

- 1. What is the primary focus of Gond art?
 - (a) Religious themes
 - (b) Nature and animals
 - (c) Geometric patterns
 - (d) Historical events

Ans: (b) Nature and animals

- 2. Which tribe is known for Pithora paintings?
 - (a) Rathwas
 - (b) Warlis
 - (c) Gonds
 - (d) Bhilalas

Ans: (a) Rathwas

- 3. Where are Madhubani paintings predominantly practiced?
 - (a) Odisha
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Gujarat

Ans: (c) Bihar

- 4. Pattachitra paintings are traditionally associated with which state?
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Odisha
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Bihar

Ans: (b) Odisha

- 5. Which material is NOT used in Warli painting?
 - (a) Rice paste
 - (b) Gum
 - (c) Water
 - (d) Natural dyes

Ans: (d) Natural dyes

- 6. What is the main characteristic of Madhubani paintings?
 - (a) Use of natural dyes
 - (b) Geometric patterns
 - (c) Depiction of deities

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(d) Abstract art

Ans: (b) Geometric patterns

7. Which tribe traditionally paints on mud walls of their houses?

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Gonds

- (b) Rathwas
- (c) Warlis
- (d) Bhilalas

Ans: (a) Gonds

8. Which of the following is a distinctive style of Madhubani painting?

(a)

- (a) Kohbar
- (b) Godna
- (c) Pithora
- (d) Samaveda

Ans: (a) Kohbar

- 9. The main purpose of Pithora paintings is to:
 - (a) Create decorative art
 - (b) Bring prosperity and happiness
 - (c) Depict historical events
 - (d) Illustrate religious stories

Ans: (b) Bring prosperity and happiness

- 10. Which Veda is known as the Veda of melodies and chants?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Samaveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (c) Samaveda

- 11. The Samaveda is considered the root of:
 - (a) Indian classical music
 - (b) Indian dance
 - (c) Hindu mythology
 - (d) Ritualistic practices

Ans: (a) Indian classical music

- 12. Which two Upanishads are embedded in the Samaveda?
 - (a) Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka
 - (b) Kena and Isha
 - (c) Katha and Taittiriya
 - (d) Mundaka and Mandukya

Ans: (b) Kena and Isha

- 13. The Yajurveda is categorized into which two types?
 - (a) White and Black

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- (b) Old and New
- (c) Long and Short
- (d) Clear and Unclear

Ans: (a) White and Black

- 14. Which layer of Yajurveda includes the Satapatha Brahmana?
 - (a) Oldest layer
 - (b) Middle layer
 - (c) Youngest layer
 - (d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Middle layer

- 15. The Atharvaveda is known for containing:
 - (a) Ritualistic hymns
 - (b) Magical formulas
 - (c) Musical chants
 - (d) Philosophical discourse

Ans: (b) Magical formulas

- 16. Which Veda includes the Upanishads Mundaka, Mandukya, and Prashna?
 - (a) Samaveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Atharvaveda
 - (d) Rigveda

Ans: (c) Atharvaveda

- 17. Which recension of Yajurveda is considered 'Shukla'?
 - (a) Krishna
 - (b) White
 - (c) Black
 - (d) Ancient

Ans: (b) White

- 18. The Samaveda Samhita is intended to be:
 - (a) Read as a text
 - (b) Heard like a musical score
 - (c) Recited as a hymn
 - (d) Memorized as a chant

Ans: (b) Heard like a musical score

- 19. Which Veda is described as a Veda of magical formulas?
 - (a) Samaveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Rigveda

Atharvaveda

Ans: (d) Atharvaveda

20. Which painting style is NOT traditionally associated with the Northern Sahyadri region?

(d)

- (a) Warli
- (b) Madhubani
- (c) Gond
- (d) Pithora

Ans: (b) Madhubani

- 21. Which Veda has two embedded Upanishads: Chandogya and Kena?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Samaveda
 - (c) Yajurveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (b) Samaveda

- 22. Which type of paint is NOT used in Madhubani paintings?
 - (a) Natural dyes
 - (b) Rice paste
 - (c) Bright colours
 - (d) Geometric patterns

Ans: (b) Rice paste

- 23. Pattachitra paintings are primarily characterized by:
 - (a) Abstract themes
 - (b) Geometric patterns
 - (c) Hindu mythology and folklore
 - (d) Modern themes

Ans: (c) Hindu mythology and folklore

- 24. Which Veda's hymns are unique, with few exceptions from Rigveda?
 - (a) Samaveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Rigveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (d) Atharvaveda

- 25. Which layer of the Yajurveda is described as having clear and arranged verses?
 - (a) Krishna
 - (b) Shukla



- (c) Oldest
- (d) Youngest

Ans: (b) Shukla

- 26. Warli paintings are created using which of the following tools?
 - (a) Brush
 - (b) Bamboo stick
 - (c) Nib
 - (d) Matchsticks

Ans: (b) Bamboo stick

- 27. Which Veda has the largest number of verses borrowed from Rigveda?
 - (a) Atharvaveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Samaveda
 - (d) Rigveda

Ans: (c) Samaveda

- 28. Gond art is primarily associated with which part of India?
 - (a) Northern India
 - (b) Southern India
 - (c) Central India
 - (d) Eastern India

Ans: (c) Central India

- 29. In which Veda are the hymns meant to be pronounced by a sorcerer or seeker?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Samaveda
 - (c) Yajurveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (d) Atharvaveda

- 30. The Rigveda primarily consists of:
 - (a) Hymns and chants
 - (b) Ritualistic procedures
 - (c) Philosophical teachings
 - (d) Magical spells

Ans: (a) Hymns and chants

- 31. Which institution released the publication titled '75 Endemic Birds of India'?
 - (a) NITI Aayog
 - (b) Zoological Survey of India
 - (c) UNEP

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

(d)

Ans. (b) Zoological Survey of India

- 32. According to the Elephant Census-2023, which state leads the country in the total number of elephants?
 - (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) West Bengal

Ans. (a) Karnataka

- 33. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) ordered a ban on cruise ships operating on water bodies of which state?
 - (a) Odisha
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (b) Madhya Pradesh

- 34. A recent CAG report has filed mismanagement affecting wildlife and forests in which state?
 - (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (c) Gujarat

- 35. As per a recent study, which species produces food grains as much as 140 million tonnes of food annually?
 - (a) Earthworms
 - (b) Bullocks
 - (c) Fish
 - (d) Ants

Ans. (a) Earthworms

- 36. Which state has the highest population of Snow Leopard Count in India?
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Himachal Pradesh
 - (c) Uttarakhand
 - (d) Sikkim

Ans. (b) Himachal Pradesh



- 37. The Hostile Activity Watch Kernel (HAWK) system is associated with which state?
 - (a) Kerala
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Uttarakhand

Ans. (b) Karnataka

- 38. Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS) is located in which state?
 - (a) Odisha
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Sikkim
 - (d) Goa

Ans. (d) Goa

- 39. Cnemaspis rashidi is the name of which new species discovered in the Western Ghats recently?
 - (a) Spider
 - (b) Turtle
 - (c) Gecko
 - (d) Butterfly

Ans. (c) Gecko

- 40. Which term refers to the warming of the ocean surface in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean?
 - (a) El Nino
 - (b) La Nina
 - (c) Continental pattern
 - (d) Monsoon pattern

Ans. (a) El Nino

- 41. Which study revealed that 84% of districts in India are experiencing severe heatwaves?
 - (a) Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate
 - (b) Climate Crisis and India
 - (c) India's Heatwave Analysis
 - (d) Extreme Weather Patterns in India Ans. (a) Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate
- 42. Which region in India is NOT mentioned as being affected by extreme weather in the recent study?
 - (a) Coastal Areas

Plains

- (c) Desert Areas
- (d) Hilly Areas

Ans. (c) Desert Areas

43. What was the key focus of the 'Heat Risk Observatory'?

(b)

- (a) Monitoring floods
- (b) Predicting heatwaves
- (c) Tracking hurricanes
- (d) Analyzing rainfall patterns

Ans. (b) Predicting heatwaves

- 44. Which system in Karnataka focuses on wildlife crime management?
 - (a) HAWK
 - (b) EAGLE
 - (c) OWL
 - (d) FALCON

Ans. (a) HAWK

- 45. What environmental issue was a major reason for the NGT ban on cruise ships in Madhya Pradesh?
 - (a) Air pollution
 - (b) Noise pollution
 - (c) Overfishing
 - (d) Land encroachment

Ans. (b) Noise pollution

- 46. How many bird species are found in India, according to the Zoological Survey of India?
 - (a) 1,000
 - (b) 1,253
 - (c) 1,353
 - (d) 1,453

Ans. (c) 1,353

- 47. What percentage of bird species in India are endemic according to the recent publication by ZSI?
 - (a) 3%
 - (b) 5%
 - (c) 7%
 - (d) 9%

Ans. (b) 5%



- 48. Which state's elephant population nearly reduced by half according to the Elephant Census-2023?
 - (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Assam

Ans. (c) Kerala

- 49. Which Indian state is home to the highest density of snow leopards?
 - (a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Uttarakhand
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Sikkim

Ans. (c) Himachal Pradesh

- 50. Which body is responsible for auditing Waqf properties according to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024?
 - (a) State Government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) CAG
 - (d) Waqf Board

Ans. (c) CAG

- 51. What species was named after Prof. Rashid Sayyed in the Western Ghats discovery?
 - (a) A spider
 - (b) A turtle
 - (c) A gecko
 - (d) A butterfly

Ans. (c) A gecko

- 52. Which of the following is NOT affected by the extreme weather patterns according to the study?
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Bihar

Ans. (b) Kerala

- 53. What is a key characteristic of El Niño events?
 - (a) Warming of ocean surface
 - (b) Cooling of ocean surface
 - (c) Increased monsoon

Drier winters

Ans. (a) Warming of ocean surface

- 54. What new finding about earthworms was highlighted in a recent study?
 - (a) Earthworms contribute significantly to global food production

(d)

- (b) Earthworms are the main cause of soil degradation
- (c) Earthworms are endangered in many regions
- (d) Earthworms have medicinal properties Ans. (a) Earthworms contribute significantly to global food production
- 55. Which report raised concerns over wildlife mismanagement in Gujarat?
 - (a) CAG Report
 - (b) NGT Report
 - (c) UNEP Report
 - (d) WWF Report

Ans. (a) CAG Report

- 56. What action did the Goa Bench of the Bombay High Court order concerning the Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary?
 - (a) Declaring it a tiger reserve
 - (b) Banning tourism
 - (c) Expanding its area
 - (d) Removing it from the sanctuary list Ans. (a) Declaring it a tiger reserve
- 57. Which statement is true about black carbon?
 - (a) Produced naturally and by human activities
 - (b) Major contributor to climate change
 - (c) Particles strongly absorb sunlight
 - (d) Technologies to reduce emissions are not available
 - Ans. (a) Produced naturally and by human activities
- 58. The concept of the Kyoto protocol was created in which summit?
 - (a) Kyoto protocol
 - (b) Montreal protocol
 - (c) Basel convention



(d) Ramsar convention

Ans. (a) Kyoto protocol

- 59. The Cartagena protocol is related to?
 - (a) Bio-safety
 - (b) Trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes
 - (c) Climate change
 - (d) Ozone depletion

Ans. (a) Bio-safety

- 60. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 - (a) Ponzan summit: 2008
 - (b) Bali summit: 2002
 - (c) Earth Summit: 1992
 - (d) Montreal Protocol: 1987

Ans. (b) Bali summit: 2002

- 61. The Charter Act of 1813 was primarily enacted to:
 - (a) Extend the rule of the East India Company in India
 - (b) End the British trade monopoly in India completely
 - (c) Grant independence to Indian territories
 - (d) Establish complete British sovereignty over India

Ans: (a) Extend the rule of the East India Company in India

- 62. Which of the following was not a monopoly retained by the East India Company after the enactment of the Charter Act of 1813?
 - (a) Trade with China
 - (b) Tea trade
 - (c) Trade with Europe
 - (d) Opium trade

Ans: (c) Trade with Europe

- 63. The Charter Act of 1813 allowed British missionaries to:
 - (a) Trade in Indian territories
 - (b) Engage in religious proselytization in India
 - (c) Govern Indian provinces
 - (d) Establish schools exclusively for Europeans

(b) Engage in religious proselytization in India

Ans:

- 64. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Charter Act of 1813?
 - (a) It imposed a total ban on Indian literature and scientific studies
 - (b) It provided financial grants for the promotion of Indian literature and science
 - (c) It restricted education in India to only Europeans
 - (d) It reduced the powers of the local Indian courts over Europeans

Ans: (b) It provided financial grants for the promotion of Indian literature and science

- 65. What was the fixed dividend percentage for the East India Company as per the Charter Act of 1813?
 - (a) 8.5%
 - (b) 9.5%
 - (c) 10.5%
 - (d) 11.5%

Ans: (c) 10.5%

- 66. Under the Charter Act of 1813, the East India Company's rule was extended by:
 - (a) 10 years
 - (b) 15 years
 - (c) 20 years
 - (d) 25 years

Ans: (c) 20 years

- 67. The Charter Act of 1813 gave more powers to which courts over European British subjects?
 - (a) Indian local courts
 - (b) British High Court
 - (c) French courts in India
 - (d) Supreme Court in Calcutta

Ans: (a) Indian local courts

- 68. The Charter Act of 1813 was repealed by which subsequent act?
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1858
 - (b) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1915



- (d) Regulating Act, 1773
- Ans: (c) Government of India Act, 1915
- 69. Which of the following was one of the main reasons behind the enactment of the Charter Act of 1813?
 - (a) The decline of the Mughal Empire
 - (b) The Continental System in Europe by Napoleon Bonaparte
 - (c) The First Anglo-Maratha War
 - (d) The demand for Indian independence Ans: (b) The Continental System in Europe by Napoleon Bonaparte
- 70. The Charter Act of 1813 made provisions for the appointment of which religious figure in India?
 - (a) Archbishop
 - (b) Bishop
 - (c) Cardinal
 - (d) Imam
 - Ans: (b) Bishop
- 71. Who established the Calcutta Madrassa in 1781 for the teaching of Muslim law?
 - (a) Warren Hastings
 - (b) Jonathan Duncan
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie
 - (d) Sir Charles Wood
 - Ans. (a) Warren Hastings
- 72. Which of the following was the first step towards making education a government objective in India?
 - (a) Wood's Despatch
 - (b) Charter Act of 1813
 - (c) Macaulay's Minutes
 - (d) Hunter Commission
 - Ans. (b) Charter Act of 1813
- 73. Who is associated with the establishment of a Sanskrit College in Varanasi in 1791?
 - (a) William Carey
 - (b) Warren Hastings
 - (c) Jonathan Duncan
 - (d) Charles Wood
 - Ans. (c) Jonathan Duncan

- 74. What was the main reason for the British to promote education in India?
 - (a) To educate Indians for clerical jobs
 - (b) To spread Western culture and values
 - (c) To introduce scientific education
 - (d) To promote religious harmony
 - Ans. (a) To educate Indians for clerical jobs
- 75. Who among the following was an ardent supporter of English education and proposed the 'infiltration theory'?
 - (a) James Prinsep
 - (b) Thomas Babington Macaulay
 - (c) Warren Hastings
 - (d) Henry Thomas Colebrooke
 - Ans. (b) Thomas Babington Macaulay
- 76. The Elphinstone College in Bombay and the Calcutta Medical College were established in which year?
 - (a) 1791
 - (b) 1835
 - (c) 1854
 - (d) 1882
 - Ans. (b) 1835
- 77. Which document is known as the 'Magna Carta of English education in India'?
 - (a) Charter Act of 1813
 - (b) Macaulay's Minutes
 - (c) Wood's Despatch
 - (d) Hunter Commission Report
 - Ans. (c) Wood's Despatch
- 78. The Wood's Despatch of 1854 emphasized the education of which of the following groups?
 - (a) Indian women
 - (b) British settlers
 - (c) Indian farmers
 - (d) Indian merchants
 - Ans. (a) Indian women
- 79. Which universities were established as a result of Wood's Despatch by 1857?
 - (a) Universities of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay
 - (b) University of Punjab and University of



Allahabad

- (c) Delhi University and Banaras Hindu University
- (d) Aligarh Muslim University and Osmania University
- Ans. (a) Universities of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay
- 80. In 1921, what was the approximate illiteracy rate in British India?
 - (a) 92%
 - (b) 80%
 - (c) 70%
 - (d) 50%

Ans. (a) 92%

- 81. Which of the following was a key feature of the Charter Act of 1833?
 - (a) The company's commercial activities were expanded.
 - (b) The company's commercial activities were closed down.
 - (c) The company was allowed to trade freely with China.
 - (d) The company was granted new trading rights in India.
 - Ans: (b) The company's commercial activities were closed down.
- 82. Who was the first Governor-General of India as per the Charter Act of 1833?
 - (a) Lord Wellesley
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord William Bentinck
 - (d) Lord Cornwallis
 - Ans: (c) Lord William Bentinck
- 83. Which act legalised the British colonisation of India?
 - (a) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - (c) Charter Act of 1813
 - (d) Charter Act of 1833

Ans: (d) Charter Act of 1833

84. The Charter Act of 1833 provided for which of the following regarding the Governor-General's

powers?

- (a) Legislative powers were limited to Bengal.
- (b) Legislative powers were extended over entire British India.
- (c) Governor-General had no legislative powers.
- (d) Legislative powers were extended over only Madras and Bombay.
- Ans: (b) Legislative powers were extended over entire British India.
- 85. Which of the following statements is true about the Indian Law Commission established by the Charter Act of 1833?
 - (a) It sought to codify all British law.
 - (b) It sought to codify all Indian law.
 - (c) It sought to codify all European law.
 - (<mark>d) It sought</mark> to codify only religious law.
 - Ans: (b) It sought to codify all Indian law.
- 86. According to the Charter Act of 1833, who could be employed in government service?
 - (a) Only British citizens
 - (b) Only members of the East India Company
 - (c) Indians, based on merit
 - (d) Indians, based on their caste
 - Ans: (c) Indians, based on merit
- 87. What was one of the significant outcomes of the Charter Act of 1833 regarding the Presidency of Bengal?
 - (a) Bengal was divided into Agra and Fort William presidencies.
 - (b) Bengal was unified with Madras.
 - (c) Bengal remained undivided as the division was never implemented.
 - (d) Bengal was made a separate entity from British India.
 - Ans: (c) Bengal remained undivided as the division was never implemented.
- 88. How did the Charter Act of 1833 address the issue of slavery in India?
 - (a) It ignored the issue of slavery.
 - (b) It encouraged slavery.
 - (c) It provided for the mitigation of slavery.



- (d) It abolished slavery immediately in India.
- Ans: (c) It provided for the mitigation of slavery.
- 89. How did the Charter Act of 1833 impact the governance structure in India?
 - (a) It decentralized the administration.
 - (b) It unified the country's administration under one control.
 - (c) It split the administration between British and Indian leaders.
 - (d) It granted full autonomy to Indian princely
 - Ans: (b) It unified the country's administration under one control.
- 90. What change did the Charter Act of 1833 bring about concerning the religious establishment in India?
 - (a) It restricted the number of Bishops to one in India.
 - (b) It prohibited the establishment of Christian institutions.
 - (c) It allowed for the establishment of three Bishops in India.
 - (d) It mandated the closure of Christian institutions in India.
 - Ans: (c) It allowed for the establishment of three Bishops in India.
- 91. ସେ ତ__ ଅନର୍ଥ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଛି ତାକୁ କଣ ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
 - (a) ହୁଂକାପିଟା
 - (b) ଅତି ଦୁଷ୍ଟ
 - (c) ଦୁଷ୍ଟ
 - (d) ମହା ଦୃଷ୍ଟ
 - Ans: ହୁଂକାପିଟା
- 92. ଗୋବର ଗଣେଶ ରୃଢି ଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?
 - (a) ମୂଲ୍ୟହୀନ
 - (b) କଥା କଷ୍ଟସାଧ୍ୟ
 - (c) ବୃଥା ସ୍□ପ୍ନ
 - (d) ନିର୍ବୋଧ
 - Ans: ନିର୍ବୋଧ
- 93. ଜପାମାଳି ରୃଢି ଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?
 - (a) ନିରବୋଧ
 - (b) ମଫସଲିଆ
 - (c) ସୁନ୍ଦର

ଅତିପ୍ରିୟ

Ans: ଅତିପ୍ରିୟ

- 94. ପ୍ରକୃତ କଥା ନ ଜାଣି__ କରି କହୁଛ କାହିଁକି?
 - (a) ଠାସୁକୁମାରି
 - (b) ଅନ୍ଦାଜ କରି
 - (c) ଅନୁମାନ କରି
 - (d) ନ ଦେଖି

Ans: ଠାସ୍କ୍ମାରି

95. ଅନର୍ଥର ମୂଳ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଥିବା ରୂଢିଟି କେଉଁଟି?

(d)

- (a) ଚିତା କାଟିବା
- (b) ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ଧନ
- (c) ମୁହଁ ଦେବା
- (d) ଦାଉ ସାଧିବା

Ans: ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ଧନ

- 96. ଧନ ମଣିଷକୁ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶାନ୍ତି ଦିଏ
 - (a) ଉଠେଇ ଆଣିଥିବା
 - (b) ଠକି ଆଣିଥିବା
 - (c) ଝାଳ ବୁହା
 - (d) ତଣ୍ଟି ଆଣିଥିବା

Ans: ଝାଳ ବୃହା

- 97. ପ୍ରଦୀପ ର ସମୋଚ୍ଚାରିତ ଶବଦ କ'ଣ?
 - (a) ପ୍ରତୀପ
 - (b) ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷଣ
 - (c) ପ୍ରତୀତ
 - (d) ପ୍ରଧାନ

ଉତ୍ତର: (a) ପ୍ରତୀପ

- 98. ପତ ଶବଦର ଭିନନା ଅରଥ କ'ଣ ହେବ?
 - (a) ପବିତ୍ର
 - (b) ଦୀପ
 - (c) ନରକ ବିଶେଷ
 - (d) ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ

ଉତ୍ତର: (c) ନରକ ବିଶେଷ

- 99. ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ର ସନ୍ଧିବିଛେଦ କ'ଣ ହେବ?
 - (a) ଦୁର୍ + ଦଶା
 - (b) ଦୁର୍ + ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ
 - (c) ଦୁର୍ + ଭିକ୍ଷ
 - (d) ଦୁର୍ + ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ

ଉତ୍ତର: (a) ଦୁର୍ + ଦଶା

- ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷଣ ସମୋଚ୍ଚାରିତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଭିନ୍ନା ଅର୍ଥ ହେବ 100. କ'ଣ?
 - (a) ନିରଦ୍ଦେଶ, ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ଦେଖିବା



- (b) ଅନୁକ୍ଷଣ, ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ଦେଖିବା
- (c) ଆନନ୍ଦ, ସର୍ବଦା
- (d) ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ, ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ଦେଖିବା

ଉତ୍ତର: (b) ଅନୁକ୍ଷଣ, ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ଦେଖିବା

- 101. ଦୁର୍ଗୁଣ ର ସନ୍ଧିବିଛେଦ କ'ଣ ହେବ?
 - (a) ଦୁର୍ + ଭିକ୍ଷ
 - (b) ଦୁର୍ + ଗୁଣ
 - (c) ଦୁର୍ + ନାମ
 - (d) ଦୁର୍ + ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ
 - ଉତ୍ତର: (b) ଦୁର୍ + ଗୁଣ
- 102. ପ୍ରଦାନ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ହେବ?
 - (a) ପବିତର
 - (b) ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ
 - (c) ଦେବା
 - (d) ଦୀପ

ଉତ୍ତର: (c) ଦେବା

- 103. 'ଦ୍ରନାମ' ର ସନ୍ଧିବିଛେଦ କ'ଣ <mark>ହେବ</mark>?
 - (a) ଦୁର୍ + ନାମ
 - (b) ଦୁର୍ + ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ
 - (c) ଦୁର୍ + ଭିକ୍ଷ
 - (d) ଦୁର୍ + ଯୋଗ

ଉତ୍ତର: (a) ଦୁର୍ + ନାମ

- 104. 'ପୁଷ୍କଳ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?
 - (a) ପଦ୍ମ
 - (b) ବହୁଳ
 - (c) ଆନନ୍ଦ
 - (d) ବିପରୀତ

ଉତ୍ତର: (b) ବହୁଳ

- 105. "ଆଗରେ ଜନ୍ମ ନେଇଛି ଯେ" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ
 - କର?
 - (a) ଅଗ୍ରସର
 - (b) ଅଗ୍ରଜ
 - (c) ନିଦ୍ରାଳୁ
 - (d) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି

Ans: (b) ଅଗ୍ରଜ

- 106. "ଆଗରେ ଯେ ଯାଏ" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ଅଗ୍ରସର
 - (b) ଅଗ୍ରଜ
 - (c) ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
 - (d) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି
 - Ans: (a) ଅଗ୍ରସର

- 107. "ଅକଷିର ପର" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ପରୋକ୍ଷ
 - (b) ଅଗ୍ରଜ
 - (c) ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
 - (d) ନିଘଞ୍ଚ

Ans: (a) ପରୋକ୍ଷ

- 108. "ଆଳସ୍ୟ କରିବା ସ୍□ଭାବ ଯାହାର" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ
 - ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ଅଳସୁଆ
 - (b) ନିଘଞ୍ଚ
 - (c) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି
 - (d) ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ

Ans: (a) ଅଳସୁଆ

- 109. "ଅଳ୍ପ ବୟଃ ଯାହାର" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ଅଳପୁଆ
 - (b) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି
 - (c) ଅଳସୁଆ
 - (d) ଅଳ୍ପବୟସ୍କ

Ans: (d) ଅଳ୍ପବୟସ୍କ

- <mark>110. "ଆନନ୍ଦର ଅଭ</mark>ାବ" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ନିରାନନ୍ଦ
 - (b) ନିଘଞ୍ଚ
 - (c) ଅଳସୁଆ
 - (d) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି

Ans: (a) ନିରାନନ୍ଦ

- 111. "ଅନେକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବୃହତ୍" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ବୃହତ୍ତମ
 - (b) ନିଘଞ୍ଚ
 - (c) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି
 - (d) ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ

Ans: (a) ବୃହତ୍ତମ

- 112. "ଅନେକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର" ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର?
 - (a) ବୃହତ୍ତମ
 - (b) କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ
 - (c) ନିଘଞ୍ଚ
 - (d) ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତି

Ans: (b) କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ

- 113. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟ ଟି ବାଛ ?
 - (a) ଶିକ୍ଷୟତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ
 - (b) ଶିକ୍ଷୟତ୍ରୀ ଛାତ୍ରମାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ



- (c) ଶିକ୍ଷୟତରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶନ ପଚାରିଲେ
- (d) ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ

Ans: (d) ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ

- 114. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛ ?
 - (a) ଆଧିକ୍ୟ
 - (b) ଆଧିକ୍ଯତା
 - (c) ଅଧିକ୍ଯ
 - (d) ଅଧିକ୍ଯତା

Ans: (a) ଆଧିକ୍ୟ

- 115. ଗୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାଛ ?
 - (a) ଲଜଯାରେ ମୋ ମଣଡ ନଇଁ ଗଲା
 - (b) ଲଜ୍ଜାରେରେ ମୋଁ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ନଇଁ ଗଲା
 - (c) ଲଜ୍ଯାରେ ମୋ ମୁଣ୍ଡି ନଇଁ ଗଲା
 - (d) ଲଜ୍ଯାରେ ମୋ ମଣ୍ଡ ନଇଁ ଗଲା

Ans:(b) ଲଜ୍ଜାରେରେ ମୋ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ନଇଁ ଗଲା

116. ଲଙ୍କାରେ ହରି ଶବ୍ଦ – ଏହା କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ର<mark>କ</mark>ାଶ କରେ

?

- (a) ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ
- (b) ଅସମ୍ଭବ କଥା
- (c) ସୁଆଦିଆ
- (d) ଆମୋଦପ୍ରମୋଦ

Ans: (b) ଅସମ୍ଭବ କଥା

- 117. ଯେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ରୂପରେ ପରିବର୍ଭନ ହୋଇ ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଚଳୁଛି ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 - (a) ତତ୍ସମ
 - (b) ତଭବ
 - (c) ଦେଶଜ
 - (d) ବୈଦେଶିକ

Ans. (b) ତଭବ

- 118. ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳ ଧରି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଚଳି | ଆସୁଅଛି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କଣ କହନ୍ତି ?
 - (a) ତତ୍ସମ
 - (b) ତଭବ
 - (c) ଦେଶଜ
 - (d) ବୈଦେଶିକ

Ans. (c) ଦେଶଜ

- 119. ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷାରୁ ଆସି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଉଅଛି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କଣ କହନ୍ତି ?
 - (a) ତତସମ
 - (b) ତଭବ
 - (c) ଦେଶଜ

ବୈଦେଶିକ

Ans. (d) ବୈଦେଶିକ

120. <u>ପର୍ବତର</u> ପଥର ଖସିଲା ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କି କାରକ ?

(d)

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

Ans. (c) ଅପାଦାନ

- 121. Where are Tropical Evergreen rain forests predominantly found in India?
 - (a) Western Ghats
 - (b) Deccan Plateau
 - (c) Punjab and Haryana
 - (d) Central India

Ans. (a) Western Ghats

- 122. Which tree species is NOT commonly found in Tropical Evergreen rain forests?
 - (a) Mahogany
 - (b) Sandalwood
 - (c) Teak
 - (d) Rosewood

Ans. (c) Teak

- 123. Deciduous forests in India are found in which of the following regions?
 - (a) Western Ghats
 - (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (c) Central Deccan Plateau
 - (d) Andaman Islands

Ans. (c) Central Deccan Plateau

- 124. What is the primary reason why Dry Deciduous forests are characterized?
 - (a) High annual precipitation
 - (b) Low annual precipitation
 - (c) Rich biodiversity
 - (d) Evergreen vegetation

Ans. (b) Low annual precipitation

- 125. Which type of forest is characterized by a multilayered structure with intense tree growth and high biodiversity?
 - (a) Deciduous forests
 - (b) Tidal or Mangrove forests



- (c) Tropical Evergreen forests
- (d) Semi-desert vegetation

Ans. (c) Tropical Evergreen forests

- Which trees are commonly found in the 126. higher elevations of the Himalayas?
 - (a) Rhododendrons and Junipers
 - (b) Sal and Teak
 - (c) Pine and Fir
 - (d) Bamboo and Mahogany

Ans. (a) Rhododendrons and Junipers

- 127. What is a significant feature of Mangrove forests?
 - (a) High altitude location
 - (b) Low annual precipitation
 - (c) Growth near coastal areas and deltas
 - (d) Presence of tropical hardwood trees

Ans. (c) Growth near coastal areas and deltas

- 128. Which of the following is NOT a typical tree found in Tidal or Mangrove forests?
 - (a) Sundari
 - (b) Hogla
 - (c) Sal
 - (d) Garan

Ans. (c) Sal

- 129. Where are Semi-desert and Desert vegetation primarily found in India?
 - (a) Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Punjab and Rajasthan
 - (c) West Bengal
 - (d) Meghalaya

Ans. (b) Punjab and Rajasthan

- Why does Tropical Evergreen rain forest not regenerate quickly compared to Deciduous forests?
 - (a) Exotic species invade the fertile soil
 - (b) The soil is deficient in nutrients
 - (c) Rain forest species are slow-growing
 - (d) Propagules of the trees have poor viability Ans. (b) The soil is deficient in nutrients
- What is the primary action of weathering on 131. Earth?
 - a) Formation of new rocks

Erosion of sediments

- c) Disintegration of rocks
- d) Creation of mountains

Ans. c) Disintegration of rocks

Which of the following is NOT a major group of weathering processes?

b)

- a) Biological Weathering
- b) Chemical Weathering
- c) Physical or Mechanical Weathering
- d) Erosion Weathering

Ans. d) Erosion Weathering

- 133. What role do climate and atmospheric conditions play in weathering?
 - a) They have no effect on weathering processes.
 - b) They influence the rate and type of weathering.
 - c) They only affect physical weathering.
 - d) They are solely responsible for chemical weathering.

Ans. b) They influence the rate and type of weathering.

- Which weathering process involves the 134. fragmentation of rocks by biological agents?
 - a) Chemical Weathering
 - b) Physical Weathering
 - c) Biological Weathering
 - d) Thermal Weathering

Ans. c) Biological Weathering

- How does physical or mechanical 135. weathering differ from chemical weathering?
 - a) Physical weathering involves chemical reactions, while chemical weathering involves physical forces.
 - b) Physical weathering is caused by biological agents, whereas chemical weathering is caused by physical forces.
 - c) Physical weathering is caused by physical forces, whereas chemical weathering involves chemical reactions.
 - d) Physical weathering only affects minerals,

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while chemical weathering affects organic materials.

Ans. c) Physical weathering is caused by physical forces, whereas chemical weathering involves chemical reactions.

- 136. Which of the following factors influences the degree of weathering?
 - a) Only climatic factors
 - b) Only biological factors
 - c) Geological, climatic, topographic, and vegetative factors
 - d) Only atmospheric conditions
 - Ans. c) Geological, climatic, topographic, and vegetative factors
- 137. What determines the resistance of minerals to weathering?
 - a) Their color and size
 - b) The depth of the weathering mantle
 - c) Their formation pressure and temperature
 - d) Their age and location
 - Ans. c) Their formation pressure and temperature
- 138. Which type of weathering is characterized by the weakening of rocks through chemical reactions?
 - a) Physical Weathering
 - b) Mechanical Weathering
 - c) Biological Weathering
 - d) Chemical Weathering

Ans. d) Chemical Weathering

- 139. What is the primary cause of biological weathering?
 - a) Water and ice
 - b) Wind and temperature changes
 - c) Plants, animals, and microbes
 - d) Chemical reactions in the atmosphere Ans. c) Plants, animals, and microbes
- 140. In what way does the weathering process differ from erosion?
 - a) Weathering involves the transport of materials, whereas erosion does not.
 - b) Weathering breaks down materials in situ,

while erosion involves the movement of materials.

- c) Weathering is only a chemical process, while erosion is purely physical.
- d) Weathering and erosion are identical processes.
- Ans. b) Weathering breaks down materials in situ, while erosion involves the movement of materials.
- 141. What does biodiversity primarily refer to?
 - (a) The number of different species in a specific region
 - (b) The number of individuals of a single species
 - (c) The climate conditions in a region
 - (d) The geographical features of an area
 Ans: (a) The number of different species in a
- specific region

 142. Which role does biodiversity play in maintaining ecological balance?
 - (a) It decreases the stability of the ecosystem
 - (b) It regulates the production and decomposition of organic waste
 - (c) It focuses solely on economic benefits
 - (d) It creates artificial habitats
 - Ans: (b) It regulates the production and decomposition of organic waste
- 143. What is a major economic role of biodiversity?
 - (a) Creating artificial habitats
 - (b) Providing raw materials for industrial products like oils and perfumes
 - (c) Decreasing the number of plant species
 - (d) Reducing soil fertility
 - Ans: (b) Providing raw materials for industrial products like oils and perfumes
- 144. How does biodiversity contribute to scientific knowledge?
 - (a) By focusing only on economic aspects
 - (b) By providing evidence of life's evolution and species' roles in sustainability
 - (c) By decreasing the variety of species



- (d) By ignoring the role of ecosystems
- Ans: (b) By providing evidence of life's evolution and species' roles in sustainability
- 145. Which type of biodiversity refers to the diversity within species?
 - (a) Ecosystem Diversity
 - (b) Genetic Diversity
 - (c) Species Diversity
 - (d) Environmental Diversity
 - Ans: (b) Genetic Diversity
- 146. What is meant by species diversity?
 - (a) The variety of ecosystems in a region
 - (b) The number of different species within a specific region or habitat
 - (c) The genetic makeup of individual species
 - (d) The economic benefits derived from species
 - Ans: (b) The number of different species within a specific region or habitat
- 147. Which of the following is a cause of biodiversity loss?
 - (a) Natural habitat preservation
 - (b) Decreased demand for natural resources
 - (c) Pollution and climate change
 - (d) Increased forestation
 - Ans: (c) Pollution and climate change
- 148. What impact do natural calamities have on biodiversity?
 - (a) They help in increasing species diversity
 - (b) They lead to loss of biodiversity
 - (c) They preserve habitats
 - (d) They create new ecosystems
 - Ans: (b) They lead to loss of biodiversity
- 149. How does air pollution contribute to biodiversity loss?
 - (a) By increasing species diversity
 - (b) By enhancing the carbon dioxide levels, leading to climate change
 - (c) By reducing the temperature of land and oceans
 - (d) By encouraging species adaptation

Ans:

- (b) By enhancing the carbon dioxide levels, leading to climate change
- 150. What role do plants play in the context of biodiversity and medicinal use?
 - (a) They have no role in medicinal use
 - (b) They are used primarily for industrial products
 - (c) They are essential for producing anti-cancer drugs
 - (d) They contribute to air pollution
 - Ans: (c) They are essential for producing anti-cancer drugs
- 151. Anatomy is a branch of Science which deals with:
 - (a) Structure of animals and plants
 - (b) Functioning of body organs
 - (c) Animal behaviour
 - (d) Cells and tissues

Ans. (a)

- 152. Oncology is the study of:
 - (a) Birds
 - (b) Cancer
 - (c) Mammals
 - (d) Soil

Ans. (b)

- 153. Numismatics is the study of:
 - (a) Coins
 - (b) Numbers
 - (c) Stamps
 - (d) Space

Ans. (a)

- 154. Eugenics is the study of:
 - (a) Different races of mankind
 - (b) Genetics of plants
 - (c) People of European region
 - (d) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components.

Ans. (d)

- 155. Ornithology is the:
 - (a) Study of plants
 - (b) Study of bones



- (c) Study of noise
- (d) Study of birds

Ans. (d)

- 156. Epidemiology is the study of:
 - (a) Endodermis disease
 - (b) Dermis disease
 - (c) Epidemic disease
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

- 157. The energy of food is measured in:
 - (a) Calories
 - (b) Celsius
 - (c) Kelvin
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

- 158. Name the instrument that is used to measure Relative Humidity?
 - (a) Hygrometer
 - (b) Hydrometer
 - (c) Barometer
 - (d) Mercury Thermometer

Ans. (a)

- 159. Name an instrument which is used to measure the Density of milk?
 - (a) Lactometer
 - (b) Hydrometer
 - (c) Barometer
 - (d) Hygrometer

Ans. (a)

- 160. Name an instrument used to measure electric resistance?
 - (a) Ohmmeter
 - (b) Electrometer
 - (c) Galvanometer
 - (d) Spectrometer

Ans. (a)

- 161. Name an instrument used to measure the intensity of earthquakes?
 - A. Richter Scale
 - B. Ammeter
 - C. Hyetometer

Oometer

Answer: A

162. Fathometer is used to measure:

D.

- A. Earthquakes
- B. Rainfall
- C. Ocean depth
- D. Sound intensity

Answer: C

- 163. Coronagraph is used for:
 - A. Study the veins
 - B. Studying Blood Pressure
 - C. Studying the arteries
 - D. Observing and often photographing the sun's corona.

Answer: D

- 164. What do you understand by Aerodynamics:
 - A. It is a science of movement in a flow of air or gas.
 - B. It is a science of generative organs.
 - C. It is a science of pleasure and pain.
 - D. None of the above

Answer: A

- 165. What is Bryology?
 - A. Study of food
 - B. Study of fruit
 - C. Study of mosses and liverworts
 - D. Study of rings

Answer: C

- 166. Chirology is the study of:
 - A. Hands
 - B. Feet
 - C. Comets
 - D. Skull

Answer: A

- 167. Entozoology is the study of:
 - A. Enigmas
 - B. Glands
 - C. Enzymes
 - D. Parasites that live inside larger organisms.

Answer: D



168. Study of increasing the habitability of the earth is termed as:

A. Geology

B. Geotechnics

C. Geoponics

D. Geogony

Answer: B

169. Thalassography is the science of:

A. Sea

B. Animal tissues

C. Humidity

D. Measuring heights

Answer: A

170. What is the meaning of the term Topology?

A. It is the study of places and natural features.

B. Study of hair and its disorders.

C. It is the study of shape and features of the moon.

D. Study of theological salvation.

Answer: A

171. Ball-Point pen is invented by:

A. Waterman

B. Oscar

C. Wilson

D. Lazlo Biro

Ans. D

172. Logarithm tables were invented by:

A. J.J. Thompson

B. John Napier

C. Paul Ehrlich

D. A.G. Bell

Ans. B

173. Who had invented zero?

A. Egyptians

B. Greeks

C. Indians

D. None of the above

Ans. C

174. Aeroplane was invented by:

A. Wright Brothers

B. Edward Jenner

C. John Douglas

None of the above

Ans. A

175. Blaise Pascal is associated with:

D.

A. Bicvcle

B. Speed

C. Calculator

D. Electricity

Ans. C

176. Who discovered that plants have life?

A. Edward Jenner

B. J.C. Bose

C. Louis Pasteur

D. Darwin

Ans. B

177. The telephone was invented by:

A. Einstein

B. Robert Hook

C. John Napier

D. Alexander Graham Bell

Ans. D

178. The velocity of light was first measured by:

A. Romer

B. Thomas Alva Edison

C. James Watt

D. Faraday

Ans. A

179. Doctor's Thermometer was invented by:

A. Newton

B. Fahrenheit

C. Louis Pasteur

D. None of the above

Ans. B

180. Who had discovered oxygen?

A. Rutherford

B. William Harvey

C. Priestly

D. Galileo

Ans. C

181. Who is the Chief Minister responsible for Home, General Administration and Public Grievance, Information and Public Relations,



Water Resources, Planning and Convergence?

- (a) Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo
- (b) Pravati Parida
- (c) Mohan Charan Majhi
- (d) Suresh Pujari

Answer: (c) Mohan Charan Majhi

182. Who holds the position of Deputy Chief Minister responsible for Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment and Energy?

- (a) Pravati Parida
- (b) Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo
- (c) Mukesh Mahaling
- (d) Rabi Narayan Naik

Answer: (b) Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo

Which Deputy Chief Minister is in charge of Women and Child Development, Mission Shakti, and Tourism?

- (a) Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo
- (b) Pravati Parida
- (c) Nityananda Gond
- (d) Suresh Pujari

Answer: (b) Pravati Parida

- 184. Who is the Minister for Revenue and **Disaster Management?**
 - (a) Suresh Pujari
 - (b) Rabi Narayan Naik
 - (c) Nityananda Gond
 - (d) Krushna Chandra Patra

Answer: (a) Suresh Pujari

185. Who is responsible for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water?

- (a) Bibhuti Bhusan Jena
- (b) Mukesh Mahaling
- (c) Rabi Narayan Naik
- (d) Prithviraj Harichandan

Answer: (c) Rabi Narayan Naik

Who handles School and Mass Education. ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare?

- (a) Nityananda Gond
- (b) Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo
- (c) Pravati Parida

Suresh Pujari

Answer: (a) Nityananda Gond

Who is the minister for Food Supplies and 187. Consumer Welfare, Science & Technology?

(d)

- (a) Krushna Chandra Patra
- (b) Mukesh Mahaling
- (c) Prithviraj Harichandan
- (d) Bibhuti Bhusan Jena

Answer: (a) Krushna Chandra Patra

Who is in charge of Law, Works, and 188. Excise?

- (a) Mukesh Mahaling
- (b) Prithviraj Harichandan
- (c) Bibhuti Bhusan Jena
- (d) Dr. Krushna Chandra Mohapatra

Answer: (b) Prithviraj Harichandan

189. In which year did the first agitation against British rule occur in Khurda?

- (a) 1799
- (b) 1802
- (c) 1804
- (d) 1810

Answer: (c) 1804

- 190. Who was the king during the first agitation in Khurda against British rule?
 - (a) Mukunda Deva I
 - (b) Mukunda Deva II
 - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (d) Raja Gopabandhu Das

Answer: (b) Mukunda Deva II

- What form did the early agitation against British rule take in Odisha?
 - (a) Peaceful protests
 - (b) Negotiations
 - (c) Armed resistance
 - (d) Cultural revival

Answer: (c) Armed resistance

192. Which of the following terms best describes the initial phase of the freedom struggle in Odisha?

(a) Collaboration

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- (b) Cooperation
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Submission

Answer: (c) Resistance

- 193. What is the birthdate of Aykrushana Mohapatra, also known as Jayee Rajguru, a prominent freedom fighter from Odisha?
 - (a) 29th October, 1769
 - (b) 29th October, 1739
 - (c) 29th November, 1739
 - (d) 29th September, 1769

Answer: (b) 29th October, 1739

- 194. In which village was Jayee Rajguru born?
 - (a) Puri
 - (b) Biraharekrushnapur
 - (c) Chandipur
 - (d) Bhubaneswar

Answer: (b) Biraharekrushnapur

- 195. What was Jayee Rajguru's original name?
 - (a) Aykrushana Mohapatra
 - (b) Jayakrushna Rajguru Mahapatra
 - (c) Haramani Devi
 - (d) Chand Rajguru

Answer: (b) Jayakrushna Rajguru Mahapatra

- 196. How is Jayee Rajguru commonly remembered in Indian history?
 - (a) The first Prime Minister of India
 - (b) A famous poet
 - (c) A prominent freedom fighter
 - (d) A renowned scientist

Answer: (c) A prominent freedom fighter

- 197. Which body of water borders Odisha on the east?
 - (a) Arabian Sea
 - (b) Indian Ocean
 - (c) Bay of Bengal
 - (d) Pacific Ocean

Answer: (c) Bay of Bengal

198. Between which parallels of latitude is

Odisha located?

- (a) 15.49'N and 20.34'N
- (b) 16.49'N and 22.34'N

17.49'N and 23.34'N

(d) 17.49'N and 22.34'N

Answer: (d) 17.49'N and 22.34'N

- 199. Which two states border Odisha on the west and the south respectively?
 - (a) Telangana and Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh and Telangana

Answer: (c) Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh

(c)

- 200. What is the total length of Odisha's coastline?
 - (a) About 300 kms
 - (b) About 350 kms
 - (c) About 400 kms
 - (d) About 450 kms

Answer: (d) About 450 kms

- 201. Between which meridians of longitude is Odisha located?
 - (a) 81.27'E and 87.29'E
 - (b) 80.27'E and 86.29'E
 - (c) 79.27'E and 85.29'E
 - (d) 82.27'E and 88.29'E

Answer: (a) 81.27'E and 87.29'E

- 202. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the west and northwest?(a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Chhattisgarh
 - (d) West Bengal

Answer: (c) Chhattisgarh

- 203. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the north-east?
 - (a) West Bengal
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Karnataka

Answer: (a) West Bengal

- 204. Which state shares its border with Odisha in the north?
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Gujarat

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(c) Jharkhand

(d) Rajasthan

Answer: (c) Jharkhand

205. Which state shares its border with Odisha

in the south?

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Karnataka

(d) Kerala

Answer: (b) Andhra Pradesh

206. What is the total area of Odisha in square

kilometers?

(a) 1,55,707 km²

(b) 1,45,607 km²

(c) 1,35,707 km²

(d) 1,65,707 km²

Answer: (a) 1,55,707 km²

207. Which East Indian region was Odisha

known to due to maritime trade relations?

(a) China

(b) East Indies

(c) Persia

(d) Arabian Peninsula

Answer: (b) East Indies

208. In which year did the armies of the

Sultanate of Bengal conquer the region?

(a) 1450 CE

(b) 1505 CE

(c) 1568 CE

(d) 1650 CE

Answer: (c) 1568 CE

209. Who led the armies of the Sultanate of

Bengal during the conquest of the region?

(a) Aurangzeb

(b) Kalapahad

(c) Sher Shah Suri

(d) Shah Jahan

Answer: (b) Kalapahad

210. By which year had Odisha completely

passed to the Mughal Empire?

a. (a) 1593

(b) 1650

1700

(d) 1751

Answer: (a) 1593

211. In which year did the Ghumsar Rebellion

(c)

start?

(a) 1857 AD

(b) 1835 AD

(c) 1869 AD

(d) 1865 AD

Ans. (b) 1835 AD

212. Who among the following joined the Sepoy

Mutiny in 1857?

(a) Chandan Hajuri

(b) Ramakrishna Samantasinghar

(c) Surendra Sai

(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

213. When did the Na'anka Famine occur in

Odisha?

(a) 1835 AD

(b) 1857 AD

(c) 1865-66 AD

(d) 1882 AD

Ans. (c) 1865-66 AD

214. In which year was the first college in

Cuttack opened?

(a) 1867 AD

(b) 1868 AD

(c) 1903 AD

(d) 1896 AD

Ans. (a) 1867 AD

215. The Bhuyan Uprising in Odisha took place

in which year?

(a) 1857 AD

(b) 1868 AD

(c) 1865 AD

(d) 1882 AD

Ans. (b) 1868 AD

216. When was the Utkal Brahmo Samaj

formed?

(a) 1865 AD

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- (b) 1868 AD
- (c) 1869 AD
- (d) 1882 AD

Ans. (c) 1869 AD

- 217. The Utkal Sabha was formed in which vear?
 - (a) 1835 AD
 - (b) 1882 AD
 - (c) 1896 AD
 - (d) 1905 AD

Ans. (b) 1882 AD

218. When did the railway service in coastal

Odisha begin?

- (a) 1835 AD
- (b) 1882 AD
- (c) 1896 AD
- (d) 1905 AD

Ans. (c) 1896 AD

219. The Utkal Union Conference was formed in

which year?

- (a) 1835 AD
- (b) 1869 AD
- (c) 1882 AD
- (d) 1903 AD

Ans. (d) 1903 AD

220. In which year was the Utkal Union

Samillani established?

- (a) 1896 AD
- (b) 1869 AD
- (c) 1905 AD
- (d) 1867 AD

Ans. (c) 1905 AD

In which year was the Satyabadi Vana 221.

Vidyalaya at Puri formed?

- (a) 1921 AD
- (b) 1909 AD
- (c) 1936 AD
- (d) 1940 AD

Ans. (b) 1909 AD

- When did Mahatma Gandhi visit Odisha for 222. the first time?
 - (a) 1930 AD

1931 AD

- (c) 1921 AD
- (d) 1922 AD

Ans. (c) 1921 AD

In which year did the Peasant Revolt at Kanika take place?

(b)

- (a) 1909 AD
- (b) 1938 AD
- (c) 1922 AD
- (d) 1941 AD

Ans. (c) 1922 AD

- 224. On which date did the Foot March towards Inchudi at Balasore begin?
 - (a) 6th April 1930 AD
 - (b) 14th April 1930 AD
 - (c) 1st December 1940 AD
 - (d) 1st April 1936 AD

Ans. (a) 6th April 1930 AD

- When did Satyagrahis manufacture salt at 225. Inchudi?
 - (a) 1st April 1936 AD
 - (b) 14th April 1930 AD
 - (c) 1st December 1940 AD
 - (d) November 1941 AD

Ans. (b) 14th April 1930 AD

In which year was the Odisha State's

People's Conference formed?

- (a) 1931 AD
- (b) 1938 AD
- (c) 1909 AD
- (d) 1922 AD

Ans. (a) 1931 AD

- When was Odisha granted the status of a province?
 - (a) 1st April 1936 AD
 - (b) 1st December 1940 AD
 - (c) 14th April 1930 AD
 - (d) November 1941 AD

Ans. (a) 1st April 1936 AD

In which year was the Prajamandal formed 228. at Garimal?



- (a) 1938 AD
- (b) 1921 AD
- (c) 1941 AD
- (d) 1936 AD

Ans. (a) 1938 AD

- 229. On which date was the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement launched in Odisha?
 - (a) 14th April 1930 AD
 - (b) 1st December 1940 AD
 - (c) 6th April 1930 AD
 - (d) November 1941 AD

Ans. (b) 1st December 1940 AD

- 230. In which year was the Coalition Ministry formed with the Maharaja of Paralakhemundi?
 - (a) 1931 AD
 - (b) 1936 AD
 - (c) 1940 AD
 - (d) November 1941 AD

Ans. (d) November 1941 AD

- 231. Which significant event occurred on 28th September 1942 AD?
 - (a) Martyr Laxman Naik executed in Behrampur Jail
 - (b) Sardar Patel's visit to Odisha for its merger
 - (c) Massacre of Eram in Basudevpur
 - (d) Mayurbhani merged with Odisha

Ans. (c) Massacre of Eram in Basudevpur

- 232. When was Martyr Laxman Naik executed in Behrampur Jail?
 - (a) 29th March 1943 AD
 - (b) December 1947 AD
 - (c) 1st January 1948 AD
 - (d) 1949 AD

Ans. (a) 29th March 1943 AD

- 233. In which month and year did Sardar Patel visit Odisha for its merger?
 - (a) 28th September 1942 AD
 - (b) 29th March 1943 AD
 - (c) December 1947 AD
 - (d) 1st January 1948 AD

Ans. (c) December 1947 AD

- 234. On which date did all Princely States, except Mayurbhanj, merge with Odisha?
 - (a) 28th September 1942 AD
 - (b) 29th March 1943 AD
 - (c) December 1947 AD
 - (d) 1st January 1948 AD

Ans. (d) 1st January 1948 AD

- 235. In which year did Mayurbhanj also merge with Odisha?
 - (a) 28th September 1942 AD
 - (b) 29th March 1943 AD
 - (c) December 1947 AD
 - (d) 1949 AD

Ans. (d) 1949 AD

- 236. According to Jaina literature, which Jaina

 Tirthankara achieved his first goal in the city of Rayapura, the capital of Kalinga?
 - (a) Rishabhanatha
 - (b) Aranatha
 - (c) Mahavira
 - (d) Parshvanatha

Ans. (b) Aranatha

- 237. The city of Rayapura, mentioned in Jaina literature, is referred to as the capital of which ancient region?
 - (a) Kosala
 - (b) Utkala
 - (c) Kalinga
 - (d) Magadha

Ans. (c) Kalinga

- 238. In the Avasyaka Niryukti, which city is mentioned as a place where Mahavira was tortured by the local people?
 - (a) Dantapura
 - (b) Tosali
 - (c) Pataliputra
 - (d) Rayapura

Ans. (b) Tosali

239. The Jaina Harivamsa mentions Abhichandra as the founder of which dynasty in the Kosala region?

(a) Maurya



- (b) Gupta
- (c) Chedi
- (d) Nanda

Ans. (c) Chedi

- 240. Which city is mentioned in Jaina literature as being associated with both Aranatha and Mahavira in ancient Odisha?
 - (a) Rayapura
 - (b) Tosali
 - (c) Dantapura
 - (d) Utkala

Ans. (a) Rayapura

- 241. If x is a positive integer such that {3x + 5}/{7} is an integer, what is the smallest possible value of x?
 - a. (a) 1
 - b. (b) 2
 - c. (c) 3
 - d. (d) 4
- 242. **Ans:** (d) 4

Solution: Let frac $\{3x + 5\}/\{7\} = k$, where k is an integer. Thus, 3x+5=7k. Rearranging, 3x=7k-5. For x to be an integer, 7k-5 must be divisible by 3. Trying successive values of k, the smallest k that satisfies this condition is k=3. Substituting, 3x=21-5, so x=16/3. Trying the next k=4, 3x=28-5=23, so x=23. Finally, trying k=5,3x=35-5=30, so x=10. Hence, the smallest x is 10.

- 243. A man spends 40% of his monthly salary on rent, 25% on food, and 15% on transportation. If he saves ₹9,000, what is his total monthly salary?
 - a. (a) ₹30,000
 - b. (b) ₹36,000
 - c. (c) ₹40,000
 - d. (d) ₹45,000
- 244. **Ans:** (b) ₹36,000

Solution: Let the monthly salary be S. He spends 40%+25%+15%=80% of his salary, so he saves 100%-80%=20%. If 20% of the salary is ₹9,000, then 100% of the salary is

(9,000×100)/20=₹45,000

- 245. The average of 5 numbers is 15. If two of the numbers are 10 and 20, what is the average of the remaining 3 numbers?
 - a. (a) 10
 - b. (b) 12
 - c. (c) 15
 - d. (d) 20
- 246. **Ans:** (a) 10

Solution: Solution: The sum of the 5 numbers is $5 \times 15 = 75$. The sum of the first two numbers is 10 + 20 = 30. Thus, the sum of the remaining 3 numbers is 75 - 30 = 45. Therefore, the average of the remaining 3 numbers is 45/3 = 15.5.

- 247. A sum of money doubles in 5 years at simple interest. What is the rate of interest per annum?
 - a. (a) 10%
 - b. (b) 20%
 - c. (c) 15%
 - d. (d) 25%
- 248. **Ans:** (b) 20%

Solution: Solution: Let the principal be P and the rate of interest be r%. In 5 years, the amount is 2P, and the simple interest is P. Simple interest formula is $SI=(P\times r\times t)/100$ Thus, $P=(P\times r\times t)/100$, so r=100/5=20%.

- 249. A train travels from point A to point B in 3 hours at a speed of 60 km/hr. If it travels from B to A at a speed of 90 km/hr, what is the average speed of the train for the entire journey?
 - a. (a) 72 km/hr
 - b. (b) 75 km/hr
 - c. (c) 80 km/hr
 - d. (d) 85 km/hr
- 250. **Ans:** (a) 72 km/hr

Solution: The distance between A and B is $60\times3=180$ km. Time taken from B to A is 180/90=2 hours. Total distance for the round trip is 180+180=360 km, and total time is



3+2=5 hours. Average speed is 360/5=72 km/hr..

- 251. The sum of the squares of two consecutive odd numbers is 410. What are the numbers?
 - a. (a) 9 and 11
 - b. (b) 11 and 13
 - c. (c) 13 and 15
 - d. (d) 15 and 17
- 252. **Ans:** (b) 11 and 13

Solution: Let the odd numbers be x and x+2. Then, $x^2 + (x+2)^2 = 410$. Expanding and solving: $x^2 + x^2 + 4x + 4 = 410$, $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 410$, $2x^2 + 4x = 406$, $x^2 + 2x = 203 = 0$. Solving $x^2 + 2x - 203 = 0$, (x-11)(x+13) = 0, x=11. Therefore, the numbers are 11 and 13.

- 253. If a car covers 180 km in 3 hours and another car covers 240 km in 4 hours, what is the ratio of their speeds?
 - a. (a) 3:4
 - b. (b) 4:3
 - c. (c) 2:3
 - d. (d) 3:2
- 254. **Ans:** (b) 4:3

Solution: Speed of the first car is 180/3 =60 km/hr. Speed of the second car is 240/4 =60 km/hr. The ratio of the speeds is 60/60=1:1.

- 255. A man buys a watch at a discount of 25% on the marked price. If he sells it for ₹9000, what was the marked price?
 - a. (a) ₹10,000
 - b. (b) ₹12,000
 - c. (c) ₹13,500
 - d. (d) ₹15,000
- 256. **Ans:** (a) ₹12,000

Solution: Let the marked price be M. After a 25% discount, the selling price is 75% of M =0.75M=9000, hence M= 9000/0.75 =12000.

- 257. The sum of three consecutive integers is 69. What are the integers?
 - a. (a) 22, 23, 24
 - b. (b) 21, 22, 23
 - c. (c) 23, 24, 25

d. (d) 20, 21, 22

258. **Ans:** (b) 21, 22, 23

Solution: Let the integers be x-1, x, and x+1. Then.

(x-1)+x+(x+1)=69, 3x=69, x=23. Hence, the integers are 22, 23, and 24.

- 259. A student scores 85, 90, and 80 in three subjects. If the average score needs to be 88 for the fourth subject, what must be the score in the fourth subject?
 - a. (a) 95
 - b. (b) 96
 - c. (c) 97
 - d. (d) 98
- 260. Ans: (a) 95

Solution: Let the score in the fourth subject be x.

The average score is 85+90+80+x =88. Solving for 255+x=352, x=352-255=97.

- 261. A man buys 4 pens for ₹40 and sells them at a price of ₹12 each. What is his profit percentage?
 - a. (a) 20%
 - b. (b) 25%
 - c. (c) 30%
 - d. (d) 35%
- 262. **Ans:** (b) 25%

Solution: Cost price of 4 pens = ₹40, hence cost price of 1 pen = ₹10. Selling price of 1 pen = ₹12. Profit per pen = ₹12 - ₹10 = ₹2. Total profit = ₹2 times 4 = ₹8. Total cost price = ₹40.

Profit percentage = 8/40×100=20%

- 263. A shopkeeper increases the price of an item by 25% and then gives a 10% discount. What is the effective percentage increase in the price of the item?
 - a. (a) 10%
 - b. (b) 15%
 - c. (c) 12.5%
 - d. (d) 20%



264. **Ans:** (c) 12.5%

Solution: Let the original price be ₹100. After a 25% increase, the new price is ₹125. After a 10% discount on ₹125, the selling price is 125×(1-0.10)=125×0.90=112.5. The effective increase is 112.5-100= 12.5.

Percentage increase =12.5/100×100=12.5%.

- 265. A student scores 70, 75, 80, and 85 in four tests. If the scores are to be in arithmetic progression, what is the score of the fifth test if the average score of all five tests is 80?
 - a. (a) 90
 - b. (b) 85
 - c. (c) 95
 - d. (d) 100

266. **Ans:** (a) 90

Solution: The sum of the five scores = $80 \times 5 = 400$.

The sum of the first four scores =

70+75+80+85=310.

Hence, the score of the fifth test = 400-310=90.

- 267. A man borrows ₹10,000 at 8% per annum compound interest. What is the amount he will have to pay after 2 years?
 - a. (a) ₹11,664
 - b. (b) ₹11,600
 - c. (c) ₹11,680
 - d. (d) ₹11,760

268. **Ans:** (a) ₹11,664

Solution: Amount $A=P(1+r/100)^{h}t$

Here,

P=10,000,

r=8%, and

t=2. Thus,

A=10,000(1+8/100)^8

=10,000(1.08)^2

=10,000×1.1664=11,664.

- 269. A person buys an article for ₹720 and sells it at a profit of 20%. What is the selling price?
 - a. (a) ₹864

b. (b) ₹840

c. (c) ₹900

d. (d) ₹880

270. **Ans:** (a) ₹864

Solution: Selling price =

720×(1+0.20)=720×1.20=₹864.

- 271. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 289, and their difference is 7. What is the product of the numbers?
 - a. (a) 84
 - b. (b) 90
 - c. (c) 96
 - d. (d) 105
- 272. **Ans:** (a) 84

Solution: Let the numbers be x and y. Given

 $x^2 + y^2 = 289$ and

x-y=7. We use the identity

 $(x-y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy$.

Hence,

49=289-2xy, so

2xy=240,

xy=120..

- 273. The ratio of the ages of two brothers is 3:4. Five years ago, the sum of their ages was 46. What are their current ages?
 - a. (a) 20 and 25
 - b. (b) 21 and 28
 - c. (c) 24 and 32
 - d. (d) 27 and 36
- 274. **Ans:** (c) 24 and 32

Solution: Let the ages be 3x and 4x. Five

years ago, their ages were

3x-5 and 4x-5. Thus,

(3x-5)+(4x-5)=46

solving gives

7x-10=46, hence x=8.

Therefore, their current ages are

3×8=24 and 4×8=32.

- 275. A sum of money triples itself in 10 years at simple interest. In how many years will it become nine times itself?
 - a. (a) 20 years



b. (b) 30 years

c. (c) 40 years

d. (d) 50 years

276. Ans: (c) 40 years

> Solution: If the money triples in 10 years, it means the interest for 10 years is equal to twice the principal. To become nine times, the money must increase by 8 times the principal. Since the interest is proportional to time, 8/2=4*10 = 40 years.

- If the sum of the ages of a father and his son is 45 years and the father is 5 times as old as the son 10 years ago, what are their current ages?
 - a. (a) 35 and 10
 - b. (b) 40 and 5
 - c. (c) 30 and 15
 - d. (d) 40 and 15

278. **Ans:** (a) 35 and 10

Solution: Solution: Let the son's age be x and the father's age be 45-x.

Ten years ago, the father's age was

45-x-10=35-x, and the son's age was x-10.

Given 35-x=5(x-10), solving gives

35-x=5x-50.

6x=85. so x=10.

Hence, the father's age is

45-10=35...

279. A number is decreased by 20% and then increased by 25%. The resulting number is 90. What was the original number?

- a. (a) 100
- b. (b) 96
- c. (c) 80
- d. (d) 75

Ans: (a) 100 280.

> **Solution:** Let the original number be xxx. After a 20% decrease, the number is 0.8x. After a 25% increase, the number becomes 0.8x×1.25=x. Hence, x=90.

281. The ratio of the speeds of two cars is 4:5. If the first car covers 120 km in 2 hours, how

long

will it take for the second car to cover 150 km?

- a. (a) 2 hours
- b. (b) 2.5 hours
- c. (c) 3 hours
- d. (d) 4 hours

Ans: (a) 2 hours 282.

Solution: Speed of the first car =

120/2=60 km/hr.

Speed of the second car =

 $5/4 \times 60 = 75 \text{ km/hr}$.

Time for the second car to cover 150 km is 150/75=2 hours

283. What is the sum of the first 50 positive

integers?

- (a) 1250
- (b) 1275
- (c) 1225
- (d) 1276

Ans: (b) 1275

Solution: The sum of the first n positive

integers is given by

n(n+1)/2 =

n=50×51/2=1275

284. A father is three times as old as his son. After 15 years, he will be twice as old as his son. What is the father's current age?

(a) 45

- (b) 42
- (c)48

(d) 50

Ans: (a) 45

Solution:

Let the son's age be x

x and the father's age be 3x.

3x+15=2(x+15)

3x+15=2x+30

x = 15

Father's age:

 $3x=3\times15=45$

285. A and B invest \$2000 and \$3000 in a business, respectively. If the profit is \$2500,



what is A's share of the profit?

(a) \$1000

(b) \$1200

(c) \$1500

(d) \$1400

Ans: (a) \$1000

Solution:

Total investment = \$2000 + \$3000 = \$5000 A's share = 2000/5000×2500=2/5×2500=1000

286. If 5 men can complete a work in 20 days, how many days will it take for 10 men to complete the same work?

(a) 10

(b) 5

(c) 15

(d) 20

Ans: (a) 10

Solution:

Work done is inversely proportional to the number of men.

5 men×20 days=10 men×x days

5*20/10=10 days

287. If A can do a piece of work in 12 days and B can do it in 18 days, how long will they take to do it together?

(a) 6 days

(b) 7.2 days

(c) 7.5 days

(d) 8 days

Ans: (b) 7.2 days

Solution:

Work done by A in 1 day = 1/12 Work done by B in 1 day = 1/18 Total work done in 1 day together =

1/12+1/18=(3+2)/36=5/36

Time taken=36/5=7.2 days

288. A pipe can fill a tank in 10 hours, and another pipe can empty it in 15 hours. If both pipes are opened together, how long will it take to fill the tank?

(a) 30 hours

(b) 25 hours

20 hours

(d) 15 hours

Ans: (c) 30 hours

Solution:

Rate of filling = 1/10 Rate of emptying = 1/15

Net rate = 1/10-1/15=(3-2)/30=1/30

Time taken=30 hours

289. The difference between the place value and the face value of 6 in the numeral 856973

(c)

is

(a) 973

(b) 6973

(c) 5994

(d) None of these

Ans: (c) 5994

Sol:place value of 6-Face value of

6=6000-6=5994

The difference between the local value and the face value of 7 in the cameral 32675149

(a) 75142

(b) 64851

(c) 5149

(d) 69993

Ans: (d) 69993

Sol:place value of 7-Face value of

7=70000-7=69993

290. What is the volume of a cube with side length 4 cm?

(a) 64 cm³

(b) 48 cm³

(c) 60 cm³

(d) 72 cm³

Ans: (a) 64 cm3

Solution:

Volume=side^3=4^3=64 cm

291. 150.011 – 419.999 + 649.991 = ?

(a) 350

(b) 365

(c) 375



(d) 380

Ans:(d)

- 292. Which of the following is true about the Notified Area Committee?
 - (a) It is created in an area where new industries are set up
 - (b) It necessarily fulfills all the conditions for the constitution of the municipality
 - (c) All members are elected by the local population
 - (d) It is constituted by an act of legislatures Ans. (a) It is created in an area where new industries are set up
- 293. What is the maximum election expense limit for a candidate in a Lok Sabha constituency in most Indian states?
 - (a) ₹10 lakhs
 - (b) ₹25 lakhs
 - (c) ₹70 lakhs
 - (d) ₹1 crore

Ans. (c) ₹70 lakhs

- 294. Which amendment to the Constitution of India gave constitutional recognition to Municipalities?
 - (a) 71st Amendment
 - (b) 72nd Amendment
 - (c) 73rd Amendment
 - (d) 74th Amendment

Ans. (d) 74th Amendment

- 295. The writ of prohibition is issued by which of the following authorities?
 - (a) Administrative authorities
 - (b) Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities
 - (c) Executive authorities
 - (d) Legislative bodies

Ans. (b) Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities

- 296. In which month is Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week) observed annually?
 - (a) October
 - (b) November
 - (c) December

January

Ans. (b) November

297. Under which category does Hindi fall according to the Constitution of India?

(d)

- (a) National Language of India
- (b) Mother Tongue of India
- (c) Official Language of India
- (d) Oldest Language of India

Ans. (c) Official Language of India

- 298. The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court under which article?
 - (a) Article 214
 - (b) Article 217
 - (c) Article 222
 - (d) Article 224

Ans. (b) Article 217

- 299. Which article empowers the President of India to grant pardons and other forms of clemency?
 - (a) Article 70
 - (b) Article 72
 - (c) Article 74
 - (d) Article 76

Ans. (b) Article 72

- 300. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?
 - (a) To promote harmony
 - (b) To safeguard public property
 - (c) To protect freedom of speech and expression
 - (d) To protect and improve the natural environment
 - Ans. (c) To protect freedom of speech and expression
- 301. The President of India holds the same constitutional authority as which of the following figures?
 - (a) British Monarch
 - (b) President of the United States
 - (c) President of France



(d) Prime Minister of the UK

Ans. (a) British Monarch

- 302. How many parts did the Indian Constitution originally have?
 - (a) 22
 - (b) 25
 - (c) 20
 - (d) 12

Ans. (a) 22

- 303. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
 - (a) Part I
 - (b) Part III
 - (c) Part V
 - (d) Part IV

Ans. (b) Part III

304. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Indian

Constitution?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part IV
- (c) Part VI
- (d) Part VII

Ans. (b) Part IV

- 305. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by which amendment?
 - (a) 42nd Amendment
 - (b) 44th Amendment
 - (c) 52nd Amendment
 - (d) 61st Amendment

Ans. (a) 42nd Amendment

- 306. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by whom?
 - (a) President of India
 - (b) Members of Lok Sabha
 - (c) Prime Minister of India
 - (d) Chief Justice of India

Ans. (b) Members of Lok Sabha

- 307. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'The Union'?
 - (a) Part I
 - (b) Part V

Part VIII

(d) Part X

Ans. (b) Part V

308. The Union and its territory are covered under which part of the Indian Constitution?

(c)

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part VII

Ans. (a) Part I

- 309. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the list of recognized languages?
 - (a) First Schedule
 - (b) Eighth Schedule
 - (c) Seventh Schedule
 - (d) Tenth Schedule

Ans. (b) Eighth Schedule

- 310. The provision related to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes is included in which schedule?
 - (a) Fifth Schedule
 - (b) Sixth Schedule
 - (c) Seventh Schedule
 - (d) Ninth Schedule

Ans. (a) Fifth Schedule

- 311. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Emergency Provisions'?
 - (a) Part XV
 - (b) Part XVIII
 - (c) Part XIX
 - (d) Part XX

Ans. (b) Part XVIII

- 312. Which schedule contains the Union list, State list, and the Concurrent list?
 - (a) Second Schedule
 - (b) Sixth Schedule
 - (c) Seventh Schedule
 - (d) Eighth Schedule

Ans. (c) Seventh Schedule



- 313. Provisions related to elections are covered under which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Part XIII
 - (b) Part XIV
 - (c) Part XV
 - (d) Part XVI

Ans. (c) Part XV

- 314. The form of oaths or affirmations is mentioned in which schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) First Schedule
 - (b) Third Schedule
 - (c) Fourth Schedule
 - (d) Sixth Schedule

Ans. (b) Third Schedule

- 315. Which part of the Indian Constitution relates to the Panchayats?
 - (a) Part VIII
 - (b) Part IX
 - (c) Part X
 - (d) Part XI

Ans. (b) Part IX

- 316. Which part of the Indian Constitution was repealed by the 7th Amendment Act of 1956?
 - (a) Part VII
 - (b) Part VIII
 - (c) Part IX
 - (d) Part X

Ans. (a) Part VII

- 317. The official language of the Union is covered under which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Part XVI
 - (b) Part XVII
 - (c) Part XVIII
 - (d) Part XIX

Ans. (b) Part XVII

- 318. The Municipalities are covered under which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Part IX
 - (b) Part IXA
 - (c) Part IXB

Part X

Ans. (b) Part IXA

319. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

(d)

- (a) Part V
- (b) Part VI
- (c) Part VII
- (d) Part VIII

Ans. (a) Part V

- 320. The provisions related to cooperative societies are included in which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Part IX
 - (b) Part IXA
 - (c) Part IXB
 - (d) Part X

Ans. (c) Part IXB

- 321. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits?
 - (a) Part X
 - (b) Part XI
 - (c) Part XII
 - (d) Part XIII

Ans. (c) Part XII

- 322. Who was selected as the torchbearer for the Paris Olympics 2024?
 - (a) Abhinav Bindra
 - (b) Neeraj Chopra
 - (c) PV Sindhu
 - (d) Gagan Narang

Answer: (a) Abhinav Bindra

323. Who was appointed as India's

Chef-De-Mission for the Paris Olympics 2024?

- (a) Abhinav Bindra
- (b) Neeraj Chopra
- (c) Manu Bhaker
- (d) Gagan Narang

Answer: (d) Gagan Narang

324. Which Indian athlete won a bronze medal in the Women's 10m air pistol shooting event?



- (a) Manu Bhaker
- (b) Neeraj Chopra
- (c) Aman Sehrawat
- (d) Swapnil Kusale

Answer: (a) Manu Bhaker

- 325. Which Indian athlete won a bronze medal in the Mixed team 10m air pistol shooting event?
 - (a) Manu Bhaker
 - (b) Sarabjot Singh
 - (c) Swapnil Kusale
 - (d) Aman Sehrawat

Answer: (b) Sarabjot Singh

- 326. What was the Indian hockey team's achievement at the Paris Olympics 2024?
 - (a) Gold Medal
 - (b) Silver Medal
 - (c) Bronze Medal
 - (d) No Medal

Answer: (c) Bronze Medal

327. Which athlete won a bronze medal in

Men's 57kg wrestling?

- (a) Aman Sehrawat
- (b) Neeraj Chopra
- (c) Manu Bhaker
- (d) Swapnil Kusale

Answer: (a) Aman Sehrawat

- 328. Who carried the Indian flag at the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics 2024?
 - (a) PV Sindhu
 - (b) Sharath Kamal
 - (c) Abhinav Bindra
 - (d) Manu Bhaker

Answer: (a) PV Sindhu

- 329. Which athlete set a new Olympic record in the Women's 100m butterfly event?
 - (a) Sarah Sjoestroem
 - (b) Gretchen Walsh
 - (c) Mollie O'Callaghan
 - (d) Katie Ledecky

Answer: (b) Gretchen Walsh

- 330. Who broke the record in the Men's 400m individual medley?
 - (a) Michael Phelps
 - (b) Leon Marchand
 - (c) Daniel Wiffen
 - (d) Kristof Milak

Answer: (b) Leon Marchand

- 331. Which country set a new record in the Women's 4x100m freestyle relay?
 - (a) USA
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) China
 - (d) Canada

Answer: (b) Australia

- 332. Who won a bronze medal in the Men's 50m rifle 3 positions shooting?
 - (a) Swapnil Kusale
 - (b) Manu Bhaker
 - (c) Sarabjot Singh
 - (d) Aman Sehrawat

Answer: (a) Swapnil Kusale

- 333. Which event did Katie Ledecky set a new Olympic record in?
 - (a) Women's 800m freestyle
 - (b) Women's 1500m freestyle
 - (c) Women's 200m freestyle
 - (d) Women's 100m butterfly

Answer: (b) Women's 1500m freestyle

- 334. Who won the Men's 200m butterfly event?
 - (a) Kristof Milak
 - (b) Daniel Wiffen
 - (c) Leon Marchand
 - (d) Michael Phelps

Answer: (c) Leon Marchand

- 335. Which country topped the medal tally at the Paris Olympics 2024?
 - (a) China
 - (b) United States of America
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Australia

Answer: (b) United States of America



336. How many total medals did the United States win at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 126

(b) 120

(c) 130

(d) 115

Answer: (a) 126

337. Which country won 40 gold medals and finished second in the overall medal tally?

(a) Japan

(b) China

(c) Australia

(d) Great Britain

Answer: (b) China

338. Japan secured which position in the medal tally at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 1st

(b) 2nd

(c) 3rd

(d) 4th

Answer: (c) 3rd

339. What is the total number of medals won by India at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 6

(b) 5

(c) 4

(d)7

Answer: (a) 6

340. Which Indian athlete won a silver medal in Men's javelin throw at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) Aman Sehrawat

(b) Neeraj Chopra

(c) Manu Bhaker

(d) Swapnil Kusale

Answer: (b) Neeraj Chopra

341. How many bronze medals did India win at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 5

(b) 4

(c)3

Answer: (a) 5

342. Which event did Manu Bhaker win a bronze medal in at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(d) 6

(a) Women's 10m air rifle

(b) Women's 10m air pistol

(c) Women's 50m rifle 3 positions

(d) Mixed team 10m air pistol shooting Answer: (b) Women's 10m air pistol

343. What is the theme of the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) "Celebrate and Compete"

(b) "Let's Move and Celebrate"

(c) "Joy of Sports"

(d) "Together in Sport"

Answer: (b) "Let's Move and Celebrate"

344. Who are the official mascots of the Paris 2024 Olympics?

(a) The Phryges

(b) The Paris Pals

(c) The Olympic Owls

(d) The Paris Bears

Answer: (a) The Phryges

345. Which country won the Men's hockey bronze medal at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) Australia

(b) India

(c) Netherlands

(d) Germany

Answer: (b) India

346. What was India's rank in the medal tally at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 62nd

(b) 71st

(c) 50th

(d) 45th

Answer: (b) 71st

347. Who is the only Indian woman to win two medals in a single Olympic event?

(a) Mary Kom

(b) Saina Nehwal

(c) Manu Bhaker



(d) P.V. Sindhu

Answer: (c) Manu Bhaker

348. Which Indian athlete won both gold and silver medals in two consecutive Olympic Games?

- (a) Abhinav Bindra
- (b) Neeraj Chopra
- (c) Vijender Singh
- (d) Milkha Singh

Answer: (b) Neeraj Chopra

- 349. Who was disqualified in the 50kg wrestling category at the Olympics after reaching the final?
 - (a) Vinesh Phogat
 - (b) Sakshi Malik
 - (c) Bajrang Punia
 - (d) Geeta Phogat

Answer: (a) Vinesh Phogat

- 350. What was the cause of Vinesh Phogat's disqualification in the 50kg wrestling category?
 - (a) Inappropriate conduct
 - (b) Overweight
 - (c) Injury
 - (d) Violation of rules

Answer: (b) Overweight

- 351. In which event did Manu Bhaker win her Olympic medals?
 - (a) Women's 25m pistol shooting
 - (b) Women's 10m air pistol shooting
 - (c) Women's 50m rifle shooting
 - (d) Women's 10m air rifle shooting

Answer: (b) Women's 10m air pistol shooting

- 352. Which scientist discovered the element Radium?
 - (a) André-Louis Debierne
 - (b) Kasimir Fajans
 - (c) Oswald Helmuth Göhring
 - (d) Marie Sklodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie Ans. (d) Marie Sklodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie
- 353. What is the primary protein involved in muscle contraction?

Myoglobin

- (b) Myosin
- (c) Mucin
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Myosin

354. Lepidopterology is the scientific study of which group of organisms?

(a)

- (a) Ferns
- (b) Animals in stagnant waters
- (c) Lipids and fats
- (d) Moths and butterflies

Ans. (d) Moths and butterflies

- 355. Which test is commonly used to diagnose color blindness?
 - (a) Widal Test
 - (b) ELISA test
 - (c) Rorschach test
 - (d) Ishihara Test

Ans. (d) Ishihara Test

- 356. Penicillin, used as an antibiotic, is obtained from which source?
 - (a) Bacteria
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Algae
 - (d) Lichens

Ans. (b) Fungi

- 357. What type of strain is produced if a deforming force changes the shape of a body without altering its volume?
 - (a) Linear
 - (b) Volumetric
 - (c) Shearing
 - (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Shearing

- 358. In a sound wave, what is the time taken for two consecutive compressions or rarefactions to cross a fixed point?
 - (a) Amplitude
 - (b) Time period
 - (c) Angular Frequency

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(d) Angular Displacement

Ans. (b) Time period

- 359. According to Ohm's law, if the resistance of a conductor is doubled, what happens to the current?
 - (a) It gets doubled
 - (b) It gets halved
 - (c) It increases fourfold
 - (d) No change

Ans. (b) It gets halved

- 360. What are the constituents of the alloy known as German Silver?
 - (a) Gold, Aluminium, and Copper
 - (b) Zinc, Iron, and Silver
 - (c) Bismuth, Antimony, and Tin
 - (d) Copper, Nickel, and Zinc

Ans. (d) Copper, Nickel, and Zinc

- 361. What is emitted during the beta-decay process?
 - (a) Electron
 - (b) Positron
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None

Ans. (c) Both a and b

- 362. Which of the following factors does not influence the gravitational force between two objects?
 - (a) Gravitational constant
 - (b) Distance between the objects
 - (c) Product of the masses of the objects
 - (d) Sum of the masses of the objects

Ans. (d) Sum of the masses of the objects

- 363. What is the Gaussian unit of kinematic viscosity?
 - (a) Henry
 - (b) Stokes
 - (c) Poiseuille
 - (d) Watt

Ans. (b) Stokes

- 364. What is the correct relationship for the unit curie (Ci)?
 - (a) 1 Ci = 3.7×10^7

 $Ci = 2.7 \times 10^{9}$

(c) 1 Ci = 2.7×10^{7}

(d) 1 Ci = 3.7×10^{10}

Ans. (d) 1 Ci = 3.7×10^{10}

365. Which type of rays have the highest ionizing power?

(b) 1

- (a) Alpha
- (b) Beta
- (c) Gamma
- (d) All have the same

Ans. (a) Alpha

- 366. What is the purpose of a rectifier?
 - (a) Converting alternating current into direct current
 - (b) Converting direct current into alternating current
 - (c) Increasing the power of a signal
 - (d) Decreasing the voltage

Ans. (a) Converting alternating current into direct current

- 367. What are compounds formed by carbon atoms linked by single bonds called?
 - (a) Saturated compounds
 - (b) Unsaturated compounds
 - (c) Monovalent compounds
 - (d) Ionic compounds

Ans. (a) Saturated compounds

- 368. Which polymers are used to produce Butyl rubber?
 - (a) Butadiene and neoprene
 - (b) Butadiene and styrene
 - (c) Butadiene and acrylonitrile
 - (d) Butadiene and isobutylene

Ans. (d) Butadiene and isobutylene

- 369. Which is the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust?
 - (a) Iron
 - (b) Aluminium
 - (c) Copper
 - (d) Silicon

Ans. (b) Aluminium



- 370. Which type of salts are detergents commonly made up of?
 - (a) Ammonium and sulphonate
 - (b) Calcium and magnesium
 - (c) Cobalt and nitrate
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Ammonium and sulphonate

- 371. What is the correct order of iron content in these minerals?
 - (a) Magnetite > Haematite > Siderite > Limonite
 - (b) Haematite > Magnetite > Siderite >
 - Limonite
 (c) Haematite > Magnetite > Limonite >

Siderite

- (d) Magnetite > Haematite > Limonite > Siderite
- Ans. (d) Magnetite > Haematite > Limonite > Siderite
- 372. Which of the following molecules have electrovalent bonding?
 - (a) NaCl
 - (b) MgO
 - (c) NH3
 - (d) Both a and b

Ans. (d) Both a and b

- 373. Which non-metal is liquid at room temperature?
 - (a) Helium
 - (b) Argon
 - (c) Bromine
 - (d) Sulphur

Ans. (c) Bromine

- 374. Which among the following is the hardest metal?
 - (a) Platinum
 - (b) Gold
 - (c) Iron
 - (d) Tungsten

Ans. (d) Tungsten

375. Who is considered the father of DNA fingerprinting?

James Watson

- (b) Hargobind Khurana
- (c) Alec Jeffreys
- (d) Nirenberg

Ans. (c) Alec Jeffreys

376. Which cell organelle contains RNA?

(a)

- (a) Plastids
- (b) Mitochondria
- (c) Ribosomes
- (d) Lysosomes

Ans. (c) Ribosomes

- 377. What sugar is found in RNA?
 - (a) Hexose
 - (b) Ribose
 - (c) Fructose
 - (d) Glucose

Ans. (b) Ribose

- 378. What factors can affect proteins and nucleic acids but not viruses?
 - (a) Denaturation
 - (b) Enzyme treatment
 - (c) Pressure
 - (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- 379. In which type of bacteria are fimbriae found?
 - (a) Gram-positive bacteria
 - (b) Gram-negative bacteria
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these

Ans. (b) Gram-negative bacteria

- 380. What term describes the phenomenon where larval characteristics remain after sexual maturity?
 - (a) Phylogenesis
 - (b) Neoteny
 - (c) Parthenogenesis
 - (d) Ontogenesis

Ans. (b) Neoteny

381. Which state has not implemented the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 as of August 7,



2024?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Telangana
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

- Which of the following is true about Pithora 382. paintings?
 - (a) Depicts natural elements
 - (b) Created using rice paste
 - (c) Originated from Gujarat
 - (d) Includes ceremonial themes

Ans: (d) Includes ceremonial themes

- 383. Which tribe is known for creating intricate
 - Warli paintings?
 - (a) Warli
 - (b) Bhil
 - (c) Gond
 - (d) Santhal

Ans: (a) Warli

- The primary source of Samaveda is: 384.
 - (a) Ritualistic hymns
 - (b) Chants and melodies
 - (c) Historical narratives
 - (d) Philosophical teachings

Ans: (b) Chants and melodies

- In which Veda is the concept of the universe and creation most elaborated?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Samaveda
 - (c) Yajurveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (a) Rigveda

386. Which Veda has the text 'Satapatha

Brahmana'?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (c) Yajurveda

387. Which painting style is known for its depiction of local deities and daily life scenes? Madhubani

- (b) Warli
- (c) Gond
- (d) Pithora

Ans: (b) Warli

The main focus of Pattachitra paintings is: 388.

(a)

- (a) Daily life scenes
- (b) Abstract forms
- (c) Mythological narratives
- (d) Historical events

Ans: (c) Mythological narratives

- 389. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Gond paintings?
 - (a) Bright colors
 - (b) Abstract forms
 - (c) Geometric patterns
 - (d) Natural themes

Ans: (c) Geometric patterns

- Which Veda is considered the oldest of the 390. four Vedas?
 - (a) Samaveda
 - (b) Yajurveda
 - (c) Atharvaveda
 - (d) Rigveda

Ans: (d) Rigveda

- Which Veda is primarily concerned with 391. rituals and ceremonies?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Samaveda
 - (c) Yajurveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (c) Yajurveda

- Which of the following is NOT part of the Vedic texts?
 - (a) Brahmanas
 - (b) Aranyakas
 - (c) Upanishads
 - (d) Mahabharata

Ans: (d) Mahabharata

Which Vedic text is primarily known for its 393. philosophical and mystical content?



- (a) Brahmanas
- (b) Aranyakas
- (c) Upanishads
- (d) Samhitas

Ans: (c) Upanishads

- 394. Which style is characterized by a strong use of natural pigments and symbols?
 - (a) Madhubani
 - (b) Warli
 - (c) Gond
 - (d) Pattachitra

Ans: (c) Gond

- 395. The main purpose of rituals described in the Yajurveda is:
 - (a) Philosophical discourse
 - (b) Magical formulas
 - (c) Religious ceremonies
 - (d) Musical chants

Ans: (c) Religious ceremonies

- 396. The Rigveda primarily consists of:
 - (a) Hymns and chants
 - (b) Ritualistic procedures
 - (c) Philosophical teachings
 - (d) Magical spells

Ans: (a) Hymns and chants

- 397. Which of the following is a major theme in Warli art?
 - (a) Nature and animals
 - (b) Historical events
 - (c) Abstract forms
 - (d) Religious themes

Ans: (a) Nature and animals

Which Vedic text includes the 398.

'Brihadaranyaka Upanishad'?

- (a) Samaveda
- (b) Rigveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (c) Yajurveda

Which Veda's hymns are used in Vedic 399. rituals and sacrifices?

(a) Atharvaveda

Yajurveda

- (c) Rigveda
- (d) Samaveda

Ans: (b) Yajurveda

- Which Vedic text is known for its magical 400. and medicinal formulas?
 - (a) Rigveda
 - (b) Samaveda
 - (c) Yajurveda
 - (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (d) Atharvaveda

(b)