famine impact agricultural lands in Bengal?

- (a) Increased agricultural productivity
- (b) Depopulated large swathes of land
- (c) Reduced tax rates

(d) Introduced irrigation systems

Ans. (b) Depopulated large swathes of land

269. What was one of the global consequences of the Bengal Famine?

- (a) Increased food exports to Europe
- (b) Growth in the East India Company's profits
- (c) Abolition of the East India Company
- (d) Decline in European colonialism

Ans. (b) Growth in the East India Company's profits

270. What legislative act did the British Parliament pass in response to the East India Company's financial issues?

- (a) The Salt Act
- (b) The Regulating Act
- (c) The Tea Act
- (d) The Charter Act

Ans. (c) The Tea Act

271. କେଉଁଟି ଚଢ଼େଇ ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଜୀବନ
- (b) ବିହଗ
- (c) ଧୂଳିଦଂଘ
- (d) ଆଳୟ

Ans: (b) ବିହଗ

272. କେଉଁଟି ଜଳ ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଜାମଦୋଷ
- (b) ଦୁହିତା
- (c) ଅମୃତ
- (d) ବାୟୁ

Ans: (c) ଅମୃତ

273. କେଉଁଟି ଗାଈ ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ?

- (a) ଗୋ
- (b) ଧେନୁ
- (c) ରାତ୍ରିବେଦ
- (d) ଗାଈ

Ans: (c) ରାତ୍ରିବେଦ

274. କେଉଁଟି କୁଆ ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) କାକ
- (b) ଅମ୍ଠୁ
- (c) ବିହଙ୍ଗମ
- (d) ସ୍ଥାନନାଦୀ

Ans: (a) କାକ

275. କେଉଁଟି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ହିମାଂଶୁ
- (b) ଧୂଳିଦଂଘ
- (c) ଗୃହ

(d) ଅମୃତ  
Ans: (a) ହିମାଂଶୁ  
276. କେଉଁଟି କୁକୁଡ଼ା ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ?

- (a) ଚରଣାୟୁଧ
- (b) ଧୂଳିନଂଘ
- (c) ଯାମଘୋଷ
- (d) କାଳଦଞ୍ଜୁ

Ans: (b) ଧୂଳିନଂଘ

277. କେଉଁଟି ଘର ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ନିବାସ
- (b) ବାସସ
- (c) ବିହଗ
- (d) କୁକୁଡ଼ା

Ans: (a) ନିବାସ

278. କେଉଁଟି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରର ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ?

- (a) ଶଶୀ
- (b) ବିଧୁ
- (c) ଜଳ
- (d) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମା

Ans: (c) ଜଳ

279. କେଉଁଟି ଜଳ ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଆୟୁ
- (b) ଗୃହ
- (c) କାଉ
- (d) ବିହଗ

Ans: (a) ଆୟୁ

280. ପଦ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୋଟିକ ଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତୀୟ ?

- (a) ତୁମେ
- (b) ଏବଂ
- (c) ସେମାନେ
- (d) ମୁଁ

Ans: (b) ଏବଂ

281. କେଉଁଟି ବିଶେଷଣ ପ୍ରବଦ ?

- (a) ପରମ
- (b) ଧରମ
- (c) କରମ
- (d) ସରମ

Ans: (a) ପରମ

282. କେଉଁଟି ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ ନୁହେଁ ?

- (a) ଉରମ
- (b) ସନ୍ତୋଷ
- (c) ପରମାର୍ଥୀ
- (d) ଶୁରଙ୍ଗର

Ans: (b) ସନ୍ତୋଷ

283. ସେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚତୁରତାର ସହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂପାଦନ କଲେ ।  
ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେତୋଟି ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ ଅଛି ?

- (a) ଏକ
- (b) ଦୁଇ
- (c) ତିନି
- (d) ଚାରି

Ans: (b) ଦୁଇ

284. ତାଙ୍କ ବିନା ମୁଁ ଏହା କରିପାରିବି ନାହିଁ । — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ବିନା' କି ପଦ ?

- (a) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (b) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ
- (d) ସର୍ବନାମ

Ans: (c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

285. ଶୋଇଲା ପୁଅର ଭାଗ ନାହିଁ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଶୋଇଲା କି ପଦ ?

- (a) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (b) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (c) କ୍ରିୟା
- (d) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

Ans: (b) ବିଶେଷଣ

286. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛି ।

- (a) ନଦୀ
- (b) କୁଅ
- (c) ପୁଷ୍କରିଣୀ
- (d) ସାଗର

Ans: (d) ସାଗର

287. ଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ବାଛି ।

- (a) ସୁନା
- (b) ରୂପା
- (c) ଗଙ୍ଗା
- (d) ମାଟି

Ans: (c) ଗଙ୍ଗା

288. ନିମ୍ନରେ କେତୋଟି ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ ଅଛି?

ଦୟା, କ୍ଷମା, ଦୟା, ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ, କନିଷ୍ଠ, କଠିନ

- (a) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ
- (b) ଟି
- (c) ମାଟି
- (d) ଟି

Ans: (c) ମାଟି

289. 'କନିଷ୍ଠ' ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦର ମୂଳରୂପଟି କ'ଣ?

- (a) କୁନି
- (b) ଯୁବା
- (c) ସାନ
- (d) କଷ୍ଟଦର

Ans: (a) କୁନି

290. କ୍ଷଣସ୍ଥାୟୀ — କେଉଁ ସମାସ?

- (a) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

- (b) ତୃତୀୟା ଚତୁସ୍ତରୁଷ
- (c) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ ଚତୁସ୍ତରୁଷ
- (d) କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ

Ans: (a) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା ଚତୁସ୍ତରୁଷ

291. କୌଣସି କୌଣସି ପଦ ଗଢିବା ପାଇଁ “ଧାତୁର” ପୂର୍ବରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦଥାଏ, ସେହି ପଦର ନାମ \_\_\_\_\_ ସମାସ?

- (a) ଉପପଦ ଚତୁସ୍ତରୁଷ
- (b) ଦ୍ଵିଗୁ
- (c) ଅଳ୍ପକ
- (d) କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ

Ans: (a) ଉପପଦ ଚତୁସ୍ତରୁଷ

292. ଯଶୋଧନ – କେଉଁ ସମାସ?

- (a) ଅଳ୍ପକ
- (b) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (c) କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (d) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

Ans: (b) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

293. ‘ସଂସ୍କୃତ’ ଶବ୍ଦଟିରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି?

- (a) ଅ
- (b) ଶ
- (c) ଯ
- (d) ଅନ

Ans: (d) ଅନ

294. “ପ୍ରସାଦ” ଶବ୍ଦର ସଠିକ ଅର୍ଥ ବାଛି ।

- (a) ଠାକୁରାଣୀଙ୍କ ଭୋଗ
- (b) ବଡ଼ କୋଠା ଘର
- (c) ବଡ଼ ମନ୍ଦିର
- (d) ଭୋଗ ରନ୍ଧା ହେଉଥିବା ଘର

Ans: (a) ଠାକୁରାଣୀଙ୍କ ଭୋଗ

295. “ଅପ ସଂସ୍କୃତି” ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?

- (a) ଅପ ଅଟେ ସଂସ୍କୃତି
- (b) ଅପର ସଂସ୍କୃତି
- (c) ଅପ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତି
- (d) ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ସମାହାର

Ans: (a) ଅପ ଅଟେ ସଂସ୍କୃତି

296. କେଉଁଟି ପଦ୍ମର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ?

- (a) ସରିତ
- (b) ଅମ୍ବୁଜ
- (c) ସାରସ
- (d) ପଟ୍ଟକେରୁହ

Ans: (a) ସରିତ

297. “ଦେଶକେ ଫାଟ୍‌କ୍ ନଈକେ ବାଟ୍‌କ୍” ଲୋକବାଣୀ ର ଅର୍ଥ କ’ଣ?

- (a) ବାହାର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର
- (b) ଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଚଳଣି
- (c) ସବୁସ୍ଥାନରେ ଖାପଖୁଆଇ ଚଳିବା

(d) ପ୍ରକୃତି ବଦଳେ ନାହିଁ

Ans: (b) ଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଚଳଣି

298. କେଉଁଟି ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ?

- (a) ସରଳ ଲୋକ
- (b) ଦରିଦ୍ର ବାଳକ
- (c) ସାମାନ୍ୟ କଥା
- (d) ତେର ମିଟର

Ans: (a) ସରଳ ଲୋକ

299. ମା ଦରଜିକୁ କନା ଦେଲେ ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଦରଜି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ କାରକ ହୋଇଛି?

- (a) କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ
- (b) ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ
- (c) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ
- (d) କର୍ମ କାରକ

Ans: (d) କର୍ମ କାରକ

300. ଛାତ୍ରଟି କଲମରେ ଲେଖୁଛି ରେଖାଂକିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ?

- (a) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ
- (b) କରଣ କାରକ
- (c) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ
- (d) କର୍ମ କାରକ

Ans: (b) କରଣ କାରକ

301. Which of the following statements is correct about achieving sustainable development?

- (a) Sustainable development can be achieved by restricting the usage of renewable resources
- (b) Sustainable development can be achieved by controlling the growth rate of the world’s population
- (c) Sustainable development can be achieved by controlling the menace of pollution
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

302. Which of the following statements is true about global warming?

- (a) Global warming has led to large scale deforestation
- (b) Global warming has led to a rise in the sea levels
- (c) Global warming has led to a rapid increase in the population across several countries
- (d) Global warming has led to a huge amount of waste generation

Answer: (b)

303. Which of the following was the main purpose behind setting up the Central Pollution Control

Board (CPCB)?

- (a) The main purpose of the Central Pollution Control Board was to regulate air pollution
- (b) The main purpose of the Central Pollution Control Board was to regulate water pollution
- (c) The main purpose of the Central Pollution Control Board was to regulate noise pollution
- (d) The main purpose of the Central Pollution Control Board was to regulate deforestation

Answer: (a)

304. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Tides are a conventional source of energy
- (b) The Sun is a conventional source of energy
- (c) Wind is a conventional source of energy
- (d) Dried dung is a conventional source of energy

Answer: (d)

305. Which of the following statements about the ozone shield is accurate?

- (a) Ozone shield is found in the troposphere
- (b) Ozone shield is found in the stratosphere
- (c) Ozone shield is found in the exosphere
- (d) Ozone shield is found in the mesosphere

Answer: (b)

306. Which of the following statements is true about ozone layer depletion?

- (a) Ozone layer depletion leads to the problem of skin cancer within humans
- (b) Ozone layer depletion results in a lower amount of production of phytoplankton
- (c) Ozone layer depletion hampers the growth of terrestrial plants
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

307. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Ozone depletion is one of the main reasons for soil erosion
- (b) Deforestation is one of the main reasons for soil erosion
- (c) Air pollution is one of the main reasons for soil erosion
- (d) Global warming is one of the main reasons for soil erosion

Answer: (b)

308. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The Central Pollution Control Board has

identified twenty-five industrial categories as significantly polluting

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified thirty-five industrial categories as significantly polluting

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified forty-five industrial categories as significantly polluting

(d) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified seventeen industrial categories as significantly polluting

Answer: (d)

309. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Economic growth is the modern concept for development

(b) Political growth is the modern concept for development

(c) Sustainable growth is the modern concept for development

(d) Social growth is the modern concept for development

Answer: (c)

310. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Global warming is a result of ozone layer depletion

(b) Global warming is a natural phenomenon

(c) Global warming is defined as the rise in the average temperature of the surface of the Earth

(d) Global warming is simply another term that scientists use to describe the greenhouse effect

Answer: (c)

311. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) The Chipko movement was about banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon, bromine, and chlorine compounds

(b) The Kyoto Protocol was about banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon, bromine, and chlorine compounds

(c) The Appiko movement was about banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon, bromine, and chlorine compounds

(d) The Montreal Protocol was about banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon, bromine, and chlorine compounds

Answer: (d)



312. Which of the following statements about climate change is true?
- (a) Plantation can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change
  - (b) The usage of cycles instead of bikes or cars for transportation can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change
  - (c) The usage of organic products can be a preventive measure to tackle climate change
  - (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

313. Which of the following statements gives the correct meaning of absorptive capacity?
- (a) Absorptive capacity is defined as the ability of our environment to absorb degradation
  - (b) Absorptive capacity is defined as the method of resource generation that is within the assimilating capacity of our environment
  - (c) Absorptive capacity is defined as the average number of organisms that are living within a given environment
  - (d) Absorptive capacity is defined as the minimum population that is currently surviving in the world

Answer: (a)

314. Which of the following is true about the environment?
- (a) The environment includes only biotic factors
  - (b) The environment includes only abiotic factors
  - (c) The environment includes both biotic and abiotic factors
  - (d) The environment includes neither biotic nor abiotic factors

Answer: (c)

315. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) The United Nations Conference on Climate Change was held in India in the year 1997
  - (b) The United Nations Conference on Climate Change was held in Japan in the year 1997
  - (c) The United Nations Conference on Climate Change was held in China in the year 1997
  - (d) The United Nations Conference on Climate Change was held in Canada in the year 1997

Answer: (b)

316. Which one of the following causes global warming?

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

Answer: a

Explanation: About 75% of the solar energy reaching the earth is absorbed by the earth's surface, and the rest radiates back to the atmosphere. Some of the heat is trapped by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, which is released by various human activities.

317. How many percent of carbon dioxide has increased in the atmosphere since pre-industrial times?

- a) About 10%
- b) About 20%
- c) About 30%
- d) About 40%

Answer: c

Explanation: The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by about 30% since pre-industrial times, causing more heat to be trapped in the lower atmosphere. Human activities, industrialization, and population growth are the main reasons.

318. What is the full form of UNFCCC with respect to the global warming convention?

- a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- b) United Nations Federation Convention on Climate Change
- c) United Nations Framework Center on Climate Change
- d) United Nations Federation Center on Climate Change

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to control the continuous increase in the carbon dioxide level, many countries have signed a convention to reduce greenhouse gases under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

319. Who measures the global warming rate?

- a) Astrologers

- b) Physicist
- c) Philosopher
- d) Climatologist

Answer: d

Explanation: Global warming is usually calculated by climatologists. Global warming is accelerating faster than that calculated by climatologists. It was predicted in 1995 that in the 21st century, there would be a rise in temperature by 3.5 to 10 degrees Celsius.

320. Which one of the following results takes place due to global warming?

- a) Maintaining steady temperature
- b) Changes in the rainfall
- c) Pleasant environment
- d) Causing less pollution

Answer: b

Explanation: Global warming leads to changes in temperature and also changes the amount of rainfall, causing various problems. These fluctuations in rainfall can lead to either floods or droughts.

321. Human activities cause global warming.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Human activities during the last few decades of industrialization and population growth have seriously polluted the atmosphere to the extent that it has begun to seriously affect vegetation and organisms in the environment.

322. Which one of the following causes global warming?

- a) Radiative forcing
- b) Earth gravitation force
- c) Oxygen
- d) Centripetal force

Answer: a

Explanation: Radiative forcing is a measure of the influence of a given climatic factor that has an amount of downward-directed radiant energy. Global warming is caused by a change in the fraction of the radiation reaching the surface of the earth.

323. How has human activity influenced global warming?

- a) By planting more trees
- b) By causing changes in gravitational force
- c) By changing the radiative balance governing the Earth
- d) By protecting the environment

Answer: c

Explanation: Human activity has influenced global surface temperature by changing the radiative balance governing the Earth on various timescales. The introduction of greenhouse gases to the environment results in greater damage to the environment.

324. Which one of the following is the anthropogenic radiative forcing of climate?

- a) Aerosols
- b) Cement
- c) Paper
- d) Glass

Answer: a

Explanation: Aerosols represent an important anthropogenic radiative forcing of climate. Collectively, aerosols block, reflect, and absorb a portion of incoming solar radiation. This also creates negative radiative forcing.

325. Which one of the following land uses causes global warming?

- a) Increase in the fertility of soil
- b) Surface reflectance
- c) Forestation
- d) Adopting organic farming

Answer: b

Explanation: The most direct way in which changes in land use can influence global warming is surface reflectance or Earth albedo. For example, surface reflectance is affected by the replacement of forests with cropland.

326. Changes in the composition of the atmosphere is an example of:

- a) Internal forcing
- b) External forcing
- c) Mid forcing
- d) Gravitational forcing

Answer: b

Explanation: The climate system generates random changes in global temperature for years to decades at a time, but long-term changes

emanate only from external forcing. An increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases is an example of external forcing, including changes in the composition of the atmosphere.

327. What is the main reason for the melting of ice sheets?

- a) Increase in the oxygen content
- b) Global warming
- c) Decrease in carbon dioxide content
- d) Noise pollution

Answer: b

Explanation: Global warming is affecting various places around the world. It has accelerated the melting of ice sheets, permafrost, and glaciers, thereby causing a rise in the average sea levels to a greater extent continuously.

328. Which one of the following is the effect of global warming?

- a) Maintaining sea level
- b) Proper rainfall
- c) Desertification
- d) Afforestation

Answer: c

Explanation: Desertification is one of the effects of global warming. It causes water shortages and an intense amount of distress in the dry regions, which are degraded into deserts. This process is called desertification.

329. Soot only warms Earth's climate system.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: Soot can either cool or warm Earth's climate system, depending on whether it is airborne or deposited. Atmospheric soot directly absorbs solar radiation, which heats the atmosphere and cools the surface.

330. Up to How much quantity of urine does the human urinary bladder can hold?

- (a) 400 ml
- (b) 600 ml
- (c) 800 ml
- (d) 1000 ml

Ans: (a) 400 ml

331. Which blood protein regulates the amount of water in plasma?

- (a) Globulin
- (b) Albumin
- (c) Fibrin
- (d) Fibulin

Ans: (b) Albumin

332. In which organ is the "Bowman's Capsule" found?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Heart
- (d) Small intestine

Ans: (b) Kidney

333. Which oil has the highest content of Vitamin E?

- (a) Wheat germ oil
- (b) Rice germ oil
- (c) Oat bran oil
- (d) Sunflower oil

Ans: (a) Wheat germ oil

334. Where are the adrenal glands located?

- (a) Above kidneys
- (b) Below kidneys
- (c) Above Medulla Oblongata
- (d) Near Pancreas

Ans: (a) Above kidneys

335. Beriberi is caused by a deficiency of which vitamin?

- (a) Riboflavin
- (b) Thiamine
- (c) Pyridoxine
- (d) Cobalamine

Ans: (b) Thiamine

336. What substance makes cork cells impervious to water?

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Cutin
- (c) Suberin
- (d) Glucose

Ans: (c) Suberin

337. What does ischemia refer to?

- (a) Restriction in blood supply due to factors in the blood vessels
- (b) Abrupt fall in blood pressure
- (c) Necrosis in a blood vessel due to a local lack of oxygen
- (d) Condition of severely deficient supply of

- oxygen to the body  
Ans: (a) Restriction in blood supply due to factors in the blood vessels
338. Which of the following is not a true bast fiber?  
(a) Jute  
(b) Hemp  
(c) Flax  
(d) Cotton  
Ans: (d) Cotton
339. Which cells in the human body have the least generative power?  
(a) Brain  
(b) Bones  
(c) Skin  
(d) Liver  
Ans: (a) Brain
340. Poliomyelitis (Polio) affects which part of the body?  
(a) Muscle cells  
(b) Nerve cells of the spinal cord  
(c) Nerve cells of the brain  
(d) None of the above  
Ans: (b) Nerve cells of the spinal cord
341. The clavicle in the human body is also known as what?  
(a) Collar bone  
(b) Rib  
(c) Upper limb bone  
(d) Lower limb bone  
Ans: (a) Collar bone
342. Which micronutrient helps in nitrogen metabolism of plants?  
(a) Zinc  
(b) Copper  
(c) Molybdenum  
(d) Sulfur  
Ans: (c) Molybdenum
343. Which blood group has B antigen on its red cells and anti-A antibody in its plasma?  
(a) It has B antigen on its red cells and Anti A antigen in its plasma  
(b) It has B antigen on its red cells and Anti B antigen in its plasma  
(c) It has no antigens on its red cells but, anti A antigen in its plasma

- (d) It has B antigen on its red cells but no antigen in its plasma  
Ans: (a) It has B antigen on its red cells and Anti A antigen in its plasma
344. The RIDL technique is developed to combat which disease?  
(a) Swine Flu  
(b) Malaria  
(c) Cancer  
(d) AIDS  
Ans: (b) Malaria
345. What is the smallest functional ecological unit?  
(a) Population  
(b) Community  
(c) Ecosystem  
(d) Ecotype  
Ans: (c) Ecosystem
346. Which of the following is homologous to a human arm?  
(a) Wing of an insect  
(b) Leg of a lobster  
(c) Lateral fin of a whale  
(d) Front leg of a reptile  
Ans: (c) Lateral fin of a whale
347. The phenomenon causing animals to sweat to reduce temperature and change electrolyte concentration is called what?  
(a) Homeorhesis  
(b) Homeostasis  
(c) Apoptosis  
(d) Necrobiosis  
Ans: (b) Homeostasis
348. Duodenum, jejunum, and ileum are parts of which organ?  
(a) Small intestine  
(b) Large intestine  
(c) Hypothalamus  
(d) Epididymis  
Ans: (a) Small intestine
349. What is the focal length of a concave lens with a power of -5D?  
(a) 5 cm  
(b) 10 cm  
(c) 15 cm

- (d) 20 cm  
Ans: (d) 20 cm
350. On what does the inertia of an object depend?  
(a) Bulk  
(b) Size  
(c) Shape  
(d) Mass  
Ans: (d) Mass
351. Naegleria fowleri, which was recently in the news, affects which part of the body?  
(a) Lungs  
(b) Brain  
(c) Liver  
(d) Intestine  
Ans: (b) Brain
352. In which planet's atmosphere was phosphine discovered, suggesting potential signs of life?  
(a) Mercury  
(b) Venus  
(c) Saturn  
(d) Mars  
Ans: (b) Venus
353. INDIAai signed an MoU with which company for mutual cooperation in AI?  
(a) Samsung  
(b) Apple  
(c) Meta  
(d) Google  
Ans: (c) Meta
354. Where is India's first semiconductor plant being established?  
(a) Tamil Nadu  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Maharashtra  
(d) Uttar Pradesh  
Ans: (b) Gujarat
355. Human-induced climate change has caused a substantial change in the color of what?  
(a) Earth's Trees  
(b) Earth's Oceans  
(c) Earth's Moon  
(d) Earth's Soil  
Ans: (b) Earth's Oceans

356. The largest gland in the human body is which of the following?  
(a) Thyroid  
(b) Liver  
(c) Pancreas  
(d) Adrenal  
Ans: (b) Liver
357. The normal pH of human blood is closest to which of the following?  
(a) 6.8  
(b) 7.4  
(c) 7.8  
(d) 8.2  
Ans: (b) 7.4
358. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Space Program'?  
(a) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam  
(b) Homi J. Bhabha  
(c) Vikram Sarabhai  
(d) Satish Dhawan  
Ans: (c) Vikram Sarabhai
359. Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?  
(a) Cerebrum  
(b) Cerebellum  
(c) Medulla  
(d) Pons  
Ans: (b) Cerebellum
360. What type of climate does India have?  
(a) Temperate  
(b) Continental  
(c) Tropical Evergreen  
(d) Tropical Monsoon  
Answer: (d) Tropical Monsoon  
Explanation: India has a tropical monsoon climate characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons. This type of climate is typical for regions roughly between 20° N and 20° S latitude.
361. What causes major rainfall in India?  
(a) Southwest monsoon winds  
(b) Northwest monsoon winds  
(c) Northeast monsoon winds  
(d) None of the above  
Answer: (a) Southwest monsoon winds  
Explanation: Southwest monsoon winds bring

moisture from the Indian Ocean, causing widespread rain across most of India during the monsoon season.

362. What is the cause of western disturbances in India?

- (a) Westerly Jet stream
- (b) Easterly Jet stream
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Westerly Jet stream

Explanation: Western disturbances are weather systems originating from the Mediterranean region and are brought into India by the Westerly Jet stream, primarily affecting the northwestern plains.

363. What does the El-Nino Effect cause in India?

- (a) Lower rainfall in India
- (b) Higher rainfall in India
- (c) Cyclones in India
- (d) Has no impact

Answer: (a) Lower rainfall in India

Explanation: El-Nino results in irregular warming of Pacific waters, disrupting global weather patterns including the southwest monsoon, which can lead to lower-than-normal rainfall in India.

364. During India's winter, where does the sun vertically shine?

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Equator
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Tropic of Capricorn

Explanation: In January, the sun is vertically overhead the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere, leading to colder temperatures in India.

365. Consider the following statements about 'Loo' winds:

- a. 'Loo' is a hot dry wind.
- b. It blows mainly in southern India during May and June.
- c. It is good for wheat crops.

Select the correct statements:

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 1 & 2 Only

(c) 1, 2 & 3 Only

(d) None of the above

Answer: (a) 1 Only

Explanation: 'Loo' is a hot dry wind that affects the Northern plains of India during May and June, causing heat strokes and adverse effects on crops.

366. Consider the following statements:

- a. Kerala lies in the Temperate zone.
- b. New Delhi lies in the Tropical zone.

Select the correct statements:

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

Explanation: Kerala lies in the Tropical zone, while New Delhi lies north of the Tropic of Cancer, which places it in the subtropical and temperate zone, not the Tropical zone.

367. Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala are known as?

- (a) Kaal Baisakhi
- (b) Bardoli Chheerha
- (c) Mango showers
- (d) Loo

Answer: (c) Mango showers

Explanation: Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala are called 'Mango showers' because they aid in the ripening of mangoes.

368. Which place receives the highest rainfall in the world?

- (a) Silchar
- (b) Mawsynram
- (c) Cherrapunji
- (d) Guwahati

Answer: (b) Mawsynram

Explanation: Mawsynram, located in Meghalaya, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world.

369. The Coriolis force is responsible for deflecting winds towards?

- (a) Right in the northern hemisphere
- (b) Left in the northern hemisphere
- (c) Has no effect on wind direction



(d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Right in the northern hemisphere

Explanation: The Coriolis force causes winds to deflect to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere, influencing wind patterns such as the Southwest Monsoon in India.

370. Which of the following is not a primary economic activity?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Gathering forest residue
- (d) Baking of bread

Correct Answer: (d) Baking of bread

371. Agriculture comes among which of the following activities?

- (a) Primary activities
- (b) Secondary activities
- (c) Tertiary activities
- (d) Quaternary Activities

Correct Answer: (a) Primary activities

372. Which of the following activities is known as Pisciculture?

- (a) Breeding of fish
- (b) Rearing of silkworms
- (c) Cultivation of grapes
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Breeding of fish

373. Growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use is known as?

- (a) Sericulture
- (b) Pisciculture
- (c) Viticulture
- (d) Horticulture

Correct Answer: (d) Horticulture

374. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Subsistence farming?

- (a) It is mainly practiced to meet the needs of large corporates
- (b) Use of low levels of technology
- (c) Generally uses household labor
- (d) Output is small

Correct Answer: (a) It is mainly practiced to meet the needs of large corporates

375. Consider the following statements regarding Shifting cultivation:

It is also known as 'Slash and Burn' agriculture. In India, It is mainly practiced in the northeast region.

In North east India, it is known as Jhum cultivation.

This type of agriculture is not done anywhere else in the world except India.

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 & 3 only

376. Which among the following is NOT a Cropping season in India?

- (a) Rabi
- (b) Kharif
- (c) Zaid
- (d) Kal Baisakhi

Correct Answer: (d) Kal Baisakhi

377. Which among the following crop seasons starts with the onset of monsoon?

- (a) Rabi
- (b) Kharif
- (c) Zaid
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Kharif

378. Crops of which among the following seasons are benefited from western disturbances?

- (a) Rabi
- (b) Kharif
- (c) Zaid
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Rabi

379. Vegetables are generally grown in which among the following crop seasons?

- (a) Rabi
- (b) Kharif
- (c) Zaid
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Zaid

380. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of Indus?

- (a) Jhelum
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Sutlej

Correct Answer: (c) Kosi

Explanation: The Kosi river is a tributary of the Ganga, not the Indus. It is known for causing floods in Bihar.

381. Consider the following statements:
- The Great Northern plain of India has been formed by the silt brought down by Himalayan rivers.
  - Some of the Himalayan rivers are even older than the Himalayas itself.
- Select the correct statements:
- 1 Only
  - 2 Only
  - None of the above
  - All the above
- Correct Answer: (d) All the above
- Explanation: The northern plains are formed by Himalayan river deposits, and some rivers are indeed older than the Himalayas, creating deep valleys.
382. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of Ganga?
- Ramganga
  - Ghagra
  - Yamuna
  - Vaigai
- Correct Answer: (d) Vaigai
- Explanation: Vaigai is a river in Tamil Nadu and not a tributary of the Ganga.
383. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of Brahmaputra?
- Dibang
  - Lohit
  - Tsangpo
  - Tista
- Correct Answer: (c) Tsangpo
- Explanation: Tsangpo is another name for the Brahmaputra itself. It originates in Tibet and is known as Dibang in Arunachal Pradesh.
384. Which of the following rivers flows from east to west?
- Godavari
  - Mahanadi
  - Krishna
  - Tapi
- Correct Answer: (d) Tapi
- Explanation: Narmada and Tapi are the only major rivers in India that flow from east to west due to their unique geological formations.

385. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of Yamuna?
- Chambal
  - Betwa
  - Sind
  - Son
- Correct Answer: (d) Son
- Explanation: Son is a tributary of the Ganga, not the Yamuna.
386. Shyok river is a tributary of which of the following?
- Indus
  - Ganga
  - Yamuna
  - Brahmaputra
- Correct Answer: (a) Indus
- Explanation: The Shyok river is a tributary of the Indus, flowing through northern Ladakh.
387. Which of the following rivers does not originate near Mansarovar Lake?
- Indus
  - Ganga
  - Sutlej
  - Brahmaputra
- Correct Answer: (b) Ganga
- Explanation: Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier, not near Mansarovar Lake. Brahmaputra, Indus, and Sutlej do originate near Mansarovar Lake.
388. Which of the following rivers is not part of the famous Panch Prayag?
- Alaknanda
  - Nandakini
  - Mandakini
  - Godavari
- Correct Answer: (d) Godavari
- Explanation: Panch Prayag includes confluences involving rivers like Alaknanda, Nandakini, Mandakini, and others in the Himalayan region, but not the Godavari.
389. River Tons is a tributary of which of the following?
- Indus
  - Ganga
  - Yamuna
  - Brahmaputra

Correct Answer: (c) Yamuna

Explanation: Tons is the largest tributary of the Yamuna, which itself is a major tributary of the Ganga.

390. Who was the first posthumous recipient of the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Mother Teresa

Ans: (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

391. In which year was the Bharat Ratna first awarded?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1954
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1964

Ans: (b) 1954

392. Which field was not originally included in the Bharat Ratna award criteria before December 2011?

- (a) Art
- (b) Science
- (c) Literature
- (d) Sports

Ans: (d) Sports

393. Who among the following is a recipient of the Bharat Ratna and also served as the President of India?

- (a) Dr. C.V Raman
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) Mother Teresa

Ans: (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

394. Which awardee is known as the "Gandhi of South Africa"?

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (c) Nelson Mandela

395. Which awardee is famous for being the founder of Missionaries of Charity?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Mother Teresa
- (c) Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam

(d) Prof. Amartya Sen

Ans: (b) Mother Teresa

396. Who was the first Prime Minister of India to receive the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Ans: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

397. Which Bharat Ratna awardee is a famous cricketer?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) C.N.R Rao
- (c) Bidhan Chandra Roy
- (d) Pranab Mukherjee

Ans: (a) Sachin Tendulkar

398. Who among the following was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1997 for his contribution to the field of science and technology?

- (a) Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
- (b) Prof. Amartya Sen
- (c) M. Visvesvaraya
- (d) Mother Teresa

Ans: (a) Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam

399. Which awardee was known as "Frontier Gandhi"?

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

400. Dr. Sukama Acharya is known for her contributions in which field?

- (a) Art
- (b) Medicine
- (c) Spiritualism
- (d) Literature & Education

Ans: (c) Spiritualism