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SECTION A : HISTORY

1

Indus Valley Civilization

1. Which of the following Harappan city sites had bipartite division-high citadel and lower town?

 - (i) Harappa
 - (ii) Mohenjodaro
 - (iii) Kalibangan
 - (iv) Surkotada

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The worship of Mother Goddess as a feature of Harappan religion was prevalent in all the main Harappan cities.

Reason (R): The female terracotta figurines have been discovered in large numbers from Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

3. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct:

 1. The first man-made port was found in Harappa.
 2. The main crops of Indus Valley Civilization were wheat and barley.
 3. The largest Harappan settlement in India is Rakhigarhi in Haryana.

4. The largest number of settlements are in Ghaggar-Hakra village.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) all of these (d) none of these

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Harappan economy was based on agriculture.
 2. In Indus Valley Civilization, an elaborate drainage systems are found.
 3. In Indus Valley Civilization, sugarcane was unknown.
 4. In Kotdiji, pre-Harappan settlement has not been found.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Haryana?

1. Banavali 2. Kalibangan
 3. Rakhigarhi 4. Ropar

Indicate your answer from the codes below:

III
Codes.

6. Which of the following statements about Harappan civilization is true?

- Which of the following statement about Harappan civilization is true?

 1. Harappan culture was famous for its distinguished system of town planning.
 2. The most important public place for Mohenjodaro seems to be great bath.
 3. Granary was the largest building of Mohenjodaro.
 4. The use of baked bricks in Harappan cities is remarkable.

A-2 || Indus Valley Civilization

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

7. Which of the following animals as figures surround the male deity in the Indus Valley Civilization?
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Elephant | 2. Tiger |
| 3. Rhinoceros | 4. Buffalo |
| 5. Deer | |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 3 and 5 |

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Cemeteries H and R	1. Daimabad
B. Dockyard	2. Mohenjodaro
C. Pashupati Mahadev Seal	3. Harappa
D. Copper chariot	4. Lothal

Codes:

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

9. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in the Kutch region?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Desalpur | 2. Dholavira |
| 3. Lothal | 4. Rojdi |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

10. The tank of Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro had stairs on

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Northern side | 2. Southern side |
| 3. Eastern side | 4. Western side |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Harappa	1. Workmen's quarters
B. Lothal	2. Dockyard
C. Kalibangan	3. Dancing girl
D. Mohenjodaro	4. Furrowed land

Codes:

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Harappan settlement)	List-II (River)
A. Lothal	1. Indus
B. Kalibangan	2. Sutlej
C. Ropar	3. Ravi
D. Harappa	4. Ghaggar
E. Mohenjodaro	5. Bhogavo

Codes :

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

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

List-I	List-II
A. Harappa	1. Daya Ram Sahni
B. Mohenjodaro	2. Rakhal das Banerji
C. Lothal	3. Amalanand Ghosh
D. Kalibangan	4. S.R. Rao

Codes:

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

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	4.	(b)	7.	(b)	10.	(c)	13.	(c)	16.	(b)	19.	(a)	22.	(c)
2.	(c)	5.	(c)	8.	(a)	11.	(d)	14.	(c)	17.	(b)	20.	(a)		
3.	(b)	6.	(d)	9.	(a)	12.	(a)	15.	(a)	18.	(c)	21.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Kalibangan show an identical town lay-out plan of the metropolis – the citadel and the lower city. At Kalibangan, the citadel shows a bipartite plan with no less than six mud-brick platforms.
2. (c) The statement regarding the worship of Mother Goddess is true but about the female terracotta figurines is false. The Harappan people produced a large number of terracotta figurines which were handmade. The figurines include humans, animals, birds, monkeys, dogs, sheep and cattle. Figurines of both humped and humpless bulls have been found.
3. (b) The statements 2 and 3 are correct. The Harappans cultivated wheat and barley, peas and dates and also sesame and mustard which were used for oil. However, the people cultivated rice as early as 1,800 BC in Lothal. The Harappans were the earliest people to grow cotton. Rakhigarhi, estimated to be the largest Harappan civilization site located in Hisar district of Haryana. This early Harappan settlement, considered bigger than Mohenjodaro, was listed among the 10 most endangered heritage sites in Asia.
4. (b) The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. It flourished in the basins of the Indus river, one of the major rivers of Asia, and the Ghaggar-Hakra river.
- At its peak, the Indus Civilization may have had a population of over five million. Inhabitants of the ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead, and tin). The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large non-residential buildings.
5. Sugarcane was not cultivated. Horse and iron were not used.
6. (c) Haryana was the outermost location of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization with centres such as Banawali and Rakhigarhi. The most extensive centre, Rakhigarhi, is now a village in Hisar district. The site is dated to be over 5,000 years old. Evidence of paved roads, drainage system, large rainwater collection, storage system, terracotta brick, statue production, and skilled metal working (in both bronze and precious metals) has been uncovered.
7. (d) All the statements are true. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had achieved some spectacular standards when it came to town planning. Each city was carefully planned and at the peak of the civilization housed almost 40,000 people. Great Bath is also the most important public place in Mohenjodaro and the Granary was the largest building. The use of baked bricks was also found in building houses.
8. (b) The Pashupati is the only possibly male deity of Indus Valley Civilization, as depicted on various seals. This deity is surrounded by 4 wild animals and this gives an indication that it is Pashupatinath or a prototype of Lord Shiva. The deity is surrounded by 4 animals viz. an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros. Apart from this, there are 2 deers beneath the seat of the deity. The headdress of the deity has two horns. It wears as number of bangles and has a pectoral round the neck, and an inscription of seven letters appears at the top.
9. (a) The correct matching pairs are—cemeteries H and R37 with Harappa, Dockyard and Lothal, Pashupati Mahadev Seal and Mohenjodaro, Daimabad with copper chariot.

9. (a) Desalpur (Gunthli) is a site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization located at Nakhtrana Taluka, Kutch district, Gujarat, India. This site is of modest dimensions, (130 m (427 ft) by 100 m (328 ft)) situated on the northern banks of once depredatory (erosive) stream, Bamu-Cheela, an affluent of the Dhrud river.
Dholavira is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern village 1 km (0.62 mi) south of it. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.
10. (c) The Great Bath is one of the best-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Great Bath was built in the 3rd Millennium BCE, just sometime after raising of the ‘citadel’ mound on which it is located. The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro is called the “earliest public water tank of the ancient world”. The Great Bath measures 11.88 metres × 7.01 metres, and has a maximum depth of 2.43 metres. Two wide staircases, one from the north and one from the south, served as the entry to the structure. A one metre wide and 40 centimetres mound is present at end of these stairs.
11. (d) The correct matching pairs are—Harappa and workmen’s quarters, Lothal and Dockyard, Kalibangan and furrowed land and Mohenjodaro and dancing girl.
12. (a) The correct matching pairs are – Lothal and Bhogavo, Kalibangan and Ghaggar, Ropar and Sutlej, Harappa and Ravi, Mohenjodaro and Indus.
13. (c) The correct matching pairs are – Harappa and Daya Ram Sahni, Mohenjodaro and Rakhdas Banerji, Lothal and S. R. Rao, Kalibangan and Amalanand Ghosh.
14. (c) All the matches are correct which are paired — Manda and Jammu and Kashmir, Sutkangedor and Baluchistan, Daimabad and Maharashtra, Alamgirpur and Uttar Pradesh.
15. (a) Lothal Excavated by R. Rao in 1953 Location: Gujrat on Bhogva river near Gulf of Combay. Kalibanga’s Location : Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar. Kalibanga means black bangles. Harappa Location : Montgomery District of Punjab (Pakistan) on the bank of Ravi. Mohanjodero excavated by R.D. Banerjee in 1922 Location : Larkana Dist. of Sind (Pakistan) on the bank of Indus.Ropar – Located at southern bank of the Sutlej, Punjab.
17. (b) Domesticated animals included dogs and cats, humped and shorthorn cattle, domestic fowl, and possibly pigs, camels, and buffalo. The elephant probably was also domesticated, and its ivory tusks were freely used.

2

Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Vedic Period

1. Match the rivers of List-I with their vedic names given in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Sutlej	1. Vipasha
B. Beas	2. Sutudari
C. Ravi	3. Asikini
D. Chenab	4. Parushni

Codes:

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Rigveda	1. Gopatha Brahman
B. Yajurveda	2. Satapatha Brahman
C. Samaveda	3. Aitareya Brahman
D. Atharvaveda	4. Tandy Brahman

Codes:

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

3. Which of the following animals have been mentioned in the Rigveda?

1. Cow 2. Horse
3. Goat 4. Buffalo

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Samhita)	List-II (Upanisad)
A. Rigveda	1. Chhandogya
B. Yajurveda	2. Mundaka
C. Samaveda	3. Katha
D. Atharvaveda	4. Kaushitaki

Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Vedas are known as Shruti.

Reason (R): Vedas have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.

Codes:

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

6. Arrange these divine powers of Rigvedic period in the order of their importance
- Varuna
 - Agni
 - Indra
 - Soma
- Select the correct sequence from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 3, 2, 1 and 4 | (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4 |
7. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Rigveda | 1. Dhanurveda |
| B. Yajurveda | 2. Gandharveda |
| C. Samaveda | 3. Shilpveda |
| D. Atharvaveda | 4. Ayurveda |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
8. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct?
- The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda
 - Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahmans
 - Samaveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatori.
 - The Upveda of Samveda is Adhwaryu.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) All of these | (d) None of these |
9. Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?
- They were allowed to study
 - They held good positions
 - They did not practice Purdah system
 - They attended Sabha and Samiti
- Which of the given above statements are correct?
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) All of these |
10. Match List-I with List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Rigvedic name) | List-II
(Modern name) |
|---|--|
| A. Gomati | 1. Gomal |
| B. Kurmu | 2. Kurram |
| C. Suvaster | 3. Swati |
| D. Drishadvati | 4. Ghaggar |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
11. Consider the following statements:
- Indra was the most prominent God in the Rigvedic period.
 - Vishwamitra had composed Gaytri Mantra.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
12. The standard unit of value, used as medium of exchange during the Vedic period, was :
- | |
|-----------------------------|
| (a) Cow |
| (b) Necklet of gold (niska) |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) <i>Pana</i> |
13. During the Rigvedic period the purpose of worshipping the gods was to :
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) Secure spiritual upliftment |
| (b) Gain material well-being |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) Attain salvation |
14. The Rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the :
- | |
|--|
| (a) Cosmic order or law prevailing in nature |
| (b) Ethical and moral order |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) Amalgamation of 'All gods' into 'one' |
15. Match the following Vedic gods with actual status or functions and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Pushan | I. God of heaven and father of Surya |
| (b) Savitri | II. Mother of Surya |
| (c) Aditi | III. God of light |
| (d) Dyaus | IV. God of marriages |

A-8 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	IV	III	II	I
(b)	IV	II	III	I
(c)	II	III	IV	I
(d)	I	II	III	IV

16. Which of the following Vedic sages are said to have been *dasiputras*? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below?

- (1) Kavasa Ailusa
- (2) Dirghatamas
- (3) Visvamitra
- (4) Bhrigu

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (b) 1 and 2 | (c) 2 and 4 |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-19) : Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
17. A – The Rigvedic king did not maintain an administrative machinery.
R – The Rigvedic economy could not support a large administrative machinery.
18. A – In the later-Vedic age the kingship became hereditary.
R – A formula from the *Satapatha Brahmana* is used to secure kingship for ten generations.
19. A – The later-Vedic people gradually left their pastoralist and semi-nomadic subsistence strategies.
R – The importance of agriculture as a means of livelihood grew rapidly during the later-Vedic phase.
20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Abhidhamma	1. Matters of doctrine

Pitaka	and ethics
B. Sutta Pitaka	2. Rules of monk order
C. Vinaya Pitaka	3. Members of great community
D. Mahasanghika	4. Matters of psychology and metaphysics

Codes:

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

Religious Movements

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I	List-II
A. Birth	1. Stupa
B. First Sermon	2. Lotus and bull
C. Nirvana	3. Dharmachakra
D. Parinirvana	4. Bodhi tree

Codes:

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

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Ajit Kesh Kamblin	1. Fatalism
B. Sanjay Vethalipulta	2. Atomist
C. Pakudh Kachayan	3. Materialism
D. Puran Kashyap	4. Materialism-Synicism

Codes:

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

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Tirthankara)		(Birth place)	
A.	Rishabhanatha	1.	Kashi
B.	Sambhavanatha	2.	Kausambi
C.	Padmanabha	3.	Saravasti
D.	Parashvanath	4.	Ayodhya

Codes:

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

24. Arrange in a chronological sequence the following Varsavasas of Gautam Buddha during the first decade of his enlightenment?

1. Kausambi 2. Rajagriha
3. Risipattana 4. Vaisali

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
(Jain Tirthankara)		(Birth place)	
A.	Ajitanath	1.	Kashi
B.	Vimalnath	2.	Hastinapur
C.	Shantinath	3.	Kampilya
D.	Parshavanath	4.	Ayodhya

Codes:

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

26. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Life scenes of Gautam Buddha are represented in the Sanchi art.

Reason (R): Sanchi was intimately connected with the life of Gautam Buddha.

Codes:

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

27. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Hiuen Tsang spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts.

Reason (R): Kashmir was a renowned centre of Buddhist learning at that time.

Codes:

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

28. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Gautam Buddha spent the maximum number of rainy seasons of Saravasti

Reason (R): Prasenjit, the ruler of Kosala and Gautam Buddha were of the same age.

Codes:

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

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Jain Tirthankars)		(Cognizance)	
A.	Santi Natha	1.	Antelope
B.	Malli Natha	2.	Lion
C.	Parswa Natha	3.	Serpent
D.	Mahavira	4.	Water jar

A-10 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Codes:

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

30. Who among the following teachers were visited by Siddhartha Gautama in the quest of knowledge before his enlightenment?

1. Alara Kalama 2. Udraka Ramaputra
3. Makkhali Gosala 4. Nigantha Nataputta

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

31. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

	List-A	List-B
1.	<i>Brahmavarta</i>	A. The land between Saraswati and Drishadvat including Kurukshetra and the area occupied by Matsyas, Panchalas and Saursenas.
2.	<i>Brahmarshidesha</i>	B. The land between the divine rivers Saraswati and Drishadvati
3.	<i>Madhyadesh</i>	C. Region between the ocean on east and the ocean in the west and the Mountains.
4.	<i>Aryavarta</i>	D. The region between the Himalayas and the Vidya Hills.

Codes:

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

32. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A.	<i>Shiksha</i>	1. Ritual
B.	<i>Kalpa</i>	2. Grammar
C.	<i>Vyakarana</i>	3. Pronunciation
D.	<i>Nirukta</i>	4. Metre
E.	<i>Chhanda</i>	5. Astronomy
F.	<i>Jyotisha</i>	6. Etymology

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(a)	1	2	3	5	5	4
(b)	3	1	2	6	4	5
(c)	5	6	3	4	1	2
(d)	6	5	4	3	2	1

33. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A.	<i>Nyaya</i>	1. Jaimini
B.	<i>Vaisheshika</i>	2. Badarayana
C.	<i>Sankhya</i>	3. Gautam
D.	<i>Yoga</i>	4. Kanada
E.	<i>Purva Mimamsa</i>	5. Kapila
F.	<i>Uttara Mimamsa</i>	6. Patanjali

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(a)	5	6	4	1	2	3
(b)	4	3	2	1	5	6
(c)	3	4	5	6	1	2
(d)	1	2	3	4	5	6

34. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A.	<i>Vitasta</i>	1. Ravi
B.	<i>Asikni</i>	2. Chenab
C.	<i>Parusni</i>	3. Jhelam
D.	<i>Satadru</i>	4. Beas
E.	<i>Vipasa</i>	5. Sutlej

Codes:

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

35. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Langala</i>	1. Does not appear in the Rigveda
(B) <i>Phala</i>	2. Leather strap of the plough
(C) <i>Sita</i>	3. Ploughshare
(D) <i>Hala</i>	4. Furrows
(E) <i>Varatra</i>	5. Plough

Codes:

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

36. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Satapatha Brahmana</i>	1. Atharvaveda
(B) <i>Gopatha Brahmana</i>	2. Samaveda
(C) <i>Jaiminiya Brahmana</i>	3. Krisna Yajurveda
(D) <i>Taittiriya Brahmana</i>	4. Shukla Yajurveda

Codes:

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

37. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Hotri</i>	1. Atharvaveda
(B) <i>Udgatri</i>	2. Rigveda
(C) <i>Adhvaryu</i>	3. Samaveda
(D) <i>Brahmana</i>	4. Yajurveda

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY															
1.	(a)	6.	(c)	11.	(c)	16.	(c)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(c)	17.	(a)	22.	(a)	27.	(a)	32.	(b)	37.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(a)	23.	(d)	28.	(b)	33.	(c)		
4.	(b)	9.	(d)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(a)	20.	(d)	25.	(d)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Vedic Period

3. (d) The fauna of the Rigveda is yet more obviously Indian including peacocks (Mayur), swans (Hamsa), water buffalos (Mahish), gaura (another type of buffalo or the Indian bison), camels (Ushtra) and elephants (Hasti) — all of which are common to the region. Horse and cow were the two most important animals during this period.
4. (b) Some of the important Upanishads are: Aitareya, Kausitaki (belong to Rigveda); Chhandogya, Kena (belong to the Samaveda); Katha, Svetasvatara, Brihadaranyaka, Isa (belong to the Yajurveda); Mundaka, Prasna and Mandukya (belong to the Atharvaveda). The correct matching pairs are – Rigveda and Kaushitaki, Yajurveda and Katha, Samaveda and Chhandogya, Atharvaveda and Mundaka.
5. (a) The Vedas are said to have been passed on from one generation to the next through verbal transmission and are, therefore, also known as Shruti (to hear) or revelation.
- Shruti is "that which has been heard" and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmans, Aranyakas, and Upanishads.
6. (c) The correct sequence of divine powers of Rigveda is Indra, Agni, Varuna and Soma.
- Indra:** Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the

gods. His other names are: Car-warrior (Rathestha); A winner (Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa).

Agni: Agni is the god of fire and acceptor of sacrifices. He was considered to be an intermediary between gods and men. 200 hymns have been devoted to only Agni in Rigveda while Agni is mentioned in 218 hymns.

Varuna: Varuna is the god of the sky, of water and of the celestial ocean, as well as a god of law called Rita, and of the Patal Loka (Under world). He is one of the most prominent Devas in the Rigveda, and lord of the heavens and the earth. 46 hymns are dedicated to Varuna in Rigveda.

Soma: Soma was prepared by extracting juice from the stalks of a certain plant, and the Soma god was god of the plants. 123 hymns are dedicated to Soma and most of them are from Soma Mandala.

Visvedevas: They are various Vedic gods taken together as a whole headed by Indra. 70 hymns are dedicated to Visvedevas in Rigveda.

Yama: Yama is considered to have been the first mortal who died and espied the way to the celestial abodes, and in virtue of precedence, he became the ruler of the departed. He is the guardian of the world of dead. His twin sister is Yami and both Yama and Yami are children of Surya.

Surya: Surya is the Sun god and 8 hymns are dedicated to Surya in Rig-Veda.

Other Rigvedic gods:

Savitri: The Gayatri Mantra is dedicated to Savitri.

Pusan: The guardian of the Jungle Paths and Roads.

Vishnu: A comparatively minor god in Rigveda.

Vayu: Wind god

Dyaus: Father of heaven

Aditi: Goddess of eternity

Maruts: Storm spirits

Gandhrava: Divine musicians

Ashvins: Divine doctors

Rbhush: Three semi-divine deities of Rigveda.

7. (a) The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas:
 1. Ayurveda (medicine): Rigveda
 2. Gandharveda (music): Samaveda
 3. Dhanurveda (archery): Yajurveda
 4. Shilpveda (craft): Atharvaveda
8. (b) The statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda. Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is the lengthiest of all the Brahmans. Samaveda contains hymns sung by Udgatori.
9. (d) The Rigvedic society was a free society. The Aryans evidently preferred male child to female child. However, females were as free as their male counterparts. Education was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda and fine arts. Women never observed Purdha in the Vedic period. They enjoyed freedom in selecting their mates. But divorce was not permissible to them. In the family, they enjoyed complete freedom and were treated as Ardhanganis.
10. (b) The correct pairs of Rigvedic names and modern names are:

Rig-Vedic Name	Modern Name
Sindhu	Indus
Vitase	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
Sutudari	Satluj
Gumal	Gomati
Krumu	Kurram
Drishdvari	Ghaggar
Suvastu	Swat

11. (c) Indra was the most powerful and popular god. He lived in heaven. He was the god of thunder, lightning. Many hymns of the Rigveda are offered in his name. The Gayatri Mantra is a highly revered Mantra, based

on a Vedic Sanskrit verse from a hymn of the Rigveda, attributed to the Rishi (sage) Vishvamitra.

12. (c) The Vedic period shows that the vedic people used cows as a medium of exchange. Niska and hiranyapinda, perhaps, were two types I of metallic medium of exchange prevalent in Vedic India. Rigvedic niskas and hiranyapindas, in this period, stood as a link between the money and currency stages of the development of the economy.
 14. (c) The concept of *Rita* was perhaps the noblest flight of the rigvedic thoughts. The world takes its regular course, day follows night, and season succeeds season because of *Rita*. Man must live according to *Rita*. Varuna was considered to be the guardian or upholder of *Rita*. The rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the cosmic order or law prevailing in nature.
 16. (c) These are the vedic names of rivers.
 20. (d) The Abhidhamma Pitaka is the last of the three Pitakas constituting the Pali Canon, the scriptures of Theravada Buddhism. Abhidhamma has been variously described as philosophy, psychology, metaphysics, etc. Sutta Pitaka matches with matters of doctrine and ethics.
- The Vinaya Pitaka is a Buddhist scripture, one of the three parts that make up the Tripitaka. Its primary subject matter is the monastic rules for monks and nuns.
- Mahasanghika matches with members of great community.

Religious Movements

21. (b) Symbol of 5 great events of Buddha's life

Event	Symbol
Buddha's birth	Lotus & bull
The great departure (Mahabhinishkramana)	Horse
Enlightment (Nirvana)	Bodhi tree
First sermon (Dhammachakraparivartan)	Wheel
Death (Parinirvana)	Stupa

A-14 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

22. (a) Early Buddhist texts speak of six foremost opponents of Lord Buddha who were:
1. Ajit Kesh Kamblin—Believed in Materialism
 2. Maskari Gosal—Founder of Ajivaka sect
 3. Puran Kasyap—Atomist
 4. Pakudh Katyayam—Believed in Fatalism
 5. Sanjay Vethaliputta—Believed in materialism syncism
 6. Niggantha Nathputta—He was Bhagvan Mahavir
23. (d) **List of 24 Tirthankars and their birth places**

Name	Birth place
1. Rishabha (Adinath)	Ayodhya
2. Ajitnath	Ayodhya
3. Sambhavanath	Sravasti
4. Abhinandannath	Ayodhya
5. Sumatinath	Ayodhya
6. Padmabrabha	Kausambi
7. Suparshvanath	Kasi (Banaras)
8. Chandraprabha	Chandrapuri
9. Pushpadanta (Suvidhinatha)	Kakandi
10. Shiatnath	Bhadrikapuri
11. Shreyansanath	Simhapuri
12. Vasupujya	Champapuri
13. Vimalnath	Kampilya
14. Anantnath	Ayodhya
15. Dharmanath	Ratnapuri
16. Shantinath	Hastinapura
17. Kunthunath	Hastinapura
18. Aranath	Hastinapura
19. Malinath	Mithilapuri
20. Munisuvrata	Kusagranagara (Rajgrih)
21. Naminatha	Mithilapuri (Mathura)
22. Neminatha	Sauripura (Dwarka)
23. Parsvanatha	Kasi (Banaras)
24. Mahavira (Vardhamana)	Kundapura

26. (c) Sanchi is famous for outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture, belonging to

the period between the third century BC and the twelfth century AD. The site of Sanchi was discovered in the year 1818 by General Taylor and an archaeological museum was established in 1919 by Sir John Marshall. However, Sanchi was not directly connected with events in the life of the Buddha, Sanchi became a pilgrimage site when Ashoka Maurya erected a stupa and column there.

27. (a) Hiuen Tsang arrived in Kashmir taking the route from Tibet and Ladakh. He had a significant influence in spreading Buddhism in Kashmir. When he had first arrived in Kashmir, Buddhism was a widespread religion. He later proceeded to Harsha's empire to learn more about Buddhism. He spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts. He studied under a renowned Kashmiri teacher.
28. (b) It is believed that Buddha spent 25 rainy seasons in Sravasti of which 19 he spent in the Jetavana Monastery and six in the Pubbarama monastery. It is also the place where he gave the maximum number of discourses and instructions. Prasenjit, the Kosala king, was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha.
30. (d) Gautama studied under various teachers and followed their practices until he mastered them all. His first teacher was Alara Kalama who taught a form of meditation leading to an exalted form of absorption called "the state of no-thingness", a state without moral or cognitive dimension. Gautama saw this was not going to solve suffering, and continued his search. The next teacher was Udraka Ramaputra who taught him meditative absorption leading to "the state of neither perception nor non-perception". Again, Gautama realised this was not the state he was looking for. (Both Alara and Udraka are by some scholars considered to be Jain followers.)
32. (b) Vedang are the auxiliary to the four Vedas essential for the correct interpretation of the Vedas. Mundaka Upanisad mentions that there are six Vedanga which are as follows:
1. Siksha is related to sound, letters, pronunciation, the method of teaching and learning of these basic elements.
 2. Kalpa: Vedic system involves Karmakaanda (system of prescribed acts and rituals).
 3. Vyakaran / Grammar:- Vyakarana is considered to be a principal part of the six Vedaangas.

4. Nirukta :- Nirukta is a kind of commentary on Nighantu, which is a collection of difficult words of the Veda.
5. The composition of the Vedas indicates consummate development of the knowledge of the poetic meter, chhandas.
6. The sixth Vedaanga relates to Jyotisa - astronomy and astrology. Jyotisa is considered to be the science of light, and it is looked upon as the eyes among the Vedaangas.
33. (c) Nyaaya Shashtra: The author of this Darshan is Rishi Gautama ji. The subject of this darshan is to attain Moksha (Salvation) by getting the philosophical knowledge.
- Vaisheshika Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kanaad ji. He has described the true form of the Dharma.
- Sankhya Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kapil ji and its subject is about the Prakriti and its products and Purusha.
- Yoga Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Maharishi Patanjali ji and it deals with the Saadhana, Dhyan, Samaadhi etc.
- Purva Mimaansa / Mimaansa Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Jaaimini ji. The science of morals is discussed in detail. The concept of this darshan is Dharma.
- Uttar Mimaansa / Vedaant Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Vyasa ji and the subject is about the Brahmaa (Iswhar) and attainment of Brahmaa / Moksha (Salvation).
36. (a) In ancient times there were many Brahmanas, but currently only six are to be found:-
1. Aitareya Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda authored by Rishi Aitareya Mahidaas.
 2. Shankhyayan Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda
 3. Kaushtiki Brahman based on Rig Veda
 4. Shatapath Brahman Granth based on Yajurveda
 5. Maha-Tandya Brahman Granth based on Sam Veda
 6. Gopath Brahman Granth based on Atharva Veda
37. (d) Vedic (Shrauta) yajnas are typically performed by four Vedic priests, the hota, the adhvaryu, the udgata and the brahman. The Hotar, (priest), recites invocations and litanies drawn from the Rigveda. The adhvaryu is the priest's assistant and is in charge of the physical details of the ritual like measuring the ground, building the altar etc. mentioned in the Yajurveda. The udgatar is the chanter of hymns set to melodies (sāman) drawn from the Samaveda. The brahman is the superintendent of the entire performance, and is responsible for correcting mistakes by means of supplementary verses invoking the visvedevas (pantheon of celestials or devas).

3

Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

Maurya Period

1. The title 'Devanampriya' was used by
1. Ashoka 2. Dasharatha
3. Samprati 4. Brihadratha
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Given below are the two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
- Assertion (A):** The decline of Maurya Empire began after the time of Ashoka.
- Reason (R):** Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma Vijaya and disbanded his army.
- Which one of the following is true
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I
(Ashoka's contemporary rulers)

- A. Antiyoka
B. Autkina
C. Maka
D. Turmaya

List-II
(Countries where they ruled)

1. Cyrena
2. Egypt
3. Macedoniya
4. Syria

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
4. Which of the following Mauryan pillars were surmounted by lion capital?

1. Koluha pillar
2. Lauriya Nandangarh pillar
3. Sanchi pillar
4. Sarnatha pillar

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

5. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Devaputra | 1. A land measurement unit |
| B. Gaulmika | 2. An administrative unit |
| C. Kulyavapa | 3. A royal title |
| D. Ahara | 4. An officer |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

6. From which of the following source/sources it is learnt that Ashoka fought a fierce battle in Kalinga?
1. Separate Kalinga Rock Edict of Ashoka
2. Rock Edict XIII of Ashoka
3. Dipavamsa
4. Divyavadana

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

7. Who among the following kings paid enough attention towards water resource management in the Saurashtra region?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Ashoka
3. Rudradaman
4. Skandagupta

Indicate the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

8. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Uttarapatha | 1. Suvarnagiri |
| B. Dakshinapatha | 2. Takshashila |
| C. Prashi | 3. Tosali |
| D. Kalinga | 4. Patliputra |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Chandragupta	Maurya	1. Amitrochates	
B. Bindusar		2. Sandrocotts	
C. Ashok		3. Devanampriya	
D. Dasharatha		4. Buddha shakya	

Codes:

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

10. Consider the following statements regarding description of Megasthenese.

1. Megasthenese describes the seven castes in India
 2. Megasthenese describes salavary system is not found in India
 3. There is no femine in India
 4. Writing skill was not developed in India.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

11. Match the following :

List-I		List-II	
A. Amatyas	1.	Concerned with economic function and some military duties	
B. Tirthas	2.	Highest category of official and were eighteen in numbers	
C. Adhyakshya	3.	Functioned in administration and judicial capacity	
D. Mahamattas	4.	The Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister	

Codes:

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

12. Match the five major Mauryan provinces with their capitals:

A. Uttarapatha	I. Ujjain
	(Northern Province)
B. Avantiratha	II. Suvarnagiri
	(Western Province)
C. Dakshinapatha	III. Tosali
	(Southern Province)
D. Prachya	IV. Pataliputra
	(Eastern Province)
E. Central Province	V. Taxila

- | A | B | C | D | E |
|---------|-----|----|-----|----|
| (a) V | I | II | III | IV |
| (b) I | II | I | III | V |
| (c) II | III | I | IV | V |
| (d) III | II | I | IV | V |

Post-Maurya Period

13. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below–

Assertion (A): The society during Satavahana period was divided into four castes on the basis of profession.

Reason (R): They wanted a progressive society free from many narrow attitudes.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

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

14. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Like Buddha Jain Tirthankar is depicted on some Kushan coins.

Reason (R): Mathura was a great centre of Jainism during the Kushan period

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Yajna Satakarni introduced the motif of ship on his coins.

Reason (R): Satavahan Kingdom had brisk maritime trade with distant countries.

Codes:

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

16. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Indo-Greek rulers were coming under the influence of Indian Culture.

Reason (R): Some coins of Agathocles bear the figures of Vasudeva and Balarama.

Codes:

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

17. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Bacchanalian scenes are also found in Mathura art.

Reason (R): The Mathura artists were aware of the Gandhara art tradition.

Codes:

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

18. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Gautamiputra Satakarni was opposed to the system of four Varanas.

Reason (R): Gautamiputra Satakarni provided patronage to Buddhist monks.

Codes:

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

19. Who among the following performed Asvamedha sacrifice?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pushyamitra sunga | 2. Samudragupta |
| 3. Pravarsena I | 4. Pulakesin I |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

20. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Arikamedu was a centre of Indo-Roman Trade

Reason (R): Roman coins in good numbers have been found in Arikamedu excavation.

Codes:

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

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
A. Indo-Greek	1. Rudradaman		
B. Shaka	2. Minandar		
C. Parthiyau	3. Vim Kadfises		
D. Kushan	4. Gondofarnis		

Codes:

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

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List-I		List-II	
A. Shunga	1. Prawarsen-I		
B. Kanva	2. Kharvela		
C. Chedi	3. Vasudeva		
D. Vakataka	4. Bhagbhadra		

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

23. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order of their arrival in Post-Maurya period.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Shakas | 2. Indo-Greeks |
| 3. Parthians | 4. Kushans |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

24. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Gandhara school of art is also known as the Indo-Greek school.

Reason (R): Gandhara school was highly influenced by the Greece-Roman tradition.

Codes:

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

25. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. Satavahana	A. Maues
2. Shunga	B. Pushyamitra
3. Saka	C. Simuka
4. Tocharian	D. Kujula Kadphises

Codes:

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

A-20 || Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

26. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. The Kushanas	A. The restorer of <i>varnasrama-dharma</i>
2. The Satavahanas	B. First inscription in chaste Sanskrit
3. The Sakas (western)	C. Visit of St. Thomas
4. Parthians	D. Largest number of copper coins

Codes:

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

27. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. Devabhuti	A. The last Kanva king
2. Susharman	B. The last Kushana king
3. Vasudeva I	C. The last Shunga king
4. Pulumavi II	D. The last Satavahana king

Codes:

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

28. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and list 'C' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'	List 'C'
1. <i>Brihatkatha</i>	A. Hala	E. Ardha-Magadhi
2. <i>Gathasaptasati</i>	B. Asvaghosa	F. Paisachi
3. <i>Paumchariya</i>	C. Gunadhya	G. Prakrit
4. <i>Probodhachan-</i> <i>dodaya</i>	D. Vimalasuri	H. Sanskrit

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C, F	A, E	D, H	B, G
(b)	C, E	B, F	A, H	D, G
(c)	C, F	A, G	D, E	B, H
(d)	D, H	C, F	B, E	A, G

29. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. <i>Ramacharita</i>	A. Asvaghosa
2. <i>Katha-Tarangini</i>	B. Bhasa
3. <i>Sariputraprakarana</i>	C. Palita
4. <i>Urubhangam</i>	D. Abhinanda

Codes:

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

30. List 'A' consists of the varna categories and the List 'B' consists of the material for sacrificial thread to be used by them. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. Brahmana	A. Flax
2. Kshatriya	B. Cotton
3. Vaisya	C. Not entitled to
4. Sudra	D. Wool

Codes:

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

31. Which of the following dynasties arose after the decline of the Satavahana empire ?

1. The Abhiras 2. The Ikshvakus
3. The Chutus 4. The Pallavas

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

32. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

Assertion (A) : The traders usually moved in caravans.

Reason (R) : Dangers and uncertainties involved in long distance travel compelled them to go together.

- (a) If both A and R are correct, R being the correct explanation of A.
(b) If both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) If A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) If A is wrong but R is correct.

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	6.	(b)	11.	(a)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(b)	31.	(b)
2.	(c)	7.	(d)	12.	(a)	17.	(d)	22.	(d)	27.	(b)	32.	(a)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(c)		
4.	(a)	9.	(b)	14.	(d)	19.	(d)	24.	(b)	29.	(c)		
5.	(d)	10.	(d)	15.	(a)	20.	(a)	25.	(c)	30.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Maurya Period

1. (b) Ashoka has called himself ‘Devanampiya’ and ‘Priyadarshi’ on his inscriptions. ‘Devanampiya’ means the beloved of the Gods and ‘Piyadasi means one whose appearance brings joy. These names are appropriate to Ashoka’s nature.
The title of Devanampiya and religious adherence of the Mauryan ruler to Buddhism was continued by Dasaratha. Dasaratha (252–224 BC) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BC. He was a grandson of Ashoka and had succeeded his father as the imperial ruler of India. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as ‘Devanampiya Dasaratha’ and state that the caves were dedicated by him shortly after his accession.
2. (c) The decline of Maurya empire began after the death of Ashoka. He died in 232 BC and his successors were not competent enough to control such a vast empire, which resulted in the gradual decline of the state. Seven kings followed Ashoka in succession in a period of 50 years. The empire was divided into an eastern and western part. Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was appalled at the grievous results of warfare and initiated a policy of dhamma vijaya (victory through dhamma). It has been suggested that Ashoka’s pacifism has been exaggerated as there is no indication that he disbanded the army.
3. (d) The correct match list is :
- | Rulers | Country |
|----------|-----------|
| Antiyoka | Syria |
| Antikini | Macedonia |
| Maka | Cyrena |
| Turmaya | Egypt |
- In his thirteenth inscription Ashoka mentions five Greek contemporary kings-Antiyoka (Syria 261-246 B. C.) Turamaya (Egypt, upto 247 B.C.), Kairina Kamar (300-250 B.C.) Alika Sundara (Apiran, 272-258 B.C.), Autkina (Macedonia 278—339 B.C.). Historians find that all these rulers were thus before 258 B. C. The ruler of Apiran died in 258 B. C. but it finds mention in Ashoka’s inscription.
4. (a) The pillars of Ashoka are a series of columns dispersed throughout the northern Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king Ashoka during his reign in the 3rd century BC. The pillars, listed with crowning animal sculptures and the edicts inscribed, are as follows:
- Sarnath, near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, four lions, Pillar Inscription, Schism Edict
 - Sanchi, near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, four lions, Schism Edict
 - Kolhua-Vaishali, Bihar, single lion, with no inscription
 - Lauriya-Nandangarh, Champaran, Bihar, single lion, Pillar Edicts I, II, III, IV, V, VI
6. (b) Asoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Asoka. The Rock Edict XIII and Minor Rock Edict I state that the Kalinga War prompted Ashoka to take Buddhist religion and to adopt the path of 'Dhamma Vijaya' (win through religion) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). After conquering Kalinga, Ashoka stopped the expansion of his empire and concentrated on spreading the Buddhist religion. Ashoka reigned for more than forty years more and brought prosperity and harmony to his sovereignty.

A-22 || Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

8. (b) The Mauryan empire was divided into provinces and the provinces divided into districts. Provinces during the Mauryan age with their capital were: Uttarapatha-Taxila; Dakshinapatha-Suvarnagiri; Prachya-Pataliputra; Kalinga-Tosali; Avantiratha-Ujjain. Ashoka appointed a representative in each province. The representatives were chosen for their ability and not on the basis of birth or high connections. They enjoyed considerable freedom in the administration of their provinces.
9. (b) In foreign Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta is known as Sandrocottus and Androcottus. He became well known in the Hellenistic world for conquering Alexander the Great's easternmost satrapies, and for defeating the most powerful of Alexander's successors, Seleucus I Nicator, in battle.
- Bindusara Maurya (c. 320 BC – 272 BC) was emperor of the Maurya Empire from 298 BC – 272 BC. During his reign, the empire expanded southwards. The Greeks called him Amitrochates or Allitrochades – the Greek transliteration for the Sanskrit word 'Amitrughata' (Slayer of enemies).
- In the third century B.C., King Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty supported and protected Buddhism and erected stupas and stone pillars at sites associated with Shakyamuni Buddha.
- Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha'
11. (a) Amatyas, the highest category of officials and were eighteen in numbers. Tirthas, functioned in administration and judicial capacity. Adhyakshya, the Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister. Mahamatras, were concerned with economic function and some military duties.
12. (a) The uttarapatha was the major trans-regional trade route of northern India. It stretched from the north west across the Indo-Gangetic plains up to the port of Tamralipti on the bay of Bengal.

Post-Maurya Period

13. (c) The society during the Satavahana period retained much of its earlier flexibility. Divided into four main classes the social condition during the Satavahanas was then rather contemporary.

The whole society was divided into four main classes, as for example maharathis, mahabhojas and mahasenapatis belonged to the first class and that was the highest class in the society. The Samantas also belonged to this class. Mahabhojas belonged to north konkar whereas maharastis belonged to the the western ghats.

The second class comprised of the officials as well as non officials. Amathas, mahamatias and chandrikas were the officials which formed this class.

Among the non-officials were the naigama or merchant, the sarthvaha or the head of a caravan of traders and the stresthin i.e. head of trade guide, lekhaka or scribe, vaidya or physician, halakiya or cultivator, suvarnkara or goldsmith and gandhika or druggist etc. formed the third class.

Lastly the fourth class was comprised of the vardnika or carpenter, malakara or the gardener, lohavanija or blacksmith and dasaka or fisherman.

19. (d) Pusyamitra Sunga is said to have performed the Ashvamedha rite after he toppled Mauryan rule in 185 BC. A historically documented performance of the Ashvamedha is during the reign of Samudragupta I (died 380), the father of Chandragupta II. Special coins were minted to commemorate the Ashvamedha and the king took on the title of Maharajadhiraja after successful completion of the sacrifice.

Vakataka Dynasty 3rd (Century -5th Century AD) was founded by Vindhayashakti. Pravarasena I was the real founder of Vakataka empire. He performed four Asvamedha Yajnas.

Pulakesin I was a monarch from the Chalukya dynasty in the western Deccan region. Pulakesin performed sacrifices like Asvamedha, Hiranyagarbha, Agnistoma, Vajapeya, Bahusuvarna and Paundarika. These details are provided by his Badami Cliff inscription dated Saka 565 (543 CE).

23. (d) The correct chronological order is :Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Kushan
24. (b) Gandhara school of art is also known as the Indo-Greek school because it was highly influenced by the Greece-Roman tradition.
27. (b) The Kanva dynasty replaced the Sunga dynasty, and ruled in the eastern part of India from 71 BC to 26 BC. The last ruler of the Sunga dynasty **Devbhuti** was overthrown by Vasudeva of the Kanva

dynasty in 73 BC. Susharman, the son of Narayana inherited the throne after his father. Susharman ruled for 10 years and later the Andhras overthrew him from power. The Andhras had captured Magadha in the tenth year of Susharman's reign. Susharman was the final ruler of the Kanya kinship. Vasudeva I was the last of the "Great Kushans." Named inscriptions dating from year 64 to 98 of Kanishka's era suggest his reign extended from at least 191 to 225 AD. He was the last great Kushan emperor.

28. (c) Brihatkatha is a mammoth work composed by Gunadhya. Gunadhya is told to record them in Paisachi dialect which is the language of the goblins. The Gāhā Sattasaī is a collection of poems in Maharashtri Prakrit. The poems mostly have love as a theme. The collection is attributed to the king Hāla, and it is the collection of about forty poems. The Ram epic Pauma-chariya by Vimala Suri may be called a Shvetambara work. This was composed 530 years after Mahavira's death, that is, in or about AD 4.

4

Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

Gupta Period

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II.

Reason (R): Fa-hien describes Chandragupta as ruling over his empire from his capital Patliputra.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true
2. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. Sudraka	1. Mrichhakatika
B. Visakhadatta	2. Mudrarakshasa
C. Kalidasa	3. Vikramovasiya
D. Bhavabhuti	4. Uttara Ramacharita

Codes:

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

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?

Kings	Queens
-------	--------

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Chandragupta-I | Kumaradevi |
| 2. Samudragupta | Dattadevi |
| 3. Chandragupta-II | Dhruvadevi |
| 4. Kumargupta-I | Kuberanaga |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

4. Who among the following are known for their criticism of custom of Sati?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Kalidasa | 2. Bana |
| 3. Medhatithi | 4. Madhava |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) None of these |

5. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun	1. Aryabhatta
B. Calculation of the value of π (pi)	2. Bhaskaracharya
C. Invention of the digit Zero	3. Budhayana
D. The game of snakes & ladders	4. Gyanadev

Codes:

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

6. Arrange the following astronomers in their correct chronological order:
1. Aryabhatta 2. Brahmagupta
 3. Lagadhan 4. Varahamihira
- Choose your answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 2 1 4 3
 - (c) 3 1 4 2 (d) 4 3 2 1
7. Consider the following statements:
1. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
 2. Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
 3. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'?
 4. Bayana Hoard the biggest hoard of Gupta gold coins.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4
8. Which of the following are true about Samudragupta?
1. He is also known as 'Kaviraja'
 2. He is known as "Lichchhavi Dauhitra"
 3. He built most extensive empire after Asoka.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
9. Which of the following is correctly matched?
1. Kshetra : Cultivated land
 2. Khila : Waste land
 3. Aprahta : Forest land
 4. Vasti : Pasture land
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
10. Kalidasa's works include
1. Abhigyan Sakuntalam
 2. Meghadootam
 3. Malavikagnimitra
 4. Ritusamhara
 5. Kumarsambhavam
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 4 and 5
11. Kumargupta-I assumed which of the following titles?
1. Mahendraditya
 2. Mahendrasinha
 3. Asvamedha Mahindra
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Arrange the following Gupta emperors in the chronological order
1. Samudragupta 2. Chandragupta-I
 3. Skandagupta 4. Chandragupta-II
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 2 1 4 3
 - (c) 4 3 1 2 (d) 3 2 1 4
13. List 'A' consists of the dynasties and List 'B' consists of their capital cities. Match the lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. The Maghas | 1. Chanaka |
| B. The Vakatakas | 2. Manapura |
| C. The Rashtrakutas | 3. Kaushambi |
| D. Dakshina Kosal | 4. Pushkari |
| E. The Nalas | 5. Shripura |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
14. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. Mahendra-varman I | 1. Destroyer of the city of Ranarasika |
| B. Parameshvara-varman I | 2. Avanisimha (lion of the earth) |
| C. Simhavishnu | 3. Construction of Kailashnatha temple |
| D. Narasimha-varman II | 4. Beginning of rock-cut temples |

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

15. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Vatapikonda	1. Parameshvara-varman I
B. Ugradanda	2. Nandivarman III
C. Avanivarnam	3. Aparajita
D. Rajamartanda	4. Narasimha-varman I

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

16. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List 'A'	List 'B'
A.	<i>Trishasti- Lakshanamaha- purana</i>	1. Buddha-datta
B.	<i>Gajashastra</i>	2. Mahendravarman I
C.	<i>Vinayavini- chchaya</i>	3. Shripurusha
D.	<i>Mattavilasa-</i>	4. Chamundaraya

<i>prahasana</i>	A	B	C	D
Codes:				
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	1	2	4	2

17. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. <i>Kumaramatyka</i>	1. Minister of peace and war
B. <i>Sandhivigrahika</i>	2. The provincial governor

C. *Uparika*

3. The chief cadre for recruiting high functionaries

D. *Akshapatal- adhikrita*

- ## 4. Scribe

- E. *Divira*
- F. *Audrangika*

5. Accountant
 6. The official who collected the royal share in kind

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(a)	5	4	3	2	6	1
(b)	3	1	5	4	6	2
(c)	3	1	2	5	4	6
(d)	2	1	5	4	6	3

18. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. <i>Janapadas</i>	1. <i>Panchamandalis</i>
B. <i>Rural areas</i>	2. <i>Parishads</i>
C. <i>Towns</i>	3. <i>Ashtakuladhi-karana</i>
D. <i>Districts</i>	4. <i>Purapala</i>

D. District Codes:

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

19. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. <i>Chauroddharanika</i>	1. Guild of artisans
B. <i>Dandapasika</i>	2. Magistrate in towns
C. <i>Vinayasthitisthapaka</i>	3. Watchman
D. <i>Kulika</i>	4. Police

Codes:

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

20. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. <i>Janakiharana</i>	1. Pravarasena
	Vakataka
B. <i>Kiratarjuniya</i>	2. Kumaradasa
C. <i>Ravanavadha</i>	3. Bharavi
D. <i>Setubandha</i>	4. Magha
E. <i>Shisupalavadha</i>	5. Bhatti

Codes:

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

21. Match the following commercial bodies with their actual meanings :

A. <i>Nigama and Sreni</i>	1. Modern Chamber of Commerce
B. <i>Sarthavaha</i>	2. Bankers
C. <i>Sresthi-Kulika-Nigama</i>	3. Guilds
D. <i>Sresthis</i>	4. Guilds of Caravan traders

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) III	IV	I	II
(b) II	I	III	IV
(c) III	IV	II	I
(d) IV	III	I	II

Post-Gupta Period

22. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Fa-hien	1. Indian had no sense of history
B. Alberuni	2. There was no provision of death sentence
C. Heiun Tsang	3. Indian yield more than fairness required

Codes:

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

23. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

1. Banja of Gujar – Pratihara dynasty
 2. Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul
 3. Rashtrakutas of deccan
 4. Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani
- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 4 1 2 3
 (c) 2 3 1 4 (d) 3 1 2 4

24. Which among the following sources describe Harsha's war with Pulakesin II.

1. Harshacharita of Banabhatta
2. Banskheda inscription of Harsha
3. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II
4. Travels of Yuan Chwang

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

25. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below:

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (Capital)
1. Chalukya of Gujarat	1. Tripuri
2. Kalachuris of Chedi	2. Anhilvad
3. Parmaras of Malva	3. Ajmer
4. Chahmans of Sakambhari	4. Dhara

Codes:

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

26. Which of the following pair(s) are/is correctly matched?

1. Charasada — Pushkalavati
2. Sirkap — Takshila
3. Nagarjunakonda — Vijaypuri
4. Ter — Tamralipti

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

A-28 || Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

27. Which of the following pairs is/are correct matched?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Madanvarma | — Chandella |
| 2. Sinduraja | — Chahmana |
| 3. Vakpati | — Parmara |
| 4. Chandradeva | — Gahadavala |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

28. Which of the following ports were situated on the east coast of South India?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Kaveripattanam | 2. Korkai |
| 3. Musiri | 4. Tondi |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.

Reason (R): Suicide at Prayaga had religious sanction and was considered meritorious.

Codes:

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

30. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Chola king Kulottunga exempted from taxes the village granted to Sailendra Chudamanivihara.

Reason (R): Kulottunga claims to have destroyed Kadarma.

Codes:

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

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Authors)	List-II (Historical Kavyas)
A. Hemachandra	1. Dvyasraya Kavya
B. Jayanka	2. Navasahshank Charita
C. Padmagupta	3. Prithviraja Vijaya
D. Sandhyakar Nandi	4. Rama Charita

Codes:

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

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (State)
A. Kadamba	1. Odisha
B. Kharvela	2. Karnataka
C. Chalukya	3. Bengal
D. Pala	4. Gujarat

Codes:

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

33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Kachchavaha	1. Rana Kumbha
B. Rastrakuta	2. Bhioa
C. Parmar	3. Man Singh
D. Sisodia	4. Krishna-I

Codes:

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

34. Arrange the following into sequential order and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. Rajaraja Chola I

2. Aditya Chola

3. Rajendra Chola

4. Parantaka Chola I

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3

(c) 3, 4, 2, 1 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(c)	11.	(d)	16.	(b)	21.	(a)	26.	(b)	31.	(a)
2.	(a)	7.	(c)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(a)	27.	(b)	32.	(d)
3.	(c)	8.	(c)	13.	(c)	18.	(c)	23.	(d)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(a)	19.	(d)	24.	(c)	29.	(a)	34.	(b)
5.	(c)	10.	(c)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions**Gupta Period**

1. (c) The Chinese traveller Fa-hein visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-hein, who spent six years (405–411) in India during Chandra-gupta II's reign, spoke highly of the system of government, the means for dispensing charity and medicine (the emperor maintained free rest houses and hospitals), and the goodwill of the people. But he never visited the emperor or his court. Chandra-gupta II was a devout Hindu, but he also tolerated the Buddhist and Jain religions. The court of Chandragupta was made even more illustrious by the fact that it was graced by the Navaratna (nine jewels), a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts. Amongst these men was the immortal Kalidasa whose works dwarfed the works of many other literary geniuses, not only in his own age but in the ages to come. Kalidasa was particularly known for his fine exploitation of the shringara (romantic) element in his verse.
2. (a) The correct match list of author and their works is:

Author	Work
Sudraka	Mrichhakatikam
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Kalidasa	Vikramovasiya
Bhavabhuti	Uttara Ramacharita

Sudraka's Michhakatikam (The Little Clay Cart) is unquestionably a master piece in the realm of ancient Sanskrit drama. If we expect literature of the time to faithfully represent the age, then The Little Clay Cart has achieved this criterion more than any other plays of ancient Sanskrit tradition. The Mudrarakshasa ("Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the

chief minister of the last Nanda king"), a historical play in Sanskrit by Visakhadatta (4th century CE) narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India with the aid of Chanakya, his Guru and chief minister. Vikramovasiya (Urvashi Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvashi. Uttara Ramacharita (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.

3. (c) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Chandragupta-I Kumaradevi
 Samudragupta Dattadevi
 Chandragupta-II Dhruvadevi
- In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi princess the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis. Samudragupta's chief queen was named Dattadevi; and he seems to have had a number of sons by her and others; for we are told that he specially chose one of them, the later Chandragupta II, to succeed him. This seems to indicate that this prince was not the eldest son. Unfortunately, we have no details. Dhruvadevi was a queen of the Gupta dynasty. She reigned as the wife of Chandragupta II (380–415 AD) and mother of Kumaragupta (415–455 AD). Previously she had been married to Chandragupta's brother Ramagupta. She was a great patron of poets and gave shelter to many scholars in the Gupta court. Famed for her beauty and intellect, she was first married to the weak and cowardly son of Samudragupta, Ramagupta. Sometime later the mighty Shaka demanded of the Guptas that they hand over Dhruvadevi as a condition for peace.

4. (b) Bana and Medhatithi are known for their criticism of custom of Sati. In Bana's famous novel Kadambari (Kadambari is the name of the heroine), the hero explains to a young widow, ready to ascend the funeral pyre, that Sati is absolutely useless and without logic: "It is a mistake of stupendous magnitude Dharma Shastras which criticize Sati, e.g. Medhatithi (10th C.): Sati is "non-scriptural" Sati is not supported by any authoritative law-book. Other critics of sati belong to the twelfth century (170 – 171). The Hindus from Banabhatta a 7th C poet to the Shaivatantrika. Medhatithi emphatically opposes it. The Shruti literature while it alludes to the custom of Sati in the Vedic verses, such as the Rigveda, the references are not unequivocal.
5. (c) The correct match list is:
 Aryabhatta — Invention of the digit zero.
 Bhaskaracharya — Time taken by the earth to orbit the sun.
 Budhayana — Calculation of the value of π (Pi)
 Gyandeva — The game of snakes and ladders
 Zero was invented in India by Indian mathematicians dating as early as 5th century. They widely used it in calculations, astronomy and astrology. Zero was spread by Arabians to the Europe and thereon it was spread all over. The famous Hindu mathematician, Bhaskaracharya, in his treatise Surya Siddhanta, calculated the time taken for the earth to orbit the sun to nine decimal places (365.258756484 days). Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. His calculations was – Time taken by earth to orbit the sun (5th century): 365.258756484 days. The value of PI was first calculated by Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. The game of snakes and ladders is most popular in almost all houses and across all countries of the world. The credit for the game should go to the 13th century Marathi saint poet composer Gyanadev, Jnanadeva , also known as Jnanashwar. When the saint invented the game it was called Mokshapat.
6. (c) The correct chronological order is:
 Lagadh, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Brahmagupta
 The author of the treatise "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" ("Jyotisavedanga"), written between 450 and 350 BC. This work is a guide to determine the time for execution of the Vedic sacrificial. "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" preserved in the revised and corrected, which used Rigvediyya-Brahmins Aryabhata the Elder to distinguish him from a 10th-century Indian mathematician of the same name, he flourished in Kusumapura—near Pataliputra (Patna), then the capital of the Gupta dynasty. Varahamihira, also called Varahamira or simply Varaha, was one of the most celebrated scientists in South Asian history, having made substantial contributions to virtually all branches of the arts and sciences. Brahmagupta was the foremost Indian mathematician of his time. He made advances in astronomy and most importantly in number systems including algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.
7. (c) Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty. The Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta describes that Srigupta as the Adhiraja of Gupta dynasty. Portion of northern or central Bengal might have been the home of Guptas then. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraj. The title Maharajadhiraja itself explains that Chandragupta-I was a powerful Gupta king, the conquests might have been the strong reasons for the title. It is certain now that Chandragupta was raised by his Lichchhavi connection from the rank of local chief to a dignity that justified him to assume the title Maharajadhiraja. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraja.
8. (c) Samudragupta is also known as 'Kaviraja-Lichchhavi Dauhitra'. 'Samudragupta was man of many sided genius, who put to shame the preceptor of the Lord Gods and Tumburu and Narada and others by his sharp and polished intellect and Chorla-skill and musical accomplishment. The Allahabad inscription, composed by the court poet Harisena in praise of Samundragupta's spectacular victories, lists the names of kings and countries defeated by the Gupta ruler. During Samudragupta's reign, the Gupta empire became one of the largest in the East. Its fluence spread and close ties were established with many other stages. This assessment made by the court poet of old has considerable influence on many modern scholars who tend to idealise Samudragupta and described him as did Vincent A. Smith as (as the Indian Napoleon) an outstanding individual possessed of remarkable qualities.

A-32 || Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

9. (b) The correct matched pairs are:
Kshetra — Cultivated land
Khila — Waste land
Aprahata— Forest land
- These are the types of land available in the country at that time. Despite these, there is one more class called Charaghah land, which is used as a Pasteur land.
10. (c) **Kalidasa's work included:** Abhigyan-Shakuntalam, Meghadootam, Malavikagnimitra, Ritusamhara and Kumarsambhavam. Kalidasa wrote seven works. 'Kumarasambhava' and 'Raghuvamsha' are his two epic poems. 'Malavikagnimitra', 'Vikramorvashiya' and 'Abhigyan Shakuntala' are his celebrated plays. A 'Yaksha', who is forced to be separated from his mistress for a year, sends her a message. The lady is residing at Alakanagari. 'Go and tell her that I told so', instructs the Yaksha to the cloud who becomes his messenger. 'Ritusamhara' is a somewhat small-scale poetical creation depicting the six seasons. However, it is equally appealing. The poet here sees beauty in everything. Each different facet of nature he sees in each of the seasons fascinates him; it is a romantic sight.
11. (d) Kumargupta-I assumed the title of Mahendraditya, Mahendrasinha and Asvamedha-Mahendra. Kumaragupta I (Mahendraditya) was a ruler of the Gupta empire in 415 – 455 CE. Like his father and predecessor Chandragupta, Kumaragupta was an able ruler. He retained, intact, the vast empire, which extended from Bengal to Kathiawar and from the Himalaya to the Narmada. He ruled efficiently for nearly forty years. However, the last days of his reign were not good. The Gupta empire was threatened by the rebellion of Pushyamitras of central India and invasion of the White Huns. However, Kumaragupta was successful in defeating both threats and performed Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) to celebrate his victory. He issued new coins with images of Lord Kartikeya.
12. (b) The correct chronological order is:
Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II, Skandagupta
- Ghatotkacha (C. 280–319) CE, had a son named Chandragupta. In a breakthrough deal,

Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi—the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis, Chandragupta set about expanding his power, conquering much of Magadha, Prayaga and Saketa. Samudragupta was not only a warrior but also a great patron of art and literature. The important scholars present in his court were Harishena, Vasubandhu and Asanga. Chandragupta II, the Sun of Power (Vikramaditya), ruled until 413. He married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Rudrasena II, the Vakataka king of Deccan, and gained a valuable ally. Skandagupta is generally considered the last of the great rulers. He defeated the Pushyamitra threat, but then was faced with invading Hephthalites or "White Huns", known in India as Indo-Hephthalites or Hunas, from the northwest. He repulsed a Hun attack C. 455. But the expense of the wars drained the empire's resources and contributed to its decline. Skandagupta died in 467 and was succeeded by his son Narasimhagupta Baladitya.

17. (c) The Kumaramatyas were the high officers and the personal staff of the emperor and were appointed by the king in the home provinces and possibly paid in cash. Recruitment was not confined to the upper varnas only and several offices came to be combined in the hands of the same person, and posts became hereditary.

A high ranking official, heard for the first time in the Gupta records was the Sandhivigrahika (the foreign minister).

The provinces or divisions called bhuktis were governed by Uparikas directly appointed by the kings. The province was often divided into districts known as Vishayas which were ruled by Kumaramatyas, Ayuktas or Vishayapatis. His appointment was made by the provincial governors. Land revenue was the main source of the state's income besides the fines. In Samudragupta's time we hear of an officer Gopasramin working as Akshapataladhikrita whose duty was to enter numerous matters in the accounts registers, recover royal dues, to check embezzlement and recover fines.

Post-Gupta Period

22. (a) Fa-hien – there was no provision of death sentence.
 Alberuni — Indian had no sense of history.
 Heiun-Tsang — Indian yield more than fairness required.
 Both Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang had seen several stone structures built by Ashoka in Pataliputra. These structures were intact when Fa-hien stayed in the city for three years to learn Sanskrit during 399 and 415 AD. Aleruni (973 – 1048 and Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. "In his search for pure knowledge, he is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds in Islamic history." Romila Thapar calls him "perhaps the finest intellect of central Asia ... His observations on Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms, religion ... are probably the most incisive made by any visitor to India."
23. (d) The correct chronological order is:
 Rashtrakutas of deccan, Banja of Gujarat—Pratihara dynasty, Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul, Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani.
 Rashtrakuta dynasty, Hindu dynasty that ruled the Deccan and neighbouring areas of India from about 755 to 975 CE. Gurjara—Pratihara dynasty, either of two dynasties of medieval Hindu India. The line of Harichandra ruled in Mandor, Marwar (Jodhpur, Rajasthan), during the 6th to 9th centuries CE, generally with feudatory status. The line of Nagabhata ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj during the 8th to 11th centuries. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. During this period, they ruled as three related, but individual dynasties. The earliest dynasty, known as the "Badami Chalukyas", ruled from their capital Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. Pulakesin II (609 – 642) CE. After the death of Pulakesin II, the eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan.
24. (c) The authentic sources are Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II and Travels of Yuan Chwang. Ravikirti, the poet, was the panegyric writer of the Aihole inscription of 634 AD.

He says that Harsha to whom "hosts of feudatories" offered their homage "through Pulakesin II had his joy (Harsha) melted away by fear, with his rows of lordly elephants fallen in battle." This inscription also indicates that the battle was fought somewhere between the Vindhya and the Rewa (Narmada). Yuan Chang, Yuan Chwang, and Yuen Chwang are another names of Huentsangwas a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang dynasty. Born in what is now Henan province in 602, from boyhood he took to reading religious books, including the Chinese classics and the writings of ancient sages.

25. (b) The correct match list is:

Dynasty	Capital
Chalukya of Gujarat	Anhilvad
Kalachuris of Chedi	Tripuri
Parmaras of Malwa	Dhara
Chahmans of Sakambhari	Ajmer

The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. During this period, they ruled as three related yet individual dynasties. The Kalachuris, also known as the Haihayas, were an ancient people known from the Epics and Puranas from 249 or 250 AD. Several branches of the Kalachuris were settled in different parts of northern India. In the later half of sixth century AD, they ruled over a powerful kingdom comprising Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and later then some parts of Malwa. The Paramara. Their ancient capital was Chandrawati, situated 4 miles away from Abu station. This Vansha evolves out from the Agni Kunda of Yagya on the Abu mountain. "Parajan Marithi Parmar" means "Vansha which defeats the enemy" hence it is called Parmar. In 973–1192, Chahmans of Sakambhari (Ajmer – Rajasthan)

26. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:

Charasadda	— Pushkalavati
Sirkap	— Takshila
Nagarjunakonda	— Vijaypuri

Pushkalavati (modern-day Charasadda) is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly NWFP) of Pakistan. It is located on the banks of Swat river, near its junction with Kabul river. Sirkap is the name

A-34 || Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

- of an archaeological site on the bank opposite to the city of Takshila, Punjab, Pakistan. The city of Sirkap was built by the Greco-Bactrian king Demetrius after he invaded India around 180 BCE. A city flourished around 1,800 years ago at Nagarjunakonda, the Hill of Nagarjuna. A great religious and educational centre of Brahmanism and Buddhism, one of the names it had then was Vijayapuri, after king Vijaya Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty. Thereafter a capital of the Ikshvaku dynasty (225 – 325 CE), it fell into terminal decline after the demise of the last Ikshvaku king. A teacher, S Venkataramayya, discovered the ruins of the ancient city in 1926.
27. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:
Madanverma — Chandella
Vakpati — Parmara
Chandradeva — Gahadavala
- Ascending the throne in about 1130 AD, Madanvarman discarded the passive policy of peace and fought battles to revive the lost reputation of the Chandelas. He was a strong ruler of central Indian territory which included the four strongholds of the Chandelas, viz. Kalinjar, Mahoba, Ajaigarh and Khajuraho. The temples building activity was once again seen in Khajuraho. The Dulhadeo Temple was constructed during his reign, which ended around 1163 AD. Yashovarman II succeeded Madanvarman but had a very brief reign of two years. Vakpatis Bruder and Nachfolger Sinduraja Navasahasanka. The dynastic power became gradually consolidated in the period of the first three rulers: Yashovigraha, Mahichandra, and Chandradeva (c. 1089–1103). By the period of Chandradeva, the Gahadavalas had taken control of Varanasi, Ayodhya, Kannauj, and Indrasthaniyaka (modern Delhi) and had expanded throughout...
28. (d) Kaveripattanam and Mushiri ports were situated on the east coast of south India. Kaveripattanam, the chief port of the ancient Chola kingdom, was situated at the mouth of Kaveri river. It is today identified with Puhar, a town in the Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. Kaveripattanam is also known as Kaveripattanam, and Kaveripattanam. Once the capital of the early Chola rulers, Kaveripattanam has been described in various Sangam works and also in Ptolemy's Geography and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. According to a Sinhalese source, spacious harbour of Kaveripattanam was built by soldiers captured by the great Chola king Karikalan in a raid on Ceylon. During the first three centuries of the Christian era, Kaveripattanam was a prosperous city inhabited by rich merchants, traders, craftsmen and sailors.
29. (a) King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. The Candellas, whose kingdom comprised mainly Bundelkhand, were feudatories of the Pratiharas. Among the important rulers was Dhanga (reigned c. 950–1008), who issued a large number of inscriptions and was generous in donations to Jain and Hindu temples. The most beautiful town was Khajuraho (Kharjuravahaka). It was a well-planned and develop town of Chandelas, where they decorated most beautiful monuments. Still there are many ponds and tanks with temples. The most develop fort was Kalinjar and Ajaygarh, those are still decorated with many tanks and ponds, and many temple ruins are there.
30. (b) The Chola king Kulotunga exempted from taxes the village granted to Shailendra Chudamanivihara. The strain in the Chola-Sri Vijaya relationship caused Rajendra Chola-1 to send a big naval expedition with a large fleet of ships to south-east Asia in the year AD 1023. In the year AD 1006, a village called Aanaimangalam closer to this site was surveyed and donated to upkeep this Vihare from its revenues which were exempted from taxes. In the following years, in AD 1008 Rajaraja Chola confirmed on copper plates the earlier grants made by him to the "ChulamanipanmaVihare" at Nagapattinam and exempted same from taxes. Kadarm is a village in Talang Rural District, Talang District, Qasr-e Qand County, Sistan and Baluchestan province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 110, in 21 families.
31. (a) The correct matchlist of authors and Kavyas is:
- | Authors | Kavyas |
|--|--------------------|
| Hemachandra | Duyasraya Kavya |
| Jayanka | Prithviraja Vijaya |
| Padmagupta | Navasahshank |
| | Charita |
| Sandhyakara Nandi | Ramacharita |
| Samrat Hemachandra Vikramaditya (also known as HemuVikramaditya, Raja Vikrama-ditya or simply Hemu) (1501 – 5 November 1556) was a Hindu emperor of north India during the sixteenth century | |

- AD. The Prithviraj Vijay is a contemporary account of the 12th century Kingdom of Ajmer ruled by the Chauhan clan. In 1192, outlying portions of the kingdom fell to invading Turks, and the capital Ajmer later in 1195, but other parts under the Chauhan Rajputras continued to resist the invaders for more than a century. The text helps to dispel many myths from that period, that have developed in later writings, for example the establishment of a Sufi shrine in Ajmer. He was the grandson of Pinaka Nandi and the son of Prajapati Nandi, the Sandhi-Vigrahika (minister of peace and war) of the Pala emperor Ramapala. He wrote the epic poem Ramacharitam.
32. (d) The correct match list of dynasty and states is:
- | Dynasty | State |
|----------------|--------------|
| Kadamba | Karnataka |
| Kharvela | Odisha |
| Chalukya | Gujarat |
| Pala | Bengal |
- The Kadamba dynasty (345 – 525 CE) was a primeval majestic dynasty of Karnataka that ruled from Vaijayanti or Banavasi in present day Uttara Kannada district. The decline of the Satavahana power in the Deccan was followed by the rule of many lesser dynasties like the Chutus, the Abhiras and the Ikshvakus. During the third century AD the Karnataka area, however, emerged out of this political confusion in the following century. Kharavela (193 BCE – after 170 BCE) was the third and greatest emperor of the Mahameghavahana dynasty of Kalinga (present-day Odisha). The main source of information about Kharavela is his famous seventeen line rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription in a cave in the Udayagiri hills near Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. Pala dynasty, ruling dynasty in Bihar and Bengal, India, from the 8th to the 12th centuries. Its founder, Gopala, was a local chieftain who rose to power in the mid-8th century during a period of anarchy.
33. (d)
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Kachchavaha | Krishna-I |
| Rastrakuta | Man Singh |
| Parmar | Rana Kumbha |
| Sisodia | Bhoja |
- Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur on an inspection tour in the Middle East in World War II. The Kachwaha are a Suryavanshi Rajput clan who ruled a number of kingdoms and princely states in India, such as Dhundhar, Alwar, and Maihar, while the largest and oldest state was Amber, now part of Jaipur. The Rashtrakuta dynasty was a prominent ancient power flourished in India between the sixth and the tenth century AD. During this timeframe, the Rashtrakuta empire was spread across a large part of the Indian subcontinent. The Parmar dynasty was an early medieval Indian royal house that ruled over the Malwa region in central India. The most significant ruler was Bhoja I. The Sisodias are Suryavanshi Rajputs claiming descent from Lord Rama through his son Lava. They were known as the Ranas of Mewar, which was a princely state under the British Raj. The earliest history of the clan claims that they moved from Lahore to Shiv Desh or Chitor in 134 AD. They established themselves as rulers of Mewar in 734 AD, ruling from the fortress of Chittorgarh. They trace their descent from BappaRawal (ruled 1734–1753), eighth ruler of the Guhilot dynasty.
34. (b) Chola kingdom rose in 9th century. It was Vijayalaya who established it. Other rulers were Aditya-I, Parantaka Chola-I, Rajaraja Chola-I and Rajendra Chola.

5

Ancient History (Miscellaneous)

1. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

4. Arrange the following Magadha dynasties in the chronological order:

List-I (Mahajanpada)	List-II (Capital)
A. Matsya	1. Potana
B. Asmaka	2. Virat
C. Anga	3. Champa
D. Chedi	4. Shuktimati

Codes:

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

2. Arrange the following Mahajanpadas moving from west to east in the correct order:

1. Avanti	2. Magadha
3. Matsya	4. Kosala

Codes:

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

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (King)	List-II (Kingdom)
A. Pradyota	1. Magadha
B. Udayana	2. Vatsa
C. Prasenjit	3. Avanti
D. Ajatshatru	4. Kosala

Codes:

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

4. Arrange the following Magadha dynasties in the chronological order:

1. Nandas	2. Sungas
3. Mauryas	4. Haryanks

Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements:

 1. Bimbisara had founded Pataliputra
 2. Vajji was the ancient name of the north Bihar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

2. Asilakha Mallajalpada was situated on the bank of Godavari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I List-II

A.	Tirukkural	1.	Ilangoadigal
B.	Shilpadikaram	2.	Sattanar
C.	Manimakhrai	3.	Tolkappiyar
D.	Tolkappiyam	4.	Tiruvalluvar

Codes:

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

9. Consider the following statements

1. The Gandhar art of the Peshawar Valley is known for some of the finest sculptures made in dark grey schist.
2. The Kushans were the first Indian Kings to have portraits of themselves made in their shrines.
- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

10. What is the correct chronological order of the following Greco-Roman authors?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ktesias | 2. Pliny |
| 3. Strabo | 4. Ptolemy |
| (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 | (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
| (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (d) 4, 2, 3, 1 |

11. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?

1. Earliest Bhakti movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
3. Karaikkal Ammaiyan, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

12. Which of the following names are related to the place now known as Rajgir? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Kushagrapura | (2) Kushinagara |
| (3) Girivrajapura | (4) Naimisharanya |

Codes :

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

13. What made the gana-samgha area a mlecchadesh in brahmanical eyes in the post-Vedic period ? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Absence of ranking based on varna
- (b) Rejection of Vedic rituals
- (c) killing of cows
- (d) Speaking alien languages

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) 1 and 2 | (2) only 2 |
| (3) 1 and 4 | (4) only 3 |

14. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. <i>Papanika</i>	A. The retailer
2. <i>Kraya-vikrayika</i>	B. The garland maker
3. <i>Vanija</i>	C. The shopkeeper
4. <i>Malakara</i>	D. The pedlar

Codes:

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

15. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. <i>Dasa-karmakara</i>	A. Wage-earner
2. <i>Bhataka</i>	B. The slaves
3. <i>Ahataka</i>	C. Free labour
4. <i>Bhratika</i>	D. Those who were attached to the masters

Codes:

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

16. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
1. <i>divasabhayaga</i>	A. Earth-digger
2. <i>Jattabhadaya</i>	B. On contract to complete a work in an agreed time
3. <i>Uchchattabhadaya</i>	C. Engaged for the duration of journey
4. <i>Kabbalabhadaya</i>	D. daily-wagers

A-38 | Ancient History (Miscellaneous)

Codes:

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

17. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Hiranyabha | A. Shravasti |
| 2. Mahakosala | B. Kapilavastu |
| 3. Prasenjita | C. Saketa |
| 4. Shuddhodana | D. Ayodhya |

Codes:

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

18. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Anga | A. Shuktimati |
| 2. Koshala | B. Shravasti |
| 3. Vajji | C. Champa |
| 4. Chedi | D. Vaishali |

Codes:

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

19. The list ‘A’ consists of the names of the four queens of Bimbisara and the list B, names of their original kingdom. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Kosaladevi | A. Madra |
| 2. Chellana | B. Videha |
| 3. Vasahi | C. Lichchavi |
| 4. Khema | D. Koshala |

Codes:

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20-22) : Read the following instructions carefully:

Mark (a) if only ‘Assertion’ is correct.

Mark (b) if only ‘Reason’ is correct.

Mark (c) if both ‘Assertion’ and ‘Reason’ are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Mark (d) if both ‘Assertion’ and ‘Reason’ are correct but ‘Reason’ is not the correct explanation of ‘Assertion’.

20. **Assertion A :** The term *gahapati* was not generally applied to the members of the kshatriya clans or king’s servants.

Reason R : The kshatriya clans of the ganarajyas held the land in common and there was no private ownership.

21. **Assertion A :** The early guilds were transformed into *jatis*.

Reason R : The guilds of artisans resided in a particular section of a town developing a close-knit relationship.

22. **Assertion A :** The idea of territory was strengthened during the post-Vedic period.

Reason R : People now owed allegiance to the janapada rather than to the tribe they belonged.

23. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer form the following

List ‘A’ **List ‘B’**

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. Vatsa | A. Shuktimati |
| 2. Chedi | B. Kushinagara |
| 3. Malla | C. Indraprastha |
| 4. Kuru | D. Kaushambi |

Codes:

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

24. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
1. Panchala	A. Mathura
2. Matsya	B. Ahichchhatra
3. Shurasena	C. Viratanagara
4. Assaka	D. Potali

Codes:

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

25. List ‘A’ consists of the technical expressions used in the ganarajya type of state and the List

‘B’ consists of their functions. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
1. Asana-prajnapaka	A. Referendum
2. Shalaka-gahapaka	B. Whip
3. Ganapuraka	C. Seat-betokener
4. Ubhahika	D. Ballot-collector

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	5.	(b)	9.	(c)	13.	(a)	17.	(c)	21.	(c)	25.	(c)
2.	(b)	6.	(c)	10.	(b)	14.	(d)	18.	(a)	22.	(d)		
3.	(c)	7.	(b)	11.	(c)	15.	(c)	19.	(c)	23.	(a)		
4.	(d)	8.	(a)	12.	(c)	16.	(a)	20.	(c)	24.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:

Matsya	—	Virat
Asmaka	—	Potana
Anga	—	Champa
Chedi	—	Suktimali

The main Matsyas under Virata had its capital named Viratanagari which is now known as Bairat in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Upaplavya was another famous city in this kingdom. Asmaka was a kingdom among the 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned in the Buddhist texts. All other kingdoms were in the north, from Vanga to Gandhara. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. It is believed that there were many Anga kings who ruled different parts of Anga kingdom, contemporary to Karna. Champapuri was the capital of Anga ruled by Karna. Magadha (south-west Bihar) king Jarasandha gifted another city called Malinipuri, to the Anga king Karna. The city called Suktimali is mentioned as the capital of Chedi. Prominent Chedis during Kurukshetra War included Damaghosha, Shishupala, Dhrishtaketu, etc.

2. (b) Mahajanapadas west to east are Avanti, Matsya, Kosala and Magadha. There were many states of the Aryans in North India, around the 6th century BC. These states were called the 'Mahajanapadas'. There were sixteen of such Mahajanapadas: Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja. Literally Mahajanapadas means 'Great Kingdoms'. Before 'Buddhism' rose in the country, these flourished in the north western parts of India. Aryans were seen migrating to the country. As per the Vedic texts, these Aryan tribes were known as the Janas. Later these Vedic Janas merged with Janapadas. Many of these became big political bodies. In the Buddhist traditions, these kingdoms came to be known as 'Mahajanapadas'.

3. (c) Correctly matched pairs are:

Pradyot	—	Avanti
Udayana	—	Vatsa
Prasenjit	—	Kosala
Ajatshatru	—	Magadha

5 Pradyot kings ruled for 138 years. Pradyotas ruled from Avanti. Their kingdom covered central and western India. It was prosperous due to the trade with Mesopotamia. Their main sea port was Bharoch (Gujarat). 22 Magadha kings ruled for 1000 years. Bimbisara was the most remarkable king of this dynasty. He extended the boundaries of the Magadha kingdom up to Nepal. He built the city of Rajgriha (Rajgir in Bihar). Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Jain, preached their teachings during his time. His son Ajatshatru conquered Kosala by defeating Prasenajit. (Prasenajit was a descendant of Rama. He ruled over Kosala from Shravasti.) Ajatshatru founded the city of Pataliputra (Patna). Udayana also known as Udayanacarya (Udyanacharya, or "Master Udayana") lived in the 10th century, in Kariyan village in Mithila, near present day Darbhanga, Bihar state, India.

4. (d) In chronological order, Magadha dynasties are Haryanks, Nandas, Mauryas and Sungas. Haryanka dynasty founded the Magadha empire in 600 BC, whose capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra, near the present day Patna. This dynasty lasted until 424 BC, when it was overthrown by the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhanananda to establish the Maurya

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- empire. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The Sunga dynasty was established in 185 BC, about fifty years after Ashoka's death, when the king Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers.
5. (b) Pataliputra was founded by Udayin while Rajgriha was founded by Bimbisara. Vajji was the ancient name of north Bihar. The territory of the Vajji Mahajanapada was located on the north of the Ganges river and extended up to the Terai region of Nepal. On the west, the Gandak river was probably the boundary between it and the Malla Mahajanapada and possibly also separated it with the Kosala Mahajanapada. On the east, its territory was probably extended up to the forests along the banks of the rivers, Koshi and Mahananda. The capital of this Mahajanapada was Vaishali. Other important towns and villages were Kundapura or Kundagrama (a suburb of Vaishali), Bhoganagara and Hatthigama. Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages), gosthas (groups).
6. (c) The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya. Asmaka Mahajanapada was situated on the bank of river Godavari. The Anguttara Nikaya, the fourth division of the Sutta Pitaka, consists of several thousand suttas arranged in eleven books (nipatas) according to numerical content. An excellent modern print translation of the complete Anguttara Nikaya is Bhikkhu Bodhi's The Numerical Discourses of the Buddha: A New Translation of the Anguttara Nikaya. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. The epic Mahabharata mentions that the king of the name Asmaka was the adopted son of Saudasa Alias Kalmashapada a king of Kosala and an Ikshwaku ruler. Asmaka Sumantu was a sage among the sages who assembled in Kurukshetra, during the last days of Kuru hero Bhishma.
7. (b) Mahanandin was the founder of Nanda dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. The Nandas were followed by the Maurya dynasty. Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander the great. The army of emperor Dhanananda consisted of large number of cavalry, infantry, chariots and elephants. When Alexander the Great invaded India, the ruler of Magadha empire was Dhana-nanda. Alexander and his army heard the glory of the army of Nanda empire. The Macedonian army was so frightened that they refused to move ahead to face the huge army of Magadha empire.
8. (a) Correctly matched pairs are:
- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| Tirukkural | — | Tiruvalluvar |
| Shilpadikaram | — | Ilangoadigal |
| Manimekhala | — | Shitalai Sattanar |
| Tolkappiyam | — | Tolkappiyar |
- The Tirukkural is one of the most important works in the Tamil language. This is reflected in some of the other names by which the text is known: Tamil Marai (Tamil Vedas); Pooyamozhi (words that never fail); and Deiva nool (divine text). Silappatikaram has many references to historical events and personalities, although it has not been accepted as a reliable source of history by many historians because of the inclusion of many exaggerated events and achievements to the ancient Tamil kings. Manimekhala is a Tamil epic, the sequel to the Shilapaddikaram, which has been dated by various scholars between the second and sixth centuries CE. The Shilapaddikaram, a verse epic, narrates the story of Kovalan and Kannaki, a married couple. Tolkappiyam, deals with orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics, prosody and the subject matter of literature.
12. (c) Girivrajapura and Kushagrapura are related to the place now known as Rajgir.
23. (a) These are the dynasties and their capitals.
24. (c) These are the dynasties and their capitals.

6

Delhi Sultanate

1. Which of the Sultans measured the land for fixing land revenue?
- Alauddin Khilji
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 - Sikandar Lodi
- Select the correct answer from using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Consider the following statements-
- Assertion (A):** Alauddin Khilji built the Sirifort.
- Reason (R):** He wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Alberuni | 1. Tabquat-i-Nasiri |
| B. Hasan Nizami | 2. Taj-ul-Masir |
| C. Minhaj-us-Siraj | 3. Tarikh-i-Hind |
| D. Amir Khusro | 4. Tughlaq Nama |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Amir Khusro | 1. Futuh-us-Salatin |
| B. Ziauddin Barani | 2. Rehla |
| C. Ibnabatuta | 3. Ashika |
| D. Isami | 4. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Diwani-Mushtakhraj | 1. Jalaluddin Khilji |
| B. Diwan-i-Amirkohi | 2. Firozshah Tughlaq |
| C. Diwan-i-Khairat | 3. Muhammad Tughlaq |
| D. Diwan-i-Wakuf | 4. Alauddin Khilji |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
6. Which one of the following was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation?
- Threat of external invasion.
 - Internal revolts
 - Indian kings willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
 - His weak nature

7. Which of the following is correct?
- The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Khalifa.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Ulema.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Qazi.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.
8. Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A):** Bahlol's theory was " kingship is kingship".
- Reason (R):** Bahlol respected Afghan tribal sentiments.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Alberuni | 1. Tarikh-i-Fakhrudi |
| B. Ainul Mulk | 2. Khazan-ul-Futuh
Multani |
| C. Amir Khusro | 3. Insha-i-Mahru |
| D. Fakhre Mudabbir | 4. Tarikh-i-Hind |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
10. Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A):** Balban inscribed coins in the memory of the deceased Khalifa.
- Reason (R):** The destruction of the Baghdad Khilafat was the heaviest blow on the muslim power.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
11. Consider the following statements:
- Alauddin Khilji styled himself as the second Alexander. (Sikandar-i-sani)
 - Jalauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the government.
 - Iltutmish was the first sultan, who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the caliph.
 - The token currency tanka introduced by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq was made of bronze.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
12. Consider the following:
- Tughlaqabad Fort
 - Lodhi Garden
 - Qutub Minar
 - Fatehpur Sikri
- The correct chronological order in which they were built is
- 3, 1, 4, 2
 - 3, 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 3, 2, 4
 - 1, 3, 4, 2
13. Consider the following statements about Iltutmish.
- He was the first sovereign real ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.
 - He was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.
 - He created the Turkish nobility called the Turkani-chalisa.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3

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14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Muftis	1. Intelligence of Agents
B. Barid	2. Expositor of Law
C. Kotwal	3. Minister of Incharge of Army
D. Arz-i-mamalik	4. Head of City Administration

Codes:

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

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-I	List-II
A. Qazi-ul-Quzat	1. Revenue and Finance
B. Muhatsib	2. Army Organization
C. Diwan-i-kul	3. Custodian of Public Morals
D. Mir Bakshi	4. Administration of Justice

Codes:

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

16. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Alauddin Khilji conquered the southern states, but did not annex them.

Reason (R): He wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

17. Arrange the following programmes of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq in their chronological order.

1. Transfer of capital
2. Increase of Taxation in Doab
3. Promulgation of Token Currency
4. Khurasan Expedition

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

18. Consider the following statements about the Qutub Minar:

1. Its radius decreases after each storey.
2. It is a five storeyed structure.
3. It was completed by Iltutmish.
4. It has characteristics of both Hindu and Islamic architecture.

Which of the above statements about Qutub Minar are correct?

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

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.
2. Khajain-ul-Futuh dealt with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Alauddin Khilji	1. Agra
B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	2. Siri Fort
C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq	3. Tughlaqabad
D. Sikander Lodi	4. Hissar

Codes:

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

Miscellaneous Sultanate Period

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Baba Farid	1. Qadiriya order
B. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri	2. Chishtiya order
C. Miyan Mir	3. Suhrawardiya order
D. Shah Waliullah	4. Naqshbandiya order

Codes:

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

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Adil Shahi	1. Ahmednagar
B. Nizam Shahi	2. Bijapur
C. Immad Shahi	3. Golkonda
D. Qutub Shahi	4. Berar

Codes:

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

23. Which two of the following foreign travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya and were portuguese?

1. Nicolo Conti 2. Abdur Razzaq
3. Domingo Paes 4. Fernao Nuniz

Find the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Sufi Order)	List-II (Sufi Saints)
--------------------------------------	--

A. Qadiriya order	1. Khwaja Nizamuddin
B. Firdausiya order	2. Shaikh Shahabuddin
C. Chishtiya order	3. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi
D. Suharawardia order	4. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Gilani

Codes:

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

25. Select the correct chronological order of following reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements by using code given below:

1. Namadeva 2. Vallabhacharya
3. Ramananda 4. Kabir

Codes:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below the lists:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Country)
A. Barbosa	1. Persian
B. Nicolo Conti	2. Italian
C. Abdur Razzaq	3. Russian
D. Nikitin	4. Portuguese

Codes:

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

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Bhakti Saint)	List-II (Profession)
A. Namdev	1. Barber
B. Kabir	2. Weaver
C. Ravidas	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

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Codes:

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

28. Arrange the following rulers of Kashmir in a chronological order:

1. Avantivarman 2. Didda
3. Harsha 4. Jayasingh

Select the correct chronological order from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

29. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following saints?

1. Ramanuja 2. Shankaracharya
3. Shankaradeva 4. Dadu
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

30. Consider the following statements:

1. Krishnadeva Raya was known as Andhra Bhoja.
2. He authored Amuktamalyada book on polity in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama called Jambavati Kalyanam.
3. His court was adorned by eight celebrated poets called 'Ashtadiggajas'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

31. Consider the following statements about Vijaynagar empire.

1. The city of Vijaynagar was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra.
2. The Raichur Doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijaynagar and Bahmani was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Ruler)
A. Abdur Razzak	1. Achyutadeva Raya
B. Duarte Barbosa	2. Devaraya I
C. Nicolo Conti	3. Devaraya II
D. Nuniz	4. Krishnadeva Raya

Codes:

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

33. Which crops were not cultivated in India during the Sultanate period?

1. Potato 2. Barley
3. Sesame 4. Maize

Select your answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak was interested in all the major forms of contemporary religious beliefs and practices whether 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'.
2. Guru Nanak was soft on the Jain monks.
3. He considered ritual reading of scriptures as waste of time.
4. During the last fifteen years of his life Guru Nanak settled at Kiratpur.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 35-41) : Read the following statements carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

35. **Assertion (A) :** The Turks brought the technique of constructing the true arch on a massive scale.

Reason (R) : The Turks introduced into India the technique of preparing lime-mortar.

36. **Assertion (A) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to punish the peasants.
Reason (R) : Muhammad bin Tughlaq raised the tax in the Doab region.

37. **Assertion (A) :** Firoz Tughlaq prohibited Muslim women from worshipping at the graves of the saints.
Reason (R) : Firoz Tughlaq persecuted a number of Muslim sects which were considered heretical by the theologians.

38. **Assertion (A):** Sikander Lodi reimposed the Jeziah on the Hindus.
Reason (R) : Sikander Lodi was an orthodox and a bigoted king.

39. **Assertion (A):** Muhammad bin Tughlaq changed the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
Reason (R) : Muhammad Tughlaq needed a place from where he could control the Southern provinces better and which was more centrally located than Delhi.

40. **Assertion (A) :** Promotion of agriculture was the greatest achievement of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign.
Reason (R) : Iqtas were assigned on hereditary basis to the military and civil officers during Firoz Shah's reign.

41. **Assertion (A) :** Amir Khusrau for the first time mentions jauhar in his work.
Reason (R) : Rani Padmini of Chittor committed *jauhar* to save herself from disgrace.

42. Match the following :
(A) Balban (1) reimposed jaziya
(B) Allauddin Khalji (2) Sondhar loans
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (3) sizda and paibos
(D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (4) sarai-i-adl
Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(d)	11.	(d)	16.	(d)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(d)	41.	(c)
2.	(a)	7.	(d)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(d)	27.	(d)	32.	(b)	37.	(b)	42.	(c)
3.	(a)	8.	(a)	13.	(d)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(a)	33.	(c)	38.	(a)		
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(b)	39.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(c)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)	40.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land. The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parceled out into tracts called iqtas under iqtadars or muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jizya, Charai and Ghari. He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milchy animals. Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions.
2. (a) Alauddin Khalji built the Siri Fort, because he wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions. Siri was built by Sultan Alauddin Khilji (ruled 1296-1316 AD), one of the most eminent rulers of the Khilji Dynasty. Alauddin was a militaristic ruler, never the one to shy away from wars and almost always victorious in the battlefield. He subjugated most of India and brought parts of Bengal, Deccan and Odisha under the control of Delhi Sultanate. Besides being a competent general, Alauddin was also a confident man whose ambitions knew no bounds – early in his life he wanted to start a religion in his own name and spread it by the strength of his sword, infused with his numerous victories he disregarded Allah and he proclaimed that his authority to rule superseded the priest's sermons and the religious command.
3. (a) Alberuni wrote the Tarikh-i-Hind. Hasan Nizami wrote the Taj-ul-Masir. Minhaj-us-Siraj had written the Tabqat-i-Nasiri. Amir Khusro wrote the Tughlaq Nama. One such scholar was Alberuni (973-1048; another was Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. Khwaja Hasan Nizami (1879-1955), a learned Sufi and a prolific writer, Nizami hailed from a family of hereditary custodians of the shrine of the renowned and widely-venerated Chishti mystic, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi. "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" of Minhaj Uddin us Siraj is of immense importance to know about the history of this region. A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only a notable poet but also a prolific and seminal musician. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
4. (b) Amir Khusro had composed the Ashika Ziauddin Baruani composed the Tarikh-i-Firozshahi. Ibnbatuta composed the Rehla. Islami composed the Futuh-us-salatin. Amir Khusro also compiled the Khazainul Futuh, devoted to the achievements of Alauddin Khalji. Khusro also composed five historical masnavis (poems) in each of which historical events are described. Ibn Battuta was born into a family of Islamic legal scholars in Tangier, Morocco, on February 25, 1304, during the reign of the Marinid dynasty. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. At his succession after the death of Muhammad Tughlaq, he faced many rebellions, including Bengal, Gujarat and Warangal.

5. (a) Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj was established by Alauddin Khilji. Diwan-i-Amirkohi was established by Muhammed Tughlaq. Diwan-i-Khairat was established by Jalaluddin Khilji. State and the peasants can be traced to the era of Turko-Afghan rule in India, around 1300 AD when Diwani-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlug) and Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj (i.e. Department of Land Revenues) established during the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji were. The Khilji ruler divided the property rights tenure into three classes. The ruler also collected Khiraj or land tax from the Hindu chiefs. The state demanded 50% of the gross produce of lands (as the rate of revenue) and maintained price control on all kinds of agricultural produce.
6. (d) His weak nature was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation. Ghiasuddin Balban is the greatest Sultan of the Slave dynasty and an extremely shrewd military chief. He belonged to the Ilbari tribe of a well-to-do Turk family. But unfortunately he was captured by the Mongols and sold to Khwaja Jamal-ud-din Basri in Baghdad and later brought to Delhi by Iltutmish, who purchased him as a slave. Balban, well aware of Bengal affairs and the activities of its governors, was determined to curb their power and keep them under control. With his end in view, the sultan appointed his trusted and tried slave Tughral as a deputy of Amin Khan, governor of Bengal.
7. (d) The ministers during the sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan. There was no council of ministers. The Sultans often appointed and dismissed the ministers at his own sweet will. The Sultan had a large number of non-official advisers. This circle of advisors was known as Majlis-i-Khalwat. They consisted of the Sultan's personal friends, trusted officials and ulemas. Though the Sultan was not bound to accept their advices yet often they exerted great influence on him. Very often, only one man was appointed to carry on the works of both the departments of the religious endowment and charity and the department of justice.
8. (a) Bahrol's theory was " Kingship is Kingship" because Behlol respected Afghan tribal sentiments. The Lodis were Afghans and the character of their kingship strongly reflected the tribal set-up of the frontier people. For instance, the army of the sultanate changed from a king's army to a sort of locally recruited tribal units. It was not centrally recruited, maintained or even administered, and hence lacked uniformity. The privilege of using elephants, which was earlier reserved for sultans came to be commonly practised by nobles, who kept and fought on elephants. It was also during this period that the hub of power began to gradually drift towards Agra; from where it was found that regions of both Doab and Marwar could be better administered.
9. (b) Tarikh-i-Hind was written by Alberuni Insha-i-Mahru was written by Ainul Mulk Multani. Khazinat-ul-Futuh was written by Amir Khusrav. Tarikh-i-Fakhurddin Mubarakshahi was written by Fakhre Mudabbir. Al-Biruni wrote an encyclopedic work on India called "Tarikh Al-Hind" (History of India) in which he explored nearly every aspect of Indian life, including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics. Amir Khusro wrote a short auto-biographical Masnavi called "Shah Name mun" of Alauddin's life. Khusro in his book "Khazinat-ul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Ibn Battuta writes that Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316-1320) used to encourage Hindus to accept Islam by presenting a convert with a robe of honour and a gold ornament.
10. (b) Both the given statements are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Sultan Ghyasuddin Balban. The nefarious idea behind this strategy was to destroy all the legitimate and legal claimants or successors to this office of Khalifa from the blood of the Holy Prophet. But this was not to be, as the blood-heritage of the Holy Prophet did survive even after this, by the grace of God. Many Muslim saints were born of this sacred heritage to carry on the torch of Islam in the world and Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer was one of them to play such a glorious role in preaching Islam.

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11. (d) All the given statements regarding the sultan of Delhi are correct. Alauddin Khilji was the sultan of Delhi He ruled for about twenty years from 1296 to 1316. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji (died 20 July 1296) was the first sultan of the Khilji dynasty, who reigned from 1290 to 1296. Born and raised in Afghanistan, Jalaluddin went to build his capital at Kilughari, a few miles from the city of Delhi, and completed the unfinished palace and gardens of Sultan Qaiqabad. Iltutmish belonged to the slave dynasty and succeeded to the throne after Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. He was one of the leading rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and played a key role in extending the empire to a large part of the country. Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Turkic Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351.
12. (b) The correct chronological order is Qutub Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort, Lodhi Garden, Fatehpur Sikri. Qutub Minar in red and buff standstone is the highest tower in India. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. Qutbu'd-Din Aibak laid the foundation of Minar in AD 1199. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate in 1321. Lodhi Garden was set up in between the 15th and 16th centuries by the Sayyid and Lodhi rulers. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
13. (d) Iltutmish was the first sovereign real ruler of the sultanate of Delhi. He issued regular currency and declared Delhi the capital of his empire. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. Iltutmish, also called Shams al-Din Iltutmish, died April 29, 1236. Iltutmish was sold into slavery but married the daughter of his master, Qutab al-Din Aibak, whom he succeeded in 1211. He was a Turk, who belonged to the Ilbari tribe. Iltutmish's eldest son died before he died, and his other sons were incompetent. He gave an excellent education to his daughter Raziyya (Raziyyat al-Din) and desired that she should succeed him.
14. (c) Muftis were exponder of law. Barid were Agents of intelligence. Kotwal were the head of city administration. Arz-i-mamalik were the minister of incharge of Army. The barid-i-mumalik was the head of the central office, and his agents sent in reports from all over the country. This system was of great importance in controlling local governments. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar. During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (ariz— mamalik). It was paid in cash form the royal treasury.
15. (c) Khan Bahadur Salamatullah Khan was preceded by his father Maulvi Qazi Sana'atullah, who was the son of Qazi Amanatullah. The latter's father was Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice) Baqaullah Khan (late 18th century AD). A mutasib was a supervisor of bazaars and trade in the medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of sharia. The Mutasib also inspected public eating houses. He could order pots and pans to be re-tinned or replaced; all vessels and their contents had to be kept covered against flies and insects. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.
16. (d) Alauddin Khilji conquered the Southern States, but didn't collaborate them, because he wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities of them. He was a strategist and military commander who commanded forces across the Indian subcontinent. Sultan Ala-ud-din Khilji is also noted in history for being one of the few rulers in the world to have repeatedly defended his empire against Mongol invasions. He defeated large Mongol armies and then launched punitive expeditions against them in Central Asia, around modern-day Afghanistan. It was only after a fierce battle Malik Kafur was able to occupy the Warangal fort and he was able to force the ruler of Warangal to sue for peace, to surrender all their treasures, and to promise an annual tribute.
17. (c) The correct chronological order of mohammad Bin Tughlaq's programme is; increase of taxation in Doab, promulgation of token currency, transfer of capital, Khurasan expedition. During his reign, Tughluq imposed heavy tax in the land between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers. Muhammad took a very modern step in introducing bronze coins as the token currency. Nevertheless, the absence

of a central mint created a huge problem as the Government was not able to prevent forgery of coins. He transferred his capital in 1327 to Deogir (now Daulatabad). The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquer Khurasan and Iraq and mobilized a huge army for the purpose. But his expedition proved a failure.

18. (d) Regarding the Qutub Minar its radius decreases after each storey it's a five storeyed structure. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. It consists of a rectangular courtyard enclosed by cloisters, erected with the carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jaina temples which were demolished by Qutubd-Din Aibak as recorded in his inscription on the main eastern entrance. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.
19. (a) All important officers of the state were appointed by him in the name of the Sultan. He used to hear complaints against all officials of the administration. During the illness or absence of the Sultan or when he was a minor, the Wazir acted for the king. Khusro in his book "Khazinatul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Further in another poetical work Masnavi "Matta-ul-Anwaar" (Fountain of light) consisted of 3310 verses (completed in 15 days) had the theme of "Love of God". The second masnavi, "Shireen" consisted of 4000 verses. The third Masnavi "Laila Majnu" story of Laila and Majnu and their romance.
20. (c) Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqa-bad. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hiaar. Sikander Lodi established the Agra city. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-ud-Din Khalji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.

Miscellaneous Sultanate Period

21. (b) Baba Farid founded chishtiya order. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri founded Suhrawardiya order. Miyan Mir founded Qadiriya order. Shah Waliullah founded Naqsh bandiya order. Baba Farid (1173–1266) was a Punjabi poet and saint of the Chishti order of Sufism. He is among the first known Punjabi poets. He is also one of the fifteen Sikh Bhagats within Sikhism and his selected works are included in the Guru Granth Sahib. Mian Mir, was a famous Sufi saint who resided in Lahore, specifically in the town of Dharampura (in present-day Pakistan). He was a direct descendant of Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab. He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Abu'l-Fazl, Abu'l Fadl and Abu'l-Fadl 'Allami (January 14, 1551 – August 12, 1602) was the vizier of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes.
22. (d) Adil Shahi belongs to Bijapur. Nizamshahi belongs to Ahmednagar. Immad shahi belongs to Berar region. Qutub Shahi belongs to Golkunda. The Adil Shahi or Adilshahi, was a Shia Muslim dynasty that ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur in the Western area of the Deccan region of Southern India from 1490 to 1686. Bijapur had been a province of the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1518). The territory of the sultanate of Ahmednagar was located in the northwestern Deccan, between the sultanates of Gujarat and Bijapur. Initially his capital was in Junnar. The Qutub Shahi rulers were great builders, which included the Char Minar, as well as patrons of learning. Quli Qutb Mulk's court became a haven for Persian culture and literature.
23. (d) Domingo paes and Numiz were portuguese travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. Domingos Paes (16th century) was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire around the year 1520. His account of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire is of the most detailed of all historic narrations on this ancient city. He visited the city during the rule of King Krishna Deva Raya. Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535–1537 CE. His writings have brought to light many interesting details about Vijayanagara at that time.

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24. (d) Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani belongs to Qadiriya order. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi belongs to Firdausiya order. Khwaja Nizamuddin belongs to Chishtiya order. Shaikh Shahbuddin belongs to Suharawardia order. Sufi turuq orders may trace many of their original precepts from the Islamic Prophet Muhammad through his cousin and son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib, with the notable exception of the Naqshbandi who trace their origins through the first Caliph, Abu Bakr. Prominent orders include Ba 'Alawiyya, Chishti, Rifa'i, Khalwati, Mevlevi, Naqshbandi, Nimatullahi, Oveyssi, Qadiria Boutshishia, Qadiriyah, Qalandariyya, Sarwari Qadiri, Shadhiliyya and Suhrwardiyya.
25. (c) The correct chronological order of the reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements are: Ramananda, Kabir, Namdeva, Vallabhacharya. Bhakti movement in Medieval India is responsible for the many rites and rituals associated with the worship of God by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs of Indian subcontinent. For example, Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawalli at a Dargah (by Muslims), and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are all derived from the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700). "The word bhakti is derived from Bhakta meaning to serve, honour, revere, love and adore. Bhakti movement in twelfth and thirteenth Century included the saints such as Bhagat Namdev, and Saint Kabir das who insisted on the devotional singing of praises of lord through their own compositions.
26. (c) Duarte Barbosa (C. 1480, Lisbon, Portugal – 1 May 1521, Philippines) was a Portuguese writer and Portuguese India officer between 1500 and 1516–1517, with the post of scrivener in Cannanore factory and sometimes interpreter of the local language (malayalam). Niccolò de' Conti (1395–1469) was a Venetian merchant and explorer, born in Chioggia, who travelled to India and Southeast Asia, and possibly to Southern China, during the early 15th century. Kamal-ud-Din Abdur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarcandi, (1413–1482), was a Uzbek chronicler and Islamic scholar. He was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia to Calicut, India, from January 1442 to January 1445. Afanasy Nikitin (died 1472) was a Russian merchant and one of the first Europeans to travel to and document his visit to India.
27. (d) Namdev was a tailor. Kabir was a weaver. Ravidas was a cobbler. Sena was a barber. Namdev of Maharashtra was a saint of medieval India. He was not a servant of Lord Krishna, but His companion. Namdev was an Amsa (part) of Lord Krishna. Kabir (also Kabira) was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. Guru Ravidass Ji (also Raidas, Rohidas and Ruhidas in eastern India) was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement who was active in the 15th century CE.
28. (a) The correct chronological order of the rulers of Kashmir is; Avantivarman, Didda, Harsha, Jayasinghe. Utpala dynasty founded by Avantivarman followed the Kakrotas. His successor Shankaravarman (885–902 CE) led a successful military campaign against Gurjaras in Punjab. Political instability in 10th century made the royal body guards (Tantrins) very powerful in Kashmir. Under the Tantrins, civil administration collapsed and chaos reigned in Kashmir till they were defeated by Chakravarman. Queen Didda, who descended from the Hindu Shahis of Kabul on her mother's side, took over as the ruler in second half of the 10th century. After her death in 1003 CE, the throne passed to Lohara dynasty.
29. (d) The correct chronological sequence of the saints are: Sankarachayra, Ramanuja, Shankaradeva, Dadu. The earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement was Ramanuja who was appointed the successor of his teacher Yamunamuni. He travelled all over India and ultimately settled down at Srirangam. Namadeva, who flourished in the first part of the fourteenth century, was a tailor who had taken to banditry before he became a saint. Other Nirguna saints were Dadu Dayal, who founded the Brahma Sampradaya or Parabrahma Sampradaya, Malukdasa a follower of Kabir, Sundardasa and Dharanidasa.
30. (d) Krishnadeva Raya was also known as Andhra Bhoja. He authored a book named Amuktamalyada and Jambavati Kalyanam. The group of poets named 'Ashtadiggajas' in his court. Krishna Deva Raya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509–1529 CE. He is the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. Presiding over the empire at its

- zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians. Krishna Deva Raya earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana (lit, "Lord of the Kannada empire"), Andhra Bhoja and Mooru Rayara Ganda ("King of three Kings"). The emperor obliged and composed Amuktamalyada which is one of the most famous poetic works in the entire Telugu literature.
31. (c) The Vijayanagar city was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra. The 'Raichur Doab' region situated between the rivers of Krishna and Tungabhadra. The Ancient City of Vijayanagar was the urban core of the imperial city and the surrounding principalities of the capital of the Vijayanagar empire during the 14th century to 16th century CE. Notes by foreign travellers such as Abdur Razzaq, the Persian who visited Vijayanagara in 1440, mention six fortifications before the gates to the royal palace. The large area between the first and third fortifications contained agricultural fields, gardens and residences.
32. (b) Abdur Razzaq came during the reign of Devaraya II. Nuniz came during the period of Achyutadeva Raya. Abdur Razzaq who was an ambassador at the court of Deva Raya II says: "This prince has in his dominions three hundred ports, each of which is equal to Calicut and his territories compromise a space of three months journey. All travellers agree that the country was thickly populated with numerous towns and villages. Abdur Razzaq also says: "The country is for the most part well cultivated and very fertile. The troops were in number to eleven lakhs." Abdur Razzaq considered Vijayanagar to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen.
36. (d) Ibn Batutah says that Muhamrnad-bin-Tughlaq was disgusted with the population of Delhi and thus wanted to punish them. But most of the historians do not agree with Ibn Batutah. The Sultan also made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges and Jamuna. He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created some additional Abwabs or cessess. Although the share of the state remained half as in the time of Alauddin, it was fixed arbitrarily and not on the basis of actual produce.
39. (a) It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was named Daulatabad. However, after a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control south India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad.
40. (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax. But at the same time he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was about 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi. Another canal was between Yamuna and Hissar. There were about 1200 fruit gardens in and around Delhi yielding more revenue. The tenor of his policy was very different from that of Muhammad- bin Tughluq. He made the iqtaas hereditary. The land assigned to an official could be taken back along with his official position prior to Firuz Shah Tughlaq but now they functioned like hereditary holders.
41. (c) Khusro was born in 1253 A.D. in Patiyala, India. His paternal ancestors belonged to the nomadic tribe of Hazaras from Transoxiana, who crossed the river Indus and migrated to India in the thirteenth century. Khusro's father served the Sultan of Delhi, Shamsuddin Il-tutmish, in a high position, and Amir Khusro was educated in theology, Persian and the Quran. From his mother who was of Hindustani origin and from his maternal grandfather he acquired both, an intimacy with the local languages as well as a rooting in the immediate cultural ambience. When his father died, Khusro was only eight, he came under the care of his maternal grandfather.

7

Mughal Period

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists.

List-I		List-II	
A. Gulbadan	Begum	1. Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi	
B. Ishwar Das Nagar		2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi	
C. Yahiya bin Ahmad		3. Humayun Nama	
D. Abbas Khan	Sarwani	4. Futuhat-i-Alamgiri	

Codes:

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

2. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Caliphah.

Reason (R): The Caliphah was a captive of the Egyptian rulers.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

3. Which one of the following is not true about the Mughal Mansabdari System?

- (a) There were thirty-three (33) divisions of mansabdars.
- (b) They (mansabdars) could be assigned 'Mashrut' or conditional rank.

- (c) It put the Mughal transport system on a sound footing.

- (d) The Mansabdars were hereditary officers.

4. Consider these two statements:

Assertion (A): Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.

Reason (R): Akbar desired to commemorate his victory.

In the context of these two statements which one of the following is correct?

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

5. Which of the following was/were written in the time of Akbar?

1. Humayun Namah
2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi
3. Akbar-Namah
4. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Monuments)	List-II (Builders)
A. Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri	1. Alauddin Khilji
B. Alai Darwaja, Delhi	2. Akbar
C. Moti Masjid, Delhi	3. Shahjahan
D. Moti Masjid, Agra	4. Aurangazeb

Codes:

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

7. Arrange the following events of Akbar's reign in the Chronological order:

1. Uzbeq Rebellion
2. Introduction of Dagh System
3. Conquest of Kashmir

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

8. Which were the two distinctive features of the architecture of Shahjahan's reign?

1. Use of Marble
2. Cusped arches
3. Simplicity
4. Use of beams

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

9. Which of the following Mughal emperors dismissed the chief 'Sadra' of the empire?

1. Akbar
2. Jahangir
3. Shahjahan
4. Aurangzeb

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Babar	1. Tujuk-i-Jahangiri		
B. Gulbadan Begum	2. Akbar Nama		
C. Abul Fazal	3. Humayun Nama		
D. Jahangir	4. Tuzuk-i-Babari		

Codes:

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

11. Consider the following statements about the Mughal Mansabdari System:

1. There were three categories of Mansabdars.
2. They could be given Mashrut or conditional ranks.
3. The sawar rank could not exceed the zat ranks.
4. All military and civil officers were granted mansabs or ranks.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I	List-II
A.	February 1658	1. Battle of Dharmat
B.	April 1658	2. Battle of Samugarh
C.	June 1658	3. Battle of Bahadurgarh
D.	April 1659	4. Battle of Deorai

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements regarding duty of the Muhatibs.

1. Check gambling dens and prostitution.
2. Check and interfere in the private life of the citizens.
3. Check weights and measures.
4. See that intoxicants were not consumed in public places.

Which of the above statements regarding the duty of Muhatibs are correct?

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

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

	List-I	List-II
A.	Babar	1. Jami Masjid (Sambhal)
B.	Humayun	2. Din Panah
C.	Akbar	3. Jahangiri Mahal
D.	Jahangir	4. Akbar's Mausoleum

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Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements about the Ibadat Khana.
1. The Ibadat Khana was established in 1575 AD.
 2. The religious debates of Ibadat Khana did play role in the development of religious views of Akbar.
 3. The Ibadat Khana was opened for all religious leaders in the later period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court.

Reason (R): He had no time for amusement.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

17. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Chittor

1. Mewar, including Chittor were restored to the Rana.
2. Rana had to be personally present at the Mughal Court.
3. Rana could not repair or re-fortify chittor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Who among the following were Jahangiri painters?

1. Abdus Samad 2. Abul Hasan
3. Aqa Riza 4. Mir Sayyad Ali

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

19. Arrange the following battles of the Mughal period in chronological order

1. Battle of Ghagara
2. Battle of Kanauj
3. Battle of Chausa
4. Battle of Khanwa

Select the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I List-II

(Mughal Ruler) (Place of Tomb)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Babar | 1. Lahore |
| B. Humayun | 2. Sikandara |
| C. Akbar | 3. Kabul |
| D. Jahangir | 4. Delhi |

Codes:

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

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I List-II

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. Iqta | 1. Maratha |
| B. Jagir | 2. Delhi Sultans |
| C. Amaram | 3. Mughals |
| D. Mokasa | 4. Vijaynagar |

Codes:

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

22. Arrange the following in chronological order and the find correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Ahilya Bai | 2. Durgawati |
| 3. Padmini | 4. Tara Bai |
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 3, 2, 4, 1 |
| (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (d) 2, 1, 3, 4 |
23. Arrange the following Sikh Gurus in chronological order.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Guru Ram Das | 2. Guru Arjun Dev |
| 3. Guru Hargobind | 4. Guru Teg Bahadur |
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 |
| (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 | (d) 3, 2, 4, 1 |
24. Consider the following statements:
1. In Shivaji's domain Chauth was mainly a military contribution.
 2. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|--|
| (Year) | (Events) |
| A. 1627 AD. | 1. Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati. |
| B. 1659 AD. | 2. Escape of Shivaji from Agra. |
| C. 1666 AD. | 3. Birth of Shivaji |
| D. 1674 AD. | 4. Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
26. Consider the following statements about Shivaji.
1. He was simple and religious in his personal life.
 2. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism
 3. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
27. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Purandhar.
1. Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals.
 2. Shivaji agreed to send his son shambhaji in service of the Mughal Emperor.
 3. Shambhaji was granted a mansab of 5000.
 4. Shivaji assisted the mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
28. Consider the following statements:
1. Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb.
 2. Nana Pharanabis was called Chanakya of Maratha.
 3. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
29. Match the names of the books with that of the authors, and choose your answer using the code given below-
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (Books) | (Authors) |
| A. Alamgir namah | 1. Muitamad Khan |
| B. Tabaqat-i Akbari | 2. Munshi Mohd.Kazim |
| C. Chahar Chaman | 3. Chandra Bhan Brahman |
| D. Iqbal namah-i Jahangiri | 4. Nizamuddin Ahmad |

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Codes:

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

30. Match List - I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List-I	List-II
(Sufi Terminology)	(Meaning)
A. Futuh	1. Sufi musical gathering
B. Sama	2. Conversations of Sufi saints
C. Barkat	3. Unasked for charity
D. Malfuz	4. Spiritual grace acquired by a Sufi

Codes:

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

31. Consider the following statements

- Shah Jahan discontinued Jharokha darshan and Tula Dana.
- Shah Jahan refused to grant land to Shanti Das, the leading Jain Jeweller and banker of Ahmedabad to build a resting place for Jain saints.
- Shah Jahan banned mixed marriages between Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir.

4. Shah Jahan exempted the theologians from offering Sijda.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements:

- Shivaji could check the Deccan power from intruding into his Swaraj territory.
- He could plunder Surat in 1664.
- He could withstand the attacks of Shaista Khan and Mirza Raja Jai Singh.
- Bijapur and Golkunda were annexed by the Mughals to undermine the position of Shivaji.

Which of the given statements are not correct?

Select the correct answer from the codes given below?

Codes:

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

33. The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was a complex system. Its efficient functioning depended upon:

- The practice of offering the title of 'Mansabdar' to military personnel only.
- Proper functioning of the dagh (branding) system.
- Proper functioning of the Jagirdari system.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	6.	(b)	11.	(d)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(d)	31.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(b)	27.	(d)	32.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(a)	13.	(c)	18.	(b)	23.	(a)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(a)	9.	(d)	14.	(a)	19.	(c)	24.	(c)	29.	(d)		
5.	(d)	10.	(c)	15.	(d)	20.	(d)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Gulbadan Begum composed the Humayun Nama. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri. Tahiya bin Ahmad composed Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi. Abbas Khan sarwani composed Tarikh-i-Shershahi Gulbadan Begum was daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur, she is the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri which is history of Aurangzeb's reign.
2. (b) The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Caliph. In 1580, a rebellion broke out in the eastern part of Akbar's empire, and a number of fatwas, declaring Akbar to be a heretic, were issued by Qazis. Akbar suppressed the rebellion and handed out severe punishments to the Qazis. In order to further strengthen his position Akbar issued a mahzar or declaration that was signed by all major ulemas in 1579. The mahzar asserted that Akbar was the Khalifa of the age, the rank of the Khalifa was higher than that of a Mujtahid, in case of a difference of opinion among the Mujtahids, Akbar could select any one opinion and could also issue decrees which did not go against the masses. It is believed that the Mahzar helped in stabilizing the religious situation in the empire. It made Akbar very powerful due to the complete supremacy accorded to the Khalifa by Islam, and also helped him eliminate the religious and political influence of the Ottoman Caliph over his subjects.
3. (d) In the Mughal Mansabdari system, the Mansabdars were hereditary officers. Mansabdari system was the generic term for the military-type grading of all imperial officials of the Mughal Empire. The mansabdars governed the empire and commanded their armies in the emperor's name. Though they were usually aristocrats, they did not form a feudal aristocracy, for neither the offices nor the estates that supported them were hereditary. There were 33 categories of mansabdars. The term is derived from Mansab, meaning 'rank'. Hence, Mansabdar literally means rank-holder. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. The Zat referred to rank maintained by the mansabdar and the Sawar referred to the number of horsemen maintained by the mansabdar.
4. (a) Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, because he desired to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. A Persian inscription on eastern archway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest over Uttar Pradesh and the victory in Gujarat in 1601. The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and towers above the courtyard of the mosque. The total height of the Structure is about 54 metres from the ground level. It is a 15-storey high gateway that guards the southern entrance of the city of Fatehpur Sikri.
5. (d) Humayun Nama, Tarikh-i-Shershahi, Akbar Nama and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh were written in the time of Akbar. Akbar was a great patron of literature. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum, Tarikh-i-Shershahi was written by Tahiya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi, Akbar-Namah was written by Abul Fazl, and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Mullah Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
6. (b) Akbar built the Buland Darwaza and Fatehpur Sikri. Alauddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaja of Delhi. Aurangzeb built the moti masjid of Delhi. Shahjahan built the moti masjid of Agra.

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7. (a) The correct chronological order of the events of Akbar's reign were; Uzbek Rebellion, introduction of Dagh System and Conquest of Kashmir. Uzbek chiefs broke out in rebellion in 1564, Akbar decisively defeated and routed them in Malwa and then Bihar. He pardoned the rebellious leaders, hoping to conciliate them. But they rebelled again, so Akbar had to quell their uprising a second time. Ali Shah surrendered immediately to the Mughals, but another of his son, Yaqub, crowned himself as king, and led a stubborn resistance to Mughal armies. Finally, in June, 1589, Akbar himself travelled from Lahore to Srinagar to receive the surrender of Yaqub and his rebel forces.
8. (a) The two distinctive features of the architecture of Shahjahan's reign were use of Marble and Cusped arches. Shahjahan left behind a grand legacy of structures constructed during his reign. He was one of the greatest patrons of Islamic architecture. Among his constructions are the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, large sections of Agra Fort, the Jama Masjid, the Wazir Khan Mosque, the Moti Masjid, the Shalimar Gardens, sections of the Lahore Fort, the Jahangir mausoleum— his father's tomb. Use of the double dome, Cusped Arches, and park-like surroundings were all favourite devices of Shahjahan period architect. Symmetry and balance between the parts of a building were always stressed, as was delicate ornamental detail. White marble was a favoured building material.
9. (d) Akbar and Aurangzeb were the Mughal emperors who dismissed the chiefs 'Sardars' of the empire.
10. (c) Turuk-i-Babri was composed by Babar. Humayun Nama was composed by Gulbadan Begum. Akbarnama was composed by Abul Fazal while Tujuk-i-Jahangiri was composed by Jahangir.
11. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Mughal Mansabdari system. Akbar introduced Mansabdari system which was common to both the military and the civil department. Mansabdar was referred to as the official, rank, or the dignity. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. There were three categories of mansabdar according to the number of Zats and sawars. Mansabdars were also categorized according to their rank into Amir, Amir Kabir and Amir-al-Umara. Appointment, promotion, suspension or dismissal of mansabdars rested entirely with the emperor. No portion of a mansabdar's property was hereditary. Senior mansabdars were awarded a jagir rather than a salary.
12. (b) Battle of Bahadurgarh occurred in Feb. 1658. Battle of Dharmat happened in April, 1658. Battle of Samugarh happened in June 1658. Battle of Deorai happened in April, 1659.
13. (c) Regarding the duty of Muhatsibs, they checked gambling dens and prostitution. They checked weights and measures. They also saw that intoxicants were not consumed in public places. The Muhatsibs appointed by Aurangzeb failed to improve the lives of the people.
14. (a) Babar — Jami Majid (Sambhal)
Humayun — Din Panah
Akbar — Jhangiri Mahal
Jahangir — Akbar's Mausoleum
15. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Ibadat Khana. In 1575, Akbar built the Ibadat Khana ("House of Worship") at Fatehpur Sikri, to which he invited theologians, mystics and selected courtiers renowned for their intellectual achievements and discussed matters of spirituality with them. These discussions, initially restricted to Muslims but later he opened the Ibadat Khana to people of all religions as well as atheists, resulting in the scope of the discussions broadening and extending even into areas such as the validity of the Quran and the nature of God. His interaction with various religious theologians had convinced him that despite their differences, all religions had several good practices, which he sought to combine into a new religious movement known as Din-i-Ilahi.
16. (c) Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court. Aurangzeb was titled as Alamgir (Conquerer of the Universe). He was also known as Zinda Pir (the living saint). As emperor, Aurangzeb enforced morals and banned the consumption, usage and practices of alcoholism, gambling, castration, servitude, eunuchs, music, naught and narcotics in the Mughal Empire.
17. (c) Regarding the treaty of Chittor Mewar including Chittor was restored to the Rana. The treaty between Amar Singh and Mughal King Jahangir had some obligations that fort of Chittor would not be repaired and Mewar would have to keep a contingent of 1000 horse in the Mughal service. Besides Amar Singh would not have to be present at any of the Mughal Darbars.

18. (b) Abul Hasan and Aqa Riza were the Jahangiri painters. Jehangir encouraged artists to paint portraits and court scenes. His most talented portrait painters were Abul Hasan and Bishan Das. Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712 AD.) also tried to restore the court patronize of paintings.
19. (c) The correct chronological order of the Battles are: Battle of Khanwa (17 March 1527), Battle of Ghagra (6 may, 1529), Battle of Chausa (1539), Battle of Kanauj (1540).
20. (d) Babar's tomb is in Kabul. Humayun's tomb placed in Delhi. Akbar's tomb placed in Sikandara. Jahangir's tomb placed in Lahore.
21. (c) Iqta was introduced by Delhi Sultans while Jagir was introduced by Mughals. Amaram was introduced by Vijayanagar empire. Mokasa was introduced by Maratha. 'Iqta' is an Arabic word, which became a tool of administration in Islamicate traditions. The land pieces assigned to military chiefs were called as Amaram during Vijayanagar empire. Two-thirds of the collections however remained with the Maratha sardars who collected the taxes and they used it for maintaining their troops for the chhatrapati. This part of the levy was called mokasa. The chauth along with sardeshmukhi levies ensured a steady and large stream of income for the Marathas and helped them expand their armies beyond the swarajya territories of Shivaji.
22. (b) The correct chronological order is; padmini, Durgawati, Tara Bai, Ahilya Bai. Rani Padmini (Padmavati) (died 1303 CE), the wife of King Rawal Ratan Singh and the daughter of the contemporary Sinhala king was the queen of Chittor. She features in Padmavat, an epic poem written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in 1540 CE. Rani Durgavati maravi (October 5, 1524 – June 24, 1564) was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai. She is acclaimed for her role in keeping alive the resistance against Mughal occupation of Maratha territories after the death of her husband in 1700. Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar (31 May 1725 – 13 August 1795), was the Holkar Queen of the Maratha ruled Malwa kingdom, India. Rajmata Ahilyabai was born in the village of Chondi in Jamkhed, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
23. (a) The correct chronological order of the Sikh Gurus is; Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Teg Bahadur. Guru Ram Das was born on September 24, 1534 to simple god-fearing parents, Hari Das and Anup Devi of Lahore. Known as Jetha meaning the first born, he was a handsome young man. Guru Arjan was the youngest son of Guru Ram Das and Mata Bhani. He was born at Goindwal on April 15, 1563. In 1579 Guru Arjan was eventually married to Ganga Devi, daughter of Krishan Chand in 1579. Guru Har Gobind ji (5 July 1595-19 March 1644) was the sixth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism. He became Guru on 11 June 1606 following in the footsteps of his father Guru Arjan Dev ji. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (April 18, 1621 - November 24, 1675) was the ninth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism, becoming Guru on Saturday, 16 April 1664 following in the footsteps of his grand-nephew, Guru Har Krishan.
24. (c) In Shivaji's domain chauth was mainly a military contribution. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary sardeshmukhi of Maharashtra. Shivaji first demanded chauth in 1665 and the Deccan sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda began to pay him a combined sum of 800,000 after he was made a raja by Aurangzeb in 1668. In 1719, the Mughal emperor granted Shahji the chauth and sardeshmukhi rights over the six Deccan provinces in exchange for his maintaining a contingent of 15,000 troops for the emperor. The revenues from chauth were in turn divided into four parts that went to various functionaries of the Maratha empire.
25. (b) Birth of Shivaji (1627 AD.), Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji (1659 AD.), Escape of Shivaji from Agra (1666 AD.), Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (1674 AD.). Shivaji's life and achievements were such as to thoroughly justify Carlyle's "Great Man Theory". Before Shivaji, the scene in Maharashtra was of sadness, helplessness, suffering and humiliation at the hands of the Muslim powers. This is best described in the words of Sabhasad, a contemporary observer and the author of Sabhasad Bhakhara .
26. (d) Shivaji was simple and religious in his personal life. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire. Shivaji Bhonsle, venerated in Maharashtra as the father of "the Maratha nation", was born in 1627 into a family of Maratha bureaucrats. His father, Shahji, was the jagirdar of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar in Pune, but he shifted his allegiance to the Sultan of Bijapur; Shivaji's mother, Jija

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- Bai, was devoted to her son, particularly after her husband took a second wife.
27. (d) Regarding the treaty of Purandhar Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals. He agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal. Shambhaji granted a mansab of 5000. Shivaji also assisted the mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions. On 11th June 1665, Mirza Raja Jai Singh received Shivaji at the foot of the Purandar fort, then being besieged by him, the fall was imminent. Shivaji now agreed to conclude the famous treaty of Purandar (12-13 June 1665). He had to give up his forts at Purandar, Rudramal, Kondhana, Khandagla, Lohagad, Isagad, Tung, Tikona, Rohida, Nardurga, Mahuli, Bhandardurga, Palaskhol, Rupgad, Bakhtgad, Morabkhan, Manikgad, Saroopgad, Sakargad, Marakgad, Ankola, Songad, and Maangad.
28. (d) Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb. Nana pharanabis was called the chankya of Maratha. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji.
- Nana Saheb Peshwa (8 December 1720 – 23 June 1761), also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. Nana Phadnavis (February 12, 1742 – March 13, 1800), born Balaji Janardan Bhanu, was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration in Pune. Samarth Swami Ramdas was a religious guru of Shivaji.
31. (a) During the beginning of his rule, Shahjahan used to favour Islam, but as the time rolled by he became tolerant to other religions, and he kept continue the ‘Jharokha Darshan’ ‘Tuladaan’ and Tilak on the forehead of the Hindu Kings. He donated lands to Shanti Das, a jeweller and banker, to construct inns for Jain saints. He also had Hindu poets like Pt. Jagannath, Kavindracharya, Chintamani, and Sunder Das.
32. (d) Shivaji executed Treaty of Purandhar with Jai Singh in 1665 and in 1680 Shivaji expired. Mughals won Bijapur in 1686 and Golkunda in 1687.

8

Initial Modern History

1. Arrange in the correct chronological order the revolt against the British and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|-----------|
| A. | Sanyasi revolt | 1. | 1855 – 56 |
| B. | Kol revolt | 2. | 1760 |
| C. | Santhal revolt | 3. | 1921 |
| D. | Mopala revolt | 4. | 1831 – 32 |

Codes:

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

2. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - B. Devendranath Tagore
 - C. Vivekanand
 - D. Atmaram Pandurang
 - 1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
 - 2. Atmiya Sabha
 - 3. Ram Krishna Mission
 - 4. Prarthana Samaj

Codes.

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

3. Consider the following statements:

 1. Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.
 2. William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Match the following treaties with the years of their conclusion:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|------|
| A. | Treaty of Srirangapatnam | 1. | 1792 |
| B. | Treaty of Sangoli | 2. | 1806 |
| C. | Treaty of Mangalore | 3. | 1816 |
| D. | Treaty of Beichat | 4. | 1784 |

D. Treaty of Raigad 4. 1784
Find the correct answer from codes given below:

Codes:

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | Lord Bentinck | 1. | The Partition of Bengal |
| B. | Lord Dalhousie | 2. | Local Self-Government |
| C. | Lord Rippon | 3. | Abolition of Sati Pratha |
| D. | Lord Curzon | 4. | Doctrine of Lapse |

Codes:

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

6. Consider the following statements:

 1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India.
 2. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:

1. Hindu College, Calcutta
2. University of Calcutta
3. Adam's Report
4. Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is

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

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A.	1775	1.	First Anglo-Burmese war
B.	1780	2.	First Anglo-Afghan war
C.	1824	3.	First Anglo-Maratha war
D.	1838	4.	Second Anglo-Mysore war

Codes:

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

9. Give the correct chronological sequence of the following events by using the codes given below:

1. Wood's Education Despatch
2. Macaulay's Minute on Education
3. The Sargent Education Report
4. Hunter Education Commission

Codes:

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

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Land allotted to big feudal landlords	1.	Jagirdari System
B.	Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors	2.	Ryotwari System

C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, gift or sell

- D. Revenue settlements made at village level

Codes:

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

11. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499.
(b) The English opened their first factory in south India at Masulipatam.
(c) In eastern India, the English company opened its first factory in Odisha in 1633.
(d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746.

12. The aim of education as stated by the wood's dispatch of 1854 was

- (a) The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians.
(b) The spread of Western Culture in India.
(c) The promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language.
(d) The introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education.

13. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
(b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture Cannons at Lahore.
(c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit.
(d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple.

14. Consider the following princely states of the British rule in India:
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Jhansi | 2. Sambhalpur |
| 3. Satara | 4. Nagpur |
- The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4
15. Consider the following statements:
1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
 2. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
 3. The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Which one of the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833?
- (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.
 - (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor General of India in Council.
 - (c) All law making powers to be conferred on Governor General in a Council.
 - (d) An Indian was to be appointed as a law member in Governor General's Council.
17. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Wars) | List-II
(Period) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Second Anglo-Sikh war | 1. 1814-16 |
| B. Second Anglo-Maratha war | 2. 1890-92 |
| C. Third Anglo-Mysore war | 3. 1803-05 |
| D. Anglo-Nepal war | 4. 1848-49 |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
18. Consider the following statements:
1. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune school at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
 2. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
 3. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
19. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Treaty) | List-II
(Period) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Treaty of Surat | 1. 1779 |
| B. Treaty of Bargaon | 2. 1775 |
| C. Treaty of Salbai | 3. 1782 |
| D. Treaty of Purander | 4. 1776 |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
20. With reference to Ryotwari settlement, consider the following statements:
1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
 2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
 3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
21. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding to Brahma Samaj?
1. It opposed idolatry.
 2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
 3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

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Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

22. In British India, the Home Charge was an important part of Drain of wealth. Which of the following funds constituted home charges?
1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

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

List-I (Battle)		List-II (Period)	
A.	Battle of Plassey	1.	Jan. 22, 1760
B.	Battle of Ambur	2.	Oct. 22, 1764
C.	Battle of Buxar	3.	1749
D.	Battle of Wandiwash	4.	Jun. 23, 1757

Codes:

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

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

List-I (States)		List-II (Founder)	
A.	Maratha	1.	Shivaji
B.	Hayderabad	2.	Chinkilich Khan
C.	Bengal	3.	Sayadat Khan
D.	Awadh	4.	Murshid Kuli Khan

Codes:

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

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

25. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Father of Civil Service – Lord Cornwallis
2. Father of Police Service – Lord Clive
3. Father of Judicial Service – Warren Hastings

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

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

	List-I	List-II
A.	Vernacular Press Act	1. Lord Wellesley
B.	Widow Remarriage Act	2. Lord Dulhauji
C.	Public Work Department	3. Lord Litton
D.	Fort William College	4. Lord Canning

Codes:

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

27. Which one of the following statements is not a feature of the Permanent Land Settlement?

- (a) It was implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- (b) There were three parties in it, viz. the Government, Zamindar and the Ryots.
- (c) Land revenue was permanently fixed by it.
- (d) The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores.

28. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

- (a) Tipu Sultan was killed in the battle field.
- (b) A subsidiary alliance was concluded with the former Raja of Mysore.
- (c) Rule of Tipu's successors ended.
- (d) Mysore was completely amalgamated in the British empire.

29. At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect
 (a) The trading place where officers of the company worked.
 (b) The centre of manufacturing of goods.
 (c) The godown where goods were stored for shipment to Europe.
 (d) None of these
30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Mahalwari Settlement	1. Jonathan Duncan
B. Permanent Settlement	2. Thomas Munro of Bengal
C. Ryotwari Settlement	3. Cornwallis
D. Permanent Settlement of Banaras	4. Halt Mackenzie

Codes:

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

31. Find the correct chronological order of the following events from the codes given below:
 1. Abolition of dual government in Bengal
 2. Treaty of Allahabad
 3. Battle of Plassey
 4. Battle of Wandiwash

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The European traders introduced the Hundī system in India.

Reason (R): The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India.

Codes:

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

33. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their rule:
 1. Balaji Vishwanath 2. Balaji Bajirao
 3. Bajirao I 4. Madhavrao

Select the correct chronological order using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

34. Where did Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Delhi | 2. Jaipur |
| 3. Ujjain | 4. Varanasi |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
---------------	----------------

A. Barrakpur Mutiny	1. 1806
B. Berhampur Revolt	2. 1824
C. Santhal Revolt	3. 1855
D. Vellore Mutiny	4. 1857

Codes:

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

36. Consider the following statements in regard to the modern education in India:

- 1. The Christian missionaries played a significant role in the spread of modern education.
- 2. The Christian missionaries supported the religious education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalwari System of land revenue:

- 1. It was introduced in the Ganga valley, the north west provinces, parts of central India and the Punjab.

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2. The revenue settlement under this system was done with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate.
3. Under this system, the land revenue was determined on permanent basis.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

38. Consider the following statements:

1. Indian social reformers during 19th century prepared primer books of Indian languages.
2. Modern and reformist ideas were spread among the mass of people in India, primarily through English literature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

39. Consider the following statements in regard to the event during the rule of Lord Cornwallis as the Governor General:

1. He brought in the separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction through the Cornwallis code.
2. He introduced the civil services in India.
3. Subsidiary alliance system was started under his rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative policies of East India Company in India during 1757 to 1857:

1. The administrative policies remained same without any major change during this period.
2. The main emphasis of the administration was placed on the maintenance of law and order.
3. In 1772, the Company ended the dual government in Bengal and undertook the administration directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Cornwallis established a regular police force in India to maintain law and order and Zamindars were relieved from their police work.
2. Indians were excluded from all the superior posts in the police department during 19th century under the British rule.
3. In the beginning, the British police model was followed to organize Indian police.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding Subsidiary Alliances introduced in India by Lord Wellesley.

1. Wellesley followed the policy of the annexation of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.
2. The protected states under the Alliance could not employ any European in their service without the approval of the British.
3. The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states and they often kept it.
4. Though the armies of the protected states were remained but they were to be used by the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

43. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct?

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

2. The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
3. The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
44. Which one among the following was not true about the Kerala king Martanda Verma?
- (a) He ruled over Travancore
 - (b) He subdued the feudatories
 - (c) He gave heavy bribes to the European officers to maintain peace
 - (d) He organized a strong modern army

45. Consider the following statements:

1. The East India Company for the first time through the Charter Act of 1813, adopted a provision to spend one lakh rupees per annum for the spread of education in India.
2. The Wood's Dispatch of 1854 recommended the establishment of one university each in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of the London University.

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
46. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- | |
|---|
| (a) Lord Cornwallis : Subsidiary Alliance |
| (b) Lord Dalhousie : Permanent Settlement of Bengal |
| (c) Lord Lytton : Doctrine of Lapse |
| (d) Lord Curzon : Partition of Bengal |
47. Which among the following statements are correct with regard to the Portuguese in India?
1. They had the monopoly over the Eastern trade in the 16th century .

2. They possessed Mumbai in the beginning
3. They had trading settlements at Cochin, Diu and Daman
4. The Mughals denied them any trading concessions

Select the correct answer using her codes given below:

Codes:

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

48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth'.

Reason (R): The company began to send to England the revenue of Bengal through what were called 'Investment'.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

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

Directions (Qs. 49-53) : Consider the following statements and answer the question that follow :-

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

49. **Assertion (A):** The revolt of 1857 was reflective of the general dissatisfaction of the people of the affected states with various policies of the British.

Reason (R): Talukdars were thus the main instigators of the revolt.

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50. **Assertion (A):** The Kuki revolted against the recruitment of the coolie labour.
- Reason (R):** Recruitment of coolie labour further depressed the already labour shortaged Kuki community.
51. According to the recent researches the Revolt of 1857 was caused :
- Assertion (A):** by greased cartridges.
- Reason (R):** The main causes were related with military, especially the cancellation of the *bhatta*.
52. **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 failed because it did not have the support at the all-India level.
- Reason (R):** Large sections of British Indian territories lent support to the British.
53. **Assertion (A):** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced under Lord Dalhousie.
- Reason (R):** Many native states lost their suzerainty under Doctrine of Lapse and the deposed leaders led the rebels in their region
54. Arrange the following events in the descending order on the basis of the Code given below :
- (i) Dar Commission
 - (ii) J.V.P. Committee
 - (iii) Creation of Andhra Pradesh
 - (iv) Appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission
 - (v) Splitting up of the bi-lingual state of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Codes:**
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
 - (b) (ii) (iii) (v) (i) (iv)
 - (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (v) (iv)
 - (d) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (v)

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(a)	17.	(c)	25.	(c)	33.	(b)	41.	(a)	49.	(c)
2.	(a)	10.	(b)	18.	(c)	26.	(b)	34.	(d)	42.	(a)	50.	(a)
3.	(b)	11.	(a)	19.	(b)	27.	(d)	35.	(a)	43.	(b)	51.	(d)
4.	(d)	12.	(c)	20.	(d)	28.	(d)	36.	(a)	44.	(c)	52.	(a)
5.	(a)	13.	(a)	21.	(c)	29.	(a)	37.	(a)	45.	(c)	53.	(b)
6.	(c)	14.	(d)	22.	(d)	30.	(d)	38.	(a)	46.	(d)	54.	(a)
7.	(a)	15.	(b)	23.	(d)	31.	(c)	39.	(a)	47.	(a)		
8.	(c)	16.	(d)	24.	(b)	32.	(d)	40.	(a)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Sanyasi revolt begins in 1760. Kol revolt begins in 1831-32. Santhal revolt begins in 1855-56 in Bihar. The Mopala revolt uprises in 1921 in Kerala.
2. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha. Devendranath Tagore founded the Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand founded the Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Prarthana Samaj.
3. (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal as per the Regulating Act of 1773.
4. (d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam held in 1792. Treaty of Sangoli held in 1816. Treaty of Mangalore held in 1784. Treaty of Rajghat held in 1806.
5. (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1928. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of Lord Rippon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.
6. (c) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
7. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817, three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.
8. (c) First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824. First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838-42. First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775-82. Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780-84.
9. (a) Macaulay's minute on education in 1835. Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Hunter Commission on India Education in 1882. Sargent's plan on Education in 1944.
10. (b) The system in which Land allotted to a big landlords was called Jagirdari system. The system in which land allotted to revenue farmers of rent collectors was Zamindari system. The land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage transfer was called Ryotwari system. The settlement made at village level was called Mahalwari system.
11. (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, except this statement, all the statements are correct.
12. (c) Wood's dispatch of 1854 states that the aim of education was the promotion of literacy among the people using English as medium of language.
13. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
14. (d) These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:
Satara – 1848, Sambhalpur – 1849,
Jhansi – 1853, Nagpur – 1854
15. (b) Cornwallis was the first Governor General who established a regular force on the British pattern in India.

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16. (d) A law member was to be appointed but not an Indian. First law member appointed under this Charter Act, 1833 was Lord Macaulay.
17. (c) Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848 – 49)
Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 – 05)
Third Anglo-Mysore war – (1890 – 92)
Anglo-Nepal war – (1814 – 16)
18. (c) John Eliot Bethune was the founding father of Bethune College. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one of the first graduate of Calcutta University. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati (1829).
19. (b) Treaty of Surat took place in 1775. Treaty of Bargaon took place in 1779. Treaty of Salbai held in 1782. Treaty of Purander took place in 1776.
20. (d) Under the Ryotwari system, every registered holder of land was recognised as its proprietor and paid direct to government. The registered agreement called pattas were given to the Ryots to recognise their ownership rights.
21. (c) The religion of Brahmo Samaj at the beginning was known to be Vedantism. The purpose of Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach Monotheism. The Brahmo Samaj also tried to incorporate the best aspects of modern western thought.
22. (d) During the period of Colonial rule in India, the drain of wealth took place through various forms, main among them were; Home charges, civil and military charges and interest on foreign capital investments.
23. (d) The Battle of Plassey held on 23rd June, 1757. The Battle of Ambur held on 1749. The Battle of Buxar held on 22nd Oct. 1764. The Battle of Wandiwash held on 22nd Jan, 1760.
24. (b) The founder of Maratha states was Shivaji. The founder of Hyderabad states was Chinkilich Khan. The founder of Bengal states was Murshid Kuli Khan. The founder of Awadh states was Sayadat Khan.
25. (c) Lord Cornwallis was the father of civil service. Warren Hastings was the father of Judicial Services.
26. (b) Vernacular Press Act associated with Lord Litton. Widow Remarriage Act associated with Lord Canning. Public work department associated with Lord Dalhousie. Fort William College associated with Lord Wellesley.
27. (d) The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores is not a feature of the permanent land settlement.
28. (d) During the fourth Anglo-Mysore war, Mysore was not completely amalgamated in the British empire.
29. (a) At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect the trading place where officers of the company worked.
30. (d) Mahalwari settlement belongs to Halt Mackenzie, permanent settlement of Bengal belongs to Cornwallis, Ryotwari settlement belongs to Thomas Munro, permanent settlement of Banaras belongs to Jonathan Duncan.
31. (c) The Battle of Plassey occurred in 1757. The Battle of Wandiwash occurred in 1760. The treaty of Allahabad held in 1765. Abolition of dual Government in Bengal took place in 1772.
32. (d) The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India. So only R is the correct statement.
33. (b) Balaji Vishwanath (1713–20), Bajirao I – (1720–40), Balaji Bajirao (1740–61), Madhavrao – (1761–72).
34. (d) Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories at five places; Delhi, Mathura, Jaipur, Ujjain and Varanasi. Jai Singh was a great astrologer.
35. (a) The Barrackpur Mutiny uprisen in 1824. Behrampur Revolt took place in 1857. The Santhal Revolt uprisen in 1855. The Vellore Mutiny fired on 1806.
36. (a) The Christian Missionaries supported for the secular westernized education in India.
37. (a) Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was periodically revised.
38. (a) Modern and reformist ideas spread among the mass of people, in India, primarily through Indian languages.
39. (a) Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by Lord Wellesley. He introduced the civil services in India.
40. (a) The administrative policies of the East India Company, in India, during 1757 to 1857, underwent frequent changes according to the British needs.
41. (a) Cornwallis, who established Indian Police followed and modernised old Indian system of 'thanas' because there was not developed yet police system in Britain and in this matter India became ahead of it.

42. (a) The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states under the Subsidiary Alliance but they seldom keep it. The Alliance also led to the disbandment of the armies of the protected states.
43. (b) Permanent settlement was introduced in India in 1793, by the Governor General of Bengal Lord Cornwallis. It was introduced in Bihar, Bengal and Odisha. Basically settlement was the agreement between the East India Company and the Bengali landlords to fix revenues from land. The settlement was for 5 years.
44. (c) Martanda Verma was the founder of the Indian Hindu feudal kingdom of Travancore. He ruled from 1729 till his death 1758. He is usually, credited as the founder of "Kingdom of Travancore". He fought numerous battles against European Dutch, though East India Company had helped in the battles.
48. (a) With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth' as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.
50. (a) In the 18th century the kakis had moved to Manipur. The British policy of employing coolie labour during the First World War adversely affected their agriculture as most of them were forced to work as coolies and hence agriculture was neglected.
52. (a) The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported by all groups and sections of the Indian society. South and West India remained largely outside the fold of the revolt. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels and some were openly hostile to the rebels and helped the British in suppressing the revolt. The middle and upper classes and the modern educated Indians also did not support the revolt.
53. (b) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to Hindu law, an individual or a ruler without natural heirs could adopt a person who would then have all the personal and political rights of a son. Dalhousie asserted the paramount power's right of approving such adoptions and of acting at discretion in their absence in the case of dependent states. Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Chota Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854).

9

Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857–1917)

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lala Hardayal	1. Ghadar
B. Surendranath Banerjee	2. Bengali
C. Bipinchandra Pal	3. Vande Mataram
D. Shyamji Krishna Verma	4. Indian sociologist

Codes:

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

2. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

 - (a) The Congress session of 1887— Madras
 - (b) The Congress session of 1888— Allahabad
 - (c) The Congress session of 1890— Calcutta
 - (d) The Congress session of 1892— Bombay

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
1. The Indian National Congress	(a) A political party
2. The Indian National Congress	(b) A national movement
3. The Indian National Congress	(c) A political party
4. The Indian National Congress	(d) A national movement

List-I	List-II
A. Arya Samaj	1. Bombay
B. Arya Mahila Samaj	2. Pune
C. Mohammadan Literary Society	3. Calcutta
D. Veda Samaj	4. Madras

Codes:

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

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Reform movements)	List-II (Founders)
A. Ahmedia Movement	1. Wali Ullah
B. Devband Movement	2. Shibli Nomani
C. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement	3. Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi
D. Ahle-Hadith Movement	4. Mirza Gulam Ahamed

Codes.

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

5. Arrange the following events of the Indian Revolution of 1857 in their correct chronological order by the help of the codes given below:

 1. Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur.
 2. Incident of Soldiers at Merrut
 3. Uprising at Jhansi
 4. Uprising at Kanpur

Codes:

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

6. Consider the formation of the following associations before the establishment of the Indian National Congress:

 1. The Indian Association
 2. Madras Native Association
 3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
 4. Indian League

Find the correct chronological order of the formation of the Associations by the codes given below:

Codes:

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

7. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British.

Reason (R): Except for people like the Rani of Jhansi and Tatya Tope, few feudal lords participated in the revolt.

Codes:

- | |
|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. |
| (d) A is false, but R is true. |
8. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Persons)		List-II (Movements)	
A. Baba Ram Singh	1.	Satya Mahima Dharma	
B. Mirza Gulam Ahamed	2.	Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha	
C. Mukund Das	3.	Namdhari Movement	
D. Naoroji Fardonji	4.	Ahmadia Movement	

Codes:

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

9. Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people
- (a) By publishing atrocities made by British government against Indian in his paper 'Kesari'.
 - (b) By organising festivals in honour of Lord Ganesh and by reviving the cult of Shivaji.

- (c) By supporting the Khilafat Movement.
- (d) All the above

10. Which one of the following policies was adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857?

- (a) To annex Indian states into the British empire.
- (b) To give greater power to Indian states.
- (c) To allow Indian states to establish relations with foreign power.
- (d) To maintain status quo of Indian states.

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Laxmi Bai | 1. Deported to Rangoon |
| B. Tatya Tope | 2. Fled to Nepal |
| C. Nana Saheb | 3. Captured and executed |
| D. Bahadur Shah | 4. Killed in battle |

Codes:

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

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

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| (a) Jhansi | : | Laxmi Bai |
| (b) Gwalior | : | Tatya Tope |
| (c) Kanpur | : | Nana Saheb |
| (d) Allahabad | : | Kunwar Singh |

13. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj | : | Swami Brahmanand |
| 2. Dev Samaj | : | Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri |
| 3. Arya Samaj | : | Swami Dayanand Saraswati |
| 4. Ram Krishna Mission | : | Swami Ram Krishna Paramhansa |

Codes:

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

14. Two statements are given below, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

A-76 || Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857-1917)

Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji founded East India Association in London.

Reason (R): He wanted to influence the British Public Opinion.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) R is true, but A is false.
15. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Raja Rammohan Roy	1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
B. Devendranath Tagore	2. Atmiya Sabha
C. Vivekanand	3. Ram Krishna Mission
D. Atmaram Pandurang	4. Prarthana Samaj

Codes:

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

16. Match the following leaders and their places of the first war of Independence and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Leaders)	List-II (Places)
A. Begum Hazarat Mahal	1. Lucknow
B. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	2. Faizabad
C. Begum Zinat Mahal	3. Delhi
D. Kunwar Singh	4. Arrah

Codes:

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

17. Match the names of authors with their books and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. S.N. Banerjee	1. A Nation in Making
B. Dadabhai Naoroji	2. Gita Rahasya
C. Balgangadhar Tilak	3. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
D. Bankimchandra	4. Anandmath

Codes:

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

18. Match the peasants revolts of the 19th century with their respective area.

List-I	List-II
A. Kuki revolt	1. Punjab
B. Kuka revolt	2. Bengal
C. Pabna Peasant revolt	3. Bihar
D. Birsa Munda revolt	4. Tripura

Choose your answer with the help of given codes:

Codes:

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

19. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

1. Surat split	(b) 1, 2, 3
2. Partition of Bengal	(c) 3, 2, 1
3. Foundation of Muslim League	(d) 2, 1, 3
(a) 2, 3, 1	(b) 1, 2, 3

20. Match the following organisations with their founding members.

List I (Organisation)	List II (Founder)
A. Indian National Union	1. Anand Mohan Bose
B. British India Association	2. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. East India Association	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian Society	4. Devendranath Tagore

Codes:

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

21. With reference to the Colonial rule in India, consider the following events.

 1. Morley-Minto Reforms Act
 2. Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi
 3. First world war
 4. Lucknow pact

The correct chronological order of these events is

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

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

Codes:

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

23. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): First war of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.

Reason (R): Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.

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

A-78 || Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857-1917)

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements in regard to the Ghadar Movement:

1. Only Hindu and Sikh communities participated in the movement.
2. The ideology and the publications of the movement were strongly secular in tone.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

29. Which of the following were intentions of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal?

1. To create a majority of Bengal against non-Bengalis in the parent Bengal.
2. To keep Bengali, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal.
3. To create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

30. Consider the following statements in regard to the revolt of 1857 in India:

1. Almost half the Indian soldiers did not participate in the revolt.
2. The British recovered Agra first.
3. Indian merchants supported the revolt.
4. The Indian intelligentsia prayed for the success of the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Which of the following reasons for the emergence of revolutionary terrorism in India, after the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907?

1. The British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movements.

2. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
3. The revolutionists succeeded to develop a well-planned system to struggle against the British rule.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements in regard to the Home Rule Movement in India:

1. The movement was launched by the Indian National Congress.
2. The moderate nationalists joined the movement on a large scale.
3. Though the movement got much more success in 1917, however, it dissolved in 1918.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

33. Consider the following statements regarding moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement:

1. They lacked faith in the common people.
2. They did not organize any all India campaign.
3. The British rulers always respected them.
4. After first decade of 20th century, their own failures made their politics obsolete.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Babu Veer Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur participated in the revolt of 1857 after Delhi was captured by the British.
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who provided great strategic leadership to the rebels during the revolt of 1857, fled to Nepal after the revolt's failure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. Consider the following statements:

 1. The term election was mentioned in the Act of 1892.
 2. Elections to councils in India started from the Act of 1892.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

	List-I	List-II
A.	James Outrum	1. Delhi
B.	John Nicholson	2. Lucknow
C.	Collin Campbell	3. Jhansi
D.	Heurose	4. Kanpur

Codes:

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

37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Theosophical Society	1. Blavatski
B. Satya Shodhak Samaj	2. Jyoti Rao Phule
C. Sewa Samiti	3. Hridaynath Kunjnu
D. Sharda Sadan	4. Rama Bai

B
Codes.

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

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Association)	List-II (Founder)
A. Indian Association	1. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. East India Association	2. Surendranath Banerjee
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian National Congress	4. M.G. Ranade

Codes:

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

39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Session of Congress)	List-II (President)
A. First session	1. George Yule
B. Second session	2. Badruddin Taiyabjee
C. Third session	3. Dadabhai Naoroji
D. Fourth session	4. W.C. Banerji

Codes:

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

40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Congress session)	List-II (Place)
A. First session	1. Madras
B. Second session	2. Allahabad
C. Third session	3. Bombay
D. Fourth session	4. Calcutta

D
8-1

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

41. Consider the following statements:

 1. The Indian National Congress was founded during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin.
 2. The first President of Indian National Congress was A.O. Hume.
 3. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay.
 4. In the first session of Indian National Congress, some government officials were also present.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A-80 || Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857-1917)

42. Give below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

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

43. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama

1. Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the international socialist conference in Paris in the year 1907.
 2. Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
 3. Madam Cama was born in Parsi family.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Person)	List-II (Journal)
A. Shyamji Krishna Verma	1. Bande Mataram
B. Madam Bhikaji Cama	2. Indian Sociologist
C. Annie Basant	3. The Talwar
D. Aurobindo Ghosh	4. Commonweal

Codes:

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

45. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order and answer the questions on the basis of the codes given below:

1. Ilbert Bill Controversy
2. The First Delhi Darbar
3. The Queen's Proclamation
4. First Factory Act

Codes:

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

46. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
(Place of 1857 revolt)	(Leader of revolt)
A. Lucknow	1. Maulavi Ahmadullah
B. Kanpur	2. Kunwar Singh
C. Bihar	3. Nana Sahib
D. Rohilkhand	4. Begum Hazrat Mahal

Codes:

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

47. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events?

- (a) Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact—Surat split of Congress
- (b) Partition of Bengal—Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact
- (c) Surat split of Congress—Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact
- (d) Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact—Partition of Bengal

48. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the codes given below. The Viceroy who made the statement and when:

In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.

Codes:

- (a) Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Secretary of States in 1900
- (b) Lord Curzon, while announcing the partition of Bengal
- (c) Lord Dufferin, during the farewell speech at Calcutta
- (d) Lord Minto, while addressing the Muslim delegation which met him at Shimla in 1906

49. Which among the following statements with regard to Raja Rammohan Roy are correct?

1. He started the Atmiya Sabha
2. He wrote the Gift of Monotheist
3. He published the Precepts of Jesus
4. He founded the Brahmo Sabha

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

50. Match the list of the Editors with that of the Papers / Magazines, they were editing.

List-I (Editors)	List-II (Papers/Magazines)
A. S. A. Dange	1. Navayug
B. Muzaffar Ahmad	2. Inqilab
C. Ghulam Hussain	3. Labour Kissan Gazette
D. M. Singaravelu	4. The Socialist

Codes:

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

51. The Act Prohibiting Child Marriages was passed in 1891 due to the efforts of
 (a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Jyotiba Phule
 (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade and Jyotiba Phule
 (c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Behramji Malabari
 (d) Keshab Chandra Sen and Mahadev Govind Ranade

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(d)	17.	(b)	25.	(c)	33.	(c)	41.	(c)	49.	(d)
2.	(d)	10.	(d)	18.	(d)	26.	(a)	34.	(c)	42.	(c)	50.	(b)
3.	(a)	11.	(a)	19.	(a)	27.	(a)	35.	(b)	43.	(b)	51.	(a)
4.	(d)	12.	(d)	20.	(c)	28.	(b)	36.	(b)	44.	(a)		
5.	(a)	13.	(b)	21.	(b)	29.	(b)	37.	(b)	45.	(d)		
6.	(a)	14.	(a)	22.	(c)	30.	(d)	38.	(c)	46.	(d)		
7.	(b)	15.	(a)	23.	(a)	31.	(b)	39.	(c)	47.	(b)		
8.	(a)	16.	(a)	24.	(a)	32.	(d)	40.	(d)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Lala Hardyal related to gadhar movement. Surendranath Banerjee belongs to Bengali. Bipinchandra Pal related to Vande Matram. S.K. Verma associated to Indian sociologist.
- (d) The Congress session of 1892 was not held in Bombay. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee or Umesh Chandra Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
- (a) Arya Samaj is related to Bombay. Arya Mahila Samaj belongs to Pune. Moham-madan Literary society related to Calcutta and Ved Samaj belongs to Madras.
- (d) The founder of Ahmedia Movement was Mirza Gulam Ahamed. Devband Movement founded by Md. Qasim Nanotvi. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement founded by Shibli Nomani and Ahle-Hadith Movement founded by Mirza Gulam Ahamed.
- (a) Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur (29 March 1857). Incident of soldiers of Meertu (10 May 1857). Uprising at Jhansi (June 1857). Uprising at Kanpur (5th June 1857).
- (a) The first organization in the Madras Presidency to vent for the rights of Indians was the Madras Native Association which was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty in 1849. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by MG Ranade in 1870 to represent the aspirations of the people to government. It published a quarterly journal to put forth the problems of people before the government. Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with a group of progressive leaders founded the India League in 1875. The league aspired to represent not only the middle classes but the masses as well and to stimulate a sense of nationalism among the people. Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876. It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta. It merged in INC in 1885.
- (b) Both the given statements are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (a) Baba Ram Singh related to Namdhari Movement. Mirza Gulam Ahamed related to Ahmedia Movement. Mukund Das associated to Satya Mahima Dharma. Naoroji Fardonji related to Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha.
- (d) Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people by publishing atrocities

- and by organising festivals. He used religious orthodoxy as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the Age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organization of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cum-historical cult as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.
10. (d) The policies that were adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857 were to maintain status quo of Indian states.
 11. (a) Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle. Tatya Tope was captured and executed. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon.
 12. (d) Kunwar Singh guided the revolt of 1857 from Buxar of Bihar. Kunwar Singh led the rebellion in Bihar. He assumed command of the soldiers who had revolted at Danapur on 5 July 1857. Five days later he occupied Arrah, the district headquarters. Major Vincent Eyre relieved the town on 3 August, defeated Kunwar Singh's force and destroyed Jagdishpur. Kunwar Singh left his ancestral village and reached Lucknow in December 1857.
 13. (b) Dev Samaj was founded by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri at Lahore in 1887. It was atheistic in belief and served the people by establishing schools and colleges. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Hindu reform organisation Arya Samaj, which he established on April 7th 1875 in Bombay, India.
 14. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 15. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy related to Atmiya Sabha. D.N. Tagore belongs to Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand related to Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang associated to Prarthana Samaj.
 16. (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal led from Lucknow. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led from Faizabad. Begum Zinat Mahal led from Delhi and Kunwar Singh led from Arrah.
 17. (b) S.N. Banerjee authored the book 'A Nation in Making'. D.B. Naoroji authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored the book 'Gita Rahasya'. Bankimchandra had written the book 'Anand Math'.
 18. (d) Kuki Revolt rises in Tripura in 1826–44. Kuka revolt uprises in 1840–72 in Punjab. Pabna peasant revolt took place in Bengal in 1873–76. Brisa Munda revolt 1895–1901 rises in Bihar.
 19. (a) Partition of Bengal announced in 1905. Foundation of Muslim League took place in 1906. The Surat split came into effect in 1907.
 20. (c) The Founder of Indian National Union is A.O. Hume. British India Association founded by Debendranath Tagore. East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. Indian Society founded by Anand Mohan Bose.
 21. (b) Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909). Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). First World War (1914). Lucknow pact held in 1916.
 22. (c) 'Devi Chaudhurani' was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. 'Nil Darpan' was authored by Dinabandhu Mitra. 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' was written by Premchand.
 23. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 24. (a) Sanyasi Rebellion of Bengal begins in 1763–1800. Indigo Revolt of Bengal begins in 1859–60. Santhal Rebellion of Bihar occurred in 1855–56. Munda Rebellion of Bihar begins in 1895–1901.
 25. (c) In the session of Congress in 1916 of Lucknow, both the wings of congress got reunited by the effort of Tilak. Muslim League and Congress came up with common political demands by the efforts of Annie Besant.
 26. (a) Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.

A-84 || Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857-1917)

27. (a) The revolt of 1857 spread to all the major revolt centres of north India. In the beginning, the British rule was invariably toppled at all the centres by the rebels.
28. (b) The ideology and the publications of the Ghadar movement were strongly secular in tone. The Ghadar Party was an organization founded by Punjabi Indians, in the United States and Canada with the aim to liberate India from British rule. Key members included Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose.
29. (b) The intention of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal was to keep Bengali, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal and to create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.
30. (d) Almost half the Indian soldiers did not participate in the revolt of 1857. The Indian intelligentsia prayed for the success of the British.
31. (b) After the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907, the British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movement. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
32. (d) The moderate nationalists joined the Home Rule movement on a large scale. It got much more success in 1917, however, it dissolved in 1918.
33. (c) Moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement lacked faith in the common people. They did not organize any all India Campaign.
34. (c) Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur participated in the revolt of 1857 after Delhi was captured by the British. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who provided great strategic leadership to the revolt, fled to Nepal after the revolt's failure.
35. (b) Elections to councils in India started from the Act of 1892. Indian Councils Act 1892 was the beginning of the parliamentary System in India. Before this act was passed, the Indian National Congress had adopted some resolutions in its sessions in 1885 and 1889 and put its demand.
36. (b) James Outram resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur.
37. (b) Theosophical society was founded by Blavatsky. The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule. Jotirao formed 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) with himself as its first president and treasurer. The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras to prevent their 'exploitation' by the upper caste like Brahmins. Seva Samiti was founded by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru. Sharda Sadan was founded by Ramabai. Ramabai started Sharda Sadan, which also provided housing, education, vocational training and medical services for many needy groups including widows, orphans and the blind.
38. (c) "Indian Association" was founded by S.N. Banerjee. "East India Association" was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" was founded by M.G. Ranade. "Indian National Congress" was founded by A.O. Hume.
39. (c) The president of first session of Congress was W.C. Banerjee in 1885. The second session was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886. The third session of Congress was presided over by Badruddin Taiyabjee in 1887. The fourth session of congress was presided over by George Yule in 1888.
40. (d) First session of Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. Second session of Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. Third session of Congress was held in Madras in 1887. The Fourth session was held in Allahabad in 1888.
41. (c) The Indian National Congress was founded during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in

- Bombay. In the first session of Indian National Congress, some government officials were also present.
42. (c) The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.
43. (b) Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji. Madam Cama was born in a Parsi family.
44. (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma was associated to the Journal 'Indian Sociologist'. Madam Bhikaji Cama was related to the 'Talwar Journal'. Annie Besant published the journal 'Commonweal'. Aurobindo Ghosh associated with 'Vande Matram'.
45. (d) The Queen's proclamation announced in 1858. The first Delhi Durbar was organised in 1877. First Factory Act passed in 1881. The Ilbert Bill had unleashed a vitriolic controversy in 1884.
47. (b) The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:
Partition of Bengal (1905); Surat split (1907) and Lucknow Pact (1916).
48. (a) Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India in 1898. He was mainly famous for the partition of Bengal. He was very much keen to suppress the Indian national movement.
49. (d) Raja Rammohan Ray born in Brahmin family in Bengal on 22nd of May 1772 and died 27 September 1833. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal emperor.
51. (a) Ishwarchand Vidyasagar & Jyotiba Phule.

10

Indian Freedom Struggle-II (1917-1947)

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

List-I	List-II
A. Champaran Mein Mahatma Gandhi	1. D.P. Mishra
B. The Springing Tiger	2. Rajendra Prasad
C. Living an Era	3. Hugh Toye
D. India from Curzon to Nehru and After	4. Durga Das

Codes:

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

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

List-I	List-II
A. Rajendra Lahiri	1. Gonda Jail
B. Sukhdeo	2. Lahore Jail
C. Roshan Singh	3. Gorakhpur Jail
D. Ram Prasad Bismil	4. Allahabad Jail

Codes:

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

3. Match the following individuals with places and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. Baba Ram Chandra	1. Bihar
B. Swami Sahayanand	2. Awadh
C. Vallabhbhai Patel	3. Gujarat
D. N.C. Ranga	4. Andhra Pradesh

Codes:

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

4. Give the correct sequence of the following events by using the codes given below:

1. Hunter Report
2. Home Rule Movement
3. Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
4. Rowlatt Act

Codes:

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Motilal Nehru	1. Independent
B. Madan Mohan Malviya	2. Abhyuday
C. Annie Besant	3. Al-Hilal
D. Abdul Kalam Azad	4. New India

Codes:

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

6. Read the following events connected with Indian freedom struggle and find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below:

1. Muslim Deliverance Day
2. Direct Action Day
3. Resignation of Congress Ministries
4. Individual Satyagraha

Codes:

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
7. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Shyamji Krishna Verma?
- (a) He was a native of Kathiawar.
 - (b) He started a monthly journal 'Indian Sociologist'.
 - (c) He established a hostel for Indian students in London which was called 'India House'.
 - (d) He was the editor of Journal 'Ghadar'.
8. Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Lala Hardayal | - Tilak |
| (b) Subhashchandra Bose | - Swami Vivekanand |
| (c) Bipinchandra Pal | - Swami Dayanand Sarswati |
| (d) Balgangadhar Tilak | - Madan Mohan Malviya |
9. Which one of the following statements about Subhaschandra Bose is not correct?
- (a) He appeared in the I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit.
 - (b) He was president of Indian National Congress in the year of 1938 and 1939.
 - (c) He had spent his incarcerated life in Mandalay Jail.
 - (d) He took part in the Quit India Movement.
10. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their establishment:
1. Ghadar Party
 2. Communist Party of India
 3. Congress Socialist Party
 4. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (c) 3, 4, 2, 1 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2
11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. V.S. Srinivas Shastri	1. Indian National Liberation Federation

- B. V.D. Savarkar
- 2. Communist Party of India
- C. Ramaswamy Naikar
- 3. Hindu Mahasabha
- D. B.T. Ranadive
- 4. Justice Party

Codes:

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

12. Consider the following events related to India's freedom struggle and find their correct chronological order from the codes given below the events:

1. Bomb-hurling at the Central Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi.
2. Martyrdom of Jatin Das.
3. Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh.
4. Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.

Codes:

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

13. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the book Indian struggle written by Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (a) It covers the period of India's Struggle for freedom between 1920 and 1942.
- (b) It comprises the Haripura (1938) and Tripura (1939) sessions.
- (c) It has a chapter 'The Gandhi-Irwin Pact and after.'
- (d) It depicts the comprehensive history of the Peasant Movement in India.

14. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. Amritsar Incident
- B. Chauri Chaura Incident
- C. Champaran Movement
- D. Moplah Revolt

Codes:

- (a) A, B, C, D (b) B, A, C, D
- (c) C, A, D, B (d) C, A, B, D

A-88 || Indian Freedom Struggle-II (1917-1947)

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Quit India Movement marked the culmination of Indian National Movement.

Reason (R): After the Quit India Movement, it was a matter of time to find a suitable mechanism for transfer of power.

Codes:

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

16. Which of the following newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kaal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

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

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Abul Kalam Azad | 1. Bombay Chronicle |
| B. Feroz Shah Mehta | 2. Al-Hilal |
| C. Annie Besant | 3. Young India |
| D. Mahatma Gandhi | 4. New India |

Codes:

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

18. Who of the following had started the Khilafat Movement? Choose the answer from the codes given below:

1. Shaukat Ali
2. Mohammad Ali
3. Shariatullah
4. Abul Kalam Azad

Codes:

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

19. Arrange the following in the chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. The August offer
2. The Cabinet Mission Plan
3. The Cripps Mission Plan
4. The Wavell Plan

Codes:

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

20. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.

Reason (R): The Simon Commission did not have a single Indian member.

Codes:

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

21. Put the following events in chronological order and choose your answer with the help of given codes:

- A. Formation of an interim government.
- B. The arrival of the Cabinet Mission.
- C. Muslim League Launches Direct Action.
- D. Jinnah's Wrecking of the Shimla Conference.

Codes:

- (a) B, D, C, A
- (b) D, B, C, A
- (c) A, B, D, C
- (d) D, B, A, C

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I **List-II**
(Act) **(Largely based on)**

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Indian Council Act 1909 | 1. Mountbatten Plan |
|----------------------------|---------------------|

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|---|
| B. | Government of India Act 1919 | 2. | Simon Commission Report and joint select committee recommendation |
| C. | Government of India Act 1935 | 3. | Montague-Chelmsford Reforms |
| D. | Independence Act 1947 | 4. | Morley-Minto Reform |

Codes:

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

23. Given below are four events connected with India's struggle for independence. Select their correct chronological order by using the codes given below the events:
1. Second Round Table Conference.
 2. Karachi session of India National Congress.
 3. Execution of Bhagat Singh.
 4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Event)	List-II (Year)
A. Non-Cooperation Movement	1. 1942
B. Civil Disobedience Movement	2. 1937
C. Formation of Congress Ministries	3. 1930
D. Quit India Movement	4. 1920

Codes:

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

25. Which of the following movements drew women out from the seclusion of home?
1. Swadeshi Movement
 2. Home Rule Movement
 3. Non-Cooperation Movement
 4. Civil Disobedience Movement
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 4 only |
| (c) 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Congress presidents)	List-II (Venues of session)
A. Dr. M. A. Ansari	1. Haripura
B. Purushottam Das Tandon	2. Kanpur
C. Sarojini Naidu	3. Madras
D. Subhashchandra Bose	4. Nasik

Codes:

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

27. Which of the following were the two Newspapers published by Annie Besant?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Commonwealth | 2. New India |
| 3. New Hindu | 4. The Aryans |

Codes:

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

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lady Catherine Mayo	1. Freedom at Midnight
B. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre	2. Mother India
C. Ram Manohar Lohia	3. Discovery of India
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	4. Guilty Men of India's Partition

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Khilafat Movement did bring the Urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.

Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.

Codes:

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

30. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.

Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

Codes:

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

31. Consider the following statements:

The government of India Act 1935 provided for

1. The provincial autonomy.
2. The establishment of Federal Court.
3. All India Federation at the centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

32. Consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps' proposals.

Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of Whites.

Codes:

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

34. Consider the following statements:

Indian nationalists were bitterly disappointed at the closing stages of the First World War due to the reason that

1. Only few Indian princess participated in the Imperial Conference and Peace Conference.
2. The closing of the World War brought to India not peace but the sword.
3. Gandhi was prevented by the government from proceeding to Delhi in 1919.
4. The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

35. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.
36. Consider the following statements in regards to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact:
1. According to the Pact, British Government accepted to release all the political prisoners.
 2. Irwin agreed on giving the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
 3. British government allowed making of salt for personal consumption in coastal regions.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
37. Consider the following statements in regards to Swaraj Party:
1. Swaraj Party was formed out of Congress to function as an independent political party.
 2. The Swarajist believed in participation of the council elections.
 3. Swarajist got the majority in November 1923 election due to which they were able to out vote the government in central assembly repeatedly.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
38. Consider the following statements in regard to the Indian Council Act, 1919:
1. It introduced bicameral legislature.
 2. It separated provincial budgets from the central budget.
 3. It introduced the separate representation of chambers of commerce, universities and Zamindars.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

39. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of the Royal Indian Navy in 1946:
1. The revolt was launched to protest against racial discrimination and unpalatable food.
 2. Lord Wavell the concurrent viceroy of India condemned the response of the Indian Army towards the revolt.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
40. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.
- Reason (R):** The Congress did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.
- Codes:**
- (a) A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.
41. Consider the following statements in regard to the parallel government emerged during the Quit India Movement.
1. The first such government emerged in Satara.
 2. The government which emerged in Tamluk was known as 'Jatiya Sarkar'.
 3. The longest lasting and effective parallel government was in Satara.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
42. Consider the following statements regarding Non-Cooperation Movement:
1. The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation.
 2. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
 3. Lokmanya Tilak passed on the day the movement was launched.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

43. Consider the following statements:

1. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government.
2. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Which of the following statements in regard to the 3rd June Plan are correct?

1. The successor governments would be given dominion status.
2. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
3. It was mandatory for India and Pakistan to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

45. There are two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers by using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	8.	(b)	15.	(a)	22.	(b)	29.	(a)	36.	(b)	43.	(c)
2.	(b)	9.	(d)	16.	(d)	23.	(b)	30.	(a)	37.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(a)	10.	(a)	17.	(a)	24.	(b)	31.	(d)	38.	(a)	45.	(d)
4.	(a)	11.	(c)	18.	(a)	25.	(d)	32.	(c)	39.	(a)		
5.	(b)	12.	(c)	19.	(c)	26.	(c)	33.	(b)	40.	(a)		
6.	(a)	13.	(d)	20.	(a)	27.	(a)	34.	(c)	41.	(b)		
7.	(c)	14.	(c)	21.	(b)	28.	(a)	35.	(c)	42.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) "Champaran mein Mahatama Gandhi" is associated with Rajendra Prasad. "The springing Tiger" is associated with Hugh Toye. "Living an Era" is associated with D.P. Mishra and "India, from Curzon to Nehru and after" is associated with Durga Das.
2. (b) Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail, Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail, Roshan Singh was hanged

in Allahabad jail and Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.

3. (a) Baba Ram Chandra was associated with Awadh, Swami Sahajanand was associated with Bihar, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was associated with Gujarat and N.C. Ranga was associated with Andhra Pradesh.

4. (a) Hunter Committee was appointed in October 1, 1919 for Jalianwala Bagh massacre and gave its report in March 1920. Home Rule Movement was started in Poona on 23rd April 1916 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Jalianwala Bagh Massacre happened on 13 April 1919 and Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919. It was anarchical and revolutionary crimes Act.
5. (b) Motilal Nehru was associated with "Independent Journal", Madan Mohan Malviya was associated with "Abhyuday", Annie Besant was associated with "New India" and Abul Kalam Azad was associated with "Al-Hilal".
6. (a) The correct chronological order of the events is:
 Resignation of Congress Ministries 29 Oct 1939
 Muslim Deliverance Day 22 Dec 1939
 Individual Satyagraha 17 Oct 1940
 Direct Action Day 16 Aug 1946
8. (b) Subhashchandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.
9. (d) Subhashchandra Bose had not participated in the Quit India Movement. He appeared in I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit. He was president of Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939.
10. (a) The correct chronological order of the establishment of revolutionary institution is:
 Ghadar Party 1913
 Communist Party of India 1925
 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928
 Congress Socialist Party 1934
11. (c) **(Person)** **(Organisation)**
 V.S. Srinivas Shastri Indian National Liberation Federation
 V.D. Savarkar Hindu Mahasabha
 Ramaswam Naikar Justice Party
 B.T. Ranadine Communist Party of India
12. (c) The correct chronological order of the events related to India's freedom struggle is:
 Bomb-hurling at the Central legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi (8 Apr. 1929)
 Martyrdom of Jatin Das (13 Sep. 1929)
 Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh (23 March, 1931)
 Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (March, 1931)
13. (d) The book 'Indian Struggle' was written by Subhashchandra Bose. It does not depict the comprehensive history of the peasant movement in India.
14. (c) The correct chronological orders of the events is:
 Champaran Movement 1917
 Amritsar Incident 1919
 Moplah Revolt 1921
 Chauri Chaura Incident 1922
15. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
16. (d) The newspapers Sandhya, Yugantar and Kaal advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle.
17. (a) Abul Kalam Azad – Al-Hilal
 Feroz Shah Mehta – Bombay Chronicle
 Annie Besant – New India
 Mahatma Gandhi – Young India
18. (a) Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali had started the Khilafat movement in 1919.
19. (c) The correct chronological order is:
 The August Offer – 1940
 The Cripps Mission Plan – 1942
 The Wavell Plan – 1945
 The Cabinet Mission Plan – 1946
20. (a) The both given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
21. (b) The correct chronological order of the events is:
 Formation of an interim government – 1937.
 Jinnah's wrecking of the Shimla Conference – 1945.
 The arrival of the Cabinet Mission – 24 March, 1946.
 Muslim League launches Direct Action – 16 Aug. 1946.
22. (b) **(Acts)** **(Based on)**
 Indian Council – Morley-Minto Plan
 Act 1909
 Government of – Montague-Chelmsford
 India Act 1919 Reforms
 Government of – Simon Commission
 India Act 1935 Report
 Independence – Mount Batten Plan
 Act, 1947
23. (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact held on 5th March, 1931.
 Execution of Bhagat Singh on 23 March, 1931 in Lahore Jail. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress held in March 1931.
 The second Round table conference held on Sept. 1931.
24. (b) Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920. Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930. The formation of Congress ministries took place in 1937. The Quit India Movement began in 1942.
25. (d) Swadeshi Movement began in 1905. Home rule movement started in 1916. Non-cooperation movement started in 1920. The civil Disobedience movement started in 1930.
26. (c) Dr. M.A. Ansari became the President in Madras session. Purushottam Das Tandon became the President in Nasik session. Sarojini Naidu became the President in Kanpur session. Subhash Chandra Bose became the President in Haripura session.

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27. (a) The two newspapers published by Annie Besant were New India and Commonweal.
28. (a) 'Mother India' was written by Lady Catherine Mayo. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre wrote the book 'Freedom at midnight'. Ram Manohar Lohia has written the book 'Guilty men of India's partition'. J.L. Nehru wrote the book 'Discovery of India'.
29. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
30. (a) The involvement of the peasants in Quit India movement made the struggle more fierce. This forced Linlithgow to describe the Quit India movement launched on 8th August 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
31. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the provincial autonomy, the establishment of federal court and all India Federation at the centre.
32. (c) In the first Round table conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the third Round Table conference.
33. (b) The congress rejected the Cripps proposal because it proposed dominion status for India after the end of the world war-II and congress demanded complete independence. The Cripps Mission consisted of all whites.
34. (c) Statement 2 and 4 are correct, i.e. the closing of the World brought to India not peace but the sword and the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
35. (c) In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League.
36. (b) The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. The British Government agreed to
1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
 2. Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
 3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
 4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
 5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
 6. Lift the ban over the congress.
37. (b) Both the Swarajists and the No-Changers were engaged in a fierce political struggle, but both were determined to avoid the disastrous experience of the 1907 split at Surat. On the advice of Gandhi, the two groups decided to remain in the Congress but to work in their separate ways. There was no basic difference between the two. Swarajist members were elected to the councils.
38. (a) Statements 1 and 2 are correct in accordance with the Indian Council Act, 1919. The separate representation of Chambers of Commerce, universities and Zamindars was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1909.
39. (a) Lord Wavell, the concurrent viceroy of India, gave a clean chit to the Indian Army for its role during the revolt of RIN as it, on a whole, had been most commendably steady.
40. (a) In 1939 Indian nationalists were angry that British Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow, had without consultation with them brought India into the war. So the congress ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939 and did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany.
41. (b) Although at the national level the ability to galvanize rebellion was limited, the movement is notable for regional success especially at Satara in Maharashtra, Talcher in Odisha, and Midnapore. In Tamluk and Contai subdivisions of Midnapore, the local populaces were successful in establishing parallel governments, which continued to function, until Gandhi personally requested the leaders to disband in 1944.
42. (b) The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
43. (c) The Gandhi–Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
44. (a) Regarding the 3rd June plan. The successor governments would be given dominion status. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
45. (d) On 15th August 1947, when India got the freedom, it became sovereign country. So, British Sovereignty ceased to exist after that date. But on the request of India, British Sovereign appointed the last Governor General of Free India Lord Mountbatten.

SECTION B : GEOGRAPHY

1

Astronomy

1. Consider the following statements regarding asteroids:
 1. Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun.
 2. Most of the asteroids are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km.
 3. The orbit of asteroids lies between orbits of Jupiter and Saturn.Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system?
 - (a) The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system.
 - (b) The predominant element in the composition of Earth is silicon.
 - (c) The Sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system.
 - (d) The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the Earth.
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

List-I (Special characteristic)	List-II (Name of Planet)
A. Smallest planet of the solar system	1. Mercury
B. Largest planet of the solar system	2. Venus
C. Planet second from the Sun in the Solar system	3. Jupiter
D. Planet nearest to the Sun	4. Pluto 5. Saturn

Codes:

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

4. Diamond Ring is a phenomenon observed
(a) at the start of a total solar eclipse.
(b) at the end of a total solar eclipse.
(c) only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail.
(d) only in the central regions of the totality trail.
5. The tail of a comet is directed away from the sun because
(a) the comet rotates around the sun, the lighter mass of the comet is pushed away due to the centrifugal force alone.
(b) the comet rotates, the lighter mass of the comet is attracted by some star situated in the direction of its tail.
(c) The radiation emitted by the sun exerts a radial pressure on the comet throwing its tail away from the Sun.
(d) The tail of the comet always exists in the same orientation.
6. Consider the following two statements, one labeled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The same face of the Moon is always presented to the Earth.
Reason (R): The Moon rotates about its own axis in days which is about the same time that it takes to orbit the earth.

B-2 || Astronomy**Codes:**

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

7. Consider the following two statements. One labeled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Existence of human life on Venus is highly improbable.

Reason (R): Venus has extremely high level of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.

Codes:

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

8. The term syzygy is referred to when

- (a) The Earth is at perihelion and the Moon at perigee.
- (b) The Earth is at aphelion and the Moon at apogee.
- (c) The Moon and the Sun are at right angles with reference to the Earth.
- (d) The Moon, Sun and Earth lie along a straight line.

9. Consider the following two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): To orbit around Sun, the planet Mars takes lesser time than time taken by the Earth.

Reason (R): The diameter of the planet Mars is less than that of the Earth.

Codes:

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

10. The twinkling of a star is due to

- (a) the variation in the intensity of light emitted by it with time.
- (b) the variation in the composition of the star with time.
- (c) the transit of other celestial objects across the line of sight.
- (d) the atmospheric refraction of starlight.

11. Which of the following phenomenon is/are the effect of the rotation of the Earth?

- 1. Apparent movement of the Sun, the Moon and the Stars.
- 2. Flatness of the poles and bulge at the equator.
- 3. Occurrence of sunrise, noon and sunset.
- 4. Magnetic field of the Earth.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

12. What is meant by the eclipse of Moon?

- (a) It occurs when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon and the centers of all three are on the same straight line.
- (b) It is path along which the moon revolves.
- (c) For any place, it is the average angle made by a line drawn from the moon to place and horizontal at midnight.
- (d) When the Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth, it causes the shadows of the Moon to fall on Earth.

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The albedo of an object determines its visual brightness when viewed with reflected light.
- 2. The albedo of Mercury is much greater than the albedo of the Earth.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

B-4 || Astronomy

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List-I (Planets)	List-II (Satellites)
A. Mars	1. Tethys
B. Jupiter	2. Deimos
C. Saturn	3. Europa
D. Uranus	4. Titania

Codes:

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

24. Consider the following statements:

1. The nearest large galaxy of Milky Way is the Andromeda galaxy.
 2. The Sun's nearest known star is a red dwarf star called Proxima Centauri, at a distance of 4.3 light years away.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. Consider the following two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The planet Neptune appears blue in colour.

Reason (R): The presence of Methane gas in the atmosphere of Neptune is responsible for its colour.

Codes:

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

26. Consider the following statements:

1. Since Venus is seen in the East in morning and in the West in evening. It is called 'Morning star' as well as 'Evening star'.

2. The Earth looks blue when seen from the space due to the presence of large amount of water, hence it is called 'Blue Planet'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

27. Consider the following two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Venus is the brightest object in the sky after the Sun.

Reason (R): Venus is the second planet from the Sun in our solar system.

Codes:

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

28. Consider the following statements:

1. Our solar system is located in the orion arm of the Milky way galaxy, about two-third of the way out from the centre.
 2. The solar system formed from an interstellar cloud of dust and gas or nebula about 4.6 billion years ago.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

29. Consider the following statements:

- When the Sun, the Earth and the Moon are aligned in a straight line, the position is referred to as SYZYGY.
 - When the Sun and Moon are in straight line, it results in spring tide.
 - When the Sun and Moon are in right angle, it results in Neap tide.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

30. Consider the following two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The tidal effect of Moon on the surface of Earth is less than that of Sun.

Reason (R): Moon's gravitational pull at Earth's surface is less compared to Sun's gravitational pull.

Codes:

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

31. There are two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): According to Nova hypothesis, Solar planets were formed because of explosion of Super Nova.

Reason (R): A star becomes Super Nova in that stage when it has lack of hydrogen element.

Codes:

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

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Planets)	List-II (Satellites)
A. Earth	1. Tritan
B. Jupiter	2. Titan
C. Saturn	3. Ganymede
D. Neptune	4. Moon

Codes:

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

33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-I	List-II
A. Planet	1. Moon
B. Satellite	2. Uranus
C. Comet	3. Mariner
D. Artificial satellite	4. Halley

Codes:

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

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Only two planets Venus and Uranus revolve around the Sun from east to west i.e., clockwise.
2. While other planets revolve around the Sun from west to east i.e., anti-clockwise.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. Consider the following statements:

1. The Sun is the heart spot of the Solar system which is the source of energy of all organism of the earth.
2. The innermost layer of the Sun is called Corona.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

36. Scientists have determined the temperature near the Earth's centre 1,000°C hotter than was reported in an experiment run 20 years ago at

- (a) 6,000° Celsius
- (b) 5,000° Celsius
- (c) 4,000° Celsius
- (d) None of these

B-6 || Astronomy

37. Match the following

List-I <i>(Features)</i>	List-II <i>(Dates)</i>
A. Vernal equinox	1. December 22
B. Summer solstice	2. September 23
C. Winter solstice	3. March 20
D. Autumnal equinox	4. June 22

Codes:

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

38. Match the following

List-I <i>(Longitudes)</i>	List-II <i>(Dates)</i>
A. Prime Meridian	1. 180° longitude
B. Tropic of Cancer	2. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N latitude
C. International Date Line	3. 0° longitude
D. Arctic Circle	4. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S latitude
E. Tropic of Capricorn	5. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N latitude

Codes:

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

39. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

(A) Earth	(i) Dwarf planet
(B) Pluto	(ii) Star
(C) Moon	(iii) Blue planet
(D) Sun	(iv) Satellite
(1) A-(iii), B-(i) C-(iv), D-(ii)	
(2) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)	
(3) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)	
(4) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)	

40. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I (Special characteristic)	Column II (Name of planet)
A. Smallest planet of the solar system	(i) Mercury

B. Largest planet of
the solar system (ii) Venus

C. Planet second from the
Sun in the solar system (iii) Jupiter

D. Planet nearest to the Sun (iv) Pluto
(v) Saturn

(a) A-(ii); B-(iii); C-(v); D-(i)

(b) A-(iii); B-(v); C-(i); D-(ii)

(c) A-(iv); B-(i); C-(ii); D-(iii)

(d) A-(iv); B-(iii); C-(ii); D-(i)

41. Which of the following statements in regard to the galaxy is correct?

(a) Numerous tiny bodies that move around the sun are called galaxies

(b) Galaxy is found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

(c) A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars and clouds of dust and gases

(d) A galaxy does not have a sun

42. Match the planets with their properties and accordingly select the correct alternative:

Planet	Property
(A) Saturn	(i) Longest year
(B) Neptune	(ii) 71% water
(C) Earth	(iii) Longest day
(D) Venus	(iv) Having most moons
(a) A - iv, B - i, C - ii, D - iii	
(b) A - iii, B - ii, C - iv, D - i	
(c) A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii	
(d) A - iv, B - iii, C - ii, D - i	

43. Global Positioning System (GPS) is associated with

1. determining latitude and longitude

2. constellation of satellites

3. US system of GPS and Russian system of GLONASS

4. navigation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 4

(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

44. The Earth is an oblate spheroid and not a perfect sphere. This is because

1. The Earth has a rotational motion and the rotational speed increases as one goes from the poles towards the equator.

2. The equator experiences greater gravitational pull from the sun.
3. The intensity of sunlight received at the equator is greater than that at the poles.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) Only 3 (d) All of these

45. Consider the following statements

1. The Earth does not move along its orbit at a constant rate.
2. The Earth moves fastest at perihelion and slowest at aphelion.

The above statements are true of which one of the following laws?

- (a) Kepler's second law
(b) Newton's second law of motion
(c) Ohm's law
(d) Newton's law of gravitation

46. Which of the following factors influence ocean currents?

1. Rotation of the Earth
2. Air pressure and wind
3. Ocean water density
4. Revolution of the Earth

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

47. Which one of the following statements is/ are correct with regard to Milky Way?

1. It is a spiral galaxy.
2. The solar system resides in one of its spiral arms.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Lunar eclipse takes place when the Earth comes directly between the Sun and the Moon
2. Solar eclipse happens when the Moon comes directly between the Sun and the Earth
3. Lunar eclipse takes place when the Sun comes directly between the Earth and the Moon
4. Solar eclipse happens when the Earth comes directly between the Sun and the Moon

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	7.	(a)	13.	(a)	19.	(b)	25.	(a)	31.	(b)	37.	(a)	43.	(d)
2.	(b)	8.	(d)	14.	(b)	20.	(a)	26.	(c)	32.	(c)	38.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(d)	9.	(d)	15.	(b)	21.	(d)	27.	(a)	33.	(a)	39.	(a)	45.	(a)
4.	(c)	10.	(d)	16.	(d)	22.	(c)	28.	(c)	34.	(c)	40.	(d)	46.	(b)
5.	(a)	11.	(d)	17.	(c)	23.	(b)	29.	(d)	35.	(a)	41.	(c)	47.	(c)
6.	(c)	12.	(d)	18.	(a)	24.	(c)	30.	(a)	36.	(a)	42.	(a)	48.	(a)

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun. Most of the asteroids are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km. There are millions of asteroids, many thought to be the shattered remnants of planetesimals, bodies within the young Sun's solar nebula that never grew large enough to become planets. The large majority of known asteroids orbit in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, or are co-orbital with Jupiter. Asteroids vary greatly in size, from almost 1,000 km for the largest down to rocks just tens of metres across.
2. (b) The Earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system. The density of the Earth is 5.513 g/cm^3 . This is an average of all of the material on the planet.
3. (d) Smallest planet of the solar system is Pluto while the largest is Jupiter. Planet second from the Sun in the solar system is Venus; planet nearest to the Sun is Mercury.
4. (c) Diamond Ring is a phenomenon observed only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail. When the shrinking visible part of the photosphere becomes very small, Baily's beads will occur. These are caused by the sunlight still being able to reach Earth through lunar valleys. Totality then begins with the diamond ring effect, the last bright flash of sunlight.
5. (a) Because of the comet rotation around the sun, the lighter mass of the comet is pushed away due to the centrifugal force alone. When a comet comes close enough to the sun, the ice begins to melt at such a great pace that sublimation occurs. The sublimation of the ice that carries away dirt and rock causes the appearance of a large white fireball with a long tail. The layer that envelopes the comet is called the coma. A tail of dust particles, hydrogen, or ions extends more than a million miles away from the comet.
6. (c) The same side of the Moon always faces the Earth because the Moon spins once on its axis in exactly the same amount of time that the Moon revolves around the Earth, or once every 29 days. The Moon and Earth have been tidally locked in this configuration for millions of years.
7. (a) Existence of human life on Venus is highly improbable because Venus has extremely high level of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.
8. (d) The term SYZYGY is referred to when the moon, sun and earth lie along a straight line. As seen from the Earth, a solar eclipse is a type of eclipse that occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks ("occults") the Sun. This can happen only at new moon, when the Sun and the Moon are in conjunction as seen from Earth in an alignment referred to as SYZYGY. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon. In partial and annular eclipses only part of the Sun is obscured.
9. (d) The diameter of the planet Mars is less than that of the Earth. Mars has approximately half the diameter of Earth. It is less dense than Earth, having about 15% of Earth's volume and 11% of the mass. Its diameter is 6,779 kms.

10. (d) The twinkling of a star is due to the atmospheric refraction of starlight. The scientific name for the twinkling of stars is stellar scintillation (or astronomical scintillation). Stars twinkle when we see them from the Earth's surface because we are viewing them through thick layers of turbulent (moving) air in the Earth's atmosphere.
11. (d) All the given phenomena are the effect of the rotation of the earth. The Earth rotates from the west towards the east. As viewed from the North Star or polestar Polaris, the Earth turns counter-clockwise.
12. (d) Eclipse of moon occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth and it causes the shadow of the moon to fall on earth. A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes directly behind the Earth into its umbra (shadow). This can occur only when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are aligned (in "SYZYGY") exactly, or very closely so, with the Earth in the middle. Hence, a lunar eclipse can only occur the night of a full moon.
13. (a) The albedo of an object determines its visual brightness when viewed with reflected light. Albedo is the fraction of solar energy (shortwave radiation) reflected from the Earth back into space. It is a measure of the reflectivity of the earth's surface.
14. (b) We always see the same face of moon because it takes equal time for revolution around the earth and rotation on its own axis.
15. (b) The inexhaustible source of energy of the stars is due to conversion of Hydrogen to Helium. In the interior of a star, the particles move rapidly in every direction because of the high temperatures present. Every so often a proton moves close enough to a nucleus to be captured, and a nuclear reaction takes place. Only protons of extremely high energy (many times the average energy in a star such as the Sun) are capable of producing nuclear events of this kind. A minimum temperature required for fusion is roughly 10 million K. Since the energies of protons are proportional to temperature, the rate of energy production rises steeply as temperature increases.
17. (c) Asteroids are small rocky planetoids, while comets are formed of frozen gases held together by rocky and metallic material. Comets show a perceptible growing tail, while asteroids do not.
18. (a) The Blue Moon phenomenon occurs, when two full moons occur in the same month. A blue moon is an extra full moon that appears in a subdivision of a year, either the third of four full moons in a season or, recently, a second full moon in a month of the common calendar. The phrase has nothing to do with the actual color of the moon, although a literal "blue moon" (the moon appearing with a tinge of blue) may occur in certain atmospheric conditions; e.g., when there are volcanic eruptions or when exceptionally large fires leave particles in the atmosphere.
19. (b) Comets revolve round the sun only in long elliptical orbit. A comet develops a tail when it gets close to the sun.
20. (a) The eclipse of sun occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth.
21. (d) The black color on the sun is because the planet behaved as a black hole during its transit. A transit of Venus across the Sun takes place when the planet Venus passes directly between the Sun and Earth (or another planet), becoming visible against (and hence obscuring a small portion of) the solar disk. During a transit, Venus can be seen from Earth as a small black disk moving across the face of the Sun. The duration of such transits is usually measured in hours (the transit of 2012 lasted 6 hours and 40 minutes).
22. (c) The earth is nearest to the sun on about January 3rd. Earth is farthest from the sun on about 4th July.
23. (b) Deimos is the satellite of Mars. Europa is the satellite of Jupiter. Tethys is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Uranus.
24. (c) The nearest large galaxy of Milky Way is the Andromeda galaxy. The Andromeda Galaxy is a spiral galaxy approximately 2.5 million light years from Earth in the Andromeda constellation. Also known as Messier 31, M31, or NGC 224, the sun's nearest known star is a red dwarf star called proxima centauri. Proxima Centauri is a red dwarf about 4.24 light years from the Sun, inside the G-cloud, in the constellation of Centaurus.
25. (a) The planet Neptune appears blue in colour. The presence of methane gas in the atmosphere of Neptune is responsible for its colour. Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun in the Solar System. It is the fourth largest planet by diameter and the third largest by mass. Among the gaseous planets in the solar system, Neptune is the most dense. Neptune is 17 times the mass of Earth.

B-10 || Astronomy

26. (c) The earth looks blue when seen from the space due to the presence of large amount of water.
27. (a) Venus is the brightest object in the sky after the sun. Venus is the second planet from the sun in our solar system.
28. (c) Our solar system is located in the orion arm of the milky way galaxy, about two-third of the way out from the centre. The sun is about 26,000 light-years from the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, which is about 80,000 to 120,000 light-years across (and less than 7,000 light-years thick). We are located on one of its spiral arms, out towards the edge. It takes the sun (and our solar system) roughly 200-250 million years to orbit once around the Milky Way. In this orbit, we (and the rest of the Solar System) are traveling at a velocity of about 155 miles/sec (250 km/sec).
31. (b) According to Nova hypothesis, Solar planets were formed because of explosion of Super Nova. A star becomes Super Nova in that stage when it has lack of hydrogen elements. A supernova happens where there is a change in the core, or center, of a star. A change can occur in two different ways, with both resulting in a supernova.

The first type of supernova happens in binary star systems. Binary stars are two stars that orbit the same point. One of the stars, a carbon-oxygen white dwarf, steals matter from its companion star. Eventually, the white dwarf accumulates too much matter. Having too much matter causes the star to explode, resulting in a supernova.

The second type of supernova occurs at the end of a single star's lifetime. As the star runs out of nuclear fuel, some of its mass flows into its core. Eventually, the core is so heavy that it cannot withstand its own gravitational force. The core collapses, which results in the giant explosion of a supernova. The sun is a single star, but it does not have enough mass to become a supernova.

32. (c) Moon is the satellite of Earth. Ganymede is the satellite of Jupiter. Tritan is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Neptune.
33. (a) Uranus is a planet. Moon is a satellite. Halley is a comet. Mariner is a artificial satellite. The Mariner program was a program conducted by the American space agency NASA in conjunction with Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) that launched a series of robotic interplanetary probes designed to

investigate Mars, Venus and Mercury from 1962 to 1973. The program included a number of firsts, including the first planetary flyby, the first pictures from another planet, the first planetary orbiter, and the first gravity assist maneuver.

34. (c) Only two planets Venus and Uranus revolve around the sun from east to west while other planets revolve around the sun from west to east.
35. (a) The sun is the heart spot of the solar system which is the source of energy of all organism of the earth. The Sun produces energy by the nuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium in its core. It means that, since there is a huge amount of hydrogen in the core, these atoms stick together and fuse into a helium atom. This energy is then radiated out from the core and moves across the solar system.
36. (a) These measurements confirm geophysical models that say that the temperature difference between the solid core and the mantle above must be at least 1,500° C to explain why the earth has a magnetic field. The research team, which was led by Agnes Dewaele from the CEA, a French technological research organisation, used X-rays from the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) in Grenoble, France, as a key investigating tool.
37. (a) As Earth revolves around the Sun, there are two moments each year when the Sun is exactly above the equator. These moments — called equinoxes — occur around March 20 or 21 and September 22 or 23. Equinox literally means “equal night,” since the length of day and night is nearly equal in all parts of the world during the equinoxes. When the Northern Hemisphere starts to tilt toward the sun in spring, the Southern Hemisphere starts to tilt away from the sun, signaling the start of fall. Thus, in the Southern Hemisphere, the March equinox is called the autumnal equinox, and the September equinox is called the vernal equinox.

The summer solstice occurs when the tilt of a planet's semi-axis, in either the northern or the southern hemisphere, is most inclined toward the star (sun) that it orbits. Earth's maximum axial tilt toward the sun is 23° 26'. This happens twice each year, at which times the sun reaches its highest position in the sky as seen from the north or the south pole.

The summer solstice occurs during a

hemisphere's summer. This is the northern solstice in the northern hemisphere and the southern solstice in the southern hemisphere. Depending on the shift of the calendar, the summer solstice occurs some time between June 20 and June 22 in the northern hemisphere[2][3] and between December 20 and December 23 each year in the southern hemisphere.

Winter solstice is an astronomical phenomenon which marks the shortest day and the longest night of the year. Winter solstice occurs for the Northern Hemisphere in December and for the Southern Hemisphere in June. The point at which the Sun's path crosses the celestial equator moving from north to south is called the autumnal equinox. The equinox in autumn, on about 22 September in the northern hemisphere and 20 March in the southern hemisphere.

38. (b) A prime meridian is a meridian (a line of longitude) in a geographical coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0° . A prime meridian and its opposite in a 360° -system, the 180° meridian (at 180° longitude), form a great circle. This great circle divides the sphere, e.g., the Earth, into two hemispheres.

The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern Tropic, is the most northerly circle of latitude on the Earth at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its culmination.

The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of longitude on the Earth's surface located at about 180 degrees east (or west) of the Greenwich Meridian.

Arctic Circle is an imaginary circle round the earth, parallel to the equator, at latitude $66^\circ 32' N$; it marks the northernmost point at which the sun appears above the level of the horizon on the winter solstice.

ROPIC OF CAPRICORN is the parallel of latitude that is approximately $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator and that is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun

40. (d) A. The smallest planet of the solar system is – Pluto
B. The largest planet of the solar system is – Jupiter

- C. The planet second from the sun in the solar system is – Venus
D. Planet nearest to the sun – Mercury

41. (c) A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars and clouds of dust and gases.

43. (d) The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based satellite navigation systems that provides and time information in all weather, anywhere in the Earth.

GPS	Country
1. GPS	USA
2. GLONASS	Russia
3. Galileo	Europe
4. Compass	China
5. Gagan	India

44. (a) The shape of the Earth is very close to that of an oblate spheroid, a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole such that there is bulge around equator. This bulge results from the rotation of the Earth and causes the diameter at the equator to be 43 km large than the pole to pole diameter.

45. (a) Kepler's law give a description of the motion of planets around the Sun. Kepler's laws are

1. The orbit of every planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of two foci.
2. A line joining a planet and the Sun sweeps out equal areas during intervals of time.

46. (b) A ocean current is a continuous, directed movement of ocean water generated by the forces acting upon this mean flow, such as breaking waves, wind, coriolis effect, cabbeling, temperature and salinity differences and tides caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.

47. (c) The Milky Way galaxy is the home of our solar system. It is very difficult to study this galaxy because the solar system is located within it. It seems to be a spiral galaxy.

48. (a) Lunar eclipse takes place when the Earth comes directly between the Sun and the Moon. Solar eclipse happens when the Moon comes directly between the Sun and the Earth. Lunar eclipse takes place when the Sun comes directly between the Earth and the Moon.

2

Physical Geography

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The polar front theory states that masses of relatively, warm and cold air are brought into contact.

Reason (R): These masses are known after their source regions.

Codes:

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

2. Which one of the following is called marine snowfall?

- (a) Fall of snowflakes on sea surface.
- (b) Fall of hail on sea surface.
- (c) Continuous fall of snow pellets on ocean floors.
- (d) Continuous fall of tiny marine sediments on ocean floors.

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| (a) Rossby waves | — | Jet stream |
| (b) El Nino | — | Strong monsoon |
| (c) Index cycle | — | Walker circulation |
| (d) Hadley cell | — | Mid-latitude cell |

4. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): There has been equatorial counter current in every ocean of the world.

Reason (R): Equatorial counter currents are formed by the piling of water in eastern part of the ocean by equatorial currents.

Codes:

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

5. Which of the following concepts form basis for the Plate Tectonic Theory? Use the codes given below to select the correct answer:

- 1. Continental drift
- 2. Isostasy
- 3. Palaeomagnetism
- 4. Pole wandering

Codes:

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

6. Which one of the following statements is not true about subsidence theory of Coral reefs?

- (a) The theory has been postulated by Charles Darwin.
- (b) According to the theory coral polyps grow both in shallow and deep oceanic waters.
- (c) Fringing reef, barrier reef and atolls are successive stages of coral reef development.
- (d) Reef building starts from submarine plate form.

7. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Aridity is the distinctive characteristic of the deserts.

Reason (R): They receive low rainfall and have high evaporation.

Codes:

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

8. Which one of the following statements is true about tropopause?
- It is about 5 km thick layer.
 - Its average height is about 10 km over the equator.
 - There is no seasonal variation in its height.
 - The temperature at its top is lowest over the equator and relatively higher over the poles.
9. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Equatorial counter current is not found in the Indian ocean during summer season.

Reason (R): During summer season southwest monsoon current is dominant in northern Indian Ocean.

Codes:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

10. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Corals are mainly found in the tropical oceans.
 - Corals need clean sediment free water.
 - Corals are mainly found in deeper parts of the ocean.
 - Rain water promotes the growth of corals.

Codes:

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

11. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given below:

Assertion (A): The circum-pacific belt is the most vulnerable zone of Tsunamis.

Reason (R): It is tectonically most active area and generates world's major earthquakes.

Codes:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

12. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): New folded mountains are also called Tertiary Mountains.

Reason (R): They are mainly formed along the constructive plate margins.

Codes:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

13. The horizontal distribution of temperature of ocean water is largely affected by

- Depth of water in the ocean
- Ocean current
- Prevailing winds
- Latitudes

Which of the following is correct?

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

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

(Original)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Basalt | 1. Slate |
| B. Coal | 2. Schist |
| C. Limestone | 3. Marble |
| D. Shale | 4. Diamond |

Codes:

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

B-14 || Physical Geography

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The length of the day at the equator is always 12 hours.

Reason (R): The angle of incidence of the Sun's rays at the equator is constant.

Codes:

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

16. Consider the following statements

1. Igneous rocks are rich in natural gas.
 2. Igneous rocks are rich in metallic minerals.
 3. Igneous rocks are not fossiferous.
 4. Igneous rocks consist of silicate minerals.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

17. Match the following two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Oceans)	List-II (Ridges)
A. Atlantic Ocean	1. Cocos ridge
B. Pacific Ocean	2. Lomonosov ridge
C. Indian Ocean	3. Dolphin ridge and challenge ridge
D. Arctic Ocean	4. East Indian ridge

Codes:

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

18. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Processes)	List-II (Land forms)
A. Permafrost	1. Flood plain
B. Diastrophism	2. Pingo
C. Running water	3. Stack
D. Sea waves	4. Horst

Codes:

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

19. Select the correct chronological order of the following organic cycles from the codes given below:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Alpine | 2. Torridonian |
| 3. Caledonian | 4. Hercynian |

Codes:

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

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Propounder)
A. Peneplain	1. Powell
B. Base level	2. Wegener
C. Continental drift	3. Harry Hess
D. Plate tectonics	4. Davis

Codes:

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

21. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the terrigenous deposits from the coast to the deeper part of the sea? Use the codes given below to select the correct answer:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. Clay | 2. Mud |
| 3. Sand | 4. Silt |

Codes:

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

22. Select the correct chronological order of the following geological periods, from the codes given below:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Oligocene | 2. Eocene |
| 3. Pliocene | 4. Miocene |

Codes:

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

B-16 || Physical Geography

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Tidal hypothesis:

1. It is a monistic hypothesis.
2. It was propounded by the British scientist James Jeans.
3. It holds filament responsible for the origin of the solar system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

33. With reference to Kober's Theory of Geosyncline, consider the following:

Term	Meaning
1. Orogen	: Geosyncline
2. Kratogen	: Foreland
3. Randketten	: Marginal ranges

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

34. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Basalt is a dark coloured and fine grained igneous rock formed by magma.

Reason (R): Magma inside of the earth are cooled very slowly because of higher temperature prevailing there.

Codes:

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

35. In an Anticyclone

- (a) Barometric pressure is high towards centre of the system.
- (b) Winds blow in clockwise direction in southern hemisphere.
- (c) Weather remains moist and sky is cloudy.
- (d) Situation of calm prevails and weather changes rapidly.

36. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer with the help of the codes:

List-I (Land forms)	List-II (Agents of formation)
A. Faults	1. Glacial activity
B. Flood plains	2. Fluvial effects
C. Coral reefs	3. Organic activity
D. Moraines	4. Earth movement

Codes:

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

37. Study the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. The average density of rocks in the lower crust of the earth is 3.
2. There is a gradual decrease in the velocity of the seismic waves through the lower crust.
3. The mantle-core boundary is marked by Moho-discontinuity.
4. The outer core of the earth is in molten form.

Codes:

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

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Era)	List-II (Epoch)
A. Palaeozoic	1. Jurassic
B. Mesozoic	2. Archean
C. Pre Cambrian	3. Oligocene
D. Cainozoic	4. Silurian

Codes:

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

39. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Agulhas current	1. North Atlantic
B. Kuroshio current	2. South Atlantic
C. Florida current	3. Indian Ocean
D. Falkland current	4. North Pacific

Codes:

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

40. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): In southern hemisphere westerlies are called roaring forties between the latitudes of 40°– 50°S, furious fifties at 50°S latitude and shrieking sixties at 60°S latitude.

Reason (R): The westerlies become more vigorous in the southern hemisphere because of lack of land and dominance of oceans. Their velocity increases and they become stormy. They are also associated with boisterous gales.

Codes:

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

41. The correct sequence of different layers of the atmosphere from the surface of the Earth upwards is
- (a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere.
 - (b) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere.
 - (c) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere.
 - (d) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere.
42. Consider the following statements:
1. Either of the two belts over the oceans at about 30° to 35° N and S latitudes is known as Horse Latitude.
 2. Horse latitude are low pressure belts.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
43. Consider the following factors
1. Rotation of the Earth
 2. Air Pressure and Wind
 3. Density of Ocean Water
 4. Revolution of the Earth
- Which of the above factors influence the ocean currents?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
44. Normally, the temperature decreases with the increase in height from the Earth's surface because
1. The atmosphere can be heated upwards only from the Earth's surface.
 2. There is more moisture in the upper atmosphere.
 3. The air is less dense in the upper atmosphere.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
45. Consider the following atmospheric conditions with reference to Tropical cyclones.
1. High relative humidity.
 2. Warm oceanic temperature.

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3. Region lying between the tropics of cancer and Capricorn.

Which of the above motivate the development of cyclone?

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

46. Which of the following elements exhibit the following properties?

1. It is the third most abundant element in the earth crust.
 2. It exists in a stable combination with other materials mainly silicates and oxides.
 3. It has high strength-to-weight ratio.
- (a) Magnesium (b) Iron
(c) Aluminium (d) Calcium

47. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Soils)	List-II (Climatic region)
A. Podzol	1. Temperate steppe cool
B. Chernozem	2. Cool temperate
C. Spodosols	3. Hot and humid
D. Laterite	4. Humid cool temperate

Codes:

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

48. Examine the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

1. The atmospheric air is never completely dry.
2. Water vapour can occupy as much as 4 per cent of the atmospheric volume.
3. Water vapour in the atmosphere is always invisible.

Codes:

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

49. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): The work of wind as an agent of gradation is not as widespread as that of water.

Reason (R): It is effective only in the desert regions of the world where rainfall is scanty and soil particles are loose.

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

50. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): Hurricane cannot develop in the vicinity of equator.

Reason (R): Coriolis force is maximum over the equator.

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

51. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List-I	List-II
A. Sublimation	1. The energy absorbed is used to give the motion needed the escape the surface.
B. Freezing	2. Energy is released.
C. Evaporation	3. Releases 80 cal/gm
D. Condensation	4. Absorb 680 cal/gm to change the state.

Codes:

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

52. Match the following:

List-I <i>(Mountain Types)</i>	List-II <i>(Mountains)</i>
A. Block Mountain	1. Appalachian
B. Old fold mountain	2. Rocky
C. Young fold mountain	3. Black Forest
D. Volcanic mountain	4. Scottish Highlands
E. Relict mountain	5. Vesuvius

Codes:

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

53. What is not true of igneous rocks?

- 1. they are crystalline
 - 2. they have a layered structure
 - 3. they contain metals
 - 4. they contain fossils
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 2 and 4 |

54. What is true of sedimentary rocks?

- 1. they are layered.
 - 2. they contain fossils.
 - 3. they are transported rocks.
 - 4. many of these are formed in water bodies.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 1 and 4 | (d) all the above |

55. Match the following

List-I	List-II
A. Plucking	1. Wind
B. Deflation	2. Stream
C. Abrasion	3. Glacier
D. Attrition	4. Mutual friction of rock fragments

Codes:

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

56. The factor that determines the water holding capacity of rock debris is its

- 1. porosity
- 3. texture

- 2. structure
 - 4. permeability
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 4 | (d) All of these |

57. A study of the nature of the old sedimentary rocks gives an indication about the

- 1. age of the earth
 - 2. past environmental conditions
 - 3. old civilizations
 - 4. direction of plate movements
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) Only 2 |

58. Match the following:

List I	List II
A. Temperature falls with height	1. Ionosphere
B. Reflects radio waves back to earth	2. Stratosphere
C. Contains most of the ozone	3. Tropopause
D. Fall in temperature stops	4. Troposphere

Codes:

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

59. Match the following

List I <i>(Winds)</i>	List II <i>(Plane of occurrence)</i>
A. Santa Ana	1. Argentina
B. Chinook	2. Alps
C. Foehn	3. Rockies
D. Zonda	4. California
A B	C D
(a) 4	3
(b) 2	1
(c) 4	2
(d) 3	4

60. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Isobars	1. Temperature
B. Isohyets	2. Pressure
C. Isotherms	3. Rainfall
D. Isohel	4. Snowfall
	5. Sunshine

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- | <p>A B C D</p> <p>(a) 2 4 1 3
 (b) 2 3 1 5
 (c) 2 3 5 1
 (d) 2 1 3 5</p> <p>61. Which of the following are wrongly matched?</p> <p>1. Typhoons China Sea
 2. Cyclones West Indies
 3. Hurricanes Indian Ocean
 4. Tornadoes Australia
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4</p> <p>62. The chief characteristics of shifting cultivation are</p> <p>1. High dependence on manual labour
 2. Low level of technology
 3. Utilization of poor soils through fallowing
 4. Use of chemical fertilizers
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>63. Double cropping is a common practice in areas having</p> <p>1. a lot of rainfall.
 2. good irrigation facilities.
 3. a long growing period.
 4. alluvial soils.
 (a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4</p> <p>64. What are the conditions favourable for tea cultivation?</p> <p>1. Warm temperature
 2. High rainfall
 3. High altitude
 4. Sloping land
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All the four</p> <p>65. Match the following</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List-I</th> <th style="text-align: center;">List-II</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Ore</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Metal</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. Limonite</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1. Copper</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B. Pyrite</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2. Uranium</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C. Bauxite</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3. Iron</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D. Monazite</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4. Aluminium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Codes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">A B</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">C D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">(a) 1 3</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">2 4</td> </tr> </table> | List-I | List-II | <i>Ore</i> | <i>Metal</i> | A. Limonite | 1. Copper | B. Pyrite | 2. Uranium | C. Bauxite | 3. Iron | D. Monazite | 4. Aluminium | A B | C D | (a) 1 3 | 2 4 | <p>(b) 3 1 4 2
 (c) 3 4 1 2
 (d) 1 2 4 3</p> <p>66. Match the following</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List I
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 2. The longest river of the world
 3. Provides fertile soils and water for irrigation in a desert region
 4. The most voluminous river
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4</p> <p>68. Match the following</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List-I
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 2. Traditional methods of farming
 3. Mass illiteracy among farmers
 4. Low level of farm mechanization
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4</p> | List I
<i>(Wind types)</i> | List II
<i>(Regions where they occur)</i> | A. Brick fielders | 1. N. California | B. Sirocco | 2. Australia | C. Bergs | 3. Mediterranean | D. Northers | 4. Africa | A B | C D | (a) 2 3 | 1 4 | (b) 2 3 | 4 1 | (c) 3 1 | 2 4 | (d) 2 1 | 3 4 | List-I
<i>(Peaks)</i> | List-II
<i>(Range)</i> | A. Gurushikhar | 1. Annamalai | B. Dodabeta | 2. Aravalli | C. Annaimudi | 3. Nilgiri | D. Dhupgarh | 4. Satpura | A B | C D | (a) 2 1 | 3 4 | (b) 2 3 | 1 4 | (c) 2 4 | 3 1 | (d) 3 2 | 1 4 |
|---|---|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| List-I | List-II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ore</i> | <i>Metal</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Limonite | 1. Copper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Pyrite | 2. Uranium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Bauxite | 3. Iron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Monazite | 4. Aluminium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A B | C D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 1 3 | 2 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| A. Brick fielders | 1. N. California | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Sirocco | 2. Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Bergs | 3. Mediterranean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Northers | 4. Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A B | C D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 2 3 | 1 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 2 3 | 4 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 3 1 | 2 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) 2 1 | 3 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| List-I
<i>(Peaks)</i> | List-II
<i>(Range)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Gurushikhar | 1. Annamalai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Dodabeta | 2. Aravalli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Annaimudi | 3. Nilgiri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Dhupgarh | 4. Satpura | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A B | C D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 2 1 | 3 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 2 3 | 1 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 2 4 | 3 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) 3 2 | 1 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

70. Match the following

- List-I**
- A. SAIL
 - B. BALCO
 - C. BPCL
 - D. BEL

- List-II**
- 1. Chemicals
 - 2. Iron and Steel
 - 3. Electronics
 - 4. Aluminium

Codes:

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

71. Match the following

- List-I**
(Tribes)
- A. Adivasis
 - B. Moplahs
 - C. Todas
 - D. Angamis

- List-II**
(Area of occurrence)
- 1. Kerala
 - 2. Nilgiri Hills
 - 3. Manipur
 - 4. Madhya Pradesh

Codes:

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

72. Which factors influence the density distribution of population in India most profoundly?

- 1. Amount of rainfall
 - 2. Fertility of soils
 - 3. Distribution of minerals
 - 4. Cultural factors
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 4 | (b) 2 and 4 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 1 and 3 |

73. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(A) Tropic of cancer	(i) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
(B) Tropic of Capricorn	(ii) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
(C) Arctic circle	(iii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
(D) Antarctic circle	(iv) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

- (a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (c) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (d) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

74. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list.

List I	List II
(A) 0° latitude	(i) Standard meridian of India
(B) $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$	(ii) Arctic Circle
(C) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$	(iii) Equator
(D) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$	(iv) Tropic of Capricorn

Codes :

- (a) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (ii)
- (b) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (iv), D - (i)
- (c) A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (i), D - (iv)
- (d) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (ii), D - (iv)

75. Consider the following statements about our country India:

- I. India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km.
- II. India is located in the south-eastern hemisphere.
- III. The latitudinal extent of India is $8^{\circ}4' \text{N}$ and $37^{\circ}6' \text{N}$ latitudes.
- IV. The longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7' \text{E}$ and $97^{\circ}25' \text{E}$ longitudes.

Of these statements:

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) I, II and III are correct
- (c) Only III and IV are correct
- (d) I, III and IV are correct

76. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of Tropical Deciduous Forests?

- (i) Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water
- (ii) The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak and shisham
- (iii) Tigers, lions, elephants and monkeys are common animals
- (a) only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) only (iii) (d) All of them

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77. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
A. Argentina	(i) Down
B. Australia	(ii) Pampas
C. North America	(iii) Veld
D. South Africa	(iv) Prairie
(a) A(ii), B(i), C(iv), D(iii)	
(b) A(iii), B(i), C(iii), D(iv)	
(c) A(i), B(ii), C(iii), D(iv)	
(d) A(iv), B(i), C(ii), D(iii)	

78. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column A	Column B
A. Oasis	(i) Glacier
B. Oil	(ii) Depressions with water
C. Gangri	(iii) Sahara
D. Bedouins	(iv) Libya
(a) A-(i); B-(ii); C-(iii); D-(iv)	
(b) A-(iii); B-(ii); C-(i); D-(iv)	
(c) A-(iii); B-(iv); C-(ii); D-(i)	
(d) A-(ii); B-(iv); C-(i); D-(iii)	

79. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(Types of Forests)	(Areas Associated)
A. Tropical rainforests	(i) Sunderbans
B. Monsoon forests	(ii) Andaman and Nicobar islands
C. Thorny bushes	(iii) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
D. Tidal forests	(iv) Rajasthan and Gujarat

Codes:

- (a) A - (ii); B - (iii); D - (iv); D - (i)
- (b) A - (i); B - (ii); C - (iii); D - (iv)
- (c) A - (ii); B - (iv); C - (iii); D - (i)
- (d) A - (iv); B - (iii); C - (ii); D - (i)

80. Match the two columns and select the correct alternative

Column I	Column II
Types of Forest	Important Trees
(A) Tropical Rain Forest	(i) Pine, Deodar and Spruce
(B) Tropical Deciduous	(ii) Bamboo, Cinchona and Forest
	Mahogany
(C) Mountain Forest	(iii) Kikar, Babul, Date and Palm
(D) Thorn Forest	(iv) Neem, Teak, Shisham and Sal
(a) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (i)	
(b) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (i), D - (iv)	
(c) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (iii)	
(d) A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (iv)	

81. Match the animal with its habitat and accordingly select the correct alternative:

Column I	Column II
Animal	Habitat
(A) Elephant	(i) Coniferous Forest or Taiga
(B) Silver Fox	(ii) Mediterranean
(C) Wild buffalo or Bison	(iii) Tropical Deciduous Forest
(D) Horse	(iv) Temperate Grasslands
(a) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (i)	
(b) A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (i)	
(c) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (iii)	
(d) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (ii)	

82. Match the deserts with their locations and select the correct alternative:

Column I	Column II
Desert	Location
(A) Gobi	(i) Chile
(B) Kalahari	(ii) Sudan and Egypt
(C) Atacama	(iii) China and Mongolia
(D) Nubian	(iv) Namibia and Botswana
(a) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (ii)	
(b) A - (iii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (ii)	
(c) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (iii)	
(d) A - (iv), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (i)	

83. Temperate Grasslands in different regions of the world are known by different names. Match the name with the region and accordingly select the correct alternative:

Column I	Column II
Name	Region
(A) Veldt	(i) North America
(B) Downs	(ii) Central Asia
(C) Steppes	(iii) Australia
(D) Prairies	(iv) South Africa
(a) A – iv, B – iii, C – ii, D - i	
(b) A – iii, B – ii, C – iv, D - i	
(c) A – iv, B – ii, C – i, D - iii	
(d) A – iii, B – i, C – iv, D - ii	

84. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(I) Ranches	– Large cattle farms
(II) Bison	– American buffalo
(III) Alfa–Alfa	– Medicines
(IV) Combine	– A machine that can sow, plough and work as thresher all by itself.
(a) I and II only	(b) I, II and IV only
(c) I and IV only	(d) All the above

85. Consider the following pairs

I. Savannah	– East Africa
II. Prairies	– North America
III. Veld	– Europe
IV. Down	– Australia

Which of the above pairs are correct?

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

86. Choose the correct statement(s)?

- (1) The movement of interior plates of earth causes change in surface of earth.
 (2) Sea waves comes under exogenic force.
 (3) Sudden movement of interior of earth causes earthquakes.
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All are true

87. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(A) Sial	(i) Remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in rocks
(B) Sima	(ii) Layer lies between crust and core
(C) Nife	(iii) Uppermost layer of the earth.
(D) Fossils	(iv) Innermost layer of the earth.

Codes :

- (a) A – iii, B – ii, C – iv, D – i
 (b) A – ii, B – i, C – iii, D – iv
 (c) A – iii, B – i, C – iv, D – ii
 (d) A – iv, B – i, C – ii, D – iii

88. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(A) Basalt	(i) Intrusive igneous rock
(B) Granite	(ii) Metamorphic rock
(C) Sandstone	(iii) Extrusive igneous rock
(D) Marble	(iv) Sedimentary rock

Codes :

- (a) A – iii, B – iv, C – i, D – ii
 (b) A – iii, B – i, C – iv, D – ii
 (c) A – iv, B – iii, C – ii, D – i
 (d) A – i, B – iii, C – iv, D – ii

89. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(Water falls)	(Countries)
(A) Angel falls	(i) Africa
(B) Niagara falls	(ii) India
(C) Victoria falls	(iii) South America
(D) Jog falls	(iv) North America

Codes:

- (a) (A) – i, (B) – iv, (C) – i, (D) – ii
 (b) (A) – ii, (B) – iii, (C) – iv, (D) – i
 (c) (A) – i, (B) – ii, (C) – iii, (D) – iv
 (d) (A) – iii, (B) – ii, (C) – i, (D) – iv

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90. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:
- | Column I | Column II |
|--|-------------------|
| (Land forms) | (Exogenic forces) |
| (A) Flood plain | (i) Sea waves |
| (B) Sea cliff | (ii) Glaciers |
| (C) Moraines | (iii) Wind |
| (D) Sand dunes | (iv) River |
| (a) (A) – iv, (B) – iii, (C) – ii, (D) – i | |
| (b) (A) – iii, (B) – ii, (C) – i, (D) – iv | |
| (c) (A) – iv, (B) – i, (C) – ii, (D) – iii | |
| (d) (A) – iii, (B) – iv, (C) – i, (D) – ii | |
91. Consider the following statements regarding the climate of Sahara desert?
- The climate of the Sahara desert is scorching hot and dry.
 - The sky is cloudless and clear.
 - It receives plenty of rainfall.
 - The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.
- Of the above statements, which are correct.
- I only
 - I, III and IV
 - I, II and III
 - All of above
92. Consider the following statements?
- The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population.
 - Trucks are replacing camels in the salt trade.
 - The discovery of oil in Algeria, Libya and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara desert.
- Of these statements:
- I and II are correct
 - I, II and III are correct
 - Only III is correct
 - II and III are correct
93. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:
- | Column A | Column B |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Coal | (i) Southern California |
| B. Petroleum | (ii) Norway |
| C. Water Energy | (iii) Russia |
| D. Wind Energy | (iv) Persian Gulf |
| (a) A(iii), B(i), C(ii), D(iv) | |
| (b) A(iii), B(iv), C(ii), D(i) | |
| (c) A(i), B(ii), C(iii), D(iv) | |
| (d) A(i), B(ii), C(iv), D(iii) | |
94. Match the River Valley Projects with the states benefited by them and accordingly select the correct alternative:
- | Types of Industries | Examples |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Damodar Valley | (i) Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| (B) Chambal | (ii) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan |
| (C) Sardar Sarovar | (iii) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka |
| (D) Tungabhadra | (iv) Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand |
- A - iv, B - iii, C - ii, D - i
 - A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
 - A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
 - A - iv, B - ii, C - i, D - iii
95. Match the two columns and select the correct alternative
- | Mineral | Information related to that mineral |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Bauxite | (i) Non-Metallic mineral |
| (B) Haematite | (ii) Aluminium |
| (C) Mica | (iii) Found in Malaysia |
| (D) Tin | (iv) Best quality Iron Ore |
- A - iv, B - iii, C - ii, D - i
 - A - ii, B - iii, C - i, D - iv
 - A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
 - A - i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv
96. Match the Crops with the Soil required by them and accordingly select the correct alternative:
- | Crop | Soil Required |
|-------------|--|
| (A) Tea | (i) Alluvial soil with clayey sub-soil |
| (B) Millets | (ii) Well drained loamy soil |
| (C) Rice | (iii) Less fertile and sandy Soil |
| (D) Coffee | (iv) Hill slopes with alluvial soil |
- A - iv, B - iii, C - i, D - ii
 - A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
 - A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
 - A - iv, B - ii, C - i, D - iii

97. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
(Minerals)	(Distribution)
(A) Iron-ore	(i) South Africa
(B) Manganese	(ii) France
(C) Limestone	(iii) North Sweden
(D) Platinum	(iv) Georgia

Codes:

- (a) A - iii, B - iv, C - ii, D - i
- (b) A - i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv
- (c) A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
- (d) A - i, B - iii, C - ii, D - i

98. Which of the following pairs is not correct?

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|---------------|
| I. | Kalpakkam | - | Tamil Nadu |
| II. | Tarapur | - | Uttar Pradesh |
| III. | Rana Pratap Sagar | - | Rajasthan |
| IV. | Kaiga | - | Karnataka |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

99. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
(water bodies)	(Distribution of water in %)
(A) Oceans	(i) 0.0001
(B) Ice caps	(ii) 0.0019
(C) Atmosphere	(iii) 97.3
(D) Rivers	(iv) 2.0

Codes:

- (a) A - (iii), B - (iv), C - (ii), D - (i)
- (b) A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (iv)
- (c) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (ii), D - (iv)
- (d) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (i)

100. Which of the following is/are West flowing river(s) of India?

- 1. Mahanadi 2. Krishna
- 3. Narmada 4. Kavery

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

101. Which of the following statements relating to Earthquakes is/are correct?

1. The point of origin of Earthquake is called epicenter.

2. The lines joining the places which were affected by Earthquake at the same point of time are called homoseismal lines.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

102. What would be the influence on the weather conditions when in mid-winter a feeble high pressure develops over the North-Western part of India?

1. High and dry winds would blow outward from this high pressure area.
2. The Northern plain would become cold.
3. Scorching winds (locally called loo) would blow during the day time.
4. There would be torrential rains brought by thunderstorms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4 (d) All of these

103. Which of the following gases in the atmosphere is/are responsible for acid rains?

1. Oxides of sulphur
2. Oxides of nitrogen
3. Oxides of carbon

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

104. Which among the following phenomena can occur when very warm and humid air is rising over a mass of a very cold air?

1. Calm weather
2. Snowfall
3. Storms and cyclonic storms
4. Intense rain and hail

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

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105. Consider the following statements
- Ozone is mostly found in the stratosphere
 - Ozone layer lies 25 to 30 km above the surface of the Earth
 - Ozone absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the Sun.
 - Ozone layer has no significance for life on the Earth
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4
106. Which of the following statement regarding ozone layer within the atmosphere is/are correct?
- It absorbs most of the ultraviolet radiation found in the Sun's rays.
 - Chlorofluorocarbons are serious threat to the ozone layer.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
107. Which of the following statements regarding red soils of India is/are correct?
- The colour of the soil is red due to ferric oxide content.
 - Red soils are rich in lime, humous and potash.
 - They are porous and have friable structure.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
108. Which of the following best explain why the lower course of a river is sometimes chocked with sediments?
- The valley of a river is widest in its lower course.
 - The velocity of a river in its lower course is low.
 - The delta sometimes develops in a river's lower course.
 - Much of the river water is drawn for irrigation in the lower course.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
109. Consider the following statements
- National parks are a special category of protected areas of land and sea coasts where people are an integral part of the system.
 - Sanctuaries are concerned with conservation of particular species.
 - Biosphere reserves are connected with the habitat of a particular wild animal.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3
110. Consider the following statements :
- Half the water vapour in the air in atmosphere lies below an altitude of 1000 m.
 - The amount of precipitable water in the atmosphere increases from the equator to the poles.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
111. Consider the following statements :
- Coal is a sedimentary rock.
 - Basalt is an igneous rock.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
112. Which of the following statements characterize the anticyclones?
- Anticyclones are low pressure systems.
 - They are characterized by divergent wind circulation.
 - They are indicative of dry weather conditions.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below?
- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only
113. Consider the following statements related to stratification of atmospheric layers
- All storms and cloudiness are restricted to stratosphere.
 - Cirrus clouds are formed on the top layers of troposphere.
 - Stratosphere is also an 'isoclinal layer'.

- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
114. Which among the following statements characterized El Nino?
- I. It occurs at irregular intervals
 II. It carries warmer water
 III. It carries less saline water
 IV. Its atmospheric equivalent is southern oscillation.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only
 (c) III and IV only (d) I, II, III and IV
115. Consider the following statements regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- I. It enjoys equatorial climate
 II. This is the only place in India where a volcano is located
 III. This is the only place in India where coral bed is found
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) I, II and III (b) I and II only
 (c) II and III only (d) I only
116. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (Agents of erosion) | (Topographical feature) |
| (A) Running water | 1. Cirque |
| (B) Glacier | 2. Barchan |
| (C) Wind | 3. Rift Valley |
| (D) Underground Water | 4. Doline |
| | 5. Gorge |
- Codes :**
- (a) A-5; B-1; C-2; D-4
 (b) A-5; B-2; C-1; D-3
 (c) A-4; B-2; C-1; D-5
 (d) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2
117. The Earth's surface receives maximum energy at 12 noon but the maximum temperature never occurs at 12 noon. State which of the following reasons are correct.
1. Transformation of solar energy into heat requires some time.
 2. The loss of energy through long-wave radiations from the Earth's surface exceeds the energy received from the Sun at 4:00 p.m.
3. Energy received by the Earth from solar radiations continues to exceed the energy lost by outgoing long-wave radiations from the Earth's surface up to 4:00 p.m.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- Code :**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
118. Arrange the following tropical forest groups in the correct order of sequence based on area covered in India beginning from the largest covered area:
1. Moist deciduous
 2. Dry deciduous
 3. Wet evergreen
 4. Semi-evergreen
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- Code :**
- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 3-4-2-1
 (c) 1-3-2-4 (d) 4-3-2-1
119. Which of the following statements is/are true ?
1. The angle of the axis in relation to the plane in which the earth revolves around the sun is not constant.
 2. The amount of energy given off by the sun changes with the transparency of the atmosphere. Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
120. Which of the following statements relating to tsunami is/are correct?
- As the tsunamis leave the deep water of the open sea and travel towards shallow water
1. the speed considerably
 2. they attain enormous height is reduced
 3. they appear as a gentle rise and fall of the sea
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
121. Consider the following statements :
1. In the coastal regions, the land breeze blows over to the sea during night.

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	15.	(a)	29.	(c)	43.	(c)	57.	(d)	71.	(b)	85.	(b)	99.	(a)	113.	(d)	127.	(a)
2.	(d)	16.	(a)	30.	(c)	44.	(c)	58.	(c)	72.	(c)	86.	(d)	100.	(c)	114.	(d)	128.	(a)
3.	(a)	17.	(b)	31.	(c)	45.	(d)	59.	(a)	73.	(a)	87.	(a)	101.	(b)	115.	(c)	129.	(c)
4.	(c)	18.	(a)	32.	(c)	46.	(c)	60.	(b)	74.	(a)	88.	(b)	102.	(a)	116.	(a)	130.	(c)
5.	(c)	19.	(b)	33.	(d)	47.	(a)	61.	(c)	75.	(d)	89.	(a)	103.	(a)	117.	(c)	131.	(a)
6.	(b)	20.	(c)	34.	(a)	48.	(a)	62.	(d)	76.	(d)	90.	(c)	104.	(d)	118.	(a)		
7.	(a)	21.	(d)	35.	(a)	49.	(a)	63.	(c)	77.	(a)	91.	(c)	105.	(b)	119.	(a)		
8.	(d)	22.	(d)	36.	(b)	50.	(c)	64.	(c)	78.	(d)	92.	(b)	106.	(c)	120.	(b)		
9.	(a)	23.	(c)	37.	(d)	51.	(c)	65.	(b)	79.	(a)	93.	(b)	107.	(b)	121.	(c)		
10.	(a)	24.	(b)	38.	(b)	52.	(c)	66.	(b)	80.	(c)	94.	(d)	108.	(c)	122.	(b)		
11.	(a)	25.	(b)	39.	(b)	53.	(d)	67.	(c)	81.	(b)	95.	(c)	109.	(b)	123.	(a)		
12.	(c)	26.	(c)	40.	(a)	54.	(d)	68.	(b)	82.	(c)	96.	(a)	110.	(d)	124.	(b)		
13.	(c)	27.	(c)	41.	(c)	55.	(b)	69.	(b)	83.	(a)	97.	(a)	111.	(c)	125.	(b)		
14.	(b)	28.	(a)	42.	(a)	56.	(b)	70.	(a)	84.	(b)	98.	(b)	112.	(a)	126.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) The polar front theory states that masses of relatively warm and cold air are brought into contact. These masses are known after their source regions. In meteorology, the polar front is the boundary between the polar cell and the Ferrel cell in each hemisphere. At this boundary a sharp gradient in temperature occurs between these two air masses, each at very different temperatures.
- (d) Continuous fall of tiny marine sediments on ocean floors is called marine snowfall. In the deep ocean, marine snow is a continuous shower of mostly organic detritus falling from the upper layers of the water column. It is a significant means of exporting energy from the light-rich photic zone to the aphotic zone below.
- (a) Jet stream is Rossby waves. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth. The main jet streams are located near the tropopause, the transition between the troposphere (where temperature decreases with altitude) and the stratosphere (where temperature increases with altitude). The major jet streams on Earth are westerly winds (flowing west to east).
- (c) There has been equatorial counter current in every ocean of the world. The Equatorial Counter Current is an eastward moving, wind-driven flowing 10-15m deep current found in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. This current flows west-to-east at about 3-10°N in the Atlantic and Pacific basins, between the North Equatorial Current (NEC) and the South Equatorial Current (SEC).
- (c) The concepts of continental drift and pole-wandering form the basis for the plate Tectonic theory. Plate tectonics is the theory that the outer rigid layer of the earth (the lithosphere) is divided into a couple of dozen “plates” that move around across the earth’s surface relative to each other, like slabs of ice on a lake. A plate may be an ocean basin alone, or a continent alone, or a combination of ocean basin+continent (common).
- (b) The coral polyps grow both in shallow and deep oceanic waters is not true. A coral polyp is an invertebrate meaning an animal with no backbone,

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- examples of this are anemones and jellyfish. It is also the single living unit of a coral and the creature responsible for our coral reefs.
7. (a) Aridity is the distinctive characteristics of the deserts. They receive low rainfall and have high evaporation.
8. (d) The temperature at its top is lowest over the equator and relatively higher over the poles.
9. (a) Equatorial counter current is not found in the Indian Ocean during summer season because during summer season south-west monsoon current is dominant in northern Indian ocean.
10. (a) Corals are mainly found in the tropical oceans. Corals need clean sediment free water. A coral polyp has a sack like body and an opening encircled by stinging tentacles called cnidae. The coral polyp uses calcium carbonate from seawater to build itself a hard skeleton and it is this limestone skeleton that protects the soft coral polyp.
11. (a) The circum-pacific belt is the most vulnerable zone of Tsunamis. It is tectonically most active area and generates world's major earthquakes. Ring of Fire, also called Circum-Pacific Belt or Pacific Ring of Fire, long horseshoe-shaped seismically active belt of earthquake epicentres, volcanoes, and tectonic plate boundaries that fringes the Pacific basin.
12. (c) New folded mountains are also called tertiary mountains. During the Tertiary, the last phase of the breakup of Pangea was accompanied by several continental collisions, multiple small terranes and continents collided, resulting in several mountain chains that we know today, such as the Pyrenees, Alps, and Zagros Mountains.
13. (c) The horizontal distribution of temperature of ocean water is largely affected by ocean current, prevailing winds and latitudes.
14. (b) Schist is a metamorph of Basalt. Diamond is a meta-morph of coal. Marble is a metamorph of limestone. Slate is a metamorph of shale.
15. (a) The length of the day at the equator is always 12 hours. The angle of incidence of the sun's rays at the equator is constant.
16. (a) Igneous rocks are rich in natural gas. They are rich in metallic minerals. They are not fossiliferous. Igneous rocks are called fire rocks and are formed either underground or above ground. Underground, they are formed when the melted rock, called magma, deep within the earth becomes trapped in small pockets. As they cool slowly underground, the magma becomes igneous rocks.
17. (b) Dolphin and challenger ridge are located in Atlantic ocean. The Dolphin ridge is in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Challenger ridge is in the South Atlantic Ocean. Cocos ridge is located in Pacific Ocean. To the east of longitude 150° W, the relief of the ocean floor is considerably less pronounced than it is to the west. In the eastern Pacific the Cocos Ridge extends southwestward from the Central American isthmus to the Galapagos Islands. East Indian ridge is located in Indian Ocean. The Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) is a divergent tectonic plate boundary located along the seafloor of the southern Indian Ocean. It separates the Indo-Australian Plate to the north from the Antarctic Plate to the south. Lomonosov ridge is located in Arctic ocean. The Lomonosov Ridge is a 1,800 km long ridge, which divides the Arctic Ocean into two major basins: the Eurasia Basin and the Amerasia Basin.
18. (a) Permafrost forms Pingo lands. A "pingo" is a mound or hill, consisting of an outer layer of soil covering a core of solid ice. It's sort of like a big Earth pimple on the Arctic landscape. Diastrophism forms Horst land which is the raised fault block bounded by normal faults or graben. A horst is formed from extension of the Earth's crust. The raised block is a portion of the crust that generally remains stationary or is uplifted while the land has dropped on either side. Running water forms flood plain type of land. A floodplain or flood plain is an area of land adjacent to a stream or river that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.
19. (b) The correct order of the orogenic cycles are: Torridonian — Caledonian — Heranian — Alpine.
20. (c) The concept of peneplain is propounded by Davis. A peneplain is a low-relief plain representing the final stage of fluvial erosion during times of extended tectonic stability. The concepts of base level and widespread erosion of great mountain ranges to low elevation and relief are the cornerstones of Powell's work. The continental drift concept propounded by Wegener in 1912. He proposed that the continents we know today were once all attached in a single landmass he called Pangaea. They were surrounded by one global ocean, but then broke apart and somehow "drifted" to their separate places on the

- globe. The concept of plate tectonics propounded by Harry Hess. Hess described how hot magma would rise from under the crust at the Great Global Rift. When the magma cooled, it would expand and push the tectonic plates apart.
21. (d) The correct sequence of terrigenous deposits are: sand, silt, clay and mud.
 22. (d) The correct order of the geological periods are: pliocene, miocene, oligocene, ecocene.
 23. (c) The Earth's magnetic pole in the northern hemisphere is located on a peninsula in northern Canada. Earth's magnetic equator passes through Thumba in South India.
 24. (b) $(15^{\circ}\text{N} - 40^{\circ}\text{N} > 10^{\circ}\text{N} - 15^{\circ}\text{N} > 40^{\circ}\text{N} - 50^{\circ}\text{N} > 50^{\circ}\text{N} - 70^{\circ}\text{N})$
 25. (b) The correct order of the geological epochs is: (miocene, pliocene, pleistocene, pliocene).
 26. (c) The formation of mid-Atlantic ridge is a typical example of the process of Divergence and sea floor spreading.
 27. (c) The average density of the outer crust is 2.8. There is sudden increase in the velocity of P waves along the mantle core boundary.
 28. (a) Drifting of the continents is not explained by the tetrahedral hypothesis. The Tetrahedral hypothesis is an obsolete scientific theory attempting to explain the arrangement of the Earth's continents and oceans by referring to the geometry of a tetrahedron.
 29. (c) The correct order is: (South Equatorial — Brazil — South Atlantic drift — Benguela)
 30. (c) It becomes minimum at the poles and maximum at the equator.
 31. (c) Tropical areas get more insolation than the temperature area. The intensity of albedo temperature effects depend on the amount of albedo and the level of local insolation; high albedo areas in the arctic and antarctic regions are cold due to low insolation, where areas such as the Sahara Desert, which also have a relatively high albedo, will be hotter due to high insolation. Tropical and sub-tropical rain forest areas have low albedo, and are much hotter than their temperate forest counterparts, which have lower insolation.
 32. (c) It was propounded by the British Scientist James Jeans. It holds filament responsible for the origin of the solar system. The tidal or near-collision hypothesis was put forward by James Jeans in 1917, in which the planets were considered to have been formed due to the approach of some other star to the Sun.
 33. (d) Orogen means geosyncline, Kratogen means foreland, Randkettan means marginal ranges. Leopold Kober (21 September 1883 – 6. September 1970) was an influential Austrian geologist responsible for a number of now largely discredited theories of orogeny and for coining the term kraton to describe stable continental platforms. Kober, developing geosyncline theory, posited that stable blocks known as forelands move toward each other, forcing the sediments of the intervening geosynclinal region to move over the forelands, forming marginal mountain ranges known as Randketten, while leaving an intervening median mass known as the Zwischengebirge.
 34. (a) Both the given statements are correct and R is the true explanation of A.
 35. (a) In an anticyclone barometric pressure is high towards centre of the system. An anti-cyclone -- also known as a high pressure area -- is a large atmospheric circulation system with the wind flowing clockwise around it in the Northern Hemisphere, and counter-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
 36. (b) Earth movements create faults. Fluvial effects create flood plains. Organic activity creates coral reefs. Earth movements create moraines.
 37. (d) The average density of rocks in the lower crust of the earth is 3. The outer core of the earth is in molten form.
 38. (b)

Palaeozoic	Silurian
Mesozoic	Jurassic
Pre cambrian	Archean
Cainozoic	Oligocene
 39. (b)

Agulhas current	Indian ocean
Kuroshio current	North Pacific
Florida current	North Atlantic
Falkland current	South Atlantic
 40. (a) Both the given statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 41. (c) (Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere)
 42. (a) Either of the two belts over the oceans of about 30° to 35° N and S latitudes is known as Horse Latitude. This region, under a ridge of high pressure called the subtropical high, is an area which receives little precipitation and has variable winds mixed with calm. The horse latitudes are associated with the subtropical anticyclone and the large-scale descent of air from high-altitude currents moving toward the poles.

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43. (c) Rotation of the earth, air pressure and wind, density of ocean water are the factors which influence the ocean currents.
44. (c) The atmosphere can be heated upwards only from the earth's surface. The air is less dense in the upper atmosphere.
45. (d) The atmospheric conditions should be high in relative humidity, warm oceanic temperature and region lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. A tropical cyclone is a rapidly-rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain. Tropical cyclones typically form over large bodies of relatively warm water. They derive their energy from the evaporation of water from the ocean surface, which ultimately recondenses into clouds and rain when moist air rises and cools to saturation.
46. (c) Aluminium is the third most abundant element in the earth crust after oxygen and silicon.
53. (d) Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as extrusive (volcanic) rocks.
- Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment, especially sediment transported by water (rivers, lakes, and oceans), ice (glaciers), and wind. Sedimentary rocks are often deposited in layers, and frequently contain fossils.
- Note:** Limestone and shale are common sedimentary rocks.
58. (c) Stratosphere is an atmospheric layer lying between the troposphere and the mesosphere, in which temperature generally increases with height. Troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer, about 18 kilometres (11 miles) thick at the equator to about 6 km (4 miles) at the Poles, in which air temperature decreases normally with height at about 6.5°C per km.
- Tropopause is the boundary, or transitional layer, between the troposphere and the stratosphere.
- Ionosphere is a region of the earth's atmosphere, extending from about 60kilometres to 1000 km above the earth's surface, in which there is ahigh concentration of free electrons formed as a result of ionizingradiation entering the atmosphere from space.
59. (a) The Santa Ana winds are strong, very dry offshore winds that impact Southern California and northern Baja California from late fall through early winter.
Along the eastern slopes of the Rockies, the Chinook wind provides a welcome respite from the long winter chill
A warm dry wind coming off the lee slopes of a mountain range, especially off the northern slopes of the Alps.
Zonda wind (in Spanish, *viento zonda*) is a regional term for the foehn wind that often occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes, in Argentina. The Zonda is a dry wind (often carrying dust) which comes from the polar maritime air, warmed by descent from the crest, which is approximately 6,000 m (20,000 ft) above sea level. It may exceed a velocity of 40 km/h (25 mph)
60. (b) Isobar is a line drawn on a weather map or chart that connects points at which the barometric pressure is the same.
Isotherms are lines connecting areas of the same temperature, Isohyet is a line drawn on a map connecting points having equal rainfall at a certain time or for a stated period.
Isohel is a line on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amounts of sunshine.
61. (c) Cyclone is a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and by circular wind motion, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
Tornado is a localized, violently destructive windstorm occurring over land, especially in the Middle West, and characterized by a long, funnel-shaped cloud extending toward the ground and made visible by condensation and debris.
62. (d) Shifting cultivation is a land-use system, esp in tropical Africa, in which a tract of land is cultivated until its fertility diminishes, when it is abandoned until this is restored naturally. It is often used by tropical-forest root-crop farmers in various parts of the world and by dry-rice cultivators of the forested hill country of Southeast Asia. Areas of the forest are burned and cleared for planting; the ash provides some fertilization, and the plot is relatively free of weeds. After several years of cultivation, fertility declines and weeds increase. Traditionally, the area was left fallow and reverted to a secondary forest

- of bush. Cultivation would then shift to a new plot; after about a decade the old site could be reused.
63. (c) Double cropping is to raise two consecutive crops on the same land within a single growing season. An example of double cropping might be to harvest a wheat crop by early summer and then plant corn or soybeans on that acreage for harvest in the fall. This practice is only possible in regions with long growing seasons.
64. (c) Tea grows only in a warm environment. For this reason this plant is mainly found in regions between 16 degrees south latitude and 20 degrees north latitude. India is the largest producer and exporter of tea in the world. The ideal climatic conditions for the production and growing of tea are as follows:
- Temperature: 21°C to 29°C is ideal for the production of tea. High temperature is required in summer. The lowest temperature for the growth of tea is 16°C.
 - Rainfall: 150-250 cm of rainfall is required for tea cultivation.
 - Soil: Tea shrubs require fertile mountain soil mixed with lime and iron. The soil should be rich in humus.
 - Land: Tea cultivation needs well drained land. Stagnation of water is not good for tea plants. Heavy rainfall but no stagnancy of water, such mountain slopes are good for tea cultivation.
67. (c)
- The length of the Nile River is approximately 6650 kilometres (4132 miles). It is believed to be the longest river in the world.
 - Located in Africa, the Nile River lies in the following countries: Kenya, Eritrea, Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia.
 - The Nile River has huge significance in regards to Ancient Egypt. Most of Ancient Egypt's historical sites are located along the banks of the Nile River including cities such as Luxor and Cairo.
 - In 2004, the White Nile Expedition became the first to navigate the entire length of the Nile River. The expedition began in Uganda and finished in Rosetta, taking four months and two weeks to complete.
 - The Nile Delta in Northern Egypt is where the Nile River drains into the Mediterranean Sea. It is around 160 kilometres (100 miles) in length and spreads out over 240 kilometres (149 miles) of coastline. It is rich in agriculture and has been farmed for thousands of years.
 - Around 40 million people (half of Egypt's population) live in the Nile Delta region.
 - In 1787, the famous Rosetta stone was found in the Nile Delta in the city of Rosetta. This Ancient Egyptian artifact played a key role in modern understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphics.
 - The Aswan High Dam was built in 1970 to help regulate flooding of the Nile River. Before the Aswan Dam was built, years that featured high levels of water could wipe out crops while years of low level water could produce famines and drought. The dam helps control these water levels.
69. (b) The low productivity in India is a result of the following factors:
- The average size of land holdings is very small (less than 2 hectares) and is subject to fragmentation due to land ceiling acts, and in some cases, family disputes
 - Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology is inadequate
 - India has inadequate infrastructure and services.
 - Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services.
 - Inconsistent government policy.
 - Irrigation facilities are inadequate,
72. (c) In an agricultural country, the fertility of soil and rainfall are the most important determinants of density of population. In case of industrial country the density of population may be influenced by such factors as the availability of minerals, industrial development and levels of urbanization etc.
75. (d) India lies in the Northern hemisphere.
84. (b) Alfa-Alfa is a grass, not medicine
85. (b) Veld tropical grasslands are found in South Africa.
91. (c) The Sahara desert has scanty rainfall.
93. (b) Russia has about 1/3rd of coal reserves and 2/3rd of the world's reserves of petroleum. Water

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- energy has been harnessed by Norway. Wind energy has been utilized in Southern California.
98. (b) Tarapur power plant is located in Maharashtra, whereas Narora in Uttar Pradesh.
100. (c) Mahanadi, Krishna and Kavery are East flowing rivers. While Narmada, Tapi, Luni and Payaswini are West flowing rivers.
101. (b) The point of origin of an Earthquake is called focus or hypocenter. Epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.
- The line on Earth's surface connecting points which are affected by Earthquake at same time are called homoseismal lines.
103. (a) Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which react with the water molecules in the atmosphere to produce acids.
104. (d) Calm weather and intense rain and hail phenomena can occur when very warm and humid air is rising over a mass of a very cold air.
105. (b) The ozone layer is a layer in Earth's atmosphere which contains relatively high concentration of ozone. This layer absorbs 97.99% of the sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, which potentially damages the life forms on Earth. It is mainly located the lower portion of stratosphere from approximately 20 to 30 km above Earth.
106. (c) The ozone layer contains 97–99% of the Sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, which is potentially damaging to the life on Earth. Chlorofluorocarbons, along with nitric oxide, nitrous oxide, hydroxyl, chlorine, bromine, carbon dioxide etc. are serious threat to the ozone layer.
107. (b) The presence of good concentration of iron (ferric) oxide is responsible for giving this soil its reddish colour. These soils are found in Chhotanagpur Plateau, Telangana, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and peripheries of Deccan Plateau. Red soils have traces of time and humous but they can't be rich of the same.
108. (c) The river is choked because the valley of a river is widest in its lower course and the velocity of a river in its lower course is low.
109. (b) National parks are large areas of public land set aside for native plants, animals and places where they live. Sanctuaries are concerned with conservation of particular species.
110. (d) Half the water vapour in the air in atmosphere lies below an altitude of 2 kilometer and 90 per cent

of water vapour lies below an altitude of 5 kilometer. Amount of precipitable water in atmosphere increases from the poles to the equator.

111. (c) Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have been pressed together. Sediments may come from plant or animal remains, from minerals that were once dissolved in water, or form large rocks that have been broken up into smaller pieces by water, wind or ice.
- Igneous rocks are rocks formed from molten rock material as it cools and hardens.
112. (a) Areas that have higher air pressure than the surrounding area are called anticyclones.
113. (d) All the given statements are correct.
114. (d) El Nino, an unusual warming of surface ocean waters in the eastern tropical Pacific is the part of southern oscillation. Scientists do not know exactly how El Nino forms. It is said that El Nino may have contributed to the 1993 Mississippi and 1995 California floods. The average period length of EL Nino is 5 years.
115. (c) Barren Island (Andaman sea) is the only active volcano Island in even south Asia. It is the part of Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
116. (a) Agents of erosion Topographical features
Running water - Gorge
Glacier - Cirque
Wind - Barchan
Underground water - Deltoid
117. (c) Transformation of solar energy into heat requires some time, energy received by the earth from solar radiations continues to exceed the energy lost by outgoing long-wave radiations from the earth's surface from 4.00 p.m.
118. (a) The main areas of tropical forest are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea coastline of peninsular India; and the greater Assam region in the north-east. Small remnants of rain forest are found in Orissa state. Semi-evergreen rain forest is more extensive than the evergreen formation partly because evergreen forests tend to degrade to semi-evergreen with human interference. There are substantial

- differences in both the flora and fauna between the three major rain forest regions.
119. (a) For the poles latitude = 90° and for equator latitude = 0° . Latitude at a point on the surface of the earth is defined as the angle, which the line joining that point to the centre of earth makes with equatorial plane.
120. (b) Tsunami waves do not resemble normal sea waves, because their wavelength is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for this reason they are often referred to as tidal waves. Tsunamis generally consist of a series of waves with periods ranging from minutes to hours, arriving in a so-called "wave train". [4] Wave heights of tens of metres can be generated by large events. Although the impact of tsunamis is limited to coastal areas, their destructive power can be enormous and they can affect entire ocean basins.
121. (c) Land heats and cools more rapidly than the sea. During the day the land gets heated and the air over the land being hotter and lighter than that over the sea, a low pressure area is created over the land. The hot air rises and cool air from the sea rushes in towards the land, which is referred as sea breeze. At night the land rapidly loses its heat faster than the sea. The air over the sea is therefore warmer and lighter than over the land and a breeze blows but from the land towards the sea.
122. (b) The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), known by sailors as the doldrums, is the area encircling the earth near the equator where the northeast and southeast trade winds come together. The ITCZ appears as a band of clouds, usually thunderstorms that circle the globe near the equator. In the Northern Hemisphere, the trade winds move in a south-western direction from the northeast, while in the Southern Hemisphere, they move north-westward from the southeast.
124. (b) The crystal size in the igneous rocks is more a function of the quickness of the process of cooling rather than of the mineral content. The mineral content determines the melting point of the rocks and the basaltic lava having a higher content of metallic minerals solidifies rapidly once it reaches the surface.
125. (b) There is no relationship between the mass of the atmosphere accounted for by the troposphere and the weather changes here. Most of the weather changes are associated with the presence of moisture in the troposphere. Also most of the influence of the solar energy entering the earth's atmosphere is felt in this layer itself.
126. (a) Long roots, thick bark and small sized thick leaves are some of the adaptations among the plants to withstand a long dry season. Thick bark and small sized leaves reduce the rate of transpiration. Long roots enable the plants to obtain moisture from greater depth. The Mediterranean regions do not receive rainfall during the summer as the poleward shift of the pressure belts during the respective summer, brings these regions under the influence of the trade winds which blow from east to west thus causing no rainfall in these western margins of the continents. During winter when the pressure and wind belts shift towards the equator, these regions come under the influence of the westerlies which blowing from oceans to land, cause rainfall along these western margins.
127. (a) For the purpose of settlement in the tropical regions, the Europeans always selected the highlands as these areas offered comparatively cooler and less humid climatic conditions. In the tropical lowlands the hot and humid climate was a deterring factor to the European settlements.
128. (a) The warm Gulf Stream keeps the temperatures higher than the normal temperature of the latitude.
129. (c) Yak is a rather large bodies animal. It is reared in the cold regions as it can withstand cold climate.
130. (c) China does not export rice as the country has a large population and consequently a large domestic consumption of rice. There is no relation between the quality of rice produced in China and the country not being an exporter of rice.
131. (a) Mercator's projection is used for political maps due to its property of orthomorphism and not due to the fact that it shows loxodromes as straight lines.

3

Economic Geography

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The W.T.O. aims to promote free trade.

Reason (R): It does not manage the global economy impartially.

Codes:

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

2. The main features of the commercial dairy farming are

- 1. It is capital intensive.
- 2. It is labour intensive.
- 3. It is highly productive.
- 4. It is highly commercial.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Oil refineries)	List-II (Country)
A. Abadan	1. Saudi Arabia
B. Haifa	2. Iran
C. Kirkuk	3. Israel
D. Ras Tanavra	4. Iraq

Codes:

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

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Area of production)
A. Coal	1. Highveld
B. Gold	2. Karaganda Basin
C. Iron ore	3. Krivoi Rog
D. Petroleum	4. San Joaquin valley

Codes:

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Occurrence)
A. Coal	1. Bisbee
B. Copper ore	2. Baku
C. Iron ore	3. Mesabi
D. Petroleum	4. Westphalia

Codes:

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

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Country)	List-II (Coal fields)
A. China	1. Pennsylvania
B. Germany	2. Saar
C. Ukraine	3. Shensi
D. U.S.A.	4. Donetz Basin

Codes:

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

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Leading producer)
A. Tin	1. Zambia
B. Thorium	2. India
C. Uranium	3. Malaysia
D. Copper	4. Canada

Codes:

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

8. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): New economic geography deals with the spatial economy of 21st century.

Reason (R): It attempts to meet the new economic challenges.

Codes:

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

9. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Commercial fishing industry has developed in temperate zones.

Reason (R): These temperate areas have wide extension of continental shelf areas and favourable climate.

Codes:

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

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Tin	1. Mexico
B. Silver	2. Zambia
C. Mica	3. Malaysia
D. Copper	4. India

Codes:

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

11. Which of the following are not the examples of shifting cultivation?

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- 1. Ladang
- 2. Hacienda
- 3. Fazenda
- 4. Pondu

Codes:

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Crops)	List-II (Main producing area)
A. Coconut	1. Kenya
B. Banana	2. Papua New Guinea
C. Groundnut	3. Ecuador
D. Tea	4. Senegal

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Codes:

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

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

List-I (Country)	List-II (Oil field)
A. Iran	1. Bargan
B. Iraq	2. Damam
C. Kuwait	3. Kirkuk
D. Saudi Arabia	4. Masjid Sulaiman

Codes:

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

14. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The growth rate of population in developing countries is higher than that of developed countries.

Reason (R): Low level of economic development leads to high total fertility rate.

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The south east Asian countries export timber on a large scale.

Reason (R): These countries have large ports.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is true, but R is false.

- (d) A is false, but R is true.

16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Industrial region)	List-II (Country)
A. Kinki	1. France
B. Lorraine	2. U.S.A.
C. Midlands	3. Japan
D. New England	4. U.K.

Codes:

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

17. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Brazil is a leading producer of ethanol.

Reason (R): It is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

Codes:

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

18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Industry)	List-II (Centre)
A. Iron and steel	1. Turin
B. Ship building	2. Taipei
C. Electronics	3. Montreal
D. Automobile	4. Pittsburgh

Codes:

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

19. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** There are disparities in regional development on a global scale and within each country too.
- Reason (R):** Such disparities are mainly due to the lack of adequate skilled labour.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.
20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Iron and steel centre) | List-II
(Country) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Cleveland | 1. Canada |
| B. Essen | 2. Russia |
| C. Hamilton | 3. U.S.A. |
| D. Tula | 4. Germany |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(City) | List-II
(Important industry) |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Shanghai | 1. Ship building |
| B. Chicago | 2. Iron and steel |
| C. Shefield | 3. Cotton textile |
| D. Yokohama | 4. Engineering |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Saar Industrial Region | 1. China |
| B. New England Industrial Region | 2. Germany |
| C. South Transvaal Industrial Region | 3. U.S.A. |
| D. Canton Industrial Region | 4. South Africa |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Mineral) | List-II
(Mine) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Diamond | 1. Butte |
| B. Coal | 2. Kimberley |
| C. Cobalt | 3. Katanga |
| D. Silver | 4. Saar |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Detroit | 1. Cutlery |
| B. Pittsburgh | 2. Ship building |
| C. Plymouth | 3. Iron and steel |
| D. Sheffield | 4. Automobile |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

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25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Crops)	List-II (Largest producer)
A. Wheat	1. Brazil
B. Cotton	2. China
C. Sugarcane	3. U.S.A.
D. Tea	4. India

Codes:

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

26. Which of the following are fund resources?

1. Coal 2. Copper
3. Petroleum 4. Forest

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

27. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below;

List-I	List-II
A. Shifting cultivation	1. Mongolia
B. Nomadic herding	2. Australia
C. Livestock ranching	3. Tundra Region
D. Fishing and hunting	4. Amazon Basin

Codes:

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

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Largest producer of wheat in the world	1. U.S.A.
B. Largest producer of milk in the world	2. China
C. Largest producer of sugarcane in the world	3. India
D. Largest producer of maize in the world	4. Brazil

Codes:

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

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Iron and steel	1. Atlanta
B. Ship building	2. Bradford
C. Automobile	3. Cleveland
D. Woollen textile	4. Yokohama

Codes:

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

30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Hydropower	1. France
B. Coal	2. Congo Democratic Republic
C. Petroleum	3. Poland
D. Nuclear power	4. Iraq

Codes:

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

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Industrial region)	List-II (Name of country)
A. Ruhr	1. U.S.A.
B. New England	2. Brazil
C. Kinki	3. Germany
D. Belo Horizontal	4. Japan

Codes:

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

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Coal field)	List-II (Country)
A. Donetsk	1. Germany
B. Kuznatsk	2. U.K.
C. Lancashire	3. Russia
D. Saar	4. Ukraine

Codes:

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

33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Minerals)	List-II (Important centres)
A. Copper	1. Butte
B. Diamond	2. Katanga
C. Gold	3. Kimberley
D. Silver	4. Witwatersrand

Codes:

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

34. Arrange the following countries in the descending order of their wheat production and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. China 2. India
3. Russia 4. U.S.A.

Codes:

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

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Minerals)	List-II (Major producer)
A. Mineral oil	1. Zambia
B. Copper	2. Guyana
C. Manganese	3. Venezuela
D. Bauxite	4. Gabon

Codes:

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

36. Which of the following is accredited with the Geographical Indication (GI) mark?

1. Handwoven Pashmina shawls of Kashmir.
2. Bhagalpur Silk, Bihar.
3. Madurai Idly, Tamil Nadu.
4. Darjeeling Tea, West Bengal.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List-I (Iron ore areas)	List-II (States)
A. Dhalli Rajhara	1. Odisha
B. Kudremukh	2. Jharkhand
C. Badam Pahar	3. Karnataka
D. Noamundi	4. Chhattisgarh

Codes:

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

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List-I (Industrial production)	List-II (Place of production)
A. Brassware	1. Kanchipuram
B. Silk Sarees	2. Lucknow
C. Chikkan Embroidery	3. Moradabad
D. Sports Goods	4. Jalandhar

Codes:

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

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39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Sectors)	List-II (Economic activities)
A. Primary sector	1. Business organisation
B. Secondary sector	2. Cultivation
C. Tertiary sector	3. Handloom textiles
D. Quarternary	4. Transport services

Codes:

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

40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Industrial activities)	List-II (Explanations)
A. Processing activities	1. Inputs are processed goods
B. Fabricating activities	2. Major inputs are raw material
C. Integrative activities	3. Involve neither inputs nor outputs
D. Administrative activities	4. Inputs are processed goods undergoing little change

Codes:

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

41. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
A. Rice	(i) 30-40°C
B. Tea	(ii) 15-25°C
C. Cotton	(iii) 20°C
D. Coffee	(iv) 25°C
(a) A (i), B (ii), C (iii), D (iv)	
(b) A (iii), B (iv), C (i), D (ii)	
(c) A (ii), B (i), C (iv), D (iii)	
(d) A (i), B (iii), C (iv), D (ii)	

42. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I	Column II
(A) Sericulture	(i) Breeding of fish
(B) Pisciculture	(ii) Commercial rearing of silk worms
(C) Viticulture	(iii) Growing vegetables, flowers and fruits
(D) Horticulture	(iv) Cultivation of grapes

Codes:

- (a) (A) – (ii), (B) – (i), (C) – (iv), (D) – (iii)
- (b) (A) – (i), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iii), (D) – (iv)
- (c) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (ii), (D) – (i)
- (d) (A) – (iii), (B) – (ii), (C) – (i), (D) – (iv)

43. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns:

Column I (Names of shifting Cultivation)	Column II (Areas Associated)
(A) Ladang	(i) Mexico
(B) Milpa	(ii) North-East India
(C) Roca	(iii) Malaysia
(D) Jhumming	(iv) Brazil

Codes:

- (a) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (ii), (D) – (i)
- (b) (A) – (iii), (B) – (i), (C) – (iv), (D) – (ii)
- (c) (A) – (ii), (B) – (iii), (C) – (iv), (D) – (i)
- (d) (A) – (i), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iii), (D) – (iv)

44. In which countries is the shipbuilding industry concentrated?

- 1. Japan
- 2. Hong Kong
- 3. Russia
- 4. South Korea
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

45. Consider the following statements:

Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the

- I. Production of goods
- II. Extraction of minerals
- III. Provision of services

Of these statements

- (a) II and III are correct
- (b) I and II are correct
- (c) I, II and III are correct
- (d) Only I is correct

46. Consider the following statements:
The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of :
 (i) raw material (ii) labour
 (iii) transport (iv) market
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 (b) (iii) and (i) are correct
 (c) only (iv) is correct
 (d) All the above are correct
47. Which of following methods is/are suitable for soil conservation in hilly region?
 1. Terracing and contour bunding
 2. Shifting cultivation
 3. Contour ploughing
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) Only 2
 (c) Only 3 (d) All of these
48. Which one of the following is the example of subsistence farming?
 (a) Shifting cultivation
 (b) Commercial farming
 (c) Extensive and intensive farming
 (d) Organic farming
49. Arrange the locations of four oil refineries of India from west to East.
 (a) Koyali, Kochi, Panipat, Mathura
 (b) Kochi, Koyali, Panipat, Mathura
 (c) Koyali, Panipat, Kochi, Mathura
 (d) Koyali, Panipat, Mathura, Kochi
50. Tank irrigation is practised mainly in Peninsular India because
 1. undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells
 2. rives are rainfed
 3. of compact nature of population and agricultural field
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these
51. Consider the following statements
 1. Rural forestry aims to raise the trees on community land and on privately owned land.
 2. Farm forestry encourages individual farmers to plant trees on their own farmland to meet the domestic need of the family.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
52. Which of the following are responsible for the decrease of per capita holding of cultivated land in India ?
 1. Low per capita income.
 2. Rapid rate of increase of population
 3. Practice of dividing land equally among the heirs.
 4. Use of traditional techniques of ploughing.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
53. Consider the following statements about black soil of India
 1. Black soil becomes sticky when it is wet.
 2. Black soil contains adequate nitrogen as well as phosphorus required for the growth of plants
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
54. Consider the following statements with regard to the mining industry of India
 1. The spatial distribution of minerals is uneven.
 2. The mining industry since colonial days has been export-oriented.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
55. Which of the following is/are the chief characteristics of commercial grain farming of the middle latitude grasslands?
 1. The size of farms are generally large.
 2. Cultivation is highly mechanized.
 3. It is a type of extensive farming.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3 only

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	8.	(a)	15.	(c)	22.	(a)	29.	(a)	36.	(d)	43.	(b)	50.	(a)
2.	(d)	9.	(a)	16.	(b)	23.	(b)	30.	(a)	37.	(c)	44.	(d)	51.	(c)
3.	(b)	10.	(c)	17.	(a)	24.	(a)	31.	(a)	38.	(a)	45.	(c)	52.	(b)
4.	(b)	11.	(c)	18.	(b)	25.	(b)	32.	(b)	39.	(b)	46.	(d)	53.	(a)
5.	(b)	12.	(a)	19.	(c)	26.	(b)	33.	(b)	40.	(b)	47.	(a)	54.	(c)
6.	(b)	13.	(d)	20.	(b)	27.	(b)	34.	(b)	41.	(b)	48.	(a)	55.	(c)
7.	(c)	14.	(a)	21.	(d)	28.	(b)	35.	(a)	42.	(a)	49.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) The WTO established in 1995. It aims to promote free trade, but it does not manage the global economy impartially. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participant's adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments.
2. (d) The main features of the commercial dairy farming are capital intensive, labour intensive, highly productive and highly commercial.
3. (b) The oil refineries of Iran are located in Abadan. Abadan is a city in and the capital of Abadan County, Khuzestan province, Iran. It lies on Abadan Island, 53 kilometres from the Persian Gulf, near the Iraq-Iran border. The oil refinery of Israel is located in Haifa. Haifa is the largest city in northern Israel, and the third-largest city in the country, with a population of over 291,000. The oil refinery of Iraq is located in Kirkuk. Kirkuk is a city in Iraq and the capital of Kirkuk Governorate. It is located in the Iraqi governorate of Kirkuk, 236 kilometres north of the capital, Baghdad. The oil refinery of Saudi Arabia is located in Ras Tanura. Ras Tanura is a city in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia located on a peninsula extending into the Persian Gulf.
4. (b) Karaganda Basin is known for coal production. Karagandy, more commonly known by its Russian name Karaganda, is the capital of Karagandy province in Kazakhstan. Highveld is known for gold production. The Highveld is the portion of the South African inland plateau. Krivoi Rog is known for iron ore production. It is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to the southwest of the Oblast's administrative centre. San Joaquin valley is known for petroleum exploration. The San Joaquin Valley is the area of the central valley of the U.S. state of California that lies south of the Sacramento – San Joaquin river delta in Stockton.
5. (b) Coal mining occurs in Westphalia. It is a region in Germany. Copper ore occurs in Bisbee. Bisbee is a city in Cochise County, Arizona, United States, 82 miles southeast of Tucson. Iron ore occurs in Mesabi. The Mesabi Iron Range is a vast deposit of iron ore and the largest of four major iron ranges in the region collectively known as the Iron Range of Minnesota. Discovered in 1866, it is the chief deposit of iron ore in the United States. Baku is famous for petroleum exploration. Baku is the capital and largest city of Azerbaijan, as well as the largest city on the Caspian Sea and of the Caucasus region.
6. (b) Shensi is the coal field of China. It is a province of the People's Republic of China, officially part of the northwest China region. Saar is known as the coal mining in Germany. The Saarland is one of Germany's sixteen federal states. Its capital is at Saarbrücken. Donetsk Basin is the coal field of Ukraine. It comprises the Donbas Foldbelt, which is the uplifted and compressionally deformed part of the Pripyat–Dniepr–Donets (PDD) Basin. Pennsylvania is known for coal mining in U.S.A. Pennsylvania, officially the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a U.S. state that is located in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, and the Great Lakes region.

7. (c) Malaysia is the leading producer of tin. India is the leading producer of thorium. Canada is the leading producer of uranium. Zambia is the leading producer of copper.
8. (a) New Economic Geography deals with the spatial economy of 21st century because it attempts to meet the new economic challenges.
9. (a) Commercial fishing industry has developed in temperature zones because these temperate areas have wide extension of continental shelf areas and favourable climate.
10. (c) Malaysia is known for tin production. Mexico is known for silver production. India is known for mica production. Zambia is known for copper production.
11. (c) Hacienda and Pondu are not the examples of shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is known as ladang cultivation in south east Asia. Fazendas (meaning “farms”) were plantations found throughout Brazil; during the colonial period (16th - 18th centuries), they were concentrated primarily in the northeastern region, where sugar was produced.
12. (a) The main producing country of coconut is Papua New Guinea. The main producing country of banana is Ecuador. The main producing country of groundnut is Senegal. The main producing country of tea is Kenya.
13. (d) Masjid-e-Suleiman is the oil field of Iran. Kirkuk is the oil field of Iraq. Bargan is the oil field of Kuwait. Deman is the oil field of Saudi Arabia.
14. (a) The growth rate of population in developing countries is higher than that of developed countries because law level of economic development leads to high total fertility rate.
15. (c) The south east Asia countries export timber on a large scale but these countries have no large ports.
16. (b) Kinki is the industrial region of Japan. The Kansai region or the Kinki region lies in the southern-central region of Japan's main island Honshu. Lorraine is the industrial region of France. Lorraine is one of the 27 regions of France. The administrative region has two cities of equal importance: Metz, the regional prefecture and Nancy. Midlands is the industrial region of U.K. The Midlands is an area comprising central England that broadly corresponds to the early medieval Kingdom of Mercia. It borders southern England, northern England, East Anglia and Wales. New England is the industrial region of U.S.A. New England is a region in the northeastern corner of the United States consisting of the six states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
17. (a) Brazil is the leading producer of ethanol because it is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world. Sugarcane ethanol is an alcohol-based fuel produced by the fermentation of sugarcane juice and molasses. Because it is a clean, affordable and low-carbon biofuel, sugarcane ethanol has emerged as a leading renewable fuel for the transportation sector. Brazil is the world's largest sugarcane ethanol producer and a pioneer in using ethanol as a motor fuel. In 2012/13, Brazilian ethanol production reached 23.2 billion litres (6.1 billion gallons).
18. (b) Turin is the centre of automobile industry. Turin is a city and an important business and cultural centre in northern Italy, capital of the Piedmont region. Pittsburgh is the centre of iron and steel industry. Pittsburgh is the seat of Allegheny County and with a population of 306,211 is the second-largest city in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania. Montreal is the centre of ship-building. Montreal is a city in the Canadian province of Quebec. It is the largest city in the province. Taipai is the centre of electronics. Taipei, officially known as Taipei City, is the capital of Taiwan. Situated at the northern tip of Taiwan, Taipei is located on the Tamsui river.
19. (c) Disparities in regional development on a global scale are not mainly due to the lack of adequate skilled labour.
20. (b) Regarding to the Iron and steel centre, Cleveland is located in U.S.A. Essen is located in Germany. Hamilton is located in Canada. Tula is located in Russia.
21. (d) Cotton textile industry belongs to Shanghai. Iron and steel industry belongs to Chicago. Engineering industry belongs to Shefield. Ship building industry belongs to Tokohama.
22. (a) Saar industrial region is located in Germany. New England industrial region is located in U.S.A. South Transval industrial region is located in South Africa. Canton industrial region is located in China.
23. (b) Diamond extracts from the Kimberley mines. The first diamond found in South Africa, was discovered less than 30 miles away and within a few years, the mining town of Kimberley. Coal founded in Saar region. In the past, a coal mining was an important branch of industry. Cobalt founded in

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- Katanga region. Katanga is one of the provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The eastern part of the province is a rich mining region, which supplies cobalt, copper, tin, radium, uranium, and diamonds. The region's capital, Lubumbashi, is the second largest city in the Congo. Silver founded in Butte. Butte is a census-designated place (CDP) in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska, United States.
24. (a) Cutlery industry located in Plymouth. Ship building industry located in Shefield. Iron and steel industry located in Pittsburgh. Automobile industry located in Detroit.
25. (b) China is the largest producer of wheat. Roughly two-thirds of the total wheat production came from the north China plain and nearly another third from the central provinces. Winter wheat accounts for about 94% of China's total wheat output. U.S.A. is the largest producer of cotton. In its January report, USDA estimated a '13-14 US crop of 13.19 million bales. Upland production was estimated at 12.55 million bales and extra-long staple production at 636,000 bales. Brazil is the largest producer of sugarcane. Brazil's sugarcane industry association UNICA estimates Brazil's sugar cane production in 2012/13 at 531.4 million ton which is 8% up from the 493.2 million ton produced in 2011/12. India is the largest producer of tea. Tea Board of India shows that during January to August, tea production has risen by 6.2% to 705 million kg in 2013.
26. (b) Coal and petroleum are the fund resource minerals. Because they are of the highest value in the foreign world market due to demand and also for scarcity.
27. (b) Shifting cultivation practices in Amazon Basin. Nomadic herding practices in Mongolia. Live stock ranching belongs to Australia. Fishing and hunting belongs to Tundra region.
28. (b) Largest producer of wheat in the world is China. Largest producer of milk in the world is India. Largest producer of sugarcane in the world is Brazil. Largest producer of maize in the world is U.S.A.
29. (a) Iron and steel industry belongs to Cleveland. Ship building industry belongs to Yakohama.
- Automobile industry belongs to Atlanta. Woollen textile industry belongs to Bradford.
30. (a) Hydropower associated with Congo Democratic Republic. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has reserves of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and a potential hydroelectric power generating capacity of around 100,000 MW. The Inga Dam, alone on the Congo River, has the potential capacity to generate 40,000 to 45,000 MW of electric power, sufficient to supply the electricity needs of the whole southern Africa region. Coal associated with Poland. Today Poland's coal industry is among the most competitive in Europe, providing jobs to over 100,000 people in the country. Poland is now the 9th largest hard coal producer in the world and the largest coal producer in the EU. It is also the 8th largest coking coal exporter in the world. Petroleum associated with Iraq. In 2006, Iraq's oil production averaged 2.0 million barrels per day ($320 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$), down from around 2.6 Mbbl/d ($410 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$) of production prior to the coalition invasion in 2003. Iraq's reserve to production ratio is 158 years. Nuclear power associated with France. France derives over 75% of its electricity from nuclear energy. This is due to a long-standing policy based on energy security.
31. (a) Ruhr industrial region belongs to Germany. New England industrial region belongs to U.S.A. Kinki industrial region belongs to Japan. Belo Horizonte industrial region belongs to Brazil.
32. (b) Donetsk coal field belongs to Ukrain. Kuznatsk coal field belongs to Russia. Lancashire coal field belongs to U.K. Saar coal field belongs to Germany.
33. (b) Copper mineral located in Katanga. Diamond mineral located in Kimberley. Gold mineral located in Wit watersrand. The Witwatersrand Gold Rush was a gold rush in 1886 that led to the establishment of Johannesburg, South Africa. It was part of the Mineral Revolution. Silver located in Butte.
34. (b) The countries in the descending order of their wheat production are; China, India, U.S.A. and Russia.
35. (a) Venezuela is the major producer of mineral oil. With $77,800,000,000$ barrels ($1.237 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^3$)

- of proven oil reserves in 2004 Venezuela has the largest proven oil reserves in South America and the sixth largest in the world. Zambia is the major producer of Copper. Zambia's copper output is expected to hit 1.5 million tonnes by 2017 as foreign companies pour \$3 billion into sector. Gabon is the major producer of Manganese. The high-grade manganese deposits at Moanda, near Franceville, are among the world's richest. Reserves were estimated at 250 million tons with a metal content of 48–52%. Guyana is the major producer of Bauxite. Linden is the second largest town in Guyana after Georgetown. It is primarily a bauxite mining town, containing many mines 60–90 metres deep.
36. (d) Geographical Indications of Goods are defined as that aspect of industrial property which refer to the geographical indication referring to a country or to a place situated therein as being the country or place of origin of that product. Typically, such a name conveys an assurance of quality and distinctiveness which is essentially attributable to the fact of its origin in that defined geographical locality, region or country. Under Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, geographical indications are covered as an element of IPRs. They are also covered under Articles 22 to 24 of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, which was part of the Agreements concluding the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations. India, as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 has come into force with effect from 15th September 2003.
45. (c) Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.
47. (a) Level terrace or contour bunding involves construction of bind passing through the points having same elevation ploughing and/or planting across a slope following its elevation contour lines.
48. (a) Subsistence farming is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers grow enough food to feed themselves and families. It is mostly practised in developing countries.
Shifting cultivation is a type/example of subsistence
- farming in which the farmers clear a patch of forest land by felling and burning of trees and then crops are grown.
49. (b) Kochi is the Western most while Mathura is Eastern most. Also among these Panipat is most North while Koyali is most South.
50. (a) The tank irrigation is practised mainly in the peninsular India due to the following reasons
1. The undulating relief and hard rocks makes it difficult to dig canals and wells.
 2. There is little percolation of rain water due to hard rock structure and ground water is not available in large quantity.
 3. Most of the rivers of this region are seasonal and dry up in summer season. Therefore, they cannot supply water to canals throughout the year.
 4. The scattered nature of population and agricultural fields also favours tank irrigation.
51. (c) Rural forestry (also known as community forestry) aims to raise the trees on community land and on privately owned land as in farm forestry.
Farm forestry encouraged individual farmers to plant trees on their own farmland to meet the domestic needs of the family.
All these schemes are taken up under the social forestry programme.
52. (b) The factors responsible for the decrease of per capita holding of cultivated land in India are
1. Rapid rate of increase of population.
 2. Practice of dividing land equally among the heirs.
53. (a) Black soils retain moisture, so they becomes sticky and getting wet. They contain iron, lime, magnesium, alumina and potash but lack phosphorous and nitrogen.
54. (c) Mining is removal of valuable raw material from the Earth, this terms includes removal of soil. India adds very little value to the minerals, it exports most of the mined minerals.
Indian Mining Industry has been a major mineral producer in Asia and globally as well.
55. (c) Middle latitude grassland farming have very large farms, are mechanised and fall in the category of extensive cultivation. Grassland are found all across the globe.

4

World Geography

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I	List-II
A.	Detroit	1. Cutlery
B.	Pittsburgh	2. Ship building
C.	Plymouth	3. Iron and steel
D.	Sheffield	4. Automobile

Codes:

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

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): China is the most populous country of the world.

Reason (R): Its density of population is much lower than that of India.

Codes:

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

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Gulf of Carpentaria — Italy
 - (b) Gulf of Sidra — Libya
 - (c) Gulf of Po hai — Thailand
 - (d) Gulf of Tonking — Malaysia

4. Arrange the following countries of South Asia in descending order of their population density and use the codes to select the correct answer:

1. India 2. Bangladesh
3. Pakistan 4. Srilanka

Codes:

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

- Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I (Country)	List-II (Capital)
A. Brunei	1. Bander Seri Begawan
B. Indonesia	2. Phnom Penh
C. Laos	3. Vientiane
D. Cambodia	4. Jakarta

Codes

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

- The correct sequence of languages in descending order in terms of their number of speakers in the world is

- (a) Spanish, English, Chinese, Hindi
 - (b) English, Chinese, Hindi, Spanish
 - (c) Hindi, Chinese, Spanish, English
 - (d) Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish

7. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(River)		(Countries)
1. Niger	—	Guinea
2. Orange	—	S. Africa
3. Karai	—	Egypt
4. Nile	—	Mali

4. Nie — Man
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

below:
Cedars

8. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** Japan is known for its fisheries in the world.
- Reason (R):** The continental shelf is wide all around Japan.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
9. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Davis strait — Baffin Sea and Atlantic Ocean
 - Dover strait — Arctic Sea and N. Atlantic Ocean
 - Palk strait — Mannar Gulf and Bay of Bengal
 - Sunda strait — Java Sea and Indian Ocean
10. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Type of winds) | List-II
(Region) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. Blizzard | 1. Prairie Plains |
| B. Chinook | 2. Siberian Plains |
| C. Bora | 3. Greenland |
| D. Khamsin | 4. Egypt |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
11. Arrange the following continents in the ascending order of their areal size and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
1. Antarctica
 2. Australia
 3. Europe
 4. South America
- Codes:**
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 2, 4, 1, 3
 - 2, 3, 1, 4
 - 1, 3, 4, 2
12. Which one of the following pairs correctly matched?
- Black forest — Germany
 - Pennines — France
 - Sierra Nevada — Canada
 - Vorges — Italy
13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Cape Horn | 1. India |
| B. Cape Comorin | 2. Australia |
| C. Cape of Good Hope | 3. Argentina |
| D. Cape York | 4. South Africa |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
14. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- Blizzard — Canada
 - Brickfielder — France
 - Harmattan — Niger
 - Pampers — Argentina
15. Consider the following statements:
1. A desert is a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs.
 2. The Sahara desert is the largest single stretch desert.
 3. The next biggest desert is the Great Australian desert.
- Which of the statement(s) given is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
- | List-I
(Current) | List-II
(Feature) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Kuroshio current | 1. Warm current in Atlantic Ocean |
| B. Peru | 2. Cold current in the Atlantic Ocean |
| C. Labrador | 3. Warm current in the Pacific Ocean |
| D. Florida current | 4. Cold current in the Pacific Ocean |

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

17. Match List-I with List-II. Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I (Tribe)	List-II (Region)
A.	Semang	1. Congo Basin
B.	Kirghiz	2. Malaysia
C.	Bushman	3. Central Asia
D.	Pygmies	4. Kalahari desert

Codes:

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

18. Japan is one of the leading industrial countries in the world because it has:
1. developed hydel power
2. large deposits of metallic mineral
3. high technological capability
4. insular location

Of these statements:

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

19. The correct decreasing order of the population of the various continents is
(a) Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Australia.
(b) Asia, America, Europe, Africa, Australia.
(c) Asia, Europe, Africa, America, Australia.
(d) Asia, America, Africa, Europe, Australia.

20. Examine the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
1. The greater part of Russia is having cold climate.
2. Development of Russia is largely concentrated west of Ural mountains.
3. Siberia is an important agricultural region of Russia.
4. In Russia, Ural mountains separate the two extensive plains.

Codes:

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

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I (Continent)	List-II (Desert)
A.	Asia	1. Atacama
B.	Africa	2. Great Sandy Desert
C.	Australia	3. Kalahari
D.	South America	4. Gobi

Codes:

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

22. Which of the following are temperate grasslands? Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- 1. Campos
- 2. Llanos
- 3. Downs
- 4. Pampas

Codes:

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

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I	List-II
A.	Tin	1. Mexico
B.	Silver	2. Zambia
C.	Mica	3. Malaysia
D.	Copper	4. India

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Crops)		List-II (Main producing area)	
A.	Coconut	1.	Kenya
B.	Banana	2.	Papua New Guinea
C.	Groundnut	3.	Ecuador
D.	Tea	4.	Senegal

Codes:

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

25. Arrange the following islands of Japan in ascending order of their areal size and select the correct answer from the codes:

1. Hokkaido
2. Honshu
3. Shikoku
4. Kyushu

Codes:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I (City)		List-II (River)	
A.	St. Paul-Minneapolis	1.	Danube
B.	Khartoum	2.	Mekong
C.	Budapest	3.	Mississippi
D.	Phnom Penh	4.	Nile

Codes:

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

27. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| (a) Duluth | — | Lake Superior |
| (b) Detroit | — | Lake Huron |
| (c) Chicago | — | Lake Michigan |
| (d) Ottawa | — | Lake Ontario |

28. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Country)		List-II (River)	
A.	Brazil	1.	Orinoco
B.	Argentina	2.	Maranon
C.	Peru	3.	Araguaia
D.	Venezuela	4.	Colorado

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Japan has developed hydro-electric power on a large-scale.

Reason (R): Japan lacks adequate coal and oil deposits.

Codes:

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

30. Which of the following pairs of straits and the countries they separate is wrongly matched?

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| (a) Gibraltar strait | — | Spain and Morocco |
| (b) Bering strait | — | Sumatra and Malaysia |
| (c) Magellan strait | — | Chile and Tiera del fuego |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| (d) Bass strait | — | Australia and Tasmania |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|

31. Consider the following areas:

1. Central Africa
2. Borneo and Papua New Guinea
3. Amazon Basin

In which of the above areas is the primitive agriculture, such as shifting cultivation or bush-fallow type of cultivation, found?

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

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32. Currently half of the world's population lives in just six countries. Identify them from the following.
- India, China, Pakistan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Indonesia.
 - India, China, Brazil, Pakistan, Bhutan, United States.
 - China, India, United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan.
 - China, India, Bangladesh, United States, Pakistan, Brazil.
33. The expression 'South Asia' usually includes:
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 - Nepal, Bhutan, India, Afghanistan, China and Pakistan
 - Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, China, Nepal and Bangladesh
34. Consider the following countries:
- Australia
 - Namibia
 - Brazil
 - Chile
- Through which of the above does the tropic of Capricorn pass?
- 1 only
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
35. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- Indonesia — Jakarta
 - Maldives — Male
 - North Korea — Seoul
 - Zimbabwe — Harare
36. Which of the following countries are landlocked countries?
- Afghanistan
 - Hungary
 - Malaysia
 - Switzerland
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
37. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | Tribes | — | Countries |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| (a) Berber | — | Morocco |
| (b) Inuits | — | Canada |
| (c) Semangs | — | Indonesia |
| (d) Veddas | — | Sri Lanka |
38. Match List-I with List-II. Select the correct answer from the codes:
- | List-I
(Minerals) | List-II
(Important centres) |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Copper | 1. Butte |
| B. Diamond | 2. Katanga |
| C. Gold | 3. Kimberley |
| D. Silver | 4. Witwatersrand |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
39. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | Countries | — | Capital |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| (a) Hungary | — | Budapest |
| (b) Zaire | — | Kinshasa |
| (c) Kenya | — | Nairobi |
| (d) New Zealand | — | Christ Church |
40. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** The production of rubber is decreasing in the Amazon.
- Reason (R):** Equatorial climate is favourable for rubber plantation.
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
41. Consider the following pairs:
- St. Petersburg — Gulf of Finland
 - Stockholm — Baltic Sea
 - Washington D.C. — Colorado

Which of the pairs above is/are correctly matched?

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

42. Which one of the following ‘City River’ pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Berlin — Rhine
- (b) London — Thames
- (c) New York — Hudson
- (d) Vienna — Danube

43. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List-I (Mountains peak)	List-II (Country)
A. Mt. Everest	1. India
B. K2	2. Nepal
C. Mt. McKinley	3. North America (USA)
D. Mt. Aconcagua	4. South America

Codes:

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

44. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

Islands	Ocean
(a) Greenland	— Arctic Ocean
(b) Madagaskar	— Indian Ocean
(c) Tasmania	— S. Pacific Ocean
(d) Bafin	— North Pacific Ocean

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

List-I (Countries new name)	List-II (Countries old name)
A. Thailand	1. Nippon
B. Ghana	2. Gold Coast
C. Zambia	3. Siam
D. Japan	4. Northern Rhodesia

Codes:

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

46. Which one of the following matches in case of shifting cultivation is not correct?

- (a) Ladang — Indonesia
- (b) Ray — Vietnam
- (c) Milpa — Mexico
- (d) Tamrai — Brazil

47. Which of the following is/are the stage(s) of demographic transition?

1. High death rate and birthrate, low growth rate.
2. Rapid decline in death rate, continued low birthrate, very low growth rate.
3. Rapid decline in birthrate, continued decline in death rate
4. Low death rate and birthrate, low growth rate.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

48. Match the following

List-I (Local wind)	List-II (Area of Prevalence)
A. Chinook	1. North African desert
B. Foehn	2. Rocky mountain slopes of the USA
C. Sirocco	3. Northern slopes of Alps
D. Mistral	4. Southern slopes of Alps

Codes :

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

49. Match the following

List-I (Natural Vegetation of India)	List-II (Annual Rainfall Received)
---	---

- A. Tropical evergreen forests 1. 100-200 cm

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- B. Tropical deciduous forests 2. Above 200 cm
C. Tropical dry forests 3. Less than 50 cm
D. Arid forests 4. Above 300 cm
 5. 50-100 cm

Codes :

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

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

 - Kuroshio : Warm ocean current
 - Labrador : Warm ocean current
 - Benguela : Cold ocean current
 - Oyashio : Cold ocean current

51. Which one among the following is the idealised global pattern of surface wind from the Equator to Pole ?

 - Doldrum-Westerlies-Trade Wind-Easterlies
 - Easterlies-Westerlies-Trade Wind-Easterlies
 - Doldrum-Trade wind-Westerlies-Easterlies
 - Westerlies-Trade Wind-Doldrum-Easterlies

52. Consider the following statements

 - A hurricane acquires its spin from the coriolis effect.
 - The diameter of the hurricane decreases as it moves away from low latitudes.
 - The diameter of a hurricane is never below 150 km.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - Only 1
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - All of these

53. Which of the following seas are enclosed?

 - Andaman Sea
 - Arab Sea
 - Sea of Azov
 - Bering Sea

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

 - 1 and 2
 - 3 and 4
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 4

54. Consider the following statements

 - Suez Canal is an important link between developed countries and developing countries.

2. It joins the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez

3. It is not a sea level canal.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

55. Match List-I (*Volcano*) with List-II (*Country*) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I (Volcano)	List-II (Country)
A. Semeru	1. Indonesia
B. Cotopaxi	2. Ecuador
C. Etna	3. Italy
D. Kilimanjaro	4. Kenya
	5. India

Codes :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} \\ (\text{a}) & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ (\text{c}) & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} \\ (\text{b}) & 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 \\ (\text{d}) & 2 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{array}$$

56. Consider the following statements in respect of temperate cyclones:

1. They rise in the belt of trade winds.
 2. They move from west to east.

2. They move from west to east.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Consider the following statements :

1. The Labrador current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean.
 2. The Falkland current is a warm current that flows along the Chile coast of South Pacific Ocean.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

58. Consider the following statements:

1. All cyclones develop an eye at the centre.
 2. The temperature inside the eye is nearly 10°C lesser than that of the surroundings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

59. Consider the following statements:

1. The approach of a cyclone is characterised by a rise in barometric reading.
 2. In the cyclones of the northern hemisphere, the winds circulate in anti-clockwise direction.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

60. Consider the following statements:

 - International Date Line lies on the Greenwich Meridian.
 - The date of Alaska is ahead of the date of Siberia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

61. Consider the following statements:

 - In tropical grassland regions, rainfall mainly occurs in the short summer season with a long dry season.
 - In Mediterranean region, the winter rainfall is caused by the passage of cyclones in the westerly wind belt which lies over this area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

62. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

	List I (Volcano)		List II (Country)
A.	Mount Etna	1.	India
B.	Kilinanajaro	2.	U S A
C.	Katmai	3.	Tanzania
D.	Barren Island	4.	Italy

Codes:

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

63. Consider the following statements

 - International Date Line is drawn zigzag to avoid landmass.
 - International Date Line is 180° W as well as 180° E of Greenwich.
 - A ship sailing westward from Greenwich when crossing International Date Line would put back the date by a day.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 3 only

64. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - In a cyclone, the area of low pressure is at the centre surrounded by the areas of high pressure
 - In a cyclone, the areas of low pressure surround the area of high pressure
 - In an anti-cyclone, the area of high pressure is surrounded by the areas of low pressure
 - In an anti-cyclone, the area of low pressure is surrounded by the areas of high pressure

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 1 and 4
 - 2 and 4

65. Which among the following statements about the North Atlantic Drift is/are correct?

 - It keeps the west coast of Northern Europe ice free
 - It is responsible for the warm air mass which interacts with the cold air mass from the Polar region and causes rainfall in Western Europe
 - It meets the Labrador current near Vancouver Island and causes dense fog

Select the correct answer using the code given below

 - I, II and III
 - I and II only
 - II only
 - I and III only

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I (Desert)	List II (Country)
A. Kalahari	1. Angola
B. Namib	2. Sudan
C. Nubian	3. Botswana
D. Atacama	4. Chile

Code:

 - A-4; B-2; C-1; D-3
 - A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4
 - A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3
 - A-3; B-1; C-2; D-4

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67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I (Current)	List II (Feature)
A. Kuroshio current	1. Warm current in Atlantic Ocean
B. Peru current	2. Cold current in the Atlantic Ocean
C. Labrador current	3. Warm current in the Pacific Ocean
D. Florida current	4. Cold current in the Pacific Ocean

Code:

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

68. Which of the following statements regarding hurricanes is/are correct?

1. They develop over the ocean between 8° – 15° N.

2. They are almost absent in the South Atlantic Ocean.

3. They do not develop close to the equator.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

69. Consider the following statements regarding El Nino effect on Indian Monsoon :

1. The surface temperature goes up in the Southern Pacific Ocean and there is deficient rainfall in India.

2. The Walker Circulation shifts eastward from its normal position and reduces monsoon rainfall in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	10.	(c)	19.	(c)	28.	(d)	37.	(c)	46.	(d)	55.	(a)	64.	(b)
2.	(b)	11.	(c)	20.	(c)	29.	(a)	38.	(b)	47.	(d)	56.	(b)	65.	(b)
3.	(b)	12.	(a)	21.	(b)	30.	(b)	39.	(d)	48.	(a)	57.	(a)	66.	(d)
4.	(d)	13.	(d)	22.	(c)	31.	(d)	40.	(b)	49.	(c)	58.	(a)	67.	(a)
5.	(a)	14.	(b)	23.	(c)	32.	(c)	41.	(b)	50.	(b)	59.	(c)	68.	(a)
6.	(d)	15.	(d)	24.	(a)	33.	(a)	42.	(a)	51.	(c)	60.	(d)	69.	(c)
7.	(a)	16.	(a)	25.	(d)	34.	(d)	43.	(a)	52.	(d)	61.	(c)		
8.	(c)	17.	(d)	26.	(d)	35.	(c)	44.	(d)	53.	(c)	62.	(d)		
9.	(b)	18.	(c)	27.	(b)	36.	(d)	45.	(a)	54.	(b)	63.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Detroit – Automobile
 Pittsburgh – Iron and steel
 Plymouth – Ship building
 Sheffield – Cutlery

All these industrial cities are located in different provinces of the United States of America.

2. (b) The population density (people per sq. km) in China was last reported at 143.43 in 2010, according to a World Bank report published in 2012.
 As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the population density of India has gone up to 382 persons per square kilometre.

3. (b) Gulf of Carpentaria – Australia
 Gulf of Sidra – Libya
 Gulf of Po hai – China
 Gulf of Tonking – Vietnam

All these are names of gulfs associated with the following countries.

5. (a) Brunei – Bander seri begawan
 Indonesia – Jakarta
 Laos – Vientiane
 Cambodia – Phnom Penh

All these are names of south-Asian countries with the names of their capitals.

7. (a) The Niger river is the principal river of western Africa, extending about 4,180 km. Its drainage basin

is 2,117,700 km² in area. Its source is in the Guinea Highlands in southeastern Guinea. The Orange river, Gariep river, Groote river or Senqu river is the longest river in South Africa. It rises in the Drakensberg mountains in Lesotho, flowing westwards through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean.

8. (c) The continental shelf is narrow all around Japan. Around the Japanese Islands, the continental shelf is 20 to 30 km wide, narrower than its world average, with shelf-slope breaks of the average depth of 140 metres. Narrow shelves are located offshore the western coast of the Oshima Peninsula, around Toyama Bay, and offshore from the Boso Peninsula to the Kii Peninsula. The selves in Toyama Bay, Sagami Bay, and Suruga Bay are extremely narrow, less than 1 km in width in closed-off sections of the bays. Continental shelf slopes are not flat from shorelines through outer edges, but terrace-like topography (submarine terraces) and submarine valleys are found. Submarine valleys are often filled up with sediments derived from land.

9. (b) Dover strait – English Channel and North Sea. The Strait of Dover or Dover Strait is the strait at the narrowest part of the English Channel, marking the boundary between the Channel and North Sea, separating Great Britain from continental Europe.

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10. (c) Blizzard – Siberian Plains. A blizzard is a severe snowstorm caused by strong sustained winds of at least 56 km/h (35 mph) and lasting for a prolonged period of time – typically three hours or more.
- Chinook – Prairie Plains. Chinook winds blow in the interior west of North America, where the Canadian Prairies and Great Plains meet various mountain ranges, although the original usage is in reference to wet, warm coastal winds in the Pacific Northwest of the United States of America.
- Bora – Green land. Cold and usually dry katabatic winds, like the Bora, result from the downslope gravity flow of cold, dense air. Katabatic flows slumping down from uplands or mountains may be funneled and strengthened by the landscape and are then known as mountain gap wind.
- Khamsin – Egypt. Khamsin can be triggered by depressions that move eastwards along the southern parts of the Mediterranean or along the North African coast from February to June. In Egypt, Khamsin usually arrives in April but occasionally occurs between March to May, carrying great quantities of sand and dust from the deserts, with a speed up to 140 kilometres per hour, and a rise of temperatures as much as 20°C in two hours.
11. (c) 2, 3, 1, 4 – Australia – Europe – Antarctica – South America.
12. (a) Black forest – Germany. The Black Forest is a wooded mountain range in Baden-Württemberg, southwestern Germany. It is bordered by the Rhine valley to the west and south. The highest peak is the Feldberg with an elevation of 1,493 metres.
13. (d) Cape Horn – Argentina
Cape Comorin – India
Cape of Good Hope – South Africa
Cape York – Australia
14. (b) Brickfielder – Australia. The Brickfielder is a hot and dry wind in the desert of southern Australia that occurs in the summer season. It blows in the coastal regions of the south from the outback, where the sandy wastes, bare of vegetation in summer, are intensely heated by the sun.
15. (d) A desert is a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. Deserts take up about-one third of the Earth's land

surface. Both hot and cold deserts play a part in moderating the Earth's temperature. Across the world, around 20% of desert is sand, varying from only 2% in North America to 30% in Australia and over 45% in central Asia and Africa.

16. (a) A. Kuroshio current – warm Pacific current
B. Peru current – cold current in Pacific ocean
C. Labrador current – cold current in Atlantic ocean
D. Florida current – Warm current in Atlantic ocean
17. (d) Semang – Malaysia
Kirghiz – Central Asia
Bushman – Kalahari desert
Pygmies – Congo Basin
- All these names are of the tribal communities belonging to the countries respectively.
21. (b) Asia – Gobi
Africa – Kalahari
Australia – Great Sandy Desert
South America – Atacama
- All these are names of deserts located in the continents respectively.
22. (c) Downs – grassy plains called downs are located in New Zealand's South Island and southeast Australia.
- Pampas – South America's largest grassland, called pampas, which means plain, covers most east-central areas of Argentina.
23. (c) Tin – Malaysia
Silver – Mexico
Mica – India
Copper – Zambia
- All these are names of minerals found in the given countries respectively.
24. (a) Coconut – Papua New Guinea
Banana – Ecuador
Groundnut – Senegal
Tea – Kenya
- All these are names of commercial crops found in the countries respectively.
25. (d) Shikoku – Kyushu – Hokkaido – Honshu
Honshu – Honshu has a total area of 88,017 square miles (227,962 sq km) and it is the world's seventh largest island.

Hokkaido – Hokkaido is the second largest island of Japan with a total area of 32,221 square miles (83,453 sq km).

Kyushu – It has a total area of 13,761 square miles (35,640 sq km).

Shikoku – Shikoku is the smallest of Japan's main islands with a total area of 7,260 square miles (18,800 sq km).

26. (d) St. Paul-Minneapolis – Mississippi. The Mississippi river is the chief river of the largest drainage system in North America. Flowing entirely in the United States (though its drainage basin reaches into Canada), it rises in northern Minnesota and meanders slowly southwards for 2,320 miles (3,730 km) to the Mississippi river delta at the Gulf of Mexico.

Khartoum – Nile. The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeastern Africa, generally regarded as the longest river in the world. It is 6,853 km long.

Budapest – Danube. The Danube is a river in central Europe, the European Union's longest and the continent's second longest.

Phnom Penh – Mekong. The Mekong is a trans-boundary river in south east Asia. It is the world's 12th longest river and the 7th longest in Asia. Its estimated length is 4,350 km, and it drains an area of 795,000 km², discharging 457 km³ of water annually.

27. (b) Detroit is situated lake Erie. Detroit is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Michigan, and is the seat of Wayne County, the most populous county in the state and the largest city on the United States – Canada border.

28. (d) Brazil – Araguaia. The Araguaia river is one of the major rivers of Brazil, and the principal tributary of the Tocantins, though it is almost equal in volume at its confluence with the Tocantins. It has a total length of approximately 2,627 km.

Argentina – Colorado. The Colorado river is the principal river of the southwestern United States and northwest Mexico. The 1,450-mile river drains an expansive, arid watershed that encompasses parts of seven U.S. and two Mexican states.

Peru – Marañón. The Marañón river is the principal or

mainstem source of the Amazon river, arising about 160 km to the northeast of Lima, Peru, and flowing through a deeply eroded Andean valley.

Venezuela – Orinoco. The Orinoco is one of the longest rivers in South America at 2,140 km. Its drainage basin, sometimes called the Orinoquia, covers 880,000 square kilometres, with 76.3% of it in Venezuela and the remainder in Colombia.

29. (a) Hydroelectricity is Japan's main renewable energy source, with an installed capacity of about 27 GW and a production of 69.2 TWh of electricity in 2009, making Japan one of the biggest hydroelectricity producers in the world.
30. (b) Bering strait divides Alaska and Russia.
32. (c) China – India – United State – Indonesia – Brazil – Pakistan
33. (a) South Asia or southern Asia is the southern region of the Asian continent, which comprises the sub-Himalayan countries and for some authorities, also includes the adjoining countries to the west and the east. South Asia includes 10 countries and 2 territories:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Two territories: British Indian Ocean Territory and Tibet (China).
35. (c) North Korea – Pyong-Yong (It is the capital of North Korea.)
37. (c) Semang – Malaysia
38. (b) A. Copper – Katanga
B. Diamond – Kimberley
C. Gold – Witwatersrand
D. Silver – Butte
40. (b) Cultivation of rubber in Brazil, its native habitat, was severely hindered by blight in the early 20th century. At present, most of the world's natural rubber is produced by rubber trees descended from rubber seedlings transplanted from South America to south and south east Asia. The most severe disease is South American Leaf Blight (SALB). This disease is endemic throughout the rubber growing areas in the Americas. It also poses a major global threat. The

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- fungus can be controlled by a number of fungicides. Some species are not susceptible to the disease, and some strains of susceptible species are resistant. Crown budding or grafting of resistant plants onto productive trees can be used to control spread.
43. (a) Mt. Everest – Nepal
K2 – India
Mt. McKinley – USA
Mt. Aconcagua – South America
All these are the names of highest mountain peaks located in the countries respectively.
44. (d) Baffin – North Atlantic Ocean. Baffin Island, in the Canadian territory of Nunavut, is the largest island in Canada and the fifth largest island in the world. Its area is 507,451 km² and its population is about 11,000.
45. (a) 1. Thailand – Siam
2. Ghana – Gold Coast
3. Zambia – Northern Rhodesia
4. Japan – Nippon.
47. (d) Demographic transition refers to the transition from high death rate and high birth rate to low death and birth rates, as a country develops from a pre-industrial to industrialised economic system.
48. (a) **Local Wind** **Area of Prevalence**
 1. Chinook Rocky mountain slopes of the USA
 2. Foehn Northern slopes of Alps
 3. Sirocco North African desert
 4. Mistral Sourthern slops of Alps
49. (c)
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (Natural Vegetation of India) | (Annual Rainfall Received) |
| A. Tropical evergreen forests | 1. Above 200 cm |
| B. Tropical deciduous forests | 2. 100-200 cm |
| C. Tropical dry forests | 3. 50-100 cm |
| D. Arid forests | 4. Less than 50 cm |
50. (b) The labrador current is a cold current in the North Atlantic ocean which flows form the Arctic ocean South along with the coast of labrador and passes around New Foundland continuing South along the East coast of Nova Satia.
51. (c) From the Equator to Pole the idealised global pattern of surface wind is
Doldrum > Trade wind > Westerlies > Easterlies
52. (d) A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, occurring in the North Atlantic ocean or the North-East Pacific ocean, East of International Date Line.
53. (c) Arab sea is a sea that lay between Kazakhstan in North and Uzbekistan in South. The sea of Azov is a sea on the South of Eastern Europe.
54. (b) The suez canal joins the mediterranean sea with the Red sea, it is an artificial sea level waterway in Egypt also known as ‘The highway to India’. It was opened in 1869.
55. (a) A. Semeru Volcano is situated in Indonesia.
B. Cotopaxi Volcano is situated in Ecuador.
C. Etma Voplcano is situated in Italy.
D. Kilomanjaro Vaolcano is situated in Kenya.
56. (b) Temperatre cyclone rises in middle latitude between 35° and 65° latitudes. This region is the belt of western winds.
57. (a) The Falkand current is a cold current. It flows along the Argentina’s coast in South Atlantic Ocean.
58. (a) At the centre of a cyclone is an area of calm called the eye. The eye is usually about 40 km in diameter.
Air in the centre of a cyclone is less dense than air around it because the temperature inside the eye is greater than that of the surroundings.
59. (c) Cyclone is a mass of air whose isobars form an oval or circular shape, with low pressure at the centre. The air converge at the centre and rises to disposed off. In a dipression, the winds rotate anticlockwise in northern hemisphere. While in the southern hemisphere, the circular movement of winds is in clockwise direction.
60. (d) Meridian is 0° longitude and international date line is 180° longitude. A person travelling wastwards of the Prime Meridian up to 180° W will put his watch back by 12 hours and the other person eastwards upto 180° will have to put his watch 12 hours forward. Alaska is in west and Siberia is in East. So, the date of Siberia is head of the date of Alaska.

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61. (c) Tropical grassland located mainly in the continental areas of tropical latitudes where rains fall during the summer season which lasts for about five months. In Mediterranean region, the winter rainfall due to middle latitude fronts and cyclones.
62. (d) Mount Etna (Italy), Kilimanjaro (Tanzania), Katmai (USA) and Barren Island (India-Andaman & Nicobar island)
63. (c) International date line lies between 180°W and 180°E of Greenwich. It is drawn zigzag to avoid landmass. There is a difference in 1 day if a ship sails westward from Greenwich by crossing the date line.
64. (b) In a cyclone, the area of low pressure is at the centre surrounded by the areas of high pressure. In an anti-cyclone, the area of high pressure is surrounded by the areas of high pressure.
65. (b) The North Atlantic current or Drift or sea movement is a powerful warm ocean current that continues the gulf stream northeast, which stretches from Florida to north-western Europe. It moderates the chilled climate of western Europe.
66. (d) A. Kalahari – Botswana
B. Namib – Angola
C. Nubian – Sudan
D. Atacama – Chile.
67. (a) a. Kuroshio current - warm Pacific current
b. Peru current - cold current in Pacific ocean
c. Labrador current - cold current in Atlantic ocean
d. Florida current - Warm current in Atlantic ocean
68. (a) Hurricanes develop over the oceans between $8^{\circ}\text{-}15^{\circ}\text{ N}$. The term “tropical” refers to the geographical origin of these systems, which usually form over the tropical oceans. The term “cyclone” refers to their cyclonic nature, with wind blowing counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. The opposite direction of circulation is due to the Coriolis force. Depending on its location and strength, a tropical cyclone is referred to by names such as hurricane, typhoon, tropical storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression and simply cyclone.
69. (c) El Nino is a shift in ocean temperatures and atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific that disrupts weather around the world. It is a poorly understood recurrent climatic phenomenon that primarily affects the Pacific coast of South America, but has dramatic impacts on weather patterns all over the world. In the Indian Ocean, it affects the movement of the monsoon winds.

5

Geography of India

1. Which of the following statements are correct?
 1. Assam shares a border with Bangladesh and Bhutan.
 2. West Bengal shares a border with Bhutan and Nepal.
 3. Meghalaya shares a border with Bangladesh and Myanmar.
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 3
2. The Himalayan range is very rich in species diversity. Which one among the following is most appropriate reason for this phenomenon?
 - (a) It has high rainfall that supports luxuriant vegetative growth
 - (b) It is a confluence of different bio-geographical zones.
 - (c) Exotic and invasive species have not been introduced in this region.
 - (d) It has less human interference.
3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
 - (a) Bauxite – Rajasthan
 - (b) Copper – Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Iron ore – Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Mica – Jharkhand
4. Which of the following factors are responsible for the rapid growth of sugar production in south India as compared to north India?
 1. Higher per acre yield of sugarcane
 2. Higher sucrose content of sugarcane
 3. Lower labour cost
 4. Longer crushing period
 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4
5. Which one of the following is the correct descending order of the three most populous states of India (2011)?
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar
 - (b) Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar
6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Tribe)	List-II (State)
A. Lepcha	1. Madhya Pradesh
B. Malpaharia	2. Rajasthan
C. Gond	3. Sikkim
D. Bhil	4. Jharkhand

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 4	3	1	2
(d) 1	4	3	2
7. Which one of the following statements is true?
 - (a) The Tungabhadra Project serves the states of Kerla and Tamil Nadu.
 - (b) The Kundoh Project lies in Karnataka.
 - (c) The Salal Project serves the states of Himachal Pradesh.
 - (d) The Sharavathy Project is located at the Jog falls.
8. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): There has been some decline in the growth rate of India's population in recent years.

Reason (R): According to 2011 census, about 3/4 of Indian's population is literate.

Codes:

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

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Atomic power plant)	List-II (State)
A. Kalpakkam	1. Gujarat
B. Kakrapar	2. Karnataka
C. Kaiga	3. Rajasthan
D. Rawatbhata	4. Tamil Nadu

Codes:

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

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

(Soil)	(State)
(a) Alluvial	— Uttar Pradesh
(b) Regur	— Maharashtra
(c) Laterite	— Punjab
(d) Red and yellow	— Chhattisgarh

11. Golden Quadrilateral Project is

- (a) Conversion of meter gauge into broad gauge.
- (b) Construction of four lane highways joining four metropolises of India.
- (c) Joining of four important rivers of north India and south India.
- (d) Joining of four important cities of India with air transport.

12. Which one of the following statements is not correct about laterite soils in India?

- (a) These soils were first studied by Buchanan.
- (b) These are the typical soils of the tropical areas with reasonable rainfall.
- (c) These soils are poor in iron but rich in nitrogen.
- (d) These are well developed on the summits of the Sahyadris and Eastern Ghats.

13. Which one of following statements is not correct?

- (a) Konyak language is the language of Nagaland.
- (b) The largest river island in the world is in Assam.
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh has the least density of population in India.
- (d) The biggest desert of the world is in India.

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Biosphere reserve)	List-II (State)
A. Agasthyamalai	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Dibru-Saikhowa	2. Meghalaya
C. Dihong Dibang	3. Kerala
D. Nokrek	4. Assam

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): In South India, semi arid steppe climate is found in parts of Karnataka plateau.

Reason (R): It lies in rain shadow area of Sahyadris.

Codes:

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

16. Which of the following are not the examples of shifting cultivation?

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Ladang | 2. Jhum |
| 3. Pondu | 4. Fazenda |

Codes:

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

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17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Tributary)	List-II (Rivers)
A. Chambal	1. Narmada
B. Sone	2. Yamuna
C. Manas	3. Brahmaputra

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

18. Consider the following areas of forests:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands forests.
2. Ilambur tract of Kerala.
3. Low outcrop of Garo and Khasi hills.
4. Mikir hills upto 1000 metres.

Which of the above areas have tropical wet evergreen forests?

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

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

National Park	—	State
(a) Kanha National Park	—	Madhya Pradesh
(b) Sultanpur National park	—	Haryana
(c) Ranthambore National park	—	Gujarat
(d) Bandipur National Park	—	Karnataka

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Hill resorts)	List-II (State)
A. Dalhousie	1. Jammu and Kashmir
B. Darjeeling	2. Himachal Pradesh
C. Mussoorie	3. West Bengal
D. Pahalgam	4. Uttarakhand

Codes:

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

21. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Assam is the largest producer of tea in India.

Reason (R): Cheap tribal labour is available in abundance in Assam

Codes:

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

22. Arrange the following states of India in ascending order of their areal size and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Maharashtra 4. Uttar Pradesh

Codes:

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

23. Consider the following statements about southwest monsoon.

1. It occurs from June to September
2. Its direction is north-east to south-west.
3. It gives maximum rainfall as compared to other monsoon.
4. It has no branch.

Of these statement(s) is/are correct?

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

24. Interior of the Deccan plateau receives an annual rainfall of less than 60 cm, mainly because

- (a) It is a rain shadow zone/region.
(b) It is located parallel to wind direction.
(c) It is away from the coast.
(d) Rain-bearing clouds are absent.

25. Match the following two lists and select the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Coal	1. Bhandera
B. Gold	2. Karanpura
C. Mica	3. Huttī
D. Manganese	4. Nellore

Codes:

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

26. Consider the following statements:
- As per census 2011, the population growth rate of Nagaland during 2001–2011 was the lowest among the states of India.
 - As per census 2011, the population growth rate of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was the highest among the states of India/Union territory.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
27. Arrange the following states in the descending order of literacy as per census report of 2011 and select the correct answer from the codes given at the end.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kerala | 2. Manipur |
| 3. Tamil Nadu | 4. Himachal Pradesh |
- Codes:**
- 1, 4, 3, 2
 - 4, 1, 3, 2
 - 2, 4, 1, 3
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
28. A state in India has the following characteristics:
- Its northern part is arid and semiarid.
 - Its central part produces cotton.
 - Cultivation of cash crops is predominant over food crops.
- Which one of the following states has all of the above characteristics?
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Gujarat
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
29. As per geological periods the correct sequence of order of the following is
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Aravalli | 2. Himalayas |
| 3. Deccan plateau | 4. Eastern Ghat |
- Codes:**
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
 - 1, 4, 3, 2
 - 2, 1, 4, 3
30. Which of the following reasons is responsible for the protests against the Tehri Dam Project?
- The vulnerability of the dam region to earthquakes.
 - The environmental damage caused by the project.
 - The problem of displacement of the local people.
 - All of the above
31. Arrange the following languages in decreasing order of their speakers in India.
- Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu.
 - Urdu, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu, Bengali, Hindi.
 - Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil.
 - Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, Urdu.
32. Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding tank irrigation in peninsular India?
- Percolation of rainwater is less due to hard rock.
 - Most of the rivers are seasonal and dry up in summer reason.
 - Underground water level is higher
 - Rainwater can be easily stored by constructing tanks.
33. Examine the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- Rihand Dam is on a tributary of the Son river.
 - Hirakund Dam is on the Mahanadi river.
 - Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of the Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states.
 - Kosi is known as the ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
- Codes:**
- 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
 - 1, 3 and 4 are correct.
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
34. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** India enjoys tropical monsoon climate.
- Reason (R):** India is located within the tropics.
- Select the correct answer from the following codes:
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

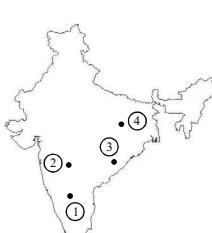
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35. Arrange the following mountain ranges from north to south order and select the correct answer from the codes:
1. Dholadhar
2. Ladakh
3. Pirpanjal
4. Zaskar
- Codes:**
(a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1
36. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. Valley town | 1. Mussoorie |
| B. Confluence town | 2. Rishikesh |
| C. Gate town | 3. Tehri |
| D. Ridge town | 4. Dehradun |
- Codes:**

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	2	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 2	4	3	1
37. Consider the following specific stages of demographic transition associated with economic development:
1. Low birth rate with low death rate.
2. High birth rate with high death rate.
3. High birth rate with low death rate.
- Select the correct order of the above stages using the codes given below:
- Codes:**
(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1
38. Which one of the following years is known as the ‘Year of the Great Divide’ with regard to population, after which there has been a continuous and rapid growth in India’s population?
(a) 1911
(b) 1921
(c) 1941
(d) 1951
39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre | 1. Bangalore |
| B. SHAR Centre | 2. Thumba |
| C. Space Application Centre | 3. Sri Harikota |
| D. ISRO Satellite Centre | 4. Ahmedabad |
- Codes:**

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 2	3	1	4
(d) 3	2	4	1
40. Consider the following statements:
1. In India, natural rubber is produced in southern India only.
2. Among the coffee growing states of India, the lowest average yield per hectare of plucked coffee is in Kerala.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
41. Among the following states, which one has the most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of orchids with minimum cost of production and can develop an export oriented industry in this field?
(a) Goa
(b) U.P.
(c) M.P
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
42. Which of the following shows the correct geographical spread of the plateaus?
1. Chota Nagpur Plateau – much of Jharkhand, West Bengal and adjacent parts of Orissa, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

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49. Consider the following statements and choose the correct codes given below:
- Jhum cultivation is adopted in North-Eastern State of India.
 - Jhum cultivation is a process of afforestation.
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
50. Which one among the following is the correct sequence of the rivers from north to south?
- Damodar-Brahmani-Mahanadi-Tungabhadra
 - Damodar-Mahanadi-Brahmani- Tungabhadra
 - Brahmani-Tungabhadra-Damodar- Mahanadi
 - Damodar-Brahmani-Tungabhadra- Mahanadi
51. Consider the following sanctuaries of India:
- Periyar
 - Dachigam
 - Sariska
 - Kanha
- Which one among the following is the correct sequence of locations of the above sanctuaries from south to north?
- 1, 4, 2, 3
 - 4, 1, 3, 2
 - 1, 4, 3, 2
 - 3, 1, 4, 2
52. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- | List-I
(Hydroelectric power station) | List-II
(Location in map) |
|---|---|
| A. Nagarjuna Sagar |  |
| B. Mettur | |
| C. Hirakud | |
| D. Sileru | |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
53. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Gulf Stream | 1. Pacific Ocean |
| B. West Wind Drift | 2. A slow eastward movement of water over the zone of westerly wind |
| C. Peru Current | 3. Indian Ocean |
| D. West Australian Current | 4. Warm current |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
54. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Times of climate) | List-II
(Region) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. A_w | 1. Rain shadow zone of Karnataka |
| B. Am_w | 2. Thar Desert |
| C. BSh_w | 3. W. Bengal and Bihar |
| D. BWh_w | 4. Malabar Coast |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
55. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Rivers) | List-II
(Their Tributaries) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Krishna | 1. Chambal |
| B. Brahmaputra | 2. Indravati |
| C. Godavari | 3. Tista |
| D. Yamuna | 4. Bhima |

Codes:

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

56. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Soils)	List-II (State)
A. Alluvial	1. Rajasthan
B. Black soil (Regur)	2. Uttar Pradesh
C. Desert	3. Maharashtra
D. Red	4. Meghalaya

Codes:

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

57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Pass)	List-II (State)
A. Shipki La	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Niti pass	2. Himachal Pradesh
C. Nathula	3. Uttarakhand
D. Bomdi La	4. Sikkim

Codes:

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

58. Which of the following are UNESCO recognised world heritage sites ?

1. Caves of Ajanta
2. Temple and Caves at Ellora
3. Mandapas of Mahabalipuram
4. Caves of Kanheri

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

59. Consider the following sanctuaries of India

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Periyar | 2. Dachigam |
| 2. Sariska | 4. Kanha |

Which one among the following is the correct sequence of location of the above sanctuaries from South to North?

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

60. Which of the following statements about Nathu La Pass are correct ?

1. It links Sikkim with Tibet
2. It was the main artery of the ancient Silk Route
3. It was reopened in the year 2006

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

61. Match the following

List-I (Dam)	List-II (River)
A. Ukai dam	1. Beas
B. Bhakra dam	2. Krishan
C. Nagarjuna Sagar dam	3. Sutlej
D. Pandoth dam	4. Tapi (Tapi)

Codes :

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

62. Arrange the following tributaries of river Brahmaputra from West to East.

1. Lohit
2. Dibang
3. Subansiri
4. Tista

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

63. Match the following

List-I (River)	List-II (Tributary)
A. Ganga	1. Chambal and Ken
B. Indus	2. Wainganga and Indravati
C. Yamuna	3. Chenab and Sutlej
D. Godavari	4. Gomti and Kosi

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Codes :

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

64. Match the following

List-I (Tribal Group)	List-II (State where Predominantly Located)
A. Reang	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Dimasa	2. Nagaland
C. Konyak	3. Tripura
D. Mishmi	4. Assam

Codes :

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

65. Arrange the following oil refineries of India from West to East

1. Koyali 2. Bongaigaon
3. Mathura 4. Haldia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

66. Match the following

List-I (Biosphere Reserve)	List-II (Places)
A. Manas	1. Meghalaya
B. Pachmarhi	2. Assam
C. Nokrek	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Achanakmar Amarkantak	4. Chhattisgarh

Codes :

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

67. Which among the following monoculture crops provide(s) immediate cash to the farmers?

1. Tea in Assam
2. Rubber in Africa

3. Sugarcane in Malaysia

4. Coffee in Brazil

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

68. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given tiger reserves of India from North to South?

- (a) Dudwa-Kanha-Indravti-Bandipur
(b) Kanha-Bandipu-Dudwa-Indravati
(c) Idravati-Kanha-Dudwa-Bandipur
(d) Dudwa-Kanha-Bandipur-Indravati

69. Which of the following statements with regard to the expansion of the desert in Rajasthan is/are correct?

- The predominant wind direction in Rajasthan in North-East to South-West, so the tendency for desertification has been more in that direction.
- The Thar desert is dominantly a monsoon driven sand desert where wind erosion is a major problem during the summer months. While the Aravalli range is a major barrier in the spread of the desert, rampant mining creating cuts in the range is leading to the spread of the desert.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

70. Consider the following places of Kashmir region

1. Sri Nagar 2. Gilgit
3. Kargil 4. Banihal

Arrange the above place from North to South using the code given below

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

71. Which of the following statements with regard to rainfall in India is/are correct?

- Most of the rainfall in India is due to the South-West monsoon.
- In South India, rainfall decreases away from the Eastern Ghats.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

72. Consider the following statements
- Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park of India.
 - It was one of the nine tiger reserves created at the launch of the Project Tiger in 1973.
 - Initially it was named as 'Hailey National Park'.
- Which of the statement given above are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - All of these
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
73. Consider the following statements
- In the month of July, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone is located in the Indo Gangetic plain.
 - Northern Inter Tropical Convergence Zone is the zone of clouds and heavy rainfall.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 2 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
74. Which of the following factors is/are responsible for high concentration of jute mills in the Hugli basin?
- Nearness to coal fields.
 - Convenient dry climate for spinning and weaving.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
75. Consider the following regions of India
- Western Ghats
 - Aravalli Hills
 - Eastern Himalayas
- Which of the above is/are biodiversity hot spot/hot spots?
- Only 1
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - All of the above
76. Match the following
- | List-I
(Pass) | List-II
(State) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Zoji La Pass | 1. Sikkim |
| B. Bara Lacha Pass | 2. Uttarakhand |
| C. Jelep La Pass | 3. Himachal Pradesh |
| D. Niti Pass | 4. Jammu and Kashmir |
- Codes :**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
77. Match the following
- | List-I
(River) | List-II
(Tributary) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Brahmaputra | 1. Musi |
| B. Krishna | 2. Tawa |
| C. Narmada | 3. Bhavani |
| D. Kaveri | 4. Dikhow |
- Codes :**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
78. What is the correct order to occurrence of the following places as one moves from East to West?
- Murshidabad
 - Gorakhpur
 - Bhopal
 - Bhavnagar
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- 2, 4, 3, 1
 - 1, 3, 4, 2
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
79. Consider the following statements
- The South-West monsoon originates in India due to
- low pressure in the Punjab plain.
 - high pressure in areas South of India
 - equatorial low being filled up by descending air current.
 - the Himalayas.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 4
 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 4
80. Consider the following statements
- The Golden Quadrilateral connects the four major cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata.
 - The North-South corridor will pass through Hyderabad.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

List-I (Atomic Power Plant)	List-II (State)
A. Kalpakkam	1. Karnataka
B. Narora	2. Madhya Pradesh
C. Rawatbhata	3. Maharashtra
D. Tarapur	4. Rajasthan
	5. Tamil Nadu
	6. Uttar Pradesh

Codes :

A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a) 1	6	4	2	(b) 1	4	6	2	
(c) 5	6	4	3	(d) 5	4	6	3	

83. Match List-I (*Town*) with List-II (*Factory/Plant*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I (Town)	List-II (Factory/Plant)
A. Namrup	1. Aluminium Plant
B. Vishakhapatnam	2. Steel Plant
C. Perambur	3. Fertilizer Plant
D. Renukoot	4. Integral Coach Factory

Codes :

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

84. Match List-I (*Town*) with List-II (*River*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	List-I (Town)	List-II (River)
A.	Nanded	1. Godavari
B.	Nellore	2. Tungbhadrā
C.	Hospet	3. Musi
D.	Hyderabad	4. Penneru

Codes :

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

85. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Product)	List-II (Major Producer)
A. Tea	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Jute	2. Kerala
C. Rubber	3. Orissa
D. Tobacco	4. Tamil Nadu

Codes :

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

86. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

	List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Mine)
A.	Bauxite	1. Balagha
B.	Copper	2. Korba
C.	Iron ore	3. Singareni
D.	Coal	4. Keonjhar

Codes :

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

87. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Industry)	List-II (Industrial Centre)
A. Aluminium	1 Coimbatore
B. Heavy Electricals	2 Renukoot
C. Petrochemicals	3 Vadodara
D. Cotton Textiles	4 Jagdishpur

Codes :

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

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I

(National Highway No.) (Cities connected)

A. NH 5	1. Bhopal-Jaipur
B. NH 7	2. Bhubaneswar-Chennai
C. NH 9	3. Nagpur-Varanasi
D. NH 12	4. Pune-Hyderabad

Codes :

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

89. Consider the following statements :

1. Alamatti dam is on the Cauvery river.
2. Mettur dam is on the Krishna river.
3. Gandhi Sagar Reservoir is on the Chambal river.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

90. Consider the following statements :

1. Kandla port is situated at the head of Gulf of khambhat.
2. Paradeep Port is situated in the Mahanadi Delta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

91. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

	List-I (Type of vegetation)		List-II (State)
A.	Mangrove	1	Madhya Pradesh
B.	Scrub	2	Karnataka
C.	Teak	3	Rajasthan
D.	Coniferous	4	Arunachal Pradesh

Codes :

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

92. Which of the following has/have been declared as national waterways in India ?

- I. The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of river Ganga
- II. The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of river Brahmaputra
- III. The Cherla-Rajamundry stretch of river Godavari

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

93. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune because it is located at the windward side of Western Ghats
- II. Vidarbha region experiences semi-arid climate as it is located in a rain shadow region
- III. In India monsoon reaches Kashmir valley at the last

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

94. Which of the following statements regarding south-west monsoon in India is/are correct?

- I. Monsoon reaches the Malabar coast first
- II. Rajasthan does not get rainfall from south west monsoon
- III. South-west monsoon retreats when the permanent wind belts start shifting to the south

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

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95. Consider the following statements

 - In India, the largest concentration of roads is found in the northern plains
 - The ratio of surfaced road to the total road length is lower in the northern plains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II

96. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I (Mineral)	List II (State)
A. Bauxite	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Mica	2. Orissa
C. Copper	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Zinc	4. Rajasthan

Codes :

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

97. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Port)	List-II (Special feature)
A. Kandla	1. Deepest landlocked protected port
B. Kochi	2. Located at mouth of lagoon
C. Vishakhapatnam	3. Tidal port
D. Kolkata	4. Inland riverine port

Codes :

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

98. Consider the following coal mines of India :

 - Bokaro
 - Adilabad
 - Raniganj
 - Bishrampur

Select the correct sequence of the above from east to west.

99. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Mountain pass)	List-II (State)
A. Zoji La	1. Himachal Pradesh
B. Lipulekh	2. Sikkim
C. Shipki La	3. Uttarakhand
D. Nathu La	4. Jammu and Kashmir

Codes :

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

100. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List I (Himalayan Peak)	List II (State)
A. K2	1. Uttarakhand
B. Nanda Devi	2. Jammu & Kashmir
C. Tara Pahar	3. Sikkim
D. Kanchenjunga	4. Himachal Pradesh

Codes :

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

101. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

 - The local time of Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) is about two hours ahead than Dwarka (Gujarat).
 - The local time at Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) is almost same.
 - The local time of Mumbai (Maharashtra) is one hour ahead than Kolkata (West Bengal).

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	12.	(c)	23.	(b)	34.	(c)	45.	(c)	56.	(c)	67.	(c)	78.	(c)	89.	(d)	100.	(b)
2.	(b)	13.	(d)	24.	(a)	35.	(c)	46.	(a)	57.	(a)	68.	(a)	79.	(a)	90.	(b)	101.	(a)
3.	(d)	14.	(d)	25.	(d)	36.	(c)	47.	(a)	58.	(b)	69.	(c)	80.	(b)	91.	(c)		
4.	(d)	15.	(a)	26.	(c)	37.	(c)	48.	(a)	59.	(c)	70.	(c)	81.	(b)	92.	(a)		
5.	(a)	16.	(c)	27.	(a)	38.	(b)	49.	(a)	60.	(a)	71.	(a)	82.	(c)	93.	(a)		
6.	(b)	17.	(d)	28.	(b)	39.	(b)	50.	(a)	61.	(c)	72.	(b)	83.	(c)	94.	(a)		
7.	(d)	18.	(c)	29.	(c)	40.	(a)	51.	(c)	62.	(b)	73.	(a)	84.	(a)	95.	(c)		
8.	(a)	19.	(c)	30.	(d)	41.	(d)	52.	(c)	63.	(b)	74.	(b)	85.	(d)	96.	(b)		
9.	(b)	20.	(c)	31.	(a)	42.	(b)	53.	(a)	64.	(b)	75.	(b)	86.	(b)	97.	(b)		
10.	(c)	21.	(a)	32.	(c)	43.	(d)	54.	(a)	65.	(b)	76.	(c)	87.	(a)	98.	(b)		
11.	(b)	22.	(a)	33.	(d)	44.	(b)	55.	(a)	66.	(d)	77.	(b)	88.	(c)	99.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Meghalaya shares border only with Bangladesh.
2. (b) It is a confluence of different biographical zones.
3. (d) Mica–Jharkhand. Jharkhand is large producer of mica. Jharkhand has richest mica belt and accounts for 60% of India's production in terms of value. Here, mica is found in a belt extending for about 150 km in length and 32 km in width from Gaya district of Bihar to Hazaribagh and Kodarma districts of Jharkhand. Kodarma is a well-known place for mica production in Jharkhand which produces more than 50% of the total mica production in India.
5. (a) Reference-Census 2011
U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar
6. (b) Lepcha – Sikkim
Malpaharia – Jharkhand
Gond – Rajasthan
Bhill – Madhya Pradesh
7. (d) The Sharavathi Project is located at the Jog falls. The Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project is today the backbone of Karnataka's power generating arsenal. The Sharavathi Generating Station with its 10 units has an installed capacity of 1035 MW and the Linganamakki Dam Powerhouse with 2 units has an installed capacity of 55 MW. To further tap the potential of the Sharavathi river, KPCL has installed at the Gerusoppa Dam Project, four generating units of 60 MW each, totalling to 240 MW.
8. (a) Because India's 73% population is literate so we can say the growth of Indian population has been decline in recent years.
9. (b) Kalpakkam–Tamil Nadu. Madras Atomic Power Station is located at Kalpakkam. It has a comprehensive nuclear power production, fuel reprocessing, and waste treatment facility that includes plutonium fuel fabrication for fast breeder reactors (FBRs). It is also India's first fully indigenously constructed nuclear power station. It has two units of 220 MW capacity each.

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Kakrapar – Gujarat. The Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is a nuclear power station in India, which lies in the proximity of the city of Surat in the state of Gujarat. It consists of two 220 MW pressurized water reactors with heavy water as moderator.

Kaiga – Karnataka. Kaiga generating station is a nuclear power generating station situated at Kaiga, near the river Kali, in Uttar Kannada district of Karnataka, India. The plant has been in operation since March 2000 and is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India. It has four units. On 27 November 2010, the Kaiga Atomic Power Station unit 4 of 220 MW capacity became operational

Rawatbhata – Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station in India is located about 65 kilometres from Kota by way of the Chambal river, approximately 3 kilometres above the dam that holds the Rana Pratap Sagar lake.

10. (c) Hint: Laterite soils prevalent and easy to found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc. in India.
11. (b) Construction of four lane highways joining four metropolises of India. The overall length of the quadrilateral is 5,846 km consisting of four / six lane express highways. The project was estimated to cost INR 600 bn (\$13.2bn) but was completed at about half of the estimated costs, at INR 308.58 bn. The whole length of the quadrilateral was operational by January 2012.
12. (c) These soils are poor in iron and rich in nitrogen.
Hint: Literite soils are rich in iron and poor in nitrogen.
13. (d) The biggest desert of world is in India.
Hint: Biggest desert of the world is in Africa.
14. (d) Agasthyamalai – Kerala. The Agasthyamalai hills also called the Ashambu hills, lie at the extreme southern end of the Western Ghat mountain range along the western side of South India. There are at least 26 peaks over 1,600 metres among these hills. Dibru-saikhowa – Assam. Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is a national wildlife park in Tinsukia, Assam, India. Dibru-Saikhowa national park is located at about 12 km north of Tinsukia town of Assam covering an area of 350 km².

Dihang-Dibang – Arunachal Pradesh. Dihang-Dibang or Dehang-Debang is a biosphere reserve constituted under the Man & Biosphere Programme. It is in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Nokrek – Meghalaya. Nokrek National Park, or Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, is a national park located approximately 2 km from Tura Peak in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India. UNESCO added this national park to its list of Biosphere Reserves in May 2009.

15. (a) Hint: Due to rain shadow area of Sahyadri, the regions between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have become semi-arid.
16. (c) Ladang, Jhum and Pondu are the examples of shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which a person uses a piece of land, only to abandon or alter the initial use a short time later.

This system often involves clearing of a piece of land followed by several years of wood harvesting or farming until the soil loses fertility.

Once the land becomes inadequate for crop production, it is left to be reclaimed by natural vegetation, or sometimes converted to a different long-term cyclical farming practice.

This system of agriculture is often practised at the level of an individual or family, but sometimes may involve an entire village.

17. (d) Manas is a tributary of Brahmaputra and Chambal and Son are tributary of Yamuna and Ganga respectively.
19. (c) Ranthambore National Park is in Rajasthan. Ranthambore was established as the Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955 by the Government of India and was declared one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973. Ranthambore became a national park in 1980. In 1984, the adjacent forests were declared the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. Ranthambore Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its tigers and is one of the best places in India to see these majestic predators in the jungle. Tigers can be easily spotted even during the daytime.

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| <p>20. (c) Dalhousie – Himachal Pradesh
Darjeeling – West Bengal
Mussoorie – Uttarakhand
Pahalgam – Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p>All these are the names of famous hill stations located in these states respectively.</p> | <p>35. (c) North to South – Ladakh – Zaskar – Pirpanjal – Dholadhar</p> <p>36. (c) Valley town – Dehradun. Dehradun, a capital city of Uttarakhand situated in the northern part of India. Dehradun is called a beautiful town that is located in the Doon Valley surrounded by the Shivalik hills, a mountain range of the outer Himalayas. The Doon city is world famous for its natural scenic beauty, which includes some visually attractive landscapes and enjoyable climate.</p> <p>Confluence town – Tehri. Tehri is a beautiful town in the state of Uttarakhand. It is also known as the municipal board of Tehri Garhwal District in Uttarakhand. It is one of the largest districts in Uttarakhand. It is considered as one of the holiest places of the state as it has numerous temples and is located at the confluence of the holy rivers, Ganga and Yamuna.</p> <p>Gate town – Rishikesh. Rishikesh is called the main gate to heaven as the most holy Char Dham Yatra as specified in Hindu mythology begins from here. The buses and taxies are available at Rishikesh for this Yatra of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri. Rishikesh is a small town, having population of around 80,000 people. It is located very close to Haridwar at a distance of around 15 miles.</p> <p>Ridge town – Mussoorie. Located on a 15 km long horseshoe ridge with the grand Himalayas as a backdrop, the colonial hill resort of Mussoorie spreads across at a height of 2,005.5 m above sea level. From this vantage point, Mussoorie offers superb scenic view of peaks of the Himalayas in western Garhwal.</p> |
| <p>21. (a) Assam tea is a black tea named after the region of its production, Assam, in India. Assam tea is manufactured specifically from the plant <i>Camellia sinensis var. assamica</i> (Masters).</p> <p>22. (a) Arranged their real size in ascending order – U.P. – Andhra Pradesh – Maharashtra – Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>23. (b) South west monsoon occurs from June to September and gives maximum rainfall as compared to other monsoon. Its direction is south-west.</p> <p>24. (a) It is a rain shadow zone. A rain shadow is an area of dry land on the leeward side of a mountain.</p> <p>25. (d) Coal – Karanpura.
Gold – Bhander.
Mica – Nellore
Manganese – Huttī</p> <p>All these are names of mines of different minerals in different places in India.</p> | <p>26. (c) Reference-Census 2011. Final data.</p> <p>27. (a) Descending order of literacy census report of 2011 – Kerala – Himachal Pradesh – Tamil Nadu – Manipur.</p> <p>28. (b) Gujarat. The total geographical area of Gujarat is 19,602,400 hectares, of which crops take up 10,630,700 hectares. The three main sources of growth in Gujarat's agriculture are from cotton production, the rapid growth of high-value foods such as livestock, fruits and vegetables, and from wheat production, which saw an annual average growth rate of 28% between 2000 and 2008.</p> <p>29. (c) Aravalli – Eastern Ghat – Deccan plateau – Himalaya.</p> <p>30. (a) Hindi–Bengali–Telugu–Marathi–Tamil–Urdu.</p> <p>32. (c) Underground water level is less in peninsular region of India and high in north region of India.</p> <p>34. (c) India is located in the middle of tropic of cancer.</p> |
| <p>38. (b) ‘1921’ is the year of great divide. The year 1921 is taken as the demographic divide for the reason that before this year, the population was not stable, sometimes it increased and at other times it decreased. The growth rate of population was generally low before 1921. But after this year, there has been considerable and continuous increase in the population.</p> | |

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39. (b) Vikram Sarabhai space centre – Thumba SHAR – Sri Harikota
Space application centre – Ahmedabad
ISRO Satellite Centre – Bangalore
All these are names of space centers in different places of India, respectively.
40. (a) During 2012-13, India produced 912,200 tons of rubber registering 0.9% rise over the previous financial year.
41. (d) Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal is endowed with rich variety of orchids found in almost all parts of the state. Number of them are ornamentals with exquisite beauty. The Orchid Society of India (established in 1984) decided to open regional chapters to spread the message of conservation and promotion of orchids throughout the country. The chapter for Arunachal, Assam and Tripura was entrusted to Dr. S. N. Hegde, Orchidologist.
42. (b) The correct geographical spread of the plateaus is as follows:
1. Chota Nagpur Plateau - Jharkhand and adjacent parts of Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.
 2. Deccan Plateau - Vindhya to the north and flanked by the Eastern and Western Ghats.
 3. Malwa Plateau - Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
43. (d) India is the world's biggest producer of mica blocks and mica splittings. India ranks second amongst the world's largest producers of barites and chromites. India is the third-largest coal producer in the world and ranks fourth in the production of iron ore. It is the fifth-largest producer of bauxite and crude steel.
44. (b) Alluvial soils occur along rivers and represent the soil materials that have been deposited by the rivers during flood. Usually they are very productive soils but many are deficient in nitrogen, humus and phosphorus.
45. (c) The objective of the project is to undertake the investigations of 6-8 kilometers in a deep borehole in the Koyna-Warna region of Maharashtra. For past five decade, the earthquakes have been occurring in the restricted area of 20×30 square kilometer, which includes the earthquake of magnitude of 6.3 in December 1967. Koyna-Warna area is the best site in the world, which acts as a natural laboratory to study reservoir-triggered earthquakes. A research laboratory will be set up at Karad as a part of the project, which will serve as the operational center for carrying out the research activities related to seismic, deep drilling, borehole investigations, core analysis and research in associated fields.
46. (a) The Ranthambore National Park, set against the backdrop of the historic 1000-year-old Ranthambore Fort, lies in the area where the ancient ranges of the Vindhya's flat-topped hills merge with the sharp ridges of the Aravallis. Ranthambore also has a large population of panthers, the second largest predators of the forest. Marsh Crocodiles abound in the lakes and Gharial can be spotted close by in the Chambal River, which also harbors the Gangetic Dolphin. An open jeep safari also affords a glimpse of the spectacular ruins of mosques, tombs, watchtowers and palaces scattered within the park.
50. (a) Damodar (West Bengal, Bihar), Brahmani (Jharkhand), Mahanadi (Odisha), Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh) and Karnataka.
51. (c) Periyar (Kerala), Kanha (M.P.), Sariska (Rajasthan), Dachigam (J.K.) is the correct sequence from south to north.

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76. (c)
- | List-I
(Pass) | List-II
(State) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Zoji La Pass | 1. Sikkim |
| B. Bara Lacha Pass | 2. Uttarakhand |
| C. Jelep La Pass | 3. Himachal Pradesh |
| D. Niti Pass | 4. Jammu and Kashmir |
77. (b)
- | List-I
(River) | List-II
(Tributary) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Brahmaputra | 1. Musi |
| B. Krishna | 2. Tawa |
| C. Narmada | 3. Bhavani |
| D. Kaveri | 4. Dikhow |
78. (c) The correct sequence from East to West is
1. Murshidabad (Paschim Banga)
 2. Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)
 3. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
 4. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
79. (a) The South-West monsoon is generally expected to begin around the start of June and fade down by the end of September. India receives majority of rainfall from this South-West monsoon.
80. (b) The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway network connecting India's four largest metropolises—Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The project is initiated by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The GQ project is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHA).
The north-south-east-west corridor is the largest ongoing highway project in India.
81. (b) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) is an Indian research and development institution situated at Vasco, Goa, it was established in 25th May, 1998.
Dakshin Gangotri is the first research station in Antarctica. Maitri is India's second research station, built in 1989.
82. (c) A. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant is situated in Tamil Nadu.
B. Narora Atomic Power Plant is situated in Uttar Pradesh.
- C. Rawatbhata Atomic Power Plant is situated in Rajasthan.
- D. Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is situated in Maharashtra.
83. (c) A. Namrup has a Fertilizer plant.
B. Vishakhapatnam has a steel plant.
C. Perambur has an Integral Coach factory.
D. Renukoot has an Aluminium plant.
84. (a) A. Nanded town is situated on the banks of river Godavari.
B. Nellore town is situated on the banks of river Pennar.
C. Hosper town is situated on the banks of river Tungabhadra.
D. Hyderabad town is situated on the banks of river Munsi. Hyderabad is a unique Islamic sculptor city.
85. (d) Chief Producer States
- | | |
|---------|--|
| Tea | — Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu |
| Jute | — West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa |
| Rubber | — Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka |
| Tobacco | — Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu |
86. (b) **Bauxite :** Palamu (Jharkhand), Kairana (Gujarat), Kanti, Jabalpur (M.P.), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
Copper : Singhbhum, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Khetri, Alwer, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi (Rajasthan)
Coal : Raniganj (West Bengal), Thariya, Bokaro, Giridih (Jharkhand), Desgarh, Talcher (Orissa), Singrani (A.P.)
Iron Ore : Sanai, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar (Orissa), Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau (Jharkhand).
87. (a) **Aluminium :** Alwaye (Kerala), Asansol (West Bengal), Renukoot (U.P.), Belur (Karnataka), Hiradud (Orissa).

Petrochemical : Indian Refineries Ltd (Barauni)
 Bihar Noohamati (Assam), Koyali oil Refinery,
 Koyali (Gujrat), Chochin oil Refinery Kochi
 (Kerala).

Cotton Textiles : Ahmedabad (Gujrat)
 Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Coimbtore
 (Tamilnadu), Kanpur (UP), Ludhiana and
 Amritsar (Punjab), Indore (MP).

Heavy Electricals : Bharat Heavy Electricals
 Ltd Ranipur Hardwar (Uttarakhand)
 Heavy Electricals India Ltd (Bhopal)

- | 88. (c) N H No. | Cities connected |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| NH 1 | Delhi and Amritsar |
| NH 2 | Delhi and Kolkata |
| NH 3 | Agra and Mumbai |
| NH 4 | Thane and Chennai |
| NH 5 | Behragoda and Chennai |
| NH 6 | Dhulia and Kolkata |
| NH 7 | Varanasi and Kanyakumari |
| NH 8 | Delhi and Mumbai |
| NH 9 | Pune and Vijaywada |
| NH 10 | Delhi and Fazilka |
89. (d) Gandhi Sagar Reservoir on Chambal river, jointly executed by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
90. (b) Kandla Port is not situated at the head of Gulf of Khambat. It is clear from the following map.



91. (c) Mangrove, Scrub, teak and coniferous are the various types of vegetations found in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh respectively.
92. (a) India has 6 national water ways—
 First one is Allahabad to Haldia in the river Ganga (1620 km). Second is Sadiya to Dhubri in the river Brahmaputra (891 km). Third is Kollam to Kottapuram in the river west coast and canal (205 km). Fourth is Kakinada to Puducherry in the river Godavari (1095 km). Fifth is Talcher to Dhamra in the river Brahmani (623 km) and sixth one is Lakhipur to Bhanga in the river Barak (121km).

B-82 || Geography of India

93. (a) Pune is on the leeward side of the western ghats, it means that it lies on a rain shadow area. But Mumbai lies on the windward side and receives heavy rainfall.
94. (a) Monsoon may be considered as large scale sea breezes, because of seasonal heating. The south west monsoon brings rain towards the end of summer. It arrives in two branches - The way of Bengal branch and the Arabian sea branch.
95. (c) The Northern Plains of India are expanded mainly in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP and Eastern Bihar. Here the total road length is more than total surface roads.
96. (b) Bauxite - Orissa
Mica - Andhra Pradesh
Copper - Madhya Pradesh
Zinc - Rajasthan
97. (b) Kandla-tidal port, Kochi-located at mouth of lagoon, Vishakhapatnam-deepest land-locked protected port, Kolkata-inland riverine port.
98. (b) Raniganj-Bokaro-Bishrampur-Adilabad.
99. (d) Zoji La-Jammu-Kashmir, Lipulekh-Uttaranchal, Shipki La-Himachal Pradesh, Nathu La-Sikkim.
100. (b) K2-Jammu and Kashmir, Nanda Devi-Uttarakhand, Tara Pahar-Himachal Pradesh, Kanchenjunga-Sikkim.
101. (a) Indian Standard Time is based on $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ longitude which passes through Allahabad. Since the east-west extent of India is vast so a time difference of two hours is found in the local time. Local time of Lucknow and Chennai are almost same because they lie along the same longitude.

SECTION C : INDIAN POLITY & GOVERNANCE

1

Indian Constitution

c-2 | Indian Constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

15. Consider the following statements in regard to the preamble of the constitution of India;

- 1. It provides equality of opportunity to its all citizens.
- 2. It provides liberty of faith to its all citizens.
- 3. It is given by the citizen of India to themselves.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

16. Which of the following statements in regard to the fundamental rights, mentioned in the constitution of India are correct?

- 1. They are the part of the basic structure of the constitution.
- 2. They are permanent in nature and can't be abolished.
- 3. They can be suspended partially or completely.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

17. Consider the following statements :

When a president is to be impeached for violation of the constitution, no change can be preferred by either House of Parliament unless

- 1. A resolution containing proposal is moved after seven days notice in writing signed by not less than one fourth of total number of members of that house.
- 2. The resolution is passed by the majority of not less than 2/3 rd of the total membership of that house.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. Consider the following statements :

The expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of India comprises of:

- 1. Pension payable to judges of High courts.
- 2. Debt charges for which the Govt. of India is liable.

- 3. Salary allowances and pension payable to Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

19. As per Constitution (74th amendment) act, the state legislature has been conferred power to empower municipalities with which of the given responsibilities:

- 1. The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
- 2. Conduct elections of Municipalities.
- 3. Management of law and order.
- 4. Levy, collection and appropriation of taxes, duties, tolls etc.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

20. What is the correct chronological order in which the following provisions were incorporated into the constitution of India?

- 1. Provision relating to free legal aid.
- 2. Twelfth Schedule
- 3. Article 51A(K)
- 4. Provision for reservation in promotion

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

21. Which of the following rights come under Article 21 of the constitution of India?

- 1. Right to appropriate life insurance policy
- 2. Right to good health
- 3. Right of women to be treated with decency and dignity.
- 4. Right to go abroad.
- 5. Right to work.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only (b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

c-4 || Indian Constitution

22. Which of the following fundamental rights given under part-III of the Constitution of India are not self-executory and available not only against the state but also against Private Individuals?
- Equality in access of public places
 - Prohibition of untouchability
 - Prohibition of Acceptance of Foreign title
 - Prohibition of Employment of children in Hazardous Employment
- Codes:**
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
23. Which of the following constitution Amendments are connected with reservation in promotions?
- Constitution (77th Amendment) act, 1995
 - Constitution (85th Amendment) act, 2001
 - Constitution (117th Amendment) act, 2012
 - Constitution (118th Amendment) act, 2012
- Which of the options given above is/are the correct code?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
24. Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extra-legal device(s) for securing co-operation and coordination between the states in India?
- The National Development Council
 - The Governor's Conference
 - Zonal councils
 - The Inter-state council
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 4 only
25. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one half of the states?
- Election of the president
 - Representation of the states in parliament
 - Any of the lists in the 7th schedule
 - Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State.
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
26. Article 156 of the constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?
- No Governor can be removed from his office till the completion of this term
 - No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
27. Prohibition of discrimination on groups of religion etc (Article 15 of the constitution of India) is a fundamental Right classifiable under:
- The right to freedom of religion
 - The right against exploitation
 - The cultural and educational rights.
 - The right of equality.
28. **Assertions (A):** The word minority is not defined in the constitution of India.
Reason (R): The Minorities commission is not a constitutional body.
Which of the following is correct?
- Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
29. Which of the following are/is stated in the constitution of India?
- The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.
 - The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses.
- Choose the correct answer from the codes give below:
- 1 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - Neither 1 nor 2
30. A British citizen staying in India can't claim right to:
- Freedom of trade and profession
 - Equality before the law
 - Protection of life and personal liberty
 - Freedom of religion
31. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties?
- With the consent of all the states
 - With the consent of majority of states
 - With the consent of state concerned
 - Without the consent of any state.

32. Consider the following functionaries
- Cabinet Secretary
 - Chief Election Commissioner
 - Union Cabinet Minister
 - Chief Justice of India
- Their correct sequence, in the order of precedence is
- 3, 4, 2, 1
 - 4, 3, 1, 2
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
 - 3, 4, 1, 2
33. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to
- Distribute revenue between the centre and the state.
 - Advise the president on financial matters
 - Advise the president on financial matters.
 - Allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and state Governments.
34. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the constitution must be amended?
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fifth
35. Which of the following statements correctly describes the fourth schedule of the constitution of India?
- It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
 - It contains the language listed in the constitution.
 - It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas.
 - It allocates seats in the council of states.
36. The purpose of the inclusion of directive principles of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish?
- Political Democracy
 - Social Democracy
 - Canadian Democracy
 - Social and Economic Democracy
37. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as ‘the heart and soul of the constitution?’
- Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to property
 - Right to equality
 - Right to constitutional remedies
38. Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues to the states out of the consolidated fund of India?
- Finance Commission
 - Inter-State-Council
 - Union Ministry of Finance
 - Public Accounts Committee
39. The ninth schedule to the Indian constitution was added by?
- First amendment
 - Eighth amendment
 - Ninth amendment
 - Forty second amendment
40. Consider the following statements: In India, stamp duties on financial transaction are;
- Levied and collected by the State Government
 - Appropriated by the Union Government
- Which of the statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
41. Which of the following constitutional amendments are related to raising the number of members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the states?
- 6th and 22nd
 - 13th and 38th
 - 7th and 31st
 - 11th and 42nd
42. With reference to the constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not matched?
- Forests : Concurrent List
 - Stock Exchanges : Concurrent list
 - Post office saving Bank : Union List
 - Public Health : State list
43. Consider the following statements:
- Article 301 pertains to the Right to property
 - Right to property is a legal right but not a fundamental right.
 - Article 300A was inserted in the constitution of India by the congress government at the centre by the 44th constitutional amendment.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 only

c-6 || Indian Constitution

44. Which one among the following commissions was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the constitution of India?
- University Grants Commission
 - National Human Rights Commission
 - Election Commission
 - Central Vigilance Commission
45. Under which one of the following constitution amendment act, four languages were added to the languages under the eighth schedule of the constitution of India thereby, raising their number to 22?
- 90th Amendment Act
 - 91st Amendment Act
 - 92nd Amendment Act
 - 93rd Amendment Act
46. Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principle of state policy?
- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labours.
 - Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
47. Consider the following statements :
The constitution of India provides that
- The legislative Assembly of each state shall consist of not more than 450 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituency in the state.
 - A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the legislative Assembly of a state if he/she is less than 25 years of age.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
48. Which of the following list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:
- | List I
(Article of the
Constitution) | List II
(Content) |
|---|--|
| A. Article 54 | 1. Election of the president of India |
| B. Article 75 | 2. Appointment of the P.M. and council of ministers |
| C. Article 155 | 3. Appointment of the governor of state |
| D. Article 164 | 4. Appointment of the C.M. and council of Ministers of a state |
| | 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
49. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?
- Through Parliamentary Committee
 - Through Consultative Committee of various ministers
 - By making the administration send periodic reports
 - By compelling the executives to issue writs
50. In the Indian constitution, the right to equality is granted by following Articles. They are:
- Article 16 to Article 20
 - Article 15 to Article 19
 - Article 14 to Article 18
 - Article 13 to Article 17
51. Which of the following are the correct matching of the countries and the borrowed features of the Indian constitution from them?
- UK - Bicameral Parliament
 - USSR - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
 - Australia - Five year Plan
 - US - Language of the preamble

5. Japan - Law on which the Supreme Court function
 6. Ireland - Method of election of President
 (a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 5 and 6 (d) 2, 3, 5 and 6
52. Which of the following words were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976?
 1. SOCIALIST 2. REPUBLIC
 3. SECULAR 4. FRATERNITY
 5. UNITY & INTEGRITY
 (a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 4 and 5
53. Given below are 4 schedules with their amendment mode and what they contain.
- | No. | Schedule | Added by | Particulars |
|-----|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Ninth | I st amendment in 1951 | Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries |
| 2. | Tenth | 52 nd amendment in 1984 | Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection |
| 3. | Eleventh | 73 rd amendment in 1990 | Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation |
| 4. | Twelfth | 74 th amendment in 1992 | Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj. |
- Which of the following are correct about the 4 schedules?
 (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 only
54. Which of the above statements are correct regarding the Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 24, 2013?
 1. The Bill seeks to enable equal participation of Judiciary and Executive, make the appointment process more accountable and ensure greater transparency and objectivity in the appointments to the higher judiciary.
 2. The Bill seeks to review constitutional provisions providing for the appointment and transfer of Judges, and relevant Supreme Court decisions on the matter,
3. The Bill provides for a broad based Judicial Appointment Commission, for making recommendations for selection of judges
 4. The Bill proposes to insert a new Article 124A, and amend Article 124(2) (a).
 Select the answer from the code given below-
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
55. The Constitution (117th Amendment) Bill, 2012 provides for –
 1. Reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 2. Reservation in promotion for OBCs.
 Select the answer from the code given below-
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
56. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act 2013?
 1. It makes the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes out of the purview of the office of profit.
 2. The Act retrospectively came into effect from February 19, 2004.
 3. It amended the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.
 4. The Act enlists the officials who are out of the purview of the office of profit.
 Select the answer from the code given below:
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
57. The Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order Second Amendment Bill 2012 provides for –
 1. Marati community to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribe in Kerala
 2. Abujh Maria and Hill Korwa communities to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribe in Chhattisgarh
 Select the answer from the code given below-
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
58. Consider the following statements regarding Article 356 of the Constitution.
 1. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in States is an objective reality.

c-8 || Indian Constitution

2. Proclamation under this article can be reviewed by Supreme Court.
3. Alongwith this Proclamation, State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved.
4. This Proclamation has to be approved by each House of Parliament within two months.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
59. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments.
1. In Article 368, two methods of Constitutional Amendment are mentioned.
 2. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.
 3. In case of any dispute between two Houses of Parliament on Constitutional Amendment Bill, Joint sitting of both houses can be summoned.
 4. The President cannot veto a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
60. Among the following ideals and philosophy, identify those enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:
1. Sovereign democratic republic
 2. Socialism and secularism
 3. Capitalism and free trade
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only
61. Draft of Indian Constitution was prepared by–
- (a) Sir B. N. Rao, “Advisor to the Constituent Assembly
 - (b) Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer Chairman Constitution Draft Committee
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Union Law Minister
 - (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister
62. The preamble to the Indian Constitution serves the following purpose.
1. The Preamble indicates the source from which the Constitution desires its power.
 2. It also states the objects which the Constitution seeks to establish and promote.
- The correct answer is
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
63. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I (Acts) | List-II (Provisions) |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. The Government of India Act, 1935 | 1. Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British crown |
| B. The Indian Councils Act, 1909 | 2. Envisaged Dominion status to India |
| C. The Government of India Act, 1919 | 3. Introduction of provincial autonomy |
| D. The Government of India Act, 1858 | 4. Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces |
| | 5. Introduction of separate electorate for Muslims |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I (Acts) | List-II (Provisions) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Government of India Act, 1858 | 1. All-India Federation of Provinces and Princely States |
| B. Indian Councils Act, 1861 | 2. Appointment of Secretary of State for India |

- C. Indian Councils Act, 1909 3. Beginning of representation and legislative devolution
- D. Government of India Act, 1919 4. Dyarchy in Provinces
5. Morley-Minto Reforms

Codes:

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

65. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:
1. The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.
 2. The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 3. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
 4. The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

Which of these is/are correct?

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

66. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Constituent Assembly Committee)	List-II (Chairman)
A. Steering Committee	1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
B. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C. Union Constitution Committee	3. J.B. Kripalani
D. Provincial Constitution Committee	4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Codes:

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

67. Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.
 2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

68. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?

1. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.
2. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.
3. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.
4. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

69. Consider the following statements related to secularism in India:

1. It entails strict separation of religion from politics.
2. It bans parties with religious affiliations from contesting elections.
3. It grants religious liberty to all communities.
4. It accepts community personal laws.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

c-10 || Indian Constitution

70. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Part of the Constitution of India)
A. Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	1. Part V
B. The Union Judiciary	2. Part XII
C. The Executive of States	3. Part XI
D. Relations between the Union and the States	4. Part VI

Codes :

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

71. Consider the following statements:

The Indian Constitution is:

1. an unwritten constitution.
2. a written constitution.
3. largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
4. a gift of British Parliament.

Of these statements:

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

72. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions in the Constitution of India)	List-II (Source)
A. Emergency Provisions	1. Ireland
B. Fundamental Rights	2. The United Kingdom
C. Parliamentary System	3. The United States of America
D. Directive Principles of State Policy	4. Germany

Codes :

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

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

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| (a) Languages | : | Eighth Schedule |
| (b) The forms of oaths or affirmations | : | Second Schedule |
| (c) Allocation of seats in the Council of States | : | Fourth Schedule |
| (d) Provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection | : | Tenth Schedule |

74. Consider the following statements with reference to Secularism in India.

1. Secularism means that the State has no recognised religion of state.
2. Secularism means that the State treats all the religions equally.
3. Secularism means that the State regulates the relation of man with God.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

75. Consider the following statements:

The salient features of the Indian Constitution provide for:

1. Single citizenship for the whole of India.
2. Strictly federal form of government.
3. Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Of the above statements:

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

76. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Schedule of the Constitution of India)	List-II (Content)
A. Ninth Schedule	1. Provisions regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions

B. Tenth Schedule	2. Provisions regarding land reforms legislations	B. Secular	hereditary monarch
C. Eleventh Schedule	3. Provisions regarding administration of tribal areas	C. Democratic	2. State does not recognise any religion as a state religion
D. Sixth Schedule	4. Provisions regarding the distribution of powers between the Centre and States	D. Sovereign	3. Government gets its authority from the will of the people
	4. Provisions regarding the disqualification on ground of defection		4. State is free to conduct its own internal and external affairs.

Codes :

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

77. The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:
1. Equality of status and opportunity.
 2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
 3. Justice – social, economic and political.
 4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.
 5. Unity and integrity of the Nation.

Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble?

- (a) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
 (c) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5

78. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Terms Mentioned in Preamble)	List-II (Implications)	
A. Republic	1. Head of the State is not a	

Codes :

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

79. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by:
- (a) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.
 - (b) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament.
 - (c) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislature of the concerned States.
 - (d) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments.
80. Consider the following statements with reference to the linguistic reorganisation of states in independent India:
1. The separate state of Andhra for the Telugu people came into existence in 1953.
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru was particularly in favour of the movement for linguistic reorganisation of states that came in the wake of the success of the Andhra movement.
- Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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81. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (State)	List-II (Full Statehood Granted In)
A. Goa	1. 1966
B. Haryana	2. 1972
C. Meghalaya	3. 1976
D. Sikkim	4. 1987

Codes :

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

82. Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person become a citizen of India?
1. By birth 2. By descent
 3. By registration 4. By nationalisation
 5. By incorporation
of territory

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 (d) 3, 4 and 5

83. In which of the following years, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended?
1. 1986 2. 1992
 3. 2003 3. 2005

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

84. According to the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person lose citizenship of India?

1. By Renunciation
2. By Termination
3. By Deprivation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

85. Consider the following statements:

1. The writ of mandamus is available not only against judicial authorities but also against administrative authorities.
2. The writ of prohibition is issued only against judicial or quasi-judicial authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. Consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of basic structure of the Constitution.
2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Wrts)	List-II (Ground)
A. Habeas Corpus	1. Non-performance of public duties
B. Mandamus	2. Unlawful detention
C. Quo-Warranto	3. Correctional directions to subordinate courts
D. Certiorari	4. Unlawful occupation of public office

Codes :

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

88. Which of the following statements are true with regard to the Fundamental Rights of the minorities in educational matters?
- The minority has only the right to administer the educational institutions.
 - The minority has the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
 - The right is absolute and not subject to any restriction.
 - Reasonable restrictions may be imposed to promote efficiency and prevent maladministration.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

89. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions)	List-II (Contained In)
A. Liberty of thought and expression	1. Right to freedom
B. Freedom of speech and expression	2. Cultural and educational rights
C. Making special provision for women and children	3. Preamble
D. Protection of interest of minorities	4. Protection of life and liberty
	5. Right to equality

Codes :

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

90. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Preventive Detention is included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.

Reason (R): The Constitution has vested the legislative power with regard to preventive detention in the Parliament only and the State Legislatures have no authority in this regard.

Codes:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

91. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Cases)	List-II (Related to)
A. Indra Sawhney Case	1. Power of Parliament to amend Part III of the Constitution upheld
B. Minerva Mills Case	2. Procedure Established by Law
C. Gopalan Case	3. Reservation for Backward Classes
D. Shankari Prasad Case	4. Revival of Judicial Review

Codes :

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

92. Which of the following are mentioned under separate Articles in Part III of the Constitution of India pertaining to Fundamental Rights?

- Abolition of untouchability
- Abolition of titles
- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
- Protection of interests of minorities

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Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Writ)	List-II (Purpose)
A. Writ of mandamus	1. Prohibition of an action
B. Writ of injunction	2. Direction to the official for the performance of a duty
C. Writ of certiorari	3. Trial of the right to a title or elective office
D. Writ of quo-warranto	4. Transferring of a case from lower court to a court of higher jurisdiction

Codes :

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

94. The Supreme Court has increased the ambit of the Right to Life (Article 21) to include which of the following?

1. Right to life includes the Right to live with dignity
 2. Right to life includes the Right to livelihood
 3. Right to life includes the Right to receive minimum wages
 4. Right to life includes the Right to guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

95. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Speaking on Article 32 in

the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar described the article as the very soul of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Article 32 provides effective remedies against violation of fundamental rights.

Codes:

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

96. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Education is the fundamental right of every child between the age of 6 and 14 years.

Reason (R): The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for right to education.

Codes:

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

97. For which of the following can special provisions be made under Article 15 of the Constitution of India?

1. Women and children
 2. Scheduled Tribes
 3. Economically backward classes
 4. Socially backward classes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

98. Consider the following statements:

 1. Quo-warranto is a very powerful instrument

1. The Warrant is a very powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices.

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3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. To uphold and protect secularism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

113. Consider the following statements:

The fundamental duties provided in the constitution are:

1. To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
2. To safeguard private property
3. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life of these statements:

Of these statements:

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

114. Consider the following statements:

Fundamental duties:

1. Have always been a part of the Constitution of India
2. Have been added through an amendment
3. Are mandatory on all citizens of India

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

115. Consider the following statements :

1. An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the introduction of a Bill only in the Lok Sabha.
2. The Bill for amendment of the Constitution of India has to be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House Present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. Which of the following are considered as parts of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution ?

1. Republication and democratic form of Government
2. Secular character of the Constitution
3. Division between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Federal character of the Constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

117. Which of the following are matters on which the Parliament has the power to modify provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority ?

1. Alteration of names, boundaries and areas of States.
2. Appointment of additional judges
3. Abolition of the second chamber of a State Legislature
4. Administration of Scheduled Areas

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

118. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): By amendment, Parliament cannot destroy the basic features of the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The power to amend does not include the power to abrogate the Constitution.

Codes:

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

119. Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution:

1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be passed at a joint session of Parliament in case of deadlock between the two Houses.

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2. It is obligatory for the President of India to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed under Article 368.
3. To amend 7th Schedule of the Constitution, ratification of more than half of the State legislature is essential.
4. A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in the House of the People.

Which of these are correct ?

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

120. Consider the following statements :

1. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President of India and not head of state like a Governor.
2. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the state list) for the Union territories.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

121. Which of the following is correct regarding the union territories ?

1. Articles 239 to 241 contain provisions regarding the union territories.
2. Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
3. Part VII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
4. Articles 238 to 242 contain provisions regarding the union territories.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

122. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts provides a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi and redesignated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi ?

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| (a) 59 th Amendment Act |
| (b) 62 nd Amendment Act |
| (c) 67 th Amendment Act |
| (d) 69 th Amendment Act |

123. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Union Territories)	List-II (Judiciary)
A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Under Bombay High Court
B. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2. Under Madras High Court
C. Lakshadweep	3. Under Punjab High Court
D. Puducherry	4. Under Calcutta High Court
	5. Under Kerala High Court

Codes :

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

124. Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India makes special administrative provisions in regard to the tribal areas in :

- | |
|---|
| (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram |
| (b) Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur |
| (c) Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya |
| (d) Arunanchal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura |

125. On which of the following matters, does the Finance Commission make recommendations to the President of India ?

1. The distribution between Union and States of net proceeds of taxes and allocation between the States of their respective share, of such proceeds.
2. The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

126. Consider the following statements with regard to the Finance Commission:

1. The recommendations of the Finance Commission cover a period of five years.

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134. Who among the following holds his office at the pleasure of the President?
- Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - Attorney General of India
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
135. Who among the following can attend the meetings of both Houses of Parliament while being not a member of either of the Houses?
- Solicitor-General of India
 - Vice-President of India
 - Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - Attorney General of India
136. Consider the following statements:
- The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.
 - The Central Information Commission has the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
137. Consider the following statements :
- The Central Information Commission is a high-powered independent body.
 - The Central Information Commission is a constitutional body.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
138. Consider the following statements :
- The State Information Commission entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions and public sector undertakings under the concerned state government.
 - The State Information Commission is a high-powered independent body.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
139. Consider the following statements :
- There was a special provision for the Anglo-Indian community in certain services.
 - The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in 1955.
 - The Untouchability (Offences) Act, was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act.
- Which of the statements given above are correct ?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
140. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Provisions) | List-II
(Articles) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth | 1. Article 22 |
| B. Prohibition of employment of children in factories | 2. Article 15 |
| C. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases | 3. Article 24 |
| D. Abolition of untouchability | 4. Article 17 |
- Codes :**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
141. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Article) | List-II
(Matter Dealt With) |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Article 39-A | 1. Living wage for workers |
| B. Article 43 | 2. Uniform civil code |
| C. Article 44 | 3. Separation of judiciary |
| D. Article 50 | 4. Free Legal aid |
- Codes :**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

142. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject)
A. Article 50	1. Impeachment of the President
B. Article 143	2. Separation between judiciary and executive
C. Article 51	3. Functions of Public Service Commissions
D. Article 320	4. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Codes :

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

143. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Matter)	List-II (Article)
A. Right to Equality	1. Article 14
B. Right to Freedom	2. Article 25
C. Right to Freedom of Religion	3. Article 32
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies	4. Article 19
	5. Article 13

Codes :

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

144. Which of the following are the matters covered under List-I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ?

1. Foreign loans 2. Atomic energy
3. Insurance 4. Public health

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

145. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Constitutional Amendment Act)	List-II (Major Subject)
A. 19 th Amendment	1. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies in the States
B. 25 th Amendment	2. Duties of the Election Commission
C. 31 st Amendment	3. Compensation in the acquisition of property
D. 45 th Amendment	4. Increase in the elected seats in Lok Sabha

Codes :

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

146. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Nature of Amendment)
A. 42 nd Amendment	1. Disqualification for defection
Act, 1976	Amendment
B. 52 nd Amendment	2. It amended Schedule VIII to the Constitution and added Sindhi as recognised language.
Act, 1985	Amendment
C. 62 nd Amendment	3. This Amendment inserted three new words ‘Socialist’, ‘Secular’ and ‘Integrity’ in the Preamble.
Act, 1989	Amendment
D. 21 st Amendment	4. This Amendment has extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.
Act, 1966	Amendment

Codes :

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

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147. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
1. 24th Amendment : Asserted the right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Part III.
 2. 39th Amendment : Election of President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Speaker is beyond the purview of the Judiciary.
 3. 42nd Amendment : Political defections made illegal and reservations for SC/ST extended for another 10 years.
 4. 70th Amendment : Granting of statehood to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- (a) 1 and 4
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 3 and 4
148. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (Constitutional Amendment) | (Effects) |
| A. 37 th Amendment | 1. Tripura in the Sixth Schedule |
| B. 49 th Amendment | 2. Legislature to a UT |
| C. 58 th Amendment | 3. Publication of the Constitution in Hindi |
| D. 77 th Amendment | 4. National Capital status to Delhi |
| | 5. Reservation in promotions to SCs and STs |
- Codes :**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
149. Consider the following statements :
- When the financial emergency has been declared by the President under the Article 360, then its proclamation :
1. May be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation
 2. Shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolution of both Houses of Parliament
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
150. Consider the following statement :
1. Part III of the Constitution of India dealing with Fundamental Rights is not applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir
 2. Part IV of the Constitution of India dealing with Directive Principles is applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir with some exceptions and conditions
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
151. The power of the President of India to declare that Article 370 (under which the state of J & K enjoys a special status) shall cease to be operative, is subject to :
1. Public notification
 2. Recommendation of Parliament
 3. Advice of the Union Council of Ministers
 4. Recommendation of Constituent Assembly of J & K
- Of these statements :
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (b) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (c) 2 and 4 are correct
 - (d) 1 and 4 are correct
152. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir came into force on :
- (a) January 26, 1950
 - (b) January 26, 1952
 - (c) January 26, 1955
 - (d) January 26, 1957
153. Consider the following statement :
1. On the expiry of the term of five years by the President of India, the outgoing President must continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
 2. The Electoral College for the President's election consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry also.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

154. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Power of President)	List-II (Relevant Provision)
A. Power to grant pardon	1. Article 76
B. Executive power of the Union	2. Article 75
C. Power to appoint Prime Minister	3. Article 53
D. Appointment of Attorney-General	4. Article 72

Codes :

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

155. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India ?

1. Council of Ministers
 2. Collective Responsibility
 3. Resignation of Ministers
 4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

156. Consider the following statement :

1. The President cannot function without the Union Council of Ministers.
 2. The Solicitor-General is the highest legal authority of the Union Government.

3. The Union Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Prime minister.

4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the Union Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

157. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): According to the Constitution of India, the same person cannot function as the Governor of two or more States at the same time.

Reason (R) : Article 153 of the Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State.

Codes :

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

158. Consider the following statements :

1. The Eleventh Schedule was inserted in the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992.
 2. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India corresponds to Article 243-W of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	17.	(b)	33.	(c)	49.	(a)	65.	(c)	81.	(d)	97.	(a)	113.	(d)	129.	(c)	145.	(b)
2.	(d)	18.	(d)	34.	(a)	50.	(c)	66.	(a)	82.	(c)	98.	(c)	114.	(c)	130.	(d)	146.	(c)
3.	(a)	19.	(c)	35.	(d)	51.	(c)	67.	(c)	83.	(c)	99.	(a)	115.	(b)	131.	(c)	147.	(b)
4.	(b)	20.	(a)	36.	(d)	52.	(a)	68.	(d)	84.	(c)	100.	(d)	116.	(d)	132.	(a)	148.	(a)
5.	(a)	21.	(c)	37.	(d)	53.	(d)	69.	(c)	85.	(c)	101.	(d)	117.	(c)	133.	(c)	149.	(c)
6.	(a)	22.	(d)	38.	(a)	54.	(d)	70.	(b)	86.	(a)	102.	(c)	118.	(a)	134.	(b)	150.	(d)
7.	(d)	23.	(c)	39.	(a)	55.	(a)	71.	(b)	87.	(b)	103.	(a)	119.	(c)	135.	(d)	151.	(d)
8.	(a)	24.	(a)	40.	(d)	56.	(a)	72.	(c)	88.	(b)	104.	(a)	120.	(c)	136.	(c)	152.	(d)
9.	(c)	25.	(a)	41.	(c)	57.	(c)	73.	(b)	89.	(a)	105.	(c)	121.	(b)	137.	(a)	153.	(c)
10.	(b)	26.	(d)	42.	(b)	58.	(d)	74.	(b)	90.	(c)	106.	(a)	122.	(d)	138.	(c)	154.	(b)
11.	(d)	27.	(d)	43.	(a)	59.	(b)	75.	(d)	91.	(c)	107.	(c)	123.	(b)	139.	(d)	155.	(c)
12.	(b)	28.	(b)	44.	(c)	60.	(a)	76.	(b)	92.	(d)	108.	(c)	124.	(a)	140.	(b)	156.	(a)
13.	(c)	29.	(b)	45.	(c)	61.	(a)	77.	(b)	93.	(a)	109.	(b)	125.	(c)	141.	(c)	157.	(d)
14.	(c)	30.	(a)	46.	(b)	62.	(c)	78.	(a)	94.	(b)	110.	(d)	126.	(a)	142.	(a)	158.	(a)
15.	(d)	31.	(d)	47.	(b)	63.	(b)	79.	(a)	95.	(a)	111.	(d)	127.	(a)	143.	(c)		
16.	(c)	32.	(c)	48.	(a)	64.	(b)	80.	(a)	96.	(c)	112.	(d)	128.	(c)	144.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) The main objective of the directive principles of state policy, mentioned in the constitution of India, is to establish social and economic democracy in the country though they also address political issues. They act as a check on the government, theorized as a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government and vote it out of power if it does not fulfill the promises made during the elections. The Directive Principles are non-justifiable rights of the people.
2. (d) The President of India in his oath or affirmation swears to faithfully execute the office, to preserve and protect constitution law and to devote himself to the service of the people of India. The President is required to make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India (or in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court), an oath or affirmation that he/she shall protect, preserve and defend the Constitution.
3. (a) The state election commission, chairman of the state PSC, and the advocate General of the state are appointed by the governor. A judge of the High Court is appointed by the President.
4. (b) Of the total number of members of the Legislative council consists of—Member of local bodies in the state, Graduates of three years and residing within the state.
5. (a) The National commission for scheduled castes is established by the Article 388 of the constitution of India whereas rest are established by acts of the parliament. National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an Indian constitutional body established with a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes and to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions were made in the Constitution.

6. (a) The preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the document.
7. (d) The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year. All the statements given in the question about the fundamental duties, mentioned in the constitution of India, are correct.
8. (a) The president of India can proclaim the failure of the constitutional machinery in Jammu and Kashmir but the Proclamation should be grounded under the provision of the state constitution and not Indian constitution.
9. (c) The chairperson of the finance commission of India should be a person having experience in public affairs but there is no such compulsion that he should be an economist.
10. (b) The 'Progress of the nation' is not mentioned in the preamble of the Indian constitution.
11. (d) The forms of oaths or affirmations, in the third schedule of the Indian constitution, are mentioned for the given officials. Third Schedule (Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219).
12. (b) According to the Article 20 of the Indian constitution, though the Govt. can't enact any criminal law with the retrospective effect but it doesn't prohibit the Govt. to impose any civil or tax law with the similar effect.
13. (c) The directive principles of 'To ensure the right to have an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally' was mentioned in the original text of the constitution
14. (c) The amendment in the Directive Principle of state policy needs for a special majority of the Parliament where the amendment in the election of the president and its manner needs for a special majority of the parliament.
15. (d) According to the preamble of the constitution for India it is given by the people of India to themselves but the rights to justice, liberty and equality are provided to its citizens.
16. (c) The fundamental rights mentioned in the constitution of India are not permanent in nature and they can be abolished by the parliament as the Right to property was abolished. The Forty-Fourth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. A new provision, Article 300-A, was added to the constitution which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". Thus if a legislature makes a law depriving a person of his property, there would be no obligation on the part of the State to pay anything as compensation. The aggrieved person shall have no right to move the court under Article 32.
17. (b) The charge of violation of constitution by the president of India for his impeachment can't be preferred by a House unless a resolution containing proposal to prefer such charge is moved after at least fourteen days notice in writing signed by not less than one fourth of the total number of the members of that house.
18. (d) The expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of India comprises of pension payable to judges of High courts, debt charges for which the Govt. of India is liable and salary allowances and pension payable to Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
19. (c) As per constitution (74th amendment) act, the state legislature has not been conferred power to empower municipalities with the responsibility of management of law and order.
20. (a) Provisions relating to free legal aid was incorporated into constitution of India by constitution (42nd amendment) Act 1992, provisions for the reservation in promotion by 77th Amendment Act 1995 and Article 51A(K) by 86th Amendment Act 2002
21. (c) Right to appropriate life insurance policy, good health, and women to be treated with decency and dignity come under Article 21 of the constitution of India.
22. (d) Fundamental rights in Part III which are available not only against the state but also against private individuals are mentioned in Art. 15(2), Art.17, Art.18(3)(4) Art. 23 and Art. 24 of the Indian constitution.
23. (c) Constitution (118th Amendment) Bill, 2012 resolves to make special provisions for Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The provisions of Article 371(J) of the constitution, aimed at bringing about all-round development in six districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region — Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal, will come into effect straightway with governor H.R. Bhardwaj approving relevant notification, ensuring reservation in employment and education. The Governor has approved four important notifications as provided for under the 118th amendment — Article 371 (J) — to the constitution and, among other things, this will enable the formation of the

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- Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board Order 2013. Henceforth, the Governor would play a significant role in the development of the region.
24. (a) National development council, governor's conference and zonal councils are extra constitutional bodies. The inter-state council is a constitutional body.
25. (a) Election of the President representation of the states in Parliament and any of the Lists in the 7th schedule require rectification of the Legislature of not less than one half of the states for a constitution amendment.
26. (d) As per Article 156, the governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the president. He can resign his office, or can be removed from his office by president at any time.
27. (d) Art. 14 to 18 are the fundamental rights to equality. They are equally before law(14), prohibition of discrimination (15), Equality of opportunity (16), Abolition of untouchability (17) and abolition of Titles (18).
28. (b) The word minority is not defined in the constitution of India, yet it recognizes two types of minorities, based on religion and language. The minorities commission is a statutory body constituted in 1993 by an act of Parliament.
29. (b) Art. 59 of the constitution-The president shall not be a member of the either House of Parliament or House of the legislatures of any state. So, both 1 and 2 are correct.
30. (a) The rights of equality before the law, protection of life and personal liberty and freedom of religion are available to both citizens and non-citizens of India.
31. (d) Art 253- Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the country or territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body without the consent of any state.
32. (c) The order of precedence of the functionaries given in the options are chief justice of India> cabinet Minister of the Union> Chief Election commissioner > Cabinet secretary.
33. (c) The finance commission can only advise the president on financial matters such as distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the states.
34. (a) The states and UTs of India are specified in the first schedule. So to form a new state and alteration of area requires the amendment of first schedule of the constitution. First Schedule (Articles 1 and 4) lists the states and territories of India, lists any changes to their borders and the laws used to make that change.
35. (d) The fourth schedule of the constitution is about allocation of seats in the council of states. Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) per State or Union Territory.
36. (d) Social and economic democracy is the foundation on which political democracy would be a way of life in the Indian polity.
37. (d) According to Dr. B.R Ambedkar, right to constitution remedies is the very soul of the constitution and very heart of it. Right to constitutional remedies is mentioned in articles from 32 to 35. It empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, the citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country. If the court finds that it is not, the person will have to be freed.
38. (a) Finance commission recommends the president on the principle that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the centre.
39. (a) First amendment made in 1951, inserted two new articles, 31A and 31B and the 9th schedule to give protection from challenge to land reforms. It formed the subject-matter of dilatory litigation, as a result of which the implementation of these important measures, affecting large numbers of people, had been held up. Accordingly, a new article 31A was introduced with retrospective effect to uphold such measures. Further, another new article 31B was introduced to validate 13 enactments relating to zamindari abolition.
40. (d) Stamp duties on bills of exchanges, promissory notes and others are levied by the centre but collected and appropriated by the states.
41. (c) 7th Constitutional amendment Act (1956) and 31st amendment Act (1973) are related to raising the number of members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the states, increase size of Parliament from 525 to 545 seats. Increased seats are going to the new states formed in North East India and minor adjustment consequent to 1971 Delimitation exercise.
42. (b) Stock exchange and future markets are listed in the Union list, but not in the concurrent list.
43. (a) 44th amendment act detected the right to property from the list of fundamental rights, and

- made it only a legal right. Making it a legal right under the Constitution serves two purposes: Firstly, it gives emphasis to the value of socialism included in the preamble and secondly, in doing so, it conformed to the doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution.
44. (c) University Grants commission, N.H.R.C. and C.V.C are non-constitutional bodies, whereas election commission is a constitutional body under Article 324. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).
45. (c) Under the constitutional (Ninety-second amendment) Act, four languages Bodo, Dogri, Santhali and Maithali were added to languages under the eight schedule of the constitution of India thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.
46. (b) The directive Principles commit the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health by prohibiting other drugs which are injurious to health.
47. (b) A person can become a member of the legislative assembly of the state if he or she is a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age.
48. (a) Article 54- Election of the president.
Article 155- Appointment of the PM and council of ministers.
Article 164- Appointment of the CM and council of Ministers of a state.
49. (a) Parliament supervises the Activities of the executives with the help of its committees like committees on Govt. assurance, committees on subordinate legislation, committees on petition etc. Considering the volume of legislation to be handled by the Parliament, committees have been established to transact a good deal of the legislation. Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds - Standing Committees and ad hoc Committees. The former are elected or appointed periodically and they work on a continuous basis. The latter are appointed on an ad hoc basis as need arises and they cease to exist as soon as they complete the task assigned to them.
50. (c) Article 14- Equality before Law
Article 15- Prohibition of Discrimination
Article 16- Equality of Opportunity
- Article 17- Abolition of untouchability
Article 18- Abolition of titles.
51. (c) UK — Nominal Head – President (like Queen); Cabinet System of Ministers; Post of PM; Parliamentary Type of Govt.; Bicameral Parliament; Lower House more powerful; Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House; Speaker in Lok Sabha US — Independence of Judiciary and judicial review; Written Constitution; Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Fundamental Rights; Supreme Court; Provision of States; Preamble; Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges
USSR — Five year Plan; Fundamental Duties
Australia — Concurrent list; Language of the preamble; Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse
Japan — Law on which the Supreme Court function
Ireland — Method of election of President; Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy(Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN); Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President
52. (a) The words ‘SOCIALIST’, ‘SECULAR’ and ‘UNITY’ & ‘INTEGRITY’ were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.
53. (d)
- | Schedule | Added by | Particulars |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| Ninth | 1 st amendment in 1951 | Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries.
{Right of property not a fundamental right now} |
| Tenth | 52 nd amendment in 1985 | Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection |
| Eleventh | 73 rd amendment in 1992 | Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj. |
| Twelfth | 74 th amendment in 1992 | Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation |
54. (d) Article 124A (2) enables that law to lay down the following features of the Commission: (i) the composition, (ii) the appointment, qualifications, conditions of service and tenure of the Chairperson

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- and Members, (iii) the functions, (iv) procedure to be followed, (v) other necessary matters. The parliamentary panel viewed: "The present process adopted by the collegium of judges is beset with its own problem of opacity and non-accountability besides excluding the Executive entirely in the collaborative and consultative exercise for appointment of judges to a Bench of the higher judiciary. Because of its inherent deficiencies in the collegium, as many as 275 posts of judges in various High Courts are lying vacant, which has a direct bearing on the justice delivery system and thereby affecting the judiciary."
55. (a) In the Constitution, in Part III, in article 16, for clause (4A), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: "(4A) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes notified under article 341 and article 342, respectively, shall be deemed to be backward and nothing in this article or in article 335 shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotions, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the extent of the percentage of reservation provided to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the services of the State."
56. (a) Article 102 of the Constitution provides that a person shall be disqualified from being chosen as a Member of Parliament (MP) if he holds an office of profit under the government of India or the government of a state. However, Parliament can declare by law that the holding of certain offices will not incur this disqualification. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 lists certain offices of profit under the central and state governments, which do not disqualify the holders from being an MP. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is exempted from disqualification as per this list.
57. (c) Article 342 of the Constitution of India states that the President may notify the Scheduled Tribes in a state after consultation with the Governor of the state. The President issued the 1950 Order, in accordance with this Article. According to the Article 342 of the Constitution of India, Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of India Constitution. The Bill amended the Schedule of the 1950 Order to include certain groups as Scheduled Tribes.
63. (b) The Government of India Act 1935 introduced the provincial autonomy and provided for an all India federation.
Indian Councils Act of 1909 -The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
Government of India Act, 1919: The Act provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces.
- The government of India act 1858: The Company's territories in India were to be vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.
64. (b) Government of India Act of 1858: The Council of Secretary of State was to compromise 8-to-12 people, three of them Indian.
Indian Council Act 1861: It made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process
Indian Council Act 1909: This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).
Government of India Act 1919 : The Act provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces
65. (c) Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities Muslim, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
The chairman of the Union constitution committee was Jawaharlal Nehru.
The total strength of constituent Assembly was to be 389.
Drafting Committee was consisted of seven members.
66. (a) Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
Union Constitution Committee – Jawahar lal Nehru.
Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

67. (c) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha – Provisional president of the Constituent assembly.
H.C Mukharjee- Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.
68. (d) The constitution doesn't mention direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.
69. (c) Following are the features of Indian secularism:
 1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
 2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.
 3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
 4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
 5. Religious tolerance.
70. (b) Finance, property Contracts and Suits are mentioned in part XII. The union territory in Part V, The executive of states in part IV and Relation of states in part XI of the constitution.
71. (b) Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.
72. (c) Emergency Provision-Germany
Fundamental Rights-U.S.A
Parliamentary System-U.K
Directive principles of State Policy-Ireland
73. (b) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations are the subject of Third Schedule.
74. (b) Following are the features of Indian secularism:
 1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
 2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.
 3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
 4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
 5. Religious tolerance.
75. (d) The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of the Federation.
76. (b) Ninth Schedule- Added by Ist amendment in 1951. Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries. {Right of property not a fundamental right now}
Tenth Schedule- Added by 52nd amendment in 1985. Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection
Eleventh Schedule- By 73rd amendment in 1992 Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj
Twelfth Schedule- By 74th amendment in 1992 Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.
77. (b) The Preamble reads:
 • We, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens;
 • Justice, social, economic, political;
 • Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
 • Equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all;
 • Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation ;
79. (a) Such Laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.
80. (a) another linguistic Provinces committee consisted of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states.
81. (d) These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.
82. (c) Under the citizenship Act 1955, a person cannot be a citizen of India by Nationalisation.
83. (c) The citizenship act 1955 has been amended in 1986, 1992, 2003 and 2005.
84. (c) Loss of Citizenship: - Renunciation: It is a voluntary act by which a person, after requiring the citizenship of another country, gives up his Indian citizenship. Termination Takes place by operation of law when an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. He automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen. Deprivation It is a compulsory termination of the citizenship of India obtained by registration or Naturalisation, by the Government of India, on charges of using fraudulent means to acquire citizenship.

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85. (c) Mandamus for “we order,” a writ (more modernly called a “writ of mandate”) which orders a public agency or governmental body to perform an act required by law when it has neglected or refused to do so.
- A writ of prohibition is a writ directing a subordinate to stop doing something the law prohibits.
87. (b) The Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be invoked under Article 32 of the Constitution for the violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part – III of the Constitution. These are as under:
- (A) Writ of Habeas Corpus:
- It is the most valuable writ for personal liberty. Habeas Corpus means, “Let us have the body.” A person, when arrested, can move the Court for the issue of Habeas Corpus. It is an order by a Court to the detaining authority to produce the arrested person before it so that it may examine whether the person has been detained lawfully or otherwise. If the Court is convinced that the person is illegally detained, it can issue orders for his release.
- (B) The Writ of Mandamus:
- Mandamus is a Latin word, which means “We Command”. Mandamus is an order from a superior court to a lower court or tribunal or public authority to perform an act, which falls within its duty.
- (C) The Writ of Quo-Warranto:
- The word Quo-Warranto literally means “by what warrants?” It is a writ issued with a view to restraining a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled.
- (D) The Writ of Prohibition:
- Writ of prohibition means to forbid or to stop and it is popularly known as ‘Stay Order’. This Writ is issued when a lower court or a body tries to transgress the limits or powers vested in it. It is a Writ issued by a superior court to lower court or a tribunal forbidding it to perform an act outside its jurisdiction.
- (E) The Writ of Certiorari:
- Literally, Certiorari means to be certified. The Writ of Certiorari is issued by the Supreme Court to some inferior court or tribunal to transfer the matter to it or to some other superior authority for proper consideration. The Writ of Certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court.
90. (c) Preventive detention, the practice of incarcerating accused individuals before trial on the assumption that their release would not be in the best interest of society—specifically, that they would be likely to commit additional crimes if they were released.
92. (d) Abolition of Untouchability –Article 17
Abolition of titles- Article 18
Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion -Article 27
Protection of interests of minorities.— Article 29
96. (c) The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.
99. (a) The provision regarding a uniform civil code is contained in part VI of the constitution.
103. (a) Directive Principles of the state are fundamental in the governance of country.
104. (a) Protection of monuments of national importance is not included in the Directive Principle of State Policy.
105. (c) is not a directive principle of state policy.
109. (b) Art. 51A, Part IVA of the Indian Constitution, specifies the list of fundamental duties of the citizens. It says “it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
1. to abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;
 2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional

- diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
 7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures;
 8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 9. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
114. (c) Though the swaran singh committee suggested the incorporation of eight fundamental duties in the constitution, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 included ten fundamental duties.
115. (b) An amendment of the constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
117. (c) A number of provision in the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two houses of parliament outside the scope of Article 368. Some of these are:
1. Admission or establishment of new States.
 2. Formation of new states and related subjects
 3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
 4. Second schedule- emoluments, allowances, privileges, and so on of the president, the governors,, the speakers, judges etc.
123. (b) The seven current union territories are:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - Chandigarh.
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 - Daman and Diu.
 - Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
 - Lakshadweep.
 - Puducherry (Pondicherry)
126. (a)
1. Article 280 of the constitution of India provides for a finance Commission as a quasi judicial body. It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the president of India on the following matters two of them are as follows :

2. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
 3. The principles that should govern the grants in aid to the states by the Centre (i.e. out of consolidated fund of India)
128. (c) He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the consolidated fund of India.
He holds office for a period of 6 years or up to the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
129. (c) The CAG submits three audit report to the president- audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on financial accounts and audit report on public undertakings. The president lays these reports before both the Houses of parliament. After this the public accounts committee examines them and reports its findings to the parliament.
130. (d) The work of CAG does not include making of financial policy and sanctioning grants to various departments.
132. (a) CAG audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, Consolidated Fund of each state, Contingency Fund of India and Public Accounts of India.
133. (c) Attorney General of India is the first law officer of the Government of India.
134. (b) The term of Office of the AG is not fixed by the constitution. Further the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president.
135. (d) He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both houses of parliament or their joint sitting.
136. (c) The central Information Commission was established by the central government in 2005. It was constituted through an official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information act (2005). Hence, It is not a constitutional body.
137. (a) Central Information Commission is a High powered independent body and not a Constitutional body.
139. (d) The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

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- To, further strengthen the constitutional provision in Article 15 and Article 17, the parliament of India enacted the Untouchability (offences) Act in 1955. This act was further amended and renamed in 1976 as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
140. (b) Prohibition of discrimination – Article-15
Prohibition of employment of children in factories – Article-24
Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases- Article 22
Abolition of untouchability- Article-17
141. (c) is correct, Article 39-A Free legal Aid
Article- 43- Living wage of workers.
Article- 44 – Uniform Civil Code.
Article- 50- Separation of Judiciary.
Articles mentioned above are the part of Directive principles of the state policy.
142. (a) Article 50 – Separation between judiciary and executive.
Article-143- Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Article 51 – Impeachment of the President.
Article- 320 – Function of Public Service Commission.
143. (c) Right to equality – Article-14
Right to Freedom- Article-19
Right to freedom of Religion- Article 25
Right to constitutional Remedies – Article 32
1. Union List contains 100 subjects (Originally 97)
2. Subjects of Union State and Concurrent Lists
3. Union List contains 100 subjects (Originally 97)
4. State List contains 61 subjects (Originally 66)
5. Concurrent List contains 52 subjects (Originally 47)
145. (b) The Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, abolished Election Tribunals in India and enabled trial of election petitions by High Courts.
The Twenty-fifth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971, curtailed the right to property, and permitted the acquisition of private property by the government for public use, on the payment of compensation which would be determined by the Parliament and not the courts.
- 31th Amendment – 1972 – Increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545.
45th Amendment 1980 – Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo Indians in Lok Sabha and the State legislature assemblies for a further period of ten years (i.e up to 1990)
146. (c)
(i) **42nd Amendment** - Amendment passed during internal emergency by Indira Gandhi. Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes fundamental duties and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a "Socialist Secular" Republic
(ii) **52nd Amendment Act 1985** - Anti Defection Law - Provide disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other
(iii) **62nd Amendment Act 1989** - Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2000
(iv) **21st Amendment Act 1966** - includes Sindhi as an Official Language
147. (b)
1. **24th Amendment** - Enables parliament to dilute fundamental rights through amendments to the constitution
2. **39th Amendment** - It placed the election of the president, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha beyond the scrutiny of Indian courts.
3. **42nd Amendment** - It attempted to reduce the power of the supreme court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional Validity of laws. It laid down the fundamental duties of Indian Citizens to themselves.
4. **70th Amendment** - includes National Capital of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry in Electoral College for Presidential Election
148. (a)
1. **37th Amendment** - Formation of Arunachal Pradesh legislative assembly
2. **49th Amendment** - Recognizes Tripura as a Tribal State and enables the creation of a Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

3. **58th Amendment** - Provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of constitution as on date and provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of future amendments
4. **77th Amendment** - A technical amendment to protect reservation to SC/ST Employees in promotions.
149. (c) According to Article 360, (1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect. 334
 (2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)
 (a) may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation;
 (b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;
 (c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
150. (d) Part IV (Directive Principles of the State Policy) and Part IVA (Fundamental Duties) of the Constitution are not applicable to J&K. In addition to other fundamental rights, Articles 19(1)(f) and 31(2) of the Constitution are still applicable to J&K; hence the Fundamental Right to property is still guaranteed in this state.
151. (d) According to the Constitution notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of article 370, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify:
 Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.
152. (d) On 15 February, 1954 the assembly members who were present cast a unanimous vote ratifying the J&K's accession to India. Constitution was drafted which came into force on 26 January 1957. Part II, section (3) of the constitution states 'The State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India'. In 1956 the Constituent Assembly finalised its constitution, which declared the whole of the former Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir to be 'an integral part of the Union of India'. Elections were held the next year for a Legislative Assembly. This section cannot be legally amended as per provisions of Part XII of the constitution.
153. (c) As per Article 56, "Term of office of President
 (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office under various provision.
 (2) Any resignation addressed under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People."
154. (b) As mentioned in Article 72 of Indian Constitution, the President is empowered with the powers to grant pardons in the following situations:
 • Punishment is for offence against Union Law
 • Punishment is by a Military Court
 • Sentence is that of death
 • The executive power is vested mainly in the President of India, as per Article 53 (1) of the constitution. Article 75 (1) of the Constitution of India reads: "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."
 The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
156. (a) The Constitution Provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. (Art 74).
157. (d) In article 158 of the Constitution, after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:
 "(3A) Where the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more States, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine." Clause 6 -Article 153 provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. Since it may be desirable in certain circumstances to appoint a Governor for two or more States, it is proposed to add a proviso to this article to remove any possible technical bar to such an appointment.

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Political System

1. The members of the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories of India are:
 - (a) Nominated by the President
 - (b) Elected by the members of local bodies of the Union Territories.
 - (c) Chosen by direct election
 - (d) Chosen by direct election in Puducherry whereas nominated by the president in other territories.
2. Which of the following statements about a parliamentary committee in India are correct?
 1. It is appointed or elected by the house or appointed by the speaker/chairman.
 2. It works under the direction of the speaker/chairman of the house.
 3. It presents its report to the president.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Which of the following features of the Indian Government system are the essential features of the parliamentary Government system?
 1. Presence of nominal and real executives
 2. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
 3. Separation of powers between the Union and State government
 4. Independent judiciary systemSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. Consider the following statements regarding the chairman of the Legislative Council of a state in India:
 1. He is elected by the members of the concerned state legislature.
 2. He can be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of all those present and voting members of the concerned state legislature.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Which of the following bodies of India are headed by the Prime Minister?
 1. National Development Council
 2. Interstate Council
 3. National Water Resource Council
 4. National Integration CouncilSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Consider the following statements in regard to the Union Council of Ministers
 1. Parliamentary secretaries are the members of the council of Ministers.
 2. The cabinet is superior to the council of Ministers.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. The first reading of the Bill in a House of Parliament refers to :
- The motion for leave to introduce a Bill in the House
 - The general discussion on the Bill as whole where only the principle underlying the Bill is discussed and not the details of the bill.
 - The general discussion on the Bill where the bill is discussed in details.
 - The stage when the Bill is referred either to select committee of the House or to the joint committee of the two houses.
8. Consider the following statements :
- Ministers are liable for the official acts done by the President or the governor on their advice.
 - The ministers can be sued for crimes as well as torts in ordinary courts like common citizen.
- Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
9. A member of UPSC may be removed on the ground of misbehaviour by
- Both the Houses of Parliament by way of impeachment
 - The President on the basis of enquiry by the Supreme Court.
 - A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by 2/3 majority of members present and voting.
 - The PM on the basis of the recommendation of the cabinet
10. A governor can make recommendation to the president on which of the following issues?
- Removal of the members of the state PSC
 - Removal of the judges of the High Court
 - Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
 - Declaration of the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the state.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
11. Which of the following committee(s) is/are not exclusively the committee of the lower House of the Parliament of India?
- Estimate committee
 - Committee on public undertaking
 - Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and STs
 - Committee on Empowerment of women
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1 only
 - 2 and 4
12. Consider the following statements regarding state election commission
- The state election commission is appointed by the Governors of the respective states.
 - State election commission conducts election to the panchayats only
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
13. Which of the following Bills requires prior assent of the President before presenting in the Parliament?
- A Bill for the formation of boundaries of a state
 - A money Bill
 - A Bill which involved expenditures from the consolidated fund of India
 - A Bill affecting taxation in which the interest of states is vested
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
14. Department of official languages is subordinate office of which ministry?
- Ministry of social justice and Empowerment
 - Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Ministry of Rural Development
 - Ministry of Culture

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15. Though the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are constituent part of Parliament, on some subject they have unequal powers which of the following matters depict the difference of powers between these two houses?
1. No confidence motion
 2. Power to vote on Demand for Grants
 3. Impeachment of judges of the High Court
 4. Passing of laws in the national interest on the subject enumerated in state list
 5. Creation of all India services.
- Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (b) 2, 3 and 5 only
 - (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 5 only
16. With regard to union government, consider the following statements:
1. The ministries /departments of government of India are created by the PM on the advice of council of Ministers.
 2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a minister by the president on the advice of PM.
 3. The administrative head of the cabinet secretariat is also the ex-officio chairman of the civil services Board
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
17. Consider the following statements regarding guidelines of the election commission to curb the paid news:
1. As per recent guidelines of the commission, candidates are required to reply within 48 hours to notices sent to them regarding paid news.
 2. The recent guidelines issued by the election commission will cover only cinema halls and TV channels, but not FM radio
- Which of the statements given is/are not correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
18. Consider the following statements regarding censure motion:
1. It need not state the ground on which it is based
 2. It can be moved only against the council of ministers and not against an individual minister.
 3. No leave of house is required to move this motion
 4. It is in the discretion of the government to find time and fix a date for its discussion.
- Which of the statements given above are not correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
19. Which among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
1. Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
 2. Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
 3. Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature.
 4. Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 4 only
20. The Dinesh Goswami committee was concerned with?
- (a) De-nationalization of banks
 - (b) Electoral reforms
 - (c) Steps to put down insurgency in the north-east
 - (d) The problem of the chaknas
21. If in an election to a state Legislative Assembly, the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that?
- (a) The polling was very poor.
 - (b) The election was for a multi-member constituency.
 - (c) The elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal.
 - (d) A very large number of candidates contested the election.

22. Which one of the following is part of the Electoral College for the election of the president of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - State Legislative Councils
 - State legislative Assemblies
23. Proportional representation is NOT necessary in a country where?
- There are no reserved constituencies.
 - A two-party system has developed
 - The first past-post system prevails
 - There is a fusion of presidential and parliamentary form of government.
24. If the PM belonged to the upper House of Parliament?
- He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.
 - He will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House.
 - He can make statements only in the Upper House.
 - He has to become a member of the Lower House within six months after swearing in as the PM.
25. Consider the following statements :
- Assertion (A):** The reservation of thirty-three percent of seats for women in parliament and state legislature does not require constitutional Amendment.
- Reason (R):** Political parties contesting elections can allocate thirty-three per cent of seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional Amendment
- Which one of the following is correct?
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :
- | List I
(Functionaries) | List II
(Oaths or affirmations) |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. President of India | 1. Secrecy of Information |
| B. Judges of Supreme Court | 2. Faithful discharge of duties |
| C. Members of Parliament | 3. Faith and Allegiance to the constitution of India |
| D. Minister for the Union | 4. Upholding the constitution and the law |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
27. The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British Parliamentary system in that India has?
- Both a real and a nominal executive
 - A system of collective responsibility
 - Bicameral legislature
 - The system of judicial review
28. A college student desires to get elected to the municipal council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that?
- He obtains permission from the principal of his college.
 - He is a member of a political party.
 - His name figures in the voter's list.
 - He files a declaration owing allegiance to the constitution of India.
29. The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as?
- Decorum
 - Crossing the floor
 - Interpolation
 - Yielding the floor

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30. With reference to India polity, which one of the following statements is correct?
- Planning commission is accountable to parliament.
 - President can make ordinance only when either of the two houses of parliament is not in session.
 - The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years.
 - NDC is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the states.
31. The term of the Lok Sabha
- Can't be extended under any circumstances
 - Can be extended by six months at a time
 - Can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
 - Can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency
32. The consultative committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by the?
- President of India
 - Ministry of Railways
 - Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
 - Ministry of Transport
33. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
 - There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian Community to the Rajya Sabha.
 - There is no constitutional bar for nominated members to be appointed as a Union Minister
 - A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections
34. Consider the following statements;
In the electoral college for Presidential election in India
- The value of the vote of an electoral member of Legislative Assembly equals.

$$\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{No. of elected MLAs of the state}} \times 100$$
 - The value of the vote of an electing member of parliament equals.
- Total value of the votes of all elected MLAs
Total no. of elected MPs
35. Which of these statements is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3
 - 3 only
36. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based.
 - In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the rules.
 - A motion of no-confidence once admitted has to be taken up within ten days of leave being granted.
 - Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence.
37. The resolution for removing the vice-president of India can be moved in the?
- Lok Sabha alone
 - Either House of Parliament
 - Joint sitting of Parliament
 - Rajya Sabha alone
38. Consider the following events :
- Fourth general elections in India
 - Formation of Haryana state
 - Mysore named as Karnataka state
 - Meghalaya and Tripura become full states
- Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?
- 2-1-4-3
 - 4-3-2-1
 - 2-3-4-1
 - 4-1-2-3
39. Consider the following statements:
- The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list.
 - Resolutions approving the proclamation of emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.
- Which of the statements given is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

39. Consider the following statements:
1. The chairman of the committee on public accounts is appointed by the speakers of the Lok sabha
 2. The committee on public Accounts comprises members of Lok Sabha, members of Rajya sabha and a few eminent persons of industry and trade
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
40. Consider the following statements given below:
1. J. L. Nehru was in his fourth term as the PM of India at the time of his death.
 2. J.L. Nehru represented Rae Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.
 3. The first non-congress PM of India assumed the office in the year 1977.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 3 only
 - (c) 1 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
41. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Assertion (A):** The council of ministers in the union of India is collectively responsible both to the Lok sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- Reason (R):** The members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.
- Codes:**
- (a) (A) and (R), both are correct
 - (b) (A) is correct and (R) is false
 - (c) (R) is correct and (A) is false
 - (d) (A) and (R), both are false
42. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian parliament separately, by special majority.
- (a) Ordinary Bill
 - (b) Money Bill
 - (c) Finance Bill
 - (d) Constitution Amendment Bill
43. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice President of India?
- (1) Mohd. Hidayatullah
 - (2) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 - (3) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
 - (4) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 3 and 4 only
44. Department of Border management is a department of which one of the following Union Ministers ?
- (a) Ministry of Defense
 - (b) Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - (c) Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
 - (d) Ministry of Environment and Forest.
45. Consider the following statements regarding 'No confidence motion'
1. Only a motion expressing want of confidence in the council of ministers as a whole is admitted and one expressing lack of confidence in an individual minister is out of order
 2. A no confidence motion needs to set out grounds on which it is based.
 3. Any no confidence motion once moved can't be withdrawn
 4. Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no confidence
- Which of the following given above are not correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2, and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
46. In both the Houses of Parliament under the automotive vote recorder system each member casts his vote from the seat allotted to him. Consider the following:
1. Green button represents AYES
 2. Red button represents ABSTAIN
 3. Black button represent NOES
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List - I	List - II
A. First Vice-president of Constituent Assembly	1. V. T. Krishnamachari
B. Originally the only Congress Member of Draft Committee	2. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Member of Constituent Assembly representing Rajasthan's Princely States	3. K. M. Munshi
D. Chairman of Union Constitution Committee	4. H. C. Mukherjee

Codes:

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

52. Consider the following statements related to women members of 15th Lok Sabha

 1. They are less than 10% of the total members of the Lok Sabha.
 2. The maximum women members are from Indian National Congress.
 3. Three women members are elected from Rajasthan.
 4. The maximum women members are elected from Bihar.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only

53. Consider the following and select correct answer by using codes given below
1. The Governor shall take oath or affirmation before entering upon his office.
 2. The format of oath or affirmation is given in the Third schedule of Indian Constitution.
 3. The Governor shall make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in the presence of Chief Justice of the High Court or in his absence senior most judge of that Court.
 4. The process of oath and affirmation is given in the Article 159 of Indian Constitution.

Codes:

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

54. Select the constitutional duties of the Chief Minister from following by using codes given below
1. The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers related to the administration of the affairs of the State.
 2. The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor the proposals for legislation.
 3. The Chief Minister participates in the meetings of National Development Council.
 4. The Chief Minister submits for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the council as if the Governor requires.

Codes:

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

55. Consider the List-I and List-II and choose the correct code given below.

List - I	List - II
A. National Front	1. 1996-98
B. United Front	2. 1998-2004
C. National Democratic Alliance	3. 1989-90
D. United Progressive Alliance	4. 2004-14

Codes:

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

56. Consider the following facts about Comptroller and auditor general of India, and choose the correct answer:
1. CAG is a constitutional Body.
 2. CAG has absolute power to audit accounts of all the functionaries of Central and States' governments as well as of private corporate bodies.
 - (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) 1 and 2 both are correct
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
57. Which of the following pairs of Constitutional authority and procedure of appointment is/are correctly matched?
1. President: Elected by an electoral college consisting of elected MLAs and MPs.
 2. Vice-president: Elected by an electoral college consisting of MLAs and MPs.
 3. Speaker: The House of People chooses after its first sitting.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | |
|------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (b) 1 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only |
| (d) 2 and 3 only |
58. Which of the following statements are correct about Indian Government?
1. Rajya Sabha represents the local interests of the States.
 2. A member of Rajya Sabha must be a resident of the State from which he is elected.
 3. Number of seats allotted to a State has to be proportionate to its population.
 4. The term of a member of Rajya Sabha is same as that of Senator in the US.

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Codes:

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

59. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Find the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Adequate measures must be taken by the Government to ensure the stop page of the practice of corruption.

Reason (R) : Corruption leads to decline of democratic process.

Codes :

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

60. Consider the following facts about the disallowance of State legislation.

1. The President has no direct power to disallow a bill passed by the state legislative assembly.
 2. But there is a provision for disallowance of the bill, passed by state legislative assembly, as are reserved by the State Governor for assent of the President.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

61. Consider the following statements:

1. The first Public Service Commission in India was set up in the year 1926, on the recommendation of the Lee Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India.
2. The Government of India Act, 1935, provided for setting up of public service commissions at both the federal and provincial levels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

62. Which of the following are the principles on the basis of which the Parliamentary system of government in India operates ?

1. Nominal Executive Head
 2. Vice-President as the Chairman of the Upper House
 3. Real executive authority with the Council of Ministers.
 4. Executive responsibility to the Lower House
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

63. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List -I	List -II
(Types of Government)	(Characteristics)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Parliamentary Government | 1. Centralisation of powers |
| B. Presidential Government | 2. Division of powers |
| C. Federal System | 3. Separation of powers |
| D. Unitary System | 4. Collective responsibility |

Codes :

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

64. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : In a parliamentary democracy like India the Government goes out of power if the Lower House passes a no-confidence motion against the Government.

Reason (R) : The Constitution of India provides for the removal of the Prime Minister through a no-confidence motion passed in the Lok Sabha.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

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Codes :

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

66. Consider the following features :

1. Presence of a nominal or titular head of state
 2. Collective responsibility of cabinet
 3. Accountability of executive to the legislature
 4. Separation of powers

Which of these are the features of a parliamentary form of Government ?

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

67. Which of following federal principles are not found in Indian federation?

1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments
 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature
 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will
 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

68. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : India is a Union of States and not a Federal State.

Reason (R) : In the Indian Constitution, the Centre is given emergency powers which can convert the Federal State into a Unitary State.

Codes :

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

69. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion(A) : K.C. Wheare calls Indian Constitution a quasi-federal Constitution.

Reason (R) : There are three lists (Union, State and Concurrent) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India dividing powers between the Centre and the state and giving residuary powers to the central government.

Codes :

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

70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Forms of Government)	List -II (Essential Features)
A. Cabinet Government	1. Separation of powers
B. Presidential Government	2. Collective responsibility
C. Federal	3. Concentration of powers
D. Government Unitary Government	4. Division of powers 5. Administrative law

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

71. Consider the following statements :

 1. For the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, a resolution must be passed in both the Houses of the Parliament.
 2. A resolution passed as stated above can be extended beyond one year.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

72. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion(A): The All-India Services violate the federal principal of the Constitution as well as the autonomy of States.

Reason (R) : The All-India Service officers are governed by Central Government rules and the State Government do not have full control over them.

Codes :

- Codes :

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

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Source)	List -II (Tax)
A. Taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States	1. Taxes on income other than agriculture
B. Taxes levied, collected and retained by states	2. Stamp duties

- | | |
|--|---|
| C. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre but assigned to the States | 3. Capitation tax |
| D. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre and distributed between the Union and the States | 4. Taxes on lands and buildings |
| | 5. Taxes on consignment of goods in the course of inter-state trade |

Codes :

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

74. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct?

1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament
 2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia
 3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament
 4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

75. Which of the following is/are correctly matched ?

1. Duty levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States	: Succession duty and estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land
2. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States	: Stamps duties and duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. Which of the following constitutional provisions facilitate Union control over States ?

1. All-India services
 2. Grants-in-aid
 3. Inter-State Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

77. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor of a state should be appointed after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State

Reason (R): This could be achieved through amending Article 165 of the Indian Constitution.

Codes •

- Codes :

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

78. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Parliament or a State Legislature should keep within the domain assigned to it and one should not trespass into the domain reserved for the other.

Reason (R) : Legislation will be invalid if it encroaches on matters which have been assigned to another legislature

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true

79. Consider the following pairs :

- 1 Taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States : Stamps duties

2. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre but assigned to the States : Taxes on the sale of goods in the course of inter-state trade

Which of the pair given above is/are correctly matched :

80. Which of the following formed a part of the terms of reference of the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations constituted by the Government of India ?

1. Panchayati Raj institutions
 2. Communal violence
 3. An integrated domestic market
 4. Central Law Enforcement Agency

4. Central Law Enforcement Agency
Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

81. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

ing the C

List-I (Source)

List II

LIST-II

- | (Source) | (Tax) |
|--|--|
| A. Taxes levied by the Union of India and assigned to the Centre | 1. Income Tax |
| B. Tax levied by the Union of India but assigned to the States | 2. Land Revenue |
| C. Tax levied by the State and assigned to the State | 3. Taxes on goods of inter-state trade |
| D. Tax levied by the Union of India and distributed between the Union and the States | 4. Surcharge |

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Codes :

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

82. Consider the following statement :

 1. No Proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President of India unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by the Prime Minister, recommended to him, in writing, that such a Proclamation should be issued.
 2. The President of India must issue a Proclamation of Revocation of Emergency any time that the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the proclamation or its continuance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

83. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): An imminent danger of war or external aggression is not enough for the proclamation of emergency.

Reason (R) : The Proclamation of Emergency shall cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless approved by both the Houses of Parliament

Codes :

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

84. Consider the following statement :

 1. The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
 2. The President has absolute power to appoint and remove the Chairman and members of statutory bodies at his discretion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Consider the following statement :

 1. The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
 2. The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
 3. The President's power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

86. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): President of India is the Chief Executive of Government of India.

Reason (R) : President of India is elected by the elected members of Parliament and elected members of state legislative assemblies.

Codes :

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

87. Consider the following statement :
The charge of violation of the Constitution by the President of India for his impeachment cannot be preferred by a House unless:

1. A resolution containing the proposal is moved after a seven days notice in writing signed by not less than 1/4th of the total number of the members of that House.

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94. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R) : It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.

Codes :

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

95. Consider the following statement :

 1. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha shall lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
 2. A bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the propagation of the Houses

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

96. Consider the following statement :

 1. The Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, shall not vote at any sitting of either House of Parliament or joint sitting of the House in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
 2. A person is qualified to fill a seat in the Council of States or House of the People if he is not less than twenty-five years of age.

He is not less than twenty-five years of age.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

97. Consider the following statements relating to the procedure of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- 1 The election of a Speaker shall be held on

such date as the Prime Minister may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.

2. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

98. Consider the following statements :

1. The nature of a Bill, if it is certified by the Speaker of the House of People as a Money Bill, is not open to question in a Court of Law.

2. The President of India has the power to question the nature of a Bill to be taken as a Money Bill even if it is certified to be so by the Speaker of the House of People.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

99. Consider the following statement :

The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India comprises:

1. Pension payable to Judges of High Court
 2. Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
 3. Salary, allowances and pension payable to Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

State	No. of members in the Rajya Sabha
(a) Maharashtra	— 19
(b) Tamil Nadu	— 18
(c) Bihar	— 18
(d) West Bengal	— 16

101. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): After a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha within 14 days from receipt of the recommendations and then get them incorporated in the Bill.

Reason (R) : A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Codes :

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

102. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Money bills originate only in the Lower House of Parliament.

Reason (R) : The Lower House of the Parliament is a popularly elected body.

Codes :

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

103. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Article of the Constitution of India)
A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget	1. Article 110
B. Supplementary, additional or excess grants	2. Article 112
C. Appropriation Bill	3. Article 114
D. Definition of 'Money Bill'	4. Article 115

Codes :

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

104. Which of the following is/are correct in respect of 'Zero Hour' discussion?

- 1. It is not directed against individual Minister.
- 2. It covers questions raised over matters of public importance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

105. Which of the following regarding the Rajya Sabha are correct?

- 1. It is not subject to dissolution.
- 2. It has a term of six years.
- 3. One-third of its members retire after every two years.
- 4. Its members shall not be less than 25 year of age.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

106. Consider the following statements with respect to the powers of the Governor of a State :

- 1. The governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the State Assembly.
- 2. The Governor can adjourn the sittings of the State Assembly.
- 3. The Governor addresses the first session of the Legislative Assembly after elections.
- 4. The Governor causes to lay the annual budget in the State Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

107. Which of the following are functions to which the scope of the discretionary powers of the Governor is limited ?

- 1. The appointment of the Chief Minister
- 2. The dismissal of the Ministry

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3. The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
4. Assent to Bills

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

108. Consider the following statements:

- The Governor of a State has the power of appoint:
1. Judges of the High Court
 2. Members of the State Public Service Commission
 3. Members of the State Finance Commission
 4. The Accountant General

Which of these statements are correct?

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

109. Consider the following statements:

Under Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor may:

1. Withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature.
2. Reserve the Bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
3. Return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration of the legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

110. On which of the following issues can a Governor make recommendation to the President?

1. Dismissal of the State Council of Ministers
2. Removal of the Judges of the High Court
3. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
4. Declaration of the breakdown of the Constitution Machinery in the State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

111. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Reservation of a State Bill for the assent of the President is a discretionary power of the Governor.

Reason (R) : The President of India can disallow a Bill passed by a State Legislature or return it for reconsideration.

Codes :

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

112. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Chief Minister of a State is the head of the Council of Ministers of that State.

Reason (R) : The Chief Minister is responsible to the State Legislative Assembly and enjoys the support of a majority in the House.

Codes :

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

113. In which of the following bodies, does the Chief Minister of a State hold membership?

1. National Integration Council
2. National Development Council
3. Inter-State Council
4. Zonal Council

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

114. Consider the following statements :

1. The Governor cannot function without the State Council of Ministers.
2. A person who is not a member of the State Legislature cannot be appointed as a minister.
3. The State Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Chief Minister.

4. In the absence of the Chief Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the State Council of Ministers. Which of these is / are correct ?

 - Only 1
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

115. The salaries and allowances of the Council of Ministers of the State Government are paid from the :

 - Reserve Bank of India
 - Treasury of the State Government
 - Contingency Fund of the State
 - Consolidated Fund of the State

116. The ministers in the Council of Ministers at the state level are appointed by :

 - President of the party
 - Governor
 - Chief Minister
 - Prime Minister

117. The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the:

 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Lakshadweep
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 - Daman and Diu
 - Chandigarh

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

 - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 4 and 5
 - 1, 2 and 3

118. Which/Who of the following can appoint a commission to examine and report on any matter relating to the administration of the autonomous districts or regions?

 - Legislative Assembly of the State
 - Governor of the State
 - President of India
 - Parliament of India

119. Which of the following are the functions of the Union Public Service Commission?

 - To conduct examinations for recruitment to the services of the Union.
 - To advise on matters referred to it by the President or the Governor.
 - To advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a government servant.

4. To advise on the principles to be followed in respect of promotions and transfers. Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4

120. Consider the following statements : A member of the Union Public Service Commission is :

 - Debarred from re-appointment as a member
 - Ineligible for any other employment under the Central or State Government
 - Disqualified from becoming a constitutional functionary like a Governor

Of the above statements :

 - 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - 2 and 3 are correct
 - 1 and 3 are correct
 - 1 and 2 are correct

121. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Union Public Service Commission must be consulted as regards the reservation of posts for Backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reason (R) : The functions of the Union Public Service Commission are only advisory and the Government need not act upon the advice of the Commission in any case.

Codes :

 - Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true

122. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): No qualifications have been prescribed for the membership of the Union Public Service Commission.

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Reason (R) : The Constitution does not fix the number of members of the Union Public Service Commission.

Codes :

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

123. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): UPSC is an independent organisation.

Reason (R) : UPSC is a constitutional body.

Codes :

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

124. Consider the following statements :

A member of the Union Public Service Commission

1. Is appointed by the President of India.
2. Is ineligible for re-appointment to that office.
3. Holds office for a period of 6 years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier.

Of the above statements :

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

125. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): After being chairman of UPSC, one cannot become a member of Central or State legislature.

Reason (R) : He is completely debarred from any future employment under the Central or State Government after retirement.

Codes :

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

126. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Finance Commission prescribes the framework for the working of the Planning Commission.

Reason (R) : The jurisdiction and functions of the Finance Commission are outlined in the Constitution of India.

Codes :

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

127. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Finance Commission)	(Chairman)
A. First Finance Commission	1. P.V. Rajamannar
B. Fourth Finance Commission	2. K.C. Neogy
C. Sixth Finance Commission	3. Y.B. Chavan
D. Eighth Finance Commission	4. Brahamananda Reddy

Codes :

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

128. The principles concerning the provisions of the grant-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India are recommended by the :

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) Administrative Reforms Commission
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) Public Accounts Committee

129. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Bodies)	List-II (Articles)
A. Finance Commission	1. Article 148
B. Union Public Service Commission	2. Article 280
C. Election Commission	3. Article 315
D. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	4. Article 324

Codes :

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

130. Consider the following statements about the Finance Commission:

 1. The duty of the Finance Commission is to make recommendations as to the distribution of revenue resources between the Union and the States.
 2. It is appointed every fifth year by the President of India
 3. It raises revenue for central financial transfers to the States.
 4. It borrows money from the market for central grants to the States.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

Which of the statements given above are correct?

132. Consider the following Vice-Presidents of India:

 1. V.V. Giri
 2. M. Hidayatullah
 3. B.D. Jatti
 4. G.S. Pathak

Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their tenures?

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	15.	(c)	29.	(d)	43.	(b)	57.	(c)	71.	(b)	85.	(b)	99.	(a)	113.	(c)	127.	(a)
2.	(b)	16.	(b)	30.	(b)	44.	(b)	58.	(c)	72.	(a)	86.	(b)	100.	(c)	114.	(a)	128.	(c)
3.	(a)	17.	(b)	31.	(b)	45.	(d)	59.	(a)	73.	(b)	87.	(b)	101.	(d)	115.	(d)	129.	(b)
4.	(d)	18.	(a)	32.	(c)	46.	(a)	60.	(c)	74.	(c)	88.	(d)	102.	(a)	116.	(b)	130.	(a)
5.	(d)	19.	(d)	33.	(d)	47.	(d)	61.	(c)	75.	(d)	89.	(b)	103.	(c)	117.	(b)	131.	(a)
6.	(a)	20.	(b)	34.	(b)	48.	(d)	62.	(c)	76.	(d)	90.	(a)	104.	(b)	118.	(b)	132.	(a)
7.	(a)	21.	(d)	35.	(a)	49.	(d)	63.	(b)	77.	(c)	91.	(a)	105.	(c)	119.	(c)		
8.	(b)	22.	(d)	36.	(d)	50.	(b)	64.	(b)	78.	(a)	92.	(c)	106.	(b)	120.	(d)		
9.	(b)	23.	(b)	37.	(a)	51.	(b)	65.	(c)	79.	(c)	93.	(c)	107.	(a)	121.	(d)		
10.	(c)	24.	(a)	38.	(a)	52.	(c)	66.	(d)	80.	(d)	94.	(b)	108.	(b)	122.	(b)		
11.	(d)	25.	(d)	39.	(a)	53.	(b)	67.	(c)	81.	(d)	95.	(d)	109.	(d)	123.	(a)		
12.	(a)	26.	(b)	40.	(d)	54.	(d)	68.	(a)	82.	(c)	96.	(a)	110.	(c)	124.	(b)		
13.	(d)	27.	(d)	41.	(c)	55.	(a)	69.	(a)	83.	(d)	97.	(b)	111.	(b)	125.	(d)		
14.	(b)	28.	(c)	42.	(d)	56.	(a)	70.	(b)	84.	(a)	98.	(a)	112.	(a)	126.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) All the members of the Lok Sabha, except two members may be nominated by the President from Anglo-Indian Community.
- (b) Parliamentary committee in India presents its report to the speaker/Chairman of the house. The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied and complex in nature, but also considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted in Committees of the House, known as Parliamentary Committees.
- (a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United States of America. The doctrine of "separation of powers" envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.
- (d) The Chairman of legislative council is elected by the members of state legislative council.
- (d) The given bodies like NDC, Interstate council, NWRC and NIC are headed by the Prime Minister of India. NDC-The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has reconstituted the Inter-State Council. NWRC- National Water Resources Council was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. The Prime Minister is the Chairman. The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism.
- (a) Since the cabinet is a part of the council of ministers, it never can be superior to that.

7. (a) The first reading of the bill in a house of parliament refers to motion for leave to introduce the bill in the House. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question: provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.
8. (b) The ministers are not liable for the official acts done by the president and the governors on their advice as the courts are debarred from inquiring into such cases.
9. (b) According to Article 317 of the constitution of India, the chairman or any other member of a PSC shall be removed from his office by the order of the president with reference to the supreme court on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry, held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under Article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.
10. (c) A Governor can make recommendation, to the president on dissolution of the state legislative assembly and the declaration of the breakdown of the constitution machinery in the state. Under article 356 State emergency is declared on failure of constitutional machinery in a state. Nearly every state in India has been under a state of emergency at some point of time or the other. The state of emergency is commonly known as 'President's Rule'.
11. (d) A no confidence motion does not need to set out grounds on which it is based. The withdrawal of the notice of no confidence motion by a member may be made when he is called upon by the speaker to ask for leave of the House.
12. (a) The state Election Commission is the constitutional body responsible for conducting and supervising elections to the local bodies in the state.
13. (d) Money Bills are those Bills which contain only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution. Financial bills can be further classified as financial bills categories A and B. Category A bills contain provisions dealing with any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 and other matters and Category B bills involve expenditure from the consolidated fund of India. The bill requires prior assent of the president before presenting in the parliament and is related to formation of boundaries of state, money-bill, expenditure from the consolidated fund etc.
14. (b) Department of official languages is subordinate office of the Ministry of Home affairs. It deals with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
15. (c) Both the Houses have been enshrined with equal powers on the matter of impeachment of judges of the High Courts. Soumitra Sen is a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court. He was the first judge in independent India to be impeached in India's Rajya Sabha for misappropriation of funds.
16. (b) The ministry / department of government of India is created by the PM on the advice of cabinet secretary. The administrative head of the cabinet secretariat is also the ex-officio chairman of the civil services board.
17. (b) The new guidelines issued by the Election commission on Oct 9, 2012 will cover cinema halls besides TV channels, cable networks and radio including private FM channels. The Election Commission of India (EC) has issued guidelines regarding media coverage under section 126 of Representation of People Act, 1951. As per a press release issued by the EC, Section 126 of the Representation of the People, Act 1951, prohibits displaying any election matter by means, inter alia, of television or similar apparatus, during the period of 48 hours before the hour fixed for conclusion of poll in a constituency.
18. (a) It must state the grounds on which it is based. Censure motion can be moved against the council of ministers or an individual minister or a group of Ministers. "Censure" is meant to show disapproval and does not result in the resignation of ministers. The censure motion can be against an individual minister or a group of ministers.

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19. (d) Article 80 states that the state legislature participates in the election of the members of Rajya Sabha and also of the president (Art.54)
20. (b) In general, the Dinesh Goswami committee (1990) was concerned with electoral reforms. The Goswami Committee on electoral reforms stated that irregularities in electoral rolls are exacerbated by purposeful tampering done by election officials who are bought by vested interests or have partisan attitudes.
21. (d) A candidate loses his deposit only when he is polled less than 1/6th of votes. It can only be possible when a very large number of candidates contested the elections.
22. (d) State legislature assemblies, both houses of the parliament form part of the electoral college for the election of the president. An electoral college is a set of electors who are selected to elect a candidate to a particular office. Often these represent different organizations or entities, with each organization or entity represented by a particular number of electors or with votes weighted in a particular way.
23. (b) In proportional representation, a candidate requires 50% + 1 vote to get elected. In a bi-party system, one automatically secures it. Proportional representation (PR) is a concept in voting systems used to elect an assembly or council. PR means that the number of seats won by a party or group of candidates is proportionate to the number of votes received.
24. (a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.
25. (d) The reservation of 33% of seats for women in parliament and state legislature requires constitutional amendment.
26. (b) President- Upholding the constitution and the law;
Judge of the supreme court- Faith and allegiance to the constitution of India; Members of Parliament- Faithful Discharge of Duties;
Minister for the Union-Secrecy of Information
27. (d) Independence of judiciary and judicial review have been taken from the U.S. constitution. In the context of U.K. the parliament is supreme.
28. (c) The validity of nomination of a person to get elected to the municipal council would depend on the condition that his name should be figured in the voter's list.
29. (d) Decorum = Parliamentary etiquette
- Crossing the floor = Changing the party
Interpolation = Seeking clarification through ruling
Yielding the floor = Respecting speaker's order
30. (b) President can promulgate ordinances when the parliament is not in session. These ordinances must be approved by the parliament within six weeks from its re-assembly. Article 123 in the Constitution of India 1949 describes the power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament. If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require.
31. (b) The term of Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of parliament for six months at a time for any length of time.
32. (c) The ministry of parliamentary affairs constitutes consultative committees of MPs attached to various ministers and arranges meetings thereof.
33. (d) Article 368-A states that constitutional Amendment bill must be passed by each House separately with a special majority. Amendment of the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament.
34. (b) The value of the vote of an electing member of parliament equals.
35. (a) 'No-confidence motion' need not state the reason for it being adopted in the Lok Sabha
36. (d) A formal impeachment is not required for vice-president's removal, he can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
37. (a) Haryana state - Act 1966
Fourth Lok Sabha - 16th March 1967
Manipur Tripura and Meghalaya- Act, 1971
Karnataka - Act, 1973
38. (a) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list.

39. (a) 'Committee on public Accounts' consists of 22 members, 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha. A Lok Sabha member from a major opposition party is appointed its chairman. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the auditing of the expenditure of the Government of India.
40. (d) J.L Nehru was in PM's office for 4th term represented 'Phulpur' near Allahabad as a member of Parliament. Morarji Desai of Janta party was the first non-congress PM of India assumed the office on march 24, 1977.
41. (c) The council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha).
42. (d) The Constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each house of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority.
43. (b) Mohd. Hidayatullah and Shankar Dayal Sharma have held the office of the vice-president of India.
44. (b) Department of border management is a department of ministry of Home affairs of the union minister. Department of Border Management is dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders.
45. (d) A no-confidence motion does not need to set out grounds on which it is based. The withdrawal of the notice by a member may be made when he is called upon by the speaker to ask for leave of the House.
46. (a) Red Button represents NOES, Black button represents ABSTAIN.
47. (d) The resolution adopted by the House in matters concerning its own proceedings are binding and have the force of law.
- Notice of resolution 170 :** A member other than a minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.
- Form of resolution 171 :** A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.
48. (d) The government may be expressed by the House of People by all the statements given. So the all statements are correct.
49. (d) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the president on the advice of the PM(Article 75(1)). The cabinet secretariat is under the direct charge of the P.M.
50. (b) The government of India consists of a number of ministers/departments for its administration, each ministry assigned to a minister who runs it with the assistance of a secretary in charge of the particular ministry.
54. (d) National Development Council is not constitutional.
61. (c) The first Public Service Commission was set up on October 1st, 1926. However, its limited advisory functions failed to satisfy the people's aspirations and the continued stress on this aspect by the leaders of our freedom movement resulted in the setting up of the **Federal Public Service Commission** under the Government of India Act 1935. Under this Act, for the first time, provision was also made for the formation of Public Service Commissions at the provincial level.
62. (c) Vice president as the chairman of the upper house does not come under the basic structure of parliamentary system.
65. (c) The ministers are collectively responsible to the parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75). The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (Council of Ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.
66. (d) The features of parliamentary government in India are:
1. Nominal and Real Executive
 2. Majority Party Rule.
 3. Collective Responsibility

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4. Political homogeneity
5. Double Membership
6. Leadership of the Prime Ministers
7. Dissolution of the Lower House
8. Secrecy
9. Fusion of Powers
67. (c) Features of Federal Government :-
• Dual Government (National Government and Regional Government)
• Written Constitution
• Division of powers between national and regional government
• Supremacy of the Constitution
• Rigid Constitution
• Independent Judiciary
• Bicameral Legislature
68. (a) However the term federation has no where been used in the constitution. Instead Article Instead, Article one of the constitution describes India as a Union of 'states'. According to Dr. B.R Ambedkar. The phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to Federation of States to indicate two things (1) the Indian constitution is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation; and (ii) the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is union because it is indestructible.
- In an emergency the central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the centre. It converts federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the constitution. This kind of transformation is not found in any other federation.
72. (a) Though the all India Services violate the principle of federalism under the constitution by restricting the autonomy and patronage of the states. They are supported on the ground that (i) they help in maintaining high standard of administration in the centre as well as in the states (ii) they help to ensure uniformity of the administrative system throughout the country; and (iii) they facilitate liaison, cooperation, coordination and joint action on the issue of common interest between the Centre and States.
- These services are controlled jointly by the centre and the states. The ultimate control lies with the central government while the immediate control vests with the state governments.
80. (d) The Government of India set up a commission on Centre-state relations on April 27, 2007 to look into the new issues of Centre-state relations keeping in view the changes that have been taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-state relations over two decades ago.
- The commission was chaired by Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India. Shri Dhirendra Singh, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal, Prof. (Dr.) N.R. Madhava Menon, and Dr. Amaresh Bagchi, were the other members of the commission. Secretary, Inter-State Council served as the secretary of the commission.
82. (c) According to Article 352, the President shall not issue a Proclamation under clause (1) or a Proclamation varying such Proclamation unless the decision of the Union Cabinet (that is to say, the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under article 75) that such a Proclamation issued has been communicated to him in writing. Every Proclamation issued under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved, or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of one month referred to in this clause.
83. (d) A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance under an altered constitutional setup that can be proclaimed by the President of India, when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis.
- Every Proclamation shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation

- (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause.
84. (a) Twelve of Rajya Sabha members are nominated by the President from persons who have earned distinction in the fields of literature, art, science and social service. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. It is not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire every two years. Rajya Sabha was duly constituted for the first time on April 3, 1952 and it held its first sitting on May 13, that year.
85. (b) Article 72 mentions:
- (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—
 - (a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;
 - (b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
 - (c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
- Thus, Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
86. (b) India's head of state is the president who is elected to a five-year renewable term by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of all the states. Effective executive power rests with the Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, who is chosen by the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha and is formally appointed by the president.
- Whenever the office becomes vacant, the new President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament (M.P.), the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of all States and the elected members of the legislative assemblies (M.L.A.) of two Union Territories i.e., National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.
87. (b)
1. According to Article 61, when a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
 2. No such charge shall be preferred unless -
 - (a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and
 - (b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
88. (d) All bills passed by the Parliament can become laws only after receiving the assent of the President. After a bill is presented to him, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds his assent from it. As a third option, he can return a bill to the Parliament, if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill, for reconsideration. When, after reconsideration, the bill is passed and presented to the President, with or without amendments, the President cannot withhold his assent from it.
89. (b) According Article 56(1) in the Constitution of India
- (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office: Provided that
 - (a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President, resign his office;
 - (b) the President may, for violation of the constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61;
 - (c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office
90. (a) Late B. R. Ambedkar stated as under in the Constituent Assembly: "The President occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution. In a parliamentary system of Government, the Executive is responsible to the Legislature. The Council of Ministers hold their offices not by the grace of the President (or literally

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- during the pleasure of the President) but because of the confidence of Parliament which they enjoy.
91. (a) When a bill has been passed, it is sent to the President for his approval. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by president himself to the houses, with his recommendations. The president can exercise absolute veto on aid and advice of council of ministers. Following position can be arrived by reading article 111 of Indian constitution with article 74. The president may also effectively withhold his assent as per his own discretion, which is known as pocket veto. If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it.
92. (c) The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism is chaired by Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of National Water Resources Council. The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The Inter-State Council shall consist of:
- (a) Prime Minister - Chairman
 - (b) Chief Ministers of all States - Member
 - (c) Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly - Member
 - (d) Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister – Member
93. (c) Narasimha Rao's tenure as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is well remembered even today for his land reforms and strict implementation of land ceiling act in Telangana region. Charan Singh became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1967, and later in 1970. Deve Gowda was the 14th Chief Minister of Karnataka from 1994 to 1996. V.P. Singh was appointed by Indira Gandhi as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1980, when Gandhi was re-elected after the Janata interlude. Before the independence of India, Morarji Desai became Bombay's Home Minister and later was elected as Chief Minister of Bombay State in 1952.
94. (b) The collective responsibility under Article 75 of the Constitution of India has two meanings: (I) All members of a Government are unanimous in support of its policies, (II) The ministers, who had an opportunity to speak for or against the policies in the cabinet are thereby personally and morally responsible for its success and failure.
- The prime minister selects and can dismiss other members of the cabinet; allocates posts to members within the Government; is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet and is responsible for bringing proposal of legislation.
95. (d) After a Bill has been passed by both Houses, it is presented to the President for his assent. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a Bill or he can return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration. If the Bill is again passed by the Houses, with or without amendment made by the President, he shall not withhold assent there from. But, when a Bill amending the Constitution passed by each House with the requisite majority is presented to the President, he shall give his assent thereto. A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament after being passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.
97. (b) Usually, a member belonging to the ruling party is elected the Speaker. A healthy convention, however, has evolved over the years whereby the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with the Leaders of other Parties and Groups in the House. This convention ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of all sections of the House. Once a decision on the candidate is taken, her name is normally proposed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If more than one notice is received, these are entered in the order of receipt. The Speaker pro term presides over the sitting in which the Speaker is elected, if it is a newly constituted House. If the election falls later in the life of a Lok Sabha the Deputy Speaker presides. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.

98. (a) Article 109 special procedures in respect of Money Bills mentions a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations.

If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

99. (a) In accordance with the provisions of Article 266, all Government revenues, including loans raised by the government and proceeds from lending operations are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and all other moneys received by the Government are credited to Public Account. All Government expenditures are met from the Consolidated Fund of India. Appropriation of moneys out of the CFI is done in accordance with the Constitutional provisions contained in Articles 112 to 117.

Article 112 mentions:

- (c) debt charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;
- (d) (i) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court,
- (e) the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;
100. (c) Bihar represents 16 members to Rajya Sabha. All the other options are correct.
101. (d) Under article 110(1) of the Constitution a Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of Speaker thereon is final. The Speaker is under no obligation to consult any one in coming to a decision or in giving his certificate that

a Bill is a Money Bill. The certificate of the Speaker to the effect that a Bill is a Money Bill, is to be endorsed and signed by him when it is transmitted to Rajya Sabha and also when it is presented to the President for his assent.

102. (a) Procedure for a Money Bill:

Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha (the directly elected ‘people’s house’ of the Indian Parliament). Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament, elected by the state and territorial legislatures or appointed by the President). The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments.

103. (c) The Union Budget of India also referred to as the Annual financial statement in the Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India. Article 115 deals with Supplementary, additional or excess grants. Appropriation Bills deal with Article 114. Definition of Money Bill is given in Article 110.

104. (b) During the Zero Hour members raise matters of importance, especially those which cannot be delayed. Nobody knows which issue a member would raise during this hour. As a result, questions so raised without prior notice result in avoidable loss of precious time of the House.

105. (c) The Rajya Sabha is also known as “Council of States” or the upper house. Its members are indirectly elected by members of legislative bodies of the States. The Rajya Sabha has 250 members in all. Elections to it are scheduled and the chamber cannot be dissolved. Each member has a term of six years and elections are held for one-third of the seats after every two years. The composition is specified in Article 80 of the Constitution of India.

106. (b) The Governor is a part of the state legislative and can summon, adjourn or prorogue the state legislative. The governor can even dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year the Lieutenant Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly and inform it of the causes of its summons. As per Article 202 of the Constitution of India the Governor of a State shall, cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a Statement of the

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- estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for a financial year. This estimated statement of receipt and expenditure for a financial year named in the Constitution as the “Annual Financial Statement” is commonly known as “Budget”.
107. (a) State Governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:
- ii. Recommendation for the imposition of the President’s Rule in the State;
 - a. Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has acquired clear cut majority in the State Legislative Assembly and when the Chief Minister dies when in office.
 - b. Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when they lose the confidence of the State Legislative Assembly.
108. (b) The Governor has the power to appoint the Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister of the state, the Advocate General and the members of the State Public Service Commission. However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.
109. (d) Article 200 Assent to Bills When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent there from or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President: Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of the Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the House or Houses will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions there of and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the House or Houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom: Provided further that the Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill.
110. (c) In case no political party bags a majority in the Vidhan Sabha of the state, the Governor holds the power to use his discretion to select the Chief Minister. The Governor informs the President in an official report, of a particular emergency arisen in the state, and imposes ‘President’s Rule’ on the behalf of the President. The Governor, in such circumstances, overrides the advice or functions of the Council of Ministers, and directs upon himself, the workings of the state.
111. (b) Assent to Bills – When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President.
- Bills reserved for consideration – When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom.
114. (a) The Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to act in his discretion. The governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
115. (d) Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, salaries and allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding province. The salary is paid from state consolidated fund.
119. (c) The Union Public Service Commission has been established under Article 315 of the

Constitution of India. The Commission consists of a Chairman and ten Members.

The Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the following duties and roles under the Constitution:

1. Recruitment to services & posts under the Union through conduct of competitive examinations;
 2. Recruitment to services & posts under the Central Government by Selection through Interviews;
 3. Advising on the suitability of officers for appointment on promotion as well as transfer-on-deputation;
 4. Advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of Recruitment to various services and posts;
 5. Disciplinary cases relating to different civil services; and
 6. Miscellaneous matters relating to grant of extra ordinary pensions, reimbursement of legal expenses etc.
124. (b) Chairman and members of union public service commission are appointed by President.
Chairman and members of joint public service commission are appointed by President.
Chairman and members of state public service commission are appointed by governor.

127. (a) First Finance Commission – K.C. Neogy
Fourth Finance Commission– P.V. Rajamannar
Sixth Finance Commission– Brahamananda Reddy
Eighth Finance Commission– Y.B. Chavan
131. (a) The first Commission was constituted in 1992 with Shri S.H. Ramdhan as chairman. The second Commission was constituted in October 1995 with Shri H. Hanumanthappa as chairman.
The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990 provided for the establishment of a high level National Commission for SCs and STs.
The 89th constitution Amendment Act of 2003 bifurcated the Combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies.
132. (a) Presidents, Vice Presidents, Prime Ministers etc.
 - (i) Sh. V.V. Giri
(Term of Office 13.5.1967 to 3.5.1969)
 - (ii) Sh. Gopal Swarup Pathak
(Term of Office 31.8.1969 to 30.8.1974)
 - (iii) Sh. B.D.Jatti
(Term of Office 31.8.1974 to 30.8.1979)
 - (iv) Sh. M. Hidayatullah
(Term of Office 31.8.1979 to 30.8.1984)

3

Local Government and Public Policy

1. With reference to the Union Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, which state has ranked as the top performer among 28 states in ‘Rural Population managing rural drinking water supply scheme’?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Karnataka (d) Punjab
2. ‘Local government’ as a subject, is mentioned in which of the following parts of the Constitution of India?
(a) State list under the 7th schedule
(b) Concurrent list under the 7th schedule
(c) 11th Schedule (d) 12th schedule
3. Reducing water consumption and improvising water efficiency in building is a major step towards sustainable water management. How do we reduce our water footprint?
 1. Conventional faucet should be replaced by modern taps.
 2. We should use top-loading washing machines in place of front loading washing machines.
 3. Single-flush toilets should be replaced by dual-flush toilets.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements about Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna:
 1. Workers losing employment on account of closure, retrenchment and permanent invalidity arising out of non-employment will get unemployment allowance about 50 percent of their wage for a maximum period of 1 year.
2. Only the insured person, who becomes unemployed, on or after 1st April, 2005, shall be entitled to receive unemployment allowance.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. The Prime Minister of India recently ruled out the decision of the Cauvery River Authority, in which Karnataka was ordered to release water to Tamil Nadu. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 1. The Cauvery River Authority comprises of the Chief Ministers of Puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka along with the PM as chairman.
 2. Inter-state water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Consider the following statements about the National water policy, 2012:
 1. It proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.
 2. The draft policy presents a holistic picture of ecological need of the rivers rather than restricting to only minimum flow requirement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

11. Which of the following governments has/have the responsibility to operate Public Distribution System (PDS)?

1. Central Government
 2. State Government

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

12. Which of the following is/are the main features of 'Aajeevika Mission'?

1. It targets to cover 100% households of rural areas.
 2. It provides for income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and govt. subsidy to the rural poor household

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

13. Consider the following statements in regard to the Public Accounts Committee of India.

1. Its members are selected from both the Houses of the Parliament.
 2. Generally it is formed for five years though it may be dissolved before its tenure.
 3. Its chairman is appointed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are

- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

- Constitution Amendment bill of India related to the claim of SC and ST to the government services and post:

- Recently it was passed by the required special majority, in the Rajya Sabha.
 - It authorizes the government to relax in the

- Parameters of eligibility, to provide promotions to the SC and ST candidates in the government jobs, without considering ‘the maintenances of efficiency of administration.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

15. Consider the following statements in regard to 'The protection of children from sexual offence Act, 2012' which came in force from Nov. 2012

 1. It defines a child on a Gender-neutral basis
 2. Any person below 16 years of age is defined as child according to the act.
 3. The act provides for definition of different forms of sexual abuse.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only 3 only
 (c) 1and 3 only (d) 1, 2 nor 3

16. Consider the following statements in respect to the 'Swadhar Grah' scheme:

 1. The scheme has been launched by the Haryana Govt.
 2. It aims to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative service to destitute homeless and trafficked women/girls :

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

17. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF).

1. The scheme is launched by the ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) in collaboration with the University Grant Commission.
 2. A student can choose to avail of competency based skill learning along with general education in this scheme without losing the possibility of changing course.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

18. Recently government of India launched an online patent filling services which use digital signature for e-filing. Consider the following statements in this regard:

1. Online patent Filing services require class III digital signature for e-filing
 2. Digital signature can be used as a legal proof to identify the sender.
 3. Digital signature is one of the secure and authentic way by which a document can be submitted electronically.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The goal of empowering Gram Sabha as the voice of Panchayats through Article 243A of the constitution was to provide a democratic basis to decentralized decision making.

2. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, has recently modified a circular it issued in 2009 and allowed building activities in forests areas without the need for Gram Sabha consent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

20. The National Human Rights commission can:

1. Enquire only on the presentation of a petition of the victim and not suo moto, into the complaint of violation of human rights.
 2. Not intervene in any proceeding involving violation of human rights pending before a court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

21. Govt. decided to add four new tribes, Abuj Maria, Korba, Hill Korba and Kodaku into the list of scheduled tribes. Which of the following is/are correct in regard to granting the status of scheduled tribe to a tribe?

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2. It also emphasizes on environment protection and sustainable development.
3. Under this scheme, one of the objectives is to replace village public telephones installed on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
28. Consider the following Statements about the Indian Union Government's flagship programme Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT) scheme:
1. This scheme is essentially inflationary in nature.
 2. This is a step in the right direction to reduce leakages in the subsidy system.
 3. This leakage is small in cash transfers provided to the poor by the government in comparison to the subsidies.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 nor 3
29. With reference to the schemes launched by the Union Government, consider the following statements:
1. Ministry of Health and Family welfare launched the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna'.
 2. Ministry of Textiles launched the Rajiv Gandhi 'Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojna'.
- Which of the following codes is correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
30. Which of the following is among the main provisions of the 'MGNREGA' ?
1. There is no time bound limit to provide employment to the beneficiaries registered under the act
 2. There is a provision for daily unemployment allowance in cash to be paid.
 3. Employment is limited and confined within a limited radius.
 4. At least one-third beneficiaries have to be women
- State the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
31. The objective of 'Anand Marriage Amendment Act 2012' is to:
1. Enable registration of marriages performed as per the Sikh rituals (Anand Karaj)
 2. Provide the Sikhs the liberty to register their marriages separately and to exempt from registering these under the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Act, 1969.
 3. Provide for divorce among the Sikh Couples.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
32. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of local government in India?
- (a) According to the Indian constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system.
 - (b) 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women.
 - (c) Local government finances are to be provided by a commission.
 - (d) Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a commission.
33. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set up?
- (a) Single tier structure of local self govt. at the village level
 - (b) Two tier system of local self govt. at the village and block levels.
 - (c) Three tier structure of local self govt. at the village, block and district levels.
 - (d) Four tier system of local self govt. at the village, block, district and state levels.

34. Which one of the following was NOT proposed by the 73rd constitutional amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj?
- Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all levels.
 - The state will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children.
 - The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the state government.
35. Which one of the following states of India has passed a legislation (1996) making the maintenance of one's parents mandatory?
- Kerala
 - West Bengal
 - Maharashtra
 - Himachal Pradesh
36. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India
- Its chairman must be a retired CJI.
 - It has formations in each state as state Human Rights Commission.
 - Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.
 - It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the commission.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3
37. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:
- | List I | List II |
|---|------------------------|
| (Local Bodies) | (State as 1999) |
| A. Zilla Parishads at the subdivisional level | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| B. Mandal Praja Parishad | 2. Assam |
| C. Tribal Councils | 3. Mizoram |
| D. Absence of village Panchayats | 4. Meghalaya |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
38. The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in
- The United Kingdom
 - Australia
 - The United States
 - Canada
39. Which one of the following Union ministries implements the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety?
- Ministry of Science and Technology
 - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 - Ministry of Environment and Forests
 - Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
40. In India, the first municipal corporation was set up in which one of the following
- Calcutta
 - Madras
 - Bombay
 - Delhi
41. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within:
- 1 month
 - 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 1 year
42. In the context of governance, consider the following:
- Encouraging FDI inflows
 - Privatization of higher educational institutions
 - Down-sizing of bureaucracy
 - Selling/offloading the shares of PSUs
- Which of the above can be used as measures to control the fiscal deficit in India?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 3 and 4
43. India started Visa on Arrival (VOA) facility for Pakistan. Consider the following statements regarding this VOA facility.
- The visas are valid for Pakistan senior citizens only.
 - This visa will be given at Attari/Wagah checkpost for 45 days.
 - It will be a multiple entry visa.

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- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
44. The Union cabinet of India recently cleared the criminal law Bill, 2013. In this regard consider the following provisions mentioned in the bill:
1. It provides the age of consent for sex 18 years.
 2. It makes of rape as a gender-neutral offence under which both men and women can be charged for it.
 3. It provides for minimum jail term of 20 years for rape which may be extended to natural life of the convict in jail.
- Which of the provisions given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only
45. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding recent guidelines issued by the Union Home Ministry for regulating surrogacy?
- (a) Surrogacy should be recognized in the country of the foreign couple who intended to have an Indian surrogate.
 - (b) Single foreigners as well as gay couples would not be eligible for Indian surrogate.
 - (c) Only these foreign men and women, who are married for at least two years, would be granted the visas.
 - (d) Foreign couples who intended to have an Indian surrogate should provide a letter from the Foreign Ministry of their country certifying that a child has the rights to enter the home country as a biological child.
46. Which one of the following Programmes doesn't form a component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana?
1. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
 2. Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP)
 3. Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP UP)
 4. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)
- Codes:**
- (a) 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) None of the above
47. Consider the following statements:
1. In the year 1892, Derrick Nicholson gave suggestions for setting up of co-operative societies
 2. The first Famine Commission, 1901 also recommended for organization of co-operative societies
 3. Based on the recommendations of the first famine commission, the government passed 'co-operative societies act in 1904'
 4. Under 1919 Administrative Reforms Act, cooperatives was made a provincial subject
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 2 and 4 only
48. Consider the above statements and select the correct answer:
1. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Aajeevika is a self employment programme which aims at lifting the assisted rural poor families above the poverty line.
 2. Under the scheme, rural poor are organized into self-help groups (SHGS) and their capabilities are enhanced built through training and skill development
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
49. Consider the following statements about 'Saksham' and select the correct ones:
1. Saksham is a scheme launched by Ministry of HRD to empower adolescent boys by educating them on gender sensitivity and moral behaviour.
 2. It aims to target young boys in the age group 10–18 yrs for their holistic development by giving lessons in gender sensitivity and inculcating in them respect for women.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

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64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Features)	List-II (Related to)
A. Democratic Decentralisation	1. 73 rd Amendment
B. Nagar Panchayats	2. 74 th Amendment
C. Panchayati Raj Elections	3. B.R. Mehta Committee
D. Two Tier System	4. Ashok Mehta Committee

Codes :

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

65. The members of a Panchayat Samiti are:
(a) Directly elected by the people

- (b) Indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat
 - (c) Nominated by the Block Development Officer
 - (d) Nominated by the president / chairman of the Panchayat Samiti

66. Consider the following statements :
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided:

 1. For 27% reservation of seats in the Panchayats for the Other Backward Castes (OBCs).
 2. That the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at intermediate or district level, shall be elected by, and from amongst the elected members thereof.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	10.	(d)	19.	(c)	28.	(b)	37.	(a)	46.	(d)	55.	(c)	64.	(d)
2.	(a)	11.	(c)	20.	(d)	29.	(b)	38.	(c)	47.	(c)	56.	(c)	65.	(a)
3.	(c)	12.	(b)	21.	(b)	30.	(b)	39.	(c)	48.	(c)	57.	(a)	66.	(b)
4.	(b)	13.	(a)	22.	(c)	31.	(a)	40.	(b)	49.	(b)	58.	(a)		
5.	(c)	14.	(a)	23.	(d)	32.	(b)	41.	(c)	50.	(c)	59.	(a)		
6.	(c)	15.	(c)	24.	(d)	33.	(c)	42.	(b)	51.	(d)	60.	(a)		
7.	(b)	16.	(b)	25.	(c)	34.	(a)	43.	(a)	52.	(a)	61.	(c)		
8.	(a)	17.	(b)	26.	(b)	35.	(d)	44.	(d)	53.	(a)	62.	(c)		
9.	(d)	18.	(a)	27.	(c)	36.	(d)	45.	(b)	54.	(a)	63.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Karnataka has emerged as the top performer in the country in management of rural drinking water schemes and devotion of powers to panchayati Raj institution in 2012-13. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) has finalised a comprehensive scheme for supplying purified drinking water to all villages, given the fact that nearly 60 per cent of diseases afflicting the rural population is waterborne. Over 1,000 water purification plants are to be set up with each village having a plant to serve a population of 5,000 to 10,000.
2. (a) 11th and 12th Schedules of the Constitution of India belong to only subjects under the ‘Panchayati Raj’, whereas 7th schedule of the state list, titled as ‘Local Government’. Local government, refers to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.
3. (c) In general, front loading water washing machines are much more water efficient than top-loading machines. The most recognizable benefit of a front load washing machine is in the amount of water it uses to clean each load of laundry. A typical front load washer only fills the bottom of the tub with about 3 inches of water. While a top load washing machine may use as much as 18 inches of water. A front load washing machine gets by with so little water because as it turns on, the clothes fall down into the water and are cleaned by the friction created by the wet clothes rubbing together. On the contrary, a top load washing machine relies upon water and an agitator to clean clothing.
4. (b) The Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan yojna, came into effect on 1st April 2005. The daily rate of unemployment allowance shall be the “ standard benefit rate” as specified in the table of Standard Benefit Rates under Rule-54 of ESI (Central) Rules 150, corresponding to the average daily wage drawn by the said insured person during the last four completed contribution periods, immediately preceding the date of unemployment. The allowance shall be payable in the form of monthly payments by branch Offices of ESI where the employee was registered on submission of a claim in prescribed form duly supplied by relevant documents after approval of the Regional / Sub Regional Office.
5. (c) The Cauvery River authority comprises of the CMs of puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Inter-State water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the supreme court of India. On 20 February 2013, based on the directions of the Supreme Court, the Indian Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) . The Tribunal, in a unanimous decision in 2007, determined the total availability of

- water in the Cauvery basin at 740 thousand million cubic (tmc) feet at the Lower Coleroon Anicut site, including 14 tmcft for environmental protection and seepage into the sea. The final award makes an annual allocation of 419 tmcft to Tamil Nadu in the entire Cauvery basin, 270 tmcft to Karnataka, 30 tmcft to Kerala and 7 tmcft to Puducherry.
6. (c) National water policy, 201 proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.
 7. (b) A Town Vending Committee (TVC) consists of the Municipal commissioner/Chief Executive office of the Urban Local Body as chairperson
 8. (a) The Chairperson of Panchayats at inter-mediate and district levels are elected indirectly
 9. (d) It was established in 1958 by the ministry of labour and employment, government of India to implement the education scheme at national, regional and unit/village levels. The Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
 10. (d) MGNREGA Programme provides employment to every household adult members to do unskilled manual work, focuses on natural resources management and encourages sustainable development. The statute is hailed by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world".
 11. (c) Both the central and state governments share the responsibility of regulating the PDS. while the central government is responsible for storage, transportation and allocation, the state government is responsible for distributing the same through the network of fair price shops.
 12. (b) Aajeevika's (NRLM) ultimate target is to cover 100 percent of BPL families in rural areas. Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. NRLM has set out with an agenda to cover 7 Crore rural poor households, across 600 districts, 6000 blocks, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in a period of 8-10 years.
 13. (a) The public account committee of India is formed every year and its chairman is appointed by the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 14. (a) The 117th constitution amendment bill of India, related to the claims of SC and ST to the government services and posts demands retaining of article 335.
 15. (c) A child is defined as any person below the age of 18 years. The act provides for definition of different forms of sexual abuse.
 16. (b) Department of women and child development Ministry of Human Resource development in 1969 launched the 'Swadhar Grah' Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support; to provide emotional support and counseling to such women; to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioural training etc.; to arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those intervention by linking and networking with other organizations in both government and Non-government sectors on case to case basis; to provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and to provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress.
 17. (b) The scheme is launched by the Ministry of HRD in collaboration with the AICTE. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to be implemented in polytechnics, engineering colleges and other colleges in the university systems from 2012-13. The programmes are sector specific and the sectors like IT, media, entertainment, telecommunications, mobile communications, automobile, construction, retail, food processing, tourism, hotels, jewellery design and fashion design and many other have been identified for implementation. The launch was done by Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Human Resource Development.

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18. (a) This is the only secure and authentic way that a document can be submitted electronically.
19. (c) Article 243 A of the constitution is to provide a democratic basis to decentralized decision-making. A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state may by law, provide
20. (d) The commission can inquire suo moto or on a petition presented to it by victim or any person on his behalf or on a direction into complaint of violation of human rights.
21. (b) According to article 342 of the constitution it is the parliament, which can decide on the inclusion and exclusion of a tribe into the list of schedule tribe. The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.
22. (c) Sikkim is the first state in the country where the practice of open-area defecation has been eradicated.
23. (d) Rajiv Awas Yojna is an infrastructure development scheme and National Rural Health Mission is a Health care improvement scheme. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure and social amenities and decent shelter. The scheme aims to encourage states/Union Territories (UTs) to tackle slums in a definitive manner by focusing on bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified (including recognised and identified) within the formal system and enabling them to avail the basic amenities that are available for the rest of the cities/ UAs; to redress the failures of the formal system that lies behind the creation of slums by planning for affordable housing stock for the urban poor and to initiate crucial policy changes required for facilitating the same.
24. (d) All of the institutions given below have been kept out of the preview of the central Educational Institution Act, 2006.
25. (c) National literacy mission was recasted as 'Saakshar Bharat' and was launched by the Prime Minister in 2009. Andhra Pradesh is the only state which has received the 'Saakshar Bharat' award in the country. It was initiated to create a literate society through a variety of teaching learning programmes for non-literate and neo-literate of 15 years and above. It was launched on 8 September 2009. It aims to recast India's National Literacy Mission to focus on literacy of women, which is expected to increase the literate population by 70 million adults, including 60 million women.
26. (b) E-choupal is business initiative by ITC Ltd. that provides internet access to rural farmers.
27. (c) Bharat Nirman is a time-bound business plan for action in rural infrastructure. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the area of irrigation, road etc. Bharat Nirman is a business plan for creating and augmenting basic rural infrastructure. It comprises of projects on irrigation, roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), water supply (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and telecommunication connectivity.
28. (b) According to T.C.A. Anand, chief statistician of India, the Union government's flagship direct benefit Transfer scheme is not inflationary.
29. (b) Ministry of labour and employment launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna in 2008. The scheme aims to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization.
30. (b) Under this act, there is a time bound limit to provide employment to the beneficiaries registered under the act.
31. (a) The amendment bill doesn't provide for divorce among Sikh couples. They will have to use the Hindu Marriage Act. Although the Anand Marriage Law was enacted in 1909, there was no provision for registration of marriages and they were registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. "The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012, after having received the assent of the President on June 7, 2012, has been published as corresponding act in the Gazette of India,"
32. (b) Under Article 243, it has been mentioned that not less than 1/3rd (33%) seats in the local bodies shall be reserved for women.

33. (c) Part IX of the constitution envisages a 3-tier system of panchayats, namely (a) the village level (b) the district panchayat (district-level) (c) The intermediate panchayat (block-level)
34. (a) The act provides for the reservation of not less than one third(33%) of the total of seats for women at all levels.
35. (d) Himachal Pradesh passed a legislation (1996) making the maintenance of one's parents mandatory.
36. (d) Only 1 and 3 statements are correct. They are not necessarily formed in each state as state Human Rights Commission. Till now only 15 states have SHRCs and not mandatory appoint a woman as a member.
37. (a) Zilla parishads at the sub-divisional level- Assam Mandal Praja parishad-Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Councils-Meghalaya and Absence of village panchayats-Mizoram
38. (c) The concept of public Interest litigation (PIL) originated in the USA.
39. (c) The ministry of environment and forest government of India, is Implementing a GEF/ World Bank funded project on capacity building on biosafety in context of Cartagena Protocol
40. (b) In 1687, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras during the British rule period. The Chennai Municipal Corporation (officially the Corporation of Chennai), formerly known as the Corporation of Madras, is the civic body that governs the city of Chennai (formerly Madras), India. Inaugurated on September 29, 1688, under a Royal Charter issued by King James II on December 30, 1687 as the Corporation of Madras, it is the oldest municipal body of the Commonwealth of Nations outside Great Britain. It is headed by a mayor, who presides over 200 councilors each of whom represents one of the 200 wards of the city. It is also the second oldest corporation in the world.
41. (c) The fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed in case of dissolution before the expiry of a period of six months.
42. (b) A fiscal deficit is often funded by issuing bonds, like treasury bills or consoles and gilt-edged securities.
43. (a) India on 1st April 2013 started visa on arrival (VOA) facility for the senior citizen of Pakistan and will allow a Pakistan resident in India for a maximum period of 45 days. It is a single entry visa.
44. (d) The criminal law (Amendment) bill, 2013, makes of rape as a gender-specific offence under which only men can be charged for it. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is an Indian legislation passed by the Lok Sabha on 19 March 2013, and by the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2013, which provides for amendment of Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on laws related to sexual offences.
45. (b) Single foreigners as well as the gay couples would not be eligible for having the Indian surrogate.
46. (d) None of the above given programmes form a component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in India is a centrally sponsored scheme which came into effect on 1 December 1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line.
47. (c) First Famine commission was formed in 1880. It was the 2nd commission formed in 1901 that suggested creation of cooperative societies.
48. (c) NRLM, Aajeevika is a self-employment programme, under which rural poor are organised into self -help groups. This scheme was launched in 2011 with a budget of \$ 5.1 billion and is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Rural Development. This is one of the world's largest initiative to improve the livelihood of poor. This programme is supported by World Bank with a credit of \$ 1 Billion.
49. (b) Saksham is launched by ministry of women and child development. It aims to target young male children in the age group 10-18 yrs for their holistic development by giving lessons in gender sensitivity and inculcating in them respect for women.
50. (c) According to the bill, every insanitary latrine will have to be demolished or converted into sanitary toilets within nine months of the notification of the law. National commission for SC/ST will monitor the implementation of the law.
- Highlights of the Bill:**
1. The Bill prohibits the employment of manual scavengers, the manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks without protective equipment and the construction of insanitary latrines. It seeks to rehabilitate manual scavengers and provide for their alternative employment.

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2. Each local authority, cantonment board and railway authority is responsible for surveying insanitary latrines within its jurisdiction.
3. They shall also construct a number of sanitary community latrines. Each occupier of insanitary latrine shall be responsible for converting or demolishing the latrine at his own cost.
4. If he fails to do so, the local authority shall convert the latrine and recover the cost from him.
5. The District Magistrate and the local authority shall be the implementing authorities. Offences under the Bill shall be cognizable and non-bailable, and may be tried summarily.
51. (d) The Bill provides for a two-tier grievance redressal structure, involving the District Grievance Redressal Officer (DGRO) and State Food Commission. State governments must also put in place an internal grievance redressal mechanism which may include call centres, help lines, etc. Mandatory transparency provisions include: (1) placing all PDS-related records in the public domain; (2) conducting periodic social audits of the PDS and other welfare schemes; (3) using information and communication technology “to ensure transparent recording of transactions at all levels”; (4) setting up vigilance committees at all levels to supervise all schemes under the Act.
52. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to acquisitions under 16 existing legislations including the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, the Railways Act, 1989, etc. The process for land acquisition involves a Social Impact Assessment survey, preliminary notification stating the intent for acquisition, a declaration of acquisition, and compensation to be given by a certain time.
54. (a) As per the provision of Art. 243 K of Part IX of Indian Constitution.
“The superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral list for and the conduct of all elections to Panchayats and urban local bodies (Art. 243 ZA) shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor..... Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a judge of a High Court.
55. (c) The Central Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Ram Nandan Prasad, a former judge of the Patna High Court, which had as its members M. L. Sahara, former Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC); P. S. Krishnan and R. L. Majitha. The committee formed on February 23, 1993 submitted its report on March 10, 1993.
56. (c) The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, 1992 was the most significant year in the history of Panchayats in India as the 73rd amendment of the Constitution (amendment of Article 243) was passed by the Indian Parliament that declared Panchayats as institutions of self government. (The 74th amendment done at the same time relate to urban local bodies). These amendments came into force from April 24 1993.
59. (a) There should be three tiers of Panchayats (District Panchayats, Block Panchayats i.e., intermediary Panchayats and Village or Gram Panchayats) in states with over 25 lakh of population. States with less than this population will have only two tiers omitting the intermediary tier.
- Panchayats declared as institutions of self governments (signifying that the status of Panchayats is same in their respective areas, as that of the Union Government at the national and State Governments at the state level).
 - States were mandated to devolve functions relating to 29 subjects (including agriculture, land reforms, minor irrigation, fisheries, cottage and small scale industries, rural communication, drinking water, poverty alleviation programmes etc.) to the Panchayats.
 - Panchayats were mandated to prepare plan(s) for economic development and social justice and implement them.
 - States were asked to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years to determine the Panchayats' share of state's financial resources as a matter of entitlement (just as the Central Finance Commission determines how resources of the Central government should be shared between the union and state governments).
 - Panchayat bodies must have proportionate representation of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women. Such reservation should also apply in the cases of Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of these bodies.
 - There shall be State Election Commission in each state which shall conduct elections to the local bodies in every five years.

4

Judiciary

1. Match the following:

List I

- A. Insertion of part XIV B in the constitution
- B. Reservation in Promotions for SCs/STs
- C. Introduction of the Goods and service Tax
- D. Increasing age limit of High Court judges to 65

List II

- 1. 116th Amendment
- 2. 117th Amendment
- 3. 115th Amendment
- 4. 114th Amendment

Codes:

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

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer:

- 1. The original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends only to any dispute between the government of India and one or more States.
- 2. The Supreme Court also has an appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India
- 3. The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the president of India

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All the above

3. After the passing of the states reorganization Act 1956, the number of states and Union Territories formed were.

- (a) 20 states, 5 UTs (b) 14 States, 6 UTs
- (c) 20 States, 6 UTs (d) 14 States, 7 UTs

4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
- 2. The Attorney General of India has the right to speak in the Parliament but he can't vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Which of the following don't fall under the purview of the administrative tribunal act, 1985?

- 1. Any member of the naval, military or air force or of any other armed forces of the union.
- 2. Any officer of the Supreme Court or of any High court.
- 3. Secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) only 1 (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of these

6. The Twentieth Law Commission was constituted through a government order with effect from 1st Sep. 2012. It has a three year term ending on 31st Aug. 2015. Who is the chairman of the commission?

- (a) Justice D.K. Jain
- (b) Justice J.S. Verma
- (c) Justice Markanday Katju
- (d) Justice M. Mualyal

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7. Retirement age for High Court judges is sought to be raised to 65 years by the 114th Amendment Bill. The following classes of High Court judges are included in it.
- Full time judges only
 - Additional judges
 - Acting judges
 - All the above
8. In the following cases, the Supreme Court has no adjudicatory jurisdiction to change the award
- Inter state river water disputes
 - Delimitation of constitution
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
9. Following is an example of residuary powers in India
- Preventive detention
 - Service taxation
 - Labour Laws
 - None of these
10. The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving any substantial question of law for the purpose of hearing any reference under Art 143 shall be
- Five
 - Seven
 - Nine
 - Eleven
11. One High Court may have jurisdiction over two or more states if the following so decides
- President of India
 - Parliament
 - Supreme Court
 - The states involved
12. Answer the incorrect one from below about the Lok Ayuktas?
- Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have no Lokayuktas.
 - 11th All India Lokayukta Conference 2012 was held in New Delhi.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
13. Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under the following article in relation to
- Constitutional cases
 - Federal cases
 - Cases related to directive principles of state policy
 - River water disputes.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 1,2 and 3
14. Special leave petition power of the Supreme Court does not extend to the following judgements, decrees etc.
- interim order
 - Any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed forces
 - Criminal cases.
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 2 only
15. The concept of 'basic features' that was introduced by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case verdict
- 25th Amendment Act
 - 29th Amendment Act
 - 32nd Amendment Act
 - None of these
16. Among the three types of alternative dispute resolutions-arbitration, conciliation and mediation, the award is binding in the following
- Arbitration
 - Conciliation
 - Mediation
 - None of these
17. Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the following
- Consolidated fund of India
 - Consolidated fund of State
 - Subject to the decision of Supreme Court
 - None of these
18. If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by
- Chief Justice of India
 - President of India
 - Collegiums of judges headed by the Chief Justice of India
 - Three judges committee constituted by the Vice President of India
19. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its :
- Advisory jurisdiction
 - Appellate jurisdiction
 - Original jurisdiction
 - Constitutional jurisdiction

20. When the chief justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to:
- The writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court.
 - Special control exercised by the chief justice of India.
 - Discretionary power of the Governor of the State
 - Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard
21. According to the constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include
- Chief Presidency Magistrate
 - Sessions Judge
 - Tribunal Judge
 - Chief Justice of a Small Cause Court
22. Consider the following statements about the attorney general of India:
- He is appointed by the President of India
 - He must have the same qualifications as required for a judge of the Supreme Court
 - He must be a member of either House of Parliament
 - He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament
- Which of these statements are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 3 and 4
23. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact
- On its own initiative
 - Only if he seeks such advice
 - Only the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
 - Only if the issue poses a threat to country
24. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India:
- There are eighteen High Courts in the Country.
 - Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
 - No Union territory has a High Court of its own.
 - Judges of the High court hold office till the age of 62.
- 1, 2 and 4
 - 2 and 4
 - 1 and 4
 - 4 only
25. The Salaries and allowances of the judges of the High Court are charged to the:
- Consolidated Fund (India)
 - Consolidated fund (State)
 - Contingency fund (India)
 - Contingency Fund (State)
26. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union list of legislative powers rests with:
- The President of India
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Parliament
 - The Union Ministry of Law
27. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Island?
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Calcutta (Kolkata)
 - Madras(Chennai)
 - Odisha
28. Consider the following statements
- There are 25 high courts in India
 - Punjab, Haryana and the UT of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
 - NCT of Delhi has a High Court of its own
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 3 only
29. Consider the following
- Disputes with mobile cellular companies
 - Motor accident cases
 - Pension cases
- For which of the above are Lok Adalats held?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 Only
 - 1, 2 and 3
30. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Assertion (A) :** In India, Every State has a High Court in its territory
- Reason (R) :** The constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state
- (A) and (R) is correct
 - (A) and (R) is wrong
 - (A) is correct (R) is wrong
 - (A) is wrong (R) is correct

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31. Who was the chief justice of India when Public Interest Litigation(PIL) was introduced to the Indian Judicial System?
(a) M. Hidayatullah (b) A.M. Ahmadi
(c) A.S. Anand (d) P.N. Bhagwati
32. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India does not extend to which of the following matters?
(a) between the Government of India and one or more States
(b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other
(c) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends
(d) dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sand or other similar instrument
33. Recently the Supreme Court of India issued certain guidelines to put a halt to eve-teasing. In this regard consider the following statements:
1. women cops, in civil uniform, should be deputed at the public places
2. The court also ordered the states and the UTs to form a uniform law
3. The eve-teasing can lead to violation of the fundamental rights.
Which of the following statement given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
34. According to the North-Eastern Areas Amendment Bill, 2011, a combined cadre for All India Services has been suggested for which among the following states?
(a) Tripura and Manipur
(b) Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura
(c) Mizoram and Manipur
(d) Sikkim and Mizoram
35. Consider the following statements in regard to 'equality before law' introduced by the British in India.
1. There were similar courts for Indians and Europeans.
2. Justice now became costlier than before.
3. The government officials often favoured the rich.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
36. Recently London High Court granted right to few elderly people to go ahead with their case against government in relation to Mau Mau Rebellion. In which country this rebellion took place?
(a) Kenya (b) Libya
(c) Ethiopia (d) Republic of Congo
37. Recently, why 'Cabotage Law' was in news; consider the following statements in regard to it:
1. It states that only Indian flagged vessels can handle coastal cargo.
2. Government recently tightened the cabotage law in order to reduce the illegal movement of cargo through coastal water.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
38. Consider the following statements about the judicial system introduced by the British in India:
1. It judicially unified India.
2. The British established a new system of law through the process of enactment and relevant interpretation of customary laws.
3. In general the British tended to avoid the customary laws of India.
Which of the Statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
39. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding writ of 'prohibition'?
1. It is an order issued by the Higher Court commanding Lower Court to cease from proceeding in some matters not within its jurisdiction.
2. This writ is available against a public officer even if he is not vested with judicial powers.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

40. Consider the following statements regarding law commission of India:
1. Recently, the 20th law commission was constituted under the chairmanship of D.K. Jain
 2. The commission is constituted for a period of five years
 3. Codification of the penal code, and the Criminal Procedure Code were recommended by the law commission constituted under charter Act of 1833.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,3 and 4 only
41. Parliament of which of the following SAARC country has recently voted to remove chief justice of the country on charges of corruption, in a move analysts say could trigger a constitutional crisis?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Bangladesh (d) India
42. Article 136 of Indian Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal. Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to ‘Appeal by Special Leave’?
- (a) It is a discretionary power of the Supreme Court
 - (b) It can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court
 - (c) It can be related to any matter
 - (d) None of these
43. Consider the following statements:
1. There is no provision in the constitution of India for the impeachment of a judge of the High Court or Supreme Court.
 2. The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court and the protection in this regard is applied to his judicial duties as well as his private conduct.
- Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
44. Consider the following regarding death penalty
1. Indian law permits execution only in the cases of ‘rarest of rare’ crimes.
 2. In India pardoning power of the president with respect to death sentence is decided by the president as per recommendations of the Union Home Ministry.
 3. Recently, China, Pakistan, voted against a UN resolution on calling for a ban on capital punishment while India supported the resolution.
- Which of the following given statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 nor 3
45. Which of the following is not correct regarding writ?
1. The Supreme Court of India and High Court are empowered to issue writs under Article 32 and 226 of the constitution but parliament of India confers this power on any other court in addition to the Supreme Court and High Court.
 2. The Supreme Court has wider jurisdiction to issue writs than the High Courts.
 3. The Supreme Court may refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction while a high court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction correct code:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3 only
46. Consider the following statements:
The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the president of India on matters of law or fact
1. On its own initiative
 2. If he seeks such an advice
 3. Only if the matters relate to the fundamental Rights of the citizens
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2

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47. With reference to Lok Adalats which of the following statements is correct?
- Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at pre-litigative stage and not those matters pending before any court.
 - Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.
 - Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only or not any other person.
 - None of the statements given above is correct.
48. Consider the following statements:
- The Advocate General of a state in India is appointed by the President of India upon the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned state.
 - As provided in Civil procedure Code, High Courts have original appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the state level
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
49. With reference to Lok Adalat, consider the following statements:
- An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and no appeal lies against thereto before any Court.
 - Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalat
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
50. Consider the following statement
- Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up during the ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 - The members of CAT are drawn from both Judicial and administrative streams.
- Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
51. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in India?
- The FTCs were started by the Central government pursuant to the observations of the First National Judicial Pay Commission, 1999, the 120th Report of the Law Commission on Manpower Planning in the judiciary,
 - The FTCs are established to expeditiously dispose of long pending cases in the Sessions Courts and long pending cases of undertrial prisoners.
 - When judges were appointed to the FTCs, their service conditions were settled by the framing of rules which were done in consultation with the High Courts of the States.
- Select the answer from the code given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - All of the above
52. Match the lists with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act
- List I**
(Offences)
- Acid Attack
 - Stalking
 - Voyeurism
 - Sexual Harassment
- List II**
(Punishment)
- Rigorous imprisonment up to five years, or with fine, or with both in case of physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or a demand or request for sexual favours.
 - In case of first conviction, imprisonment not less than one year, but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
 - Imprisonment not less than one year but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine
 - Imprisonment not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine which shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and it shall be paid to the victim
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

53. Which of the salient features of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2014?
1. Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50 per cent shall be judicial members.
 2. The selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be done by the Ethics Committee of Parliament.
 3. Prime Minister has been brought under the purview of the Lokpal.
 4. 50 per cent of members of Lokpal shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.
- Select the answer from the code given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
54. Identify the incorrect pair of Case and Ruling in that case by Supreme Court
- (a) Indira Sawhney Case - Creamy Layer for other Backward Classes
 - (b) Vishakha Case - Protection of working women against sexual harassment at her place of work
 - (c) Maneka Gandhi Case - Articles 14, 19 and 21 are not mutually exclusive
 - (d) Bella Banerji Case - Right to travel abroad is part of personal liberty.
55. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using code given below:

List - I (Article of Constitution)	List - II (Provision)
A. 215	1. Transfer of one Judge from one High Court to another
B. 222	2. Powers of superintendence over all courts by the High Court
C. 226	3. Power of High Court to issue certain writs.
D. 227	4. High Court to be court of Record

Codes:

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

56. In a latest development in Niira Radia case The Supreme Court directed the Central Bureau of Investigation to probe into the:
1. Allotment of coal blocks to Sasan Power Project run by the Anil Ambani Group.
 2. Allotment of iron ore mines at Anuka in Singhbhammi district of Jharkhand to Tata Steel.
 3. 'Favours' allegedly shown by V. K. Sibal, then Chief of the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons, to Reliance Industries and quid pro quo received.
 4. Allotment of land to J. P. Group in Uttar Pradesh for Yamuna Expressway.

The correct answer is

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

57. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R) : Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.

Codes :

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

58. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Judicial Review is a process to restrain the executive or the legislature from exercising power which may not be sanctioned by the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The source of the power of judicial review is Article 13 of the Constitution.

Codes :

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

59. Consider the following statements :

1. Parliament can extend, but cannot curtail the jurisdiction and power of the Supreme Court.
2. No discussion can take place in parliament with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court in the discharge of his duties.
3. A retired judge of the Supreme Court cannot appear or plead in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.
4. The salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

60. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : The rule-making power of the Supreme Court is not subject to any law made by the Parliament of India.

Reason (R) : Only an impartial and independent judiciary can protect the rights of the individual without fear or favour.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

61. Which of the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India are correct ?

1. It has the power to entertain appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
2. It has the power to deliver advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
3. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
4. Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

62. Consider the following statements :

1. The maximum number of Judges in a High Court are specified in the Constitution of India.
2. Every High Court has a power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals (except military tribunals) provided they are subject to appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

63. Which of the following are the main jurisdictions of the High Court of a State ?

1. Original jurisdiction
2. Appellate jurisdiction
3. Supervisory jurisdiction
4. Advisory jurisdiction

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	9.	(b)	17.	(a)	25.	(a)	33.	(d)	41.	(b)	49.	(a)	57.	(b)
2.	(c)	10.	(a)	18.	(a)	26.	(c)	34.	(a)	42.	(b)	50.	(b)	58.	(b)
3.	(b)	11.	(a)	19.	(c)	27.	(b)	35.	(b)	43.	(a)	51.	(d)	59.	(a)
4.	(b)	12.	(a)	20.	(c)	28.	(a)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(d)	60.	(d)
5.	(c)	13.	(c)	21.	(c)	29.	(c)	37.	(a)	45.	(a)	53.	(c)	61.	(d)
6.	(a)	14.	(d)	22.	(a)	30.	(d)	38.	(a)	46.	(b)	54.	(d)	62.	(d)
7.	(d)	15.	(d)	23.	(b)	31.	(d)	39.	(a)	47.	(d)	55.	(a)	63.	(a)
8.	(c)	16.	(a)	24.	(b)	32.	(d)	40.	(c)	48.	(d)	56.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Insertion of part XIV(B) in the constitution
— 116th Amendment
Reservation in Promotions for SCs/STs
— 117th Amendment
Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax
— 115th Amendment
Increasing age limit of High Court judges to 65
— 114th Amendment
2. (c) The exclusive original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends to any dispute between the government of India and one or more states, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.
3. (b) After the passing of the states reorganizations Act, 1956, the number of states and UTs formed were 14 states and 6 UTs. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines. In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganisation to reorganize the Indian states. This was headed by Justice Fazal Ali and the commission itself was known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The efforts of this commission were overseen by Govind Ballabh Pant, who served as Home Minister from December 1954. The commission created a report in 1955 recommending the reorganisation of states.
4. (b) The proposal for appointment of Law officers viz. Attorney General, Solicitor General, is sent to the Appointments committee of the cabinet for its approval. On the recommendation of cabinet the president appoints Attorney General.
5. (c) Any member of the naval, military, air-forces, officer of the SC or High Court and the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament doesn't fail under the preview of the administrative tribunal Act, 1985. It extends, — (a) In so far as it relates to the Central Administrative Tribunal, to the whole of India; (b) In so far as it relates to Administrative Tribunals for States, to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (3) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to the Central Administrative Tribunal, shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint. (4) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to an Administrative Tribunal for a State, shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.
6. (a) Justice D K Jain is appointed the chairman of the Twentieth Law commission for a three year term ending on 31st Aug 2015. The terms of reference are:
(i) Identify laws which are no longer needed or relevant and can be immediately repealed.
(ii) Identify laws which are not in harmony with the existing climate of economic liberalization and need change.
(iii) Identify laws which otherwise require changes or amendments and to make suggestions for their amendment.

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- (iv) Consider in a wider perspective the suggestions for revision/amendment given by Expert Groups in various Ministries/Departments with a view to coordinating and harmonising them.
- (v) Consider references made to it by Ministries/ Departments in respect of legislation having bearing on the working of more than one Ministry/ Department.
- (vi) Suggest suitable measures for quick redressal of citizens grievances, in the field of law.
7. (d) The retirement age of High Court judges is to be raised to 65 years by the 114th constitution Amendment Bill includes Full time judges, Additional judges and Acting judges.
8. (c) The supreme court has no adjudicatory jurisdiction to change the award in the case of interstate river water disputes and delimitation of constitution.
9. (b) Service taxation is an example of residuary powers in India.
10. (a) The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be five. If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.
11. (a) President of India decides one High Court may have jurisdiction over two or more states.
12. (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra pradesh have already set up Lokayuktas. So the incorrect answer is option (a). The Lokayukta appointed by the people is an anti-corruption ombudsman organization in the Indian states. The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Morarji Desai submitted a special interim report on "Problems of Redressal of Citizen's Grievances" in 1966. In this report, the ARC recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances.
13. (c) Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under the Article in relation to federal Cases.
14. (d) Special leave petition power of the SC does not to the judgment of any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces
15. (d) The concept of 'Basic Features' that was introduced by the Supreme Court in the Kesvananda Bharati case verdict was a response to the 24th constitutional Amendment Act. The Twenty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, enables Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. It also amended article 368 to provide expressly that Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution. The amendment further made it obligatory for the President to give his assent, when a Constitution Amendment Bill was presented to him.
16. (a) The award is binding in the arbitration among the three types of alternative dispute resolution— arbitration, conciliation and mediation.
17. (a) Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the consolidated Fund of the India.
18. (a) Any question arising as to the age of a judge of a High court, the question shall be decided by chief justice of India.
19. (c) Under Article 131, disputes between different units of the Federation will be within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, has original jurisdiction in any dispute (a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or (c) between two or more States.
20. (c) According to Article 227(b), the Chief Justice of High Court when acts in an administrative capacity, any rules made by him shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law in force and requires the previous approval of the governor.
21. (c) According to Article 236, the expression district judge includes judge of a city Civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a Small Cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

22. (a) Article 76 of the constitution says about Attorney General of India. The president shall appoint a person who is qualified the same as a judge of the Supreme Court.
23. (b) Article 143 of the constitution says that, if at any time it appears to the president that a question of law or fact has arisen, the court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the president its opinion thereon.
24. (b) There are 21 High Courts in the country, three having jurisdiction over more than one state. The Judge in the High Court holds office up to 62 years of age.
25. (a) The salary and other allowances of the judge are charged upon the consolidated fund of India.
26. (c) The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same.
27. (b) The Calcutta High Court has the territorial jurisdiction over West Bengal, it is having circuit bench at Port Blair.
28. (a) There are 21 High Courts in the country Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh have a common High Court in Chandigarh.
29. (c) Lok Adalats settle disputes through conciliation and compromise. Lok Adalats have been organized for settlement of motor accident cases, insurance claims and Land dispute cases. Lok Adalat is a system of alternative dispute resolution developed in India. It roughly means "People's Court". India has had a long history of resolving disputes through the mediation of village elders. The System of Lok Adalats is an improvement and is based on the principles of Mahatma Gandhi.
30. (d) 'A' is wrong because, there are 21 High Courts in the country, B having jurisdiction over more than one state.
31. (d) P.N. Bhagwati was the Chief Justice of India when PIL concept was developed in the Indian judicial system in 1981. Public Interest Litigation is litigation for the protection of the public interest. In Indian law, Article 32 of the Indian constitution contains a tool which directly joins the public with judiciary. A PIL may be introduced in a court of law by the court itself (suo motu), rather than the aggrieved party or another third party.
32. (d) Any dispute between the Union and one or more states comes under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
33. (d) The Supreme Court of India ordered the state governments and the UTs to depute female police officers in plain clothes at the public places to check the incidents of eve-teasing.
34. (a) According to the North-Eastern Areas amendment Bill, 2011, a combined cadre for all India services has been suggested for Tripura and Manipur.
35. (b) There were separate courts and even laws for Indians and Europeans. In Criminal cases the Europeans could be tried only by European judges.
36. (a) The Mau Mau Rebellion took place in Kenya. The Mau Mau Uprising (also known as the Mau Mau Revolt, Mau Mau Rebellion and Kenya Emergency) was a military conflict that took place in Kenya between 1952 and 1960. It involved Kikuyu-dominated anti-colonial groups summarily called Mau Mau and elements of the British Army, the local Kenya Regiment mostly consisting of the British, auxiliaries and anti-Mau Mau Kikuyu. The capture of rebel leader Dedan Kimathi on 21 October 1956 signalled the ultimate defeat of Mau Mau, and essentially ended the British military campaign.
37. (a) The relaxation of Cabotage Law for Vallarpadam terminal augurs well for Gateway Distriparks, which may see an improvement in CFS volumes in the coming quarters. Its CFS near the terminal is likely to attract some of the cargo. Under the existing rules of Cabotage Law, only Indian flagged vessels can handle coastal cargo. Hence, foreign carriers transshipped India destined cargo at Colombo or Dubai ports earlier. This resulted in lower capacity utilization in Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICCT) at Kochi, which was set up eighteen months

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- ago. With the relaxation of the rules, foreign carriers can now handle coastal cargo through Vallarpadam ICTT.
38. (a) In general the British observed customary laws of India.
39. (a) Writ of prohibition is not available against a public officer not vested with judicial or quasi judicial powers.
40. (c) The law commission of India is constituted for the period of three years. It is a statutory body.
41. (b) Parliament of Sri Lanka has recently voted to remove Chief Justice of the country on charges of corruption. Shirani Bandaranayake, the 43rd Chief Justice of Sri Lanka, was impeached by Parliament and then removed from office by President Mahinda Rajapaksa in January 2013. Bandaranayake was accused of a number of charges including financial impropriety and interfering in legal cases, all of which she has denied. The impeachment followed a series of rulings against the government by the Supreme Court, including one against a bill proposed by Minister Basil Rajapaksa, President Rajapaksa's brother. Bandaranayake was replaced as chief justice by former Attorney General Mohan Peiris.
42. (b) According to Article 136, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court.
43. (a) The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court, or a High Court but the protection of the judge in this regard is restricted to his official duties and does not apply to his private conduct.
44. (b) India was among the 39 countries that voted against a UN General Assembly draft resolution which called for abolishing the death Penalty.
45. (a) The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights whereas a high court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for any other purpose.
46. (b) Article 143 of the constitution of India describes the power of president to consult supreme court, if he seeks such an advice.
47. (d) Lok Adalat has the jurisdiction to settle, by way of effecting compromise between the parties, any matter which may be pending before any court. Lok Adalat is a non-adversarial system, whereby mock courts (called Lok Adalats) are held by the State Authority, District Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committee, or Taluk Legal Services Committee.
48. (d) Article 165, Advocate-General for the state. The governor of each state shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High court to be advocate General for the state.
49. (a) An award made by a Lok adalat is deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. It was according to the Legal Services Authority Act 1987, which gave statutory status to Lok Adalat.
50. (b) CAT was set up in 1985 during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure. The members of CAT are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams. The Administrative Tribunals in India were set up in 1985 and function from 17 Benches across the country. These Tribunals are unique in the sense that the Members of these Tribunals are both from the Administrative as well as Judicial side.
51. (d) A unique feature of the FTCs is to prove to be cost effective. This is so because the new courts charged with the exclusive work of disposing of undertrial cases in the first year of their existence. A large majority of undertrials being those who had been booked for petty/minor offences, they are bound to be discharged forthwith as most of them have been behind bars for periods which are longer than the punishment warranted by the offence. In plain terms, this mean a huge saving in jail expenditure.
52. (d) The Criminal Law [Amendment] Bill, 2013 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th March, 2013, and by the Rajya Sabha on 21st March, 2013. The President of India has accorded his assent to the Bill on 2nd April, 2013 and it is now be called the Criminal Law [Amendment] Act, 2013. The new laws have provisions for increased

- sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism. Through the revised Bill, the government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.
53. (c) The selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be through a selection committee consisting of Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI, eminent jurist to be nominated by the President of India on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013 is published as Act No.1 of 2014 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-1, dated the 1st January 2014. The Lokpal can inquire into offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 committed by members of Parliament, group A and B government officials, employees of a company, society or a trust set up by an Act of Parliament, or financed or controlled by the central government. The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013 also made amendments to the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952, Delhi Police Establishment Act 1946, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003.
- (15) Under which of the following articles the Supreme Court decided that the Right to Life and Liberty is also available to the foreigners
- (a) Article 19 of the Constitution of India
 (b) Article 21 of the Constitution of India
 (c) Article 25 of the Constitution of India
 (d) Article 28 of the Constitution of India
57. (b) According to Article 129 the Supreme Court to be a court of record. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. R is not the correct explanation of A.
58. (b) The Indian Constitution adopted the Judicial Review on lines of U.S. Constitution. Parliament is not supreme under the Constitution of India. Its powers are limited in a manner that the power is divided between centre and states.
- Moreover the Supreme Court enjoys a position which entrusts it with the power of reviewing the legislative enactments both of Parliament and the State Legislatures. This grants the court a powerful instrument of judicial review under the constitution.
59. (a) The jurisdiction of the Court cannot be curtailed by parliament. The conduct of judge of the Supreme Court is not to be discussed in Parliament, except upon a motion for an address to the President for the removal of the judge. After retirement a judge of the Supreme Court shall not plead or act in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India. Article 125 empowers Parliament to determine by law the salaries etc., of the Judges. By the 54th Amendment Act 1986 the salaries of the Judges were revised upwards to minimize the inflationary pressures and attract the best talent to judicial posts. They are entitled to a pension etc. The salaries of the Judge and other expenses of the Supreme Court are changed on the Consolidation Fund of India.
61. (d) The Supreme Court is the highest Court appeal from all courts in India. It hears appeals in (i) cases involving interpretation of the constitution- civil, Criminal or otherwise (Article 132) (ii) Civil cases irrespective of any constitutional issue (Article. 133) (iii) Criminal matters irrespective of any constitutional issue (134). Besides, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in certain cases (136).
- The Supreme Court renders advice on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. These are no litigation involved and the opinion given by the Supreme Court is not to be considered as a judgment. The advice is not binding on the President who may or not accept it. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. However the Supreme Court

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- is not bound by its earlier decision it can come to a different decision if it is convinced that it had made an error or harmed public interest.
63. (a) At present a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:
- Original Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Supervisory Jurisdiction
 - Control over subordinate courts
 - A court of record
 - Power of judicial review

1

Indian Economy

D-2 | | Indian Economy

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

7. Consider the following statements in regard to Hedge funds:

- Hedge funds:

 - (1) Hedge funds are open to all types of investors.
 - (2) Hedge funds are immune to risk of the market and always produce positive returns.
 - (3) Investments in hedge funds are illiquid as they often require investors keep their money in the fund for at least one year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

8 Consider the following systems :

- (1) Introduction of portfolio system in the Executive.
 - (2) Establishment of a Federal public service commission.
 - (3) Separation of provincial budgets from the central budget for the first time.

Which of the systems given above was/were provided by the government of India, Act 1935?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 3 only

9. Consider the following statements in regard to money market in India:

- (1) It is a market for short-term and long-term funds with maturity ranging from overnight to one year.
 - (2) It acts as an instrument of liquidity adjustment for the Central Bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

10. Consider the following statements in regard to 'Inflation Index bonds'?

- (1) Investment in these bonds is more risky as these bonds increase the inflation risk attached to the investment.
 - (2) It is better financial instrument compared to gold to hedge the risk rising out of volatile economy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

11 What do you understand by 'regressive taxation'?

- What do you understand by "Progressive taxation"?

 - (a) Tax that takes a larger percentage from low-income people than from high income people.
 - (b) Taxation where the tax rate increases irrespective of fall or rise in taxable incomes.
 - (c) Taxation where the tax rate increase with the increase of taxable income
 - (d) None of above

12. Consider the following statements in regard to Zero Base Budgeting (ZBB) :

- (1) Existing Government programmes can be discarded under ZBB if they are found to be outdated.
 - (2) ZBB is difficult to be applied to Human Development programmes as the outcome of such programme is intangible in nature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

13. In the hours of surging energy needs, why and how it is necessary to manage coal wisely for a sustainable socio-economic development?

- (1) Coal fired power plants are the biggest source of manmade CO₂ emissions and coal energy the single greatest threat our climate faces.
 - (2) To get to the coal we must either cut down the forests and/or displace large number of people from these regions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

14. Which of the following can be the outcomes of very high inflation in the economy?

- (1) Reduction in economic growth
 - (2) Increase in savings
 - (3) Reduction in exports

Select the correct answer using the codes below :

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

15. Which of the following activities can lead to financial inclusion in India?
- Issuing of general purpose credit cards.
 - Strict know your customer' (KYC) norms
 - Opening of Bank branches in unbanked rural areas.
 - Opening of no-frills account.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
16. Consider the following statements in regard to Gross Domestic product (GDP) of India:
- Between 1951 and 2000 the share of agriculture in GDP fell from around 56% to around 25%
 - Share of the services sector in GDP was less than industrial sector between 1951 and 2000
- Which of the statements given below is/are not correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
17. In an economy a condition of lack of money supply in comparison to the supply of the goods services, will lead to:
- Inflation
 - Deflation
 - Hyperinflation
 - Devaluation
18. Currency devaluation done by the government leads to which of the following?
- Fall in domestic prices
 - Increase in domestic prices
 - No impact on domestic prices
 - Irregular fluctuations in domestic prices.
19. Consider the following statements in regard to 'poverty line' :
- The International poverty line according to World Bank is US \$ 1.25/day/person based on PPP (Purchasing Power Parity).
 - Planning commission of India has defined poverty line based on intake of calories and is different for rural and urban areas.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
20. Which of the following best explains the cascading effect of taxation?
- When tax imposition leads to a disproportionate increase in prices by an extent more than the rise in the tax.
 - When tax imposition leads to a disproportionate decrease in prices by an extent more than the rise in the tax.
 - When tax imposition leads to a disproportionate decrease in imports.
 - When tax imposition leads to a disproportionate decrease in exports.
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 4 only
 - 3 and 1 only
21. An economy with very low rate of interest and where economic agents expect the interest rate to rise in future and consequently bond prices to fall, causing capital loss in the economy is going through a situation known as
- Hyperinflation
 - Double dip recession
 - Slow down in the economy
 - Liquidity trap
22. Consider the following statements :
- Fiat money is a term used for Gold coins
 - Currency Deposit Ratio is the proportion of the total deposits commercial banks keep as reserves.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
23. Which of the following are correct in regard to the austerity measures taken by a country going through adverse economy conditions:
- These measures include a reduction in spending.
 - These measures include an increase in tax
 - These measures include reduction in budget deficit.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

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24. Consider the following statements in regard to the GDP of a country :

 - Real GDP is calculated by keeping inflation into consideration.
 - Nominal GDP is calculated on the basis of the prices of goods and services produced in the current year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

25. Which of the following is associated with fiscal policy?

 - Inflation
 - Taxation
 - Consumption
 - Money supply

26. Consider the following statements in regard to Headline inflation :

 - It provides an accurate picture of the inflation in the country.
 - It is affected by short term transitory effect on prices of products.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

27. Consider the following statements :

 - Higher growth in GDP and population can occur together.
 - Per capita income always decreases with high population growth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which of the following is not a part of India's National Debt?

 - National Savings Certificates
 - Dated Government Securities
 - Provident Funds
 - Life Insurance Policies

29. 'Fiscal Drag' expresses the impact of inflation on which of the following ?

 - Fiscal Deficit
 - Tax Revenue and GDP
 - Black money
 - Investment

30. When the RBI wants to inject liquidity into economy, it may adopt the following :

 - Buy the government securities from the banks.
 - Enter into reverse repo operations
 - Raise cash Reserve Ratio
 - Reduce SLR.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - 1 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

31. Which of the following statements is/are correct in regard to 'micro-finance'?

 - Micro-credit extended by banks to individual is reckoned as a part of their priority sector lending.
 - RBI has prescribed a particular model the banks to provide micro-finance.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

32. Which of the following steps that will result in containing inflation?

 - Increasing Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
 - Decreasing Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
 - Permitting Central/State agencies to import duty free pulses and sugar.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

33. Which of the following will not contribute to a higher current account deficit?

 - Increase in price of crude oil
 - Rise in export of software services
 - Rise in import of services

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only

34. Consider the following statements in regard to devaluation and depreciation of a currency:

 - Devaluation is an activity conducted by central government whereas depreciation happens due to market forces.

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43. In India, rural incomes are generally lower than the urban incomes. Which of the following reasons account for this?
- A large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific-agriculture.
 - Prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products.
 - Investment in agriculture has been lower when compared to investment in industry :
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
44. Human Development Index comprises literacy rates, life expectancy at birth and
- GDP per head in the US dollars.
 - GDP per head at real purchasing power.
 - GNP in US dollars
 - National Income per head in US dollars.
45. In India, inflation is measured by the :
- wholesale price Index Number
 - consumers price Index for urban non-manual workers.
 - consumers price Index for agricultural
 - National Income Deflation
46. For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below. Choose the correct alternative.
- (A) : The emergence of economic globalism does not imply the decline of socialist ideology.
- (R) : The ideology of socialism believes in Universalism and globalism.
- Which one of the following is correct?
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
47. Which of the following comes under Non-plan expenditure?
- Subsidies
 - Interest payments
 - Defence expenditure
 - Maintenance expenditure for the infrastructure
- Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:
48. National Income is the
- NNP at market price
 - NNP at factor cost
 - Net Domestic product at market price
 - Net domestic product at factor cost.
49. The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) was introduced in the budget of the Government of India for the year?
- 1991-92
 - 1992-93
 - 1995-96
 - 1996-97
50. The supply-side economics lays greater emphasis on the point of view of :
- producer
 - global economy
 - consumer
 - middle-man
51. The volatility in the Indian share market is due to
- inflow and outflow of foreign funds.
 - fluctuations in foreign capital markets.
 - changes in the monetary policy.
- Which of the above mentioned causes are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
52. Fiscal deficit implies
- Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + receipts from disinvestment)
 - Total expenditure – Total receipts
 - Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + receipts from disinvestment)
 - Total expenditure – Disinvestment receipts
53. India's Trade Policy (2009-14) seeks to
- double the country's share of global trade by 2020
 - achieve a growth of 25 percent per annum in exports.
 - double Indian exports of goods and services by 2014.
- Choose the correct statement:
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
54. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- Chitra Ramkrishna – National Stock Exchange
 - Chanda Kochhar – ICICI Bank
 - Naina Lal Kidwai – HSBC
 - Shikha Sharma – SBI

55. Which of the following definitions are correct?
- Basis points: increase in interest rates in percentage terms.
 - Repo rate: rate at which commercial banks borrow from the RBI by selling their securities or financial assets to the RBI for a long-period of time.
 - Reverse repo rate: rate of interest at which the central bank borrows funds from other banks for a short duration.
 - Cash reserve ratio: minimum percentage of cash deposits that banks must keep with itself to avoid liquidity issues.
 - (i) & (ii)
 - (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 - (ii) & (iv)
 - (iii) & (iv)
56. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) rules and they would come into effect from April 1. Under the new laws that govern companies, spending on CSR or social welfare activities is mandatory for certain class of firms. They are required to shell out at least 2 per cent of their three—year average annual profit towards such works. Which of the following firms classify under the new law to make CSR spend?
- Companies having net worth of at least ₹750 crore
 - Companies having minimum turnover of ₹500 crore
 - Companies with at least net profit of ₹5 crore
 - (i) & (ii)
 - (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - Only (iii)
 - (i) & (iii)
57. Consider the following :
- Market borrowing
 - Treasury bills
 - Special securities issued to RBI
- Which of these is/are components of internal debt?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
58. The farmers are provided credit from a number of sources for their short and long term needs. The main sources of credit to the farmers include :
- the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies, Commercial Banks, RRBs and Private money lenders.
 - the NABARD, RBI, Commercial banks and Private money lenders.
 - the District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB), the lead banks, IRDP and JRY
 - the Large Scale Multi-purpose programme, DCCB, IFFCO and Commercial banks.
 - All of the above
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 only
 - 3 and 1 only
59. Which of the following is true regarding Indian Economy from 2007-2008 to 2012-13 ?
- Indian Economy's growth was continuously slowing down from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 due to many factors including Eurozone crisis as well as domestic factors.
 - WPI has high weightage for food and fuel than CPI.
 - In India lack of food grain production due to continuous failure of monsoons is the primary reason for food inflation.
 - GAAR (General Anti Avoidance Rule) was re-introduced in budget 2013.
- Options :
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 only
 - All the above
 - None of the above
60. What are the difference between Millenium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals?
- Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) were not developed through an inter-governmental process, while SDG were.
 - All the MDGs are applicable only to the developing countries except for MDG 8 which relates to aid and finance.
- Options :
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of these
61. Which of the following grants/grant direct credit assistance to rural households ?
- Regional Rural Banks
 - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Land Development Banks

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

62. In the context of Indian economy, open market operations to :

1. borrowing by scheduled banks from RBI
2. lending by commercial banks to industry and trade
3. purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
4. None of the above

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

63. Consider the following statements :

1. Inflation benefits the debtors.
2. Inflation benefits the bond-holders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. Disguised unemployment generally means:

1. large number of people remain unemployed
2. alternative employment is not available
3. marginal productivity of labour is zero
4. productivity of workers is low

Find out the correct option from the code:

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

65. In India, deficit financing is used for raising resources for :

1. redemption of public debt
2. adjusting the balance of payments
3. reducing the foreign debt
4. economic development

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 4 only (b) None of the above
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only

66. To obtain full benefits of demographic dividend, what should India do ?

1. Promoting skill development
2. Introducing more social security schemes
3. Reducing infant mortality rate
4. Privatisation of higher education

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) None of the above
(d) 3 and 4 only

67. One of the reasons for India's occupational structure remaining more or less the same over the years has been that :

1. invest pattern has been directed towards capital intensive industries
2. productivity in agriculture has been high enough to induce people to stay with agriculture
3. ceiling on land holdings have enabled more people to own land and hence their preference to stay with agriculture
4. people are largely unaware of the significance of transition from agriculture to industry for economic development

Find out the correct option from the code :

- (a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 4 only
(c) None of the above
(d) 1 only

68. The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their cash in the hand and total assets.

This is called :

1. Statutory Bank Ratio (SBR)
2. Statutory Liquid Ratio (SLR)
3. Central Bank Reserve (CBR)
4. Central Liquid Reserve (CLR)

Choose the correct option from the code :

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) All of the above
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 2 only

69. Fiscal deficit in the Union Budget means :

1. the difference between current expenditure and current revenue
2. net increase in Union Governments borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.
3. the sum of budgetary deficit and net increase in internal and external borrowings
4. the sum of monetised deficit and budgetary deficit

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	12.	(c)	23.	(d)	34.	(a)	45.	(a)	56.	(c)	67.	(d)	78.	(b)
2.	(c)	13.	(d)	24.	(c)	35.	(b)	46.	(a)	57.	(d)	68.	(d)	79.	(a)
3.	(d)	14.	(d)	25.	(c)	36.	(a)	47.	(d)	58.	(c)	69.	(a)	80.	(a)
4.	(c)	15.	(c)	26.	(b)	37.	(a)	48.	(d)	59.	(d)	70.	(a)	81.	(d)
5.	(d)	16.	(b)	27.	(c)	38.	(d)	49.	(d)	60.	(c)	71.	(a)	82.	(c)
6.	(c)	17.	(d)	28.	(c)	39.	(c)	50.	(a)	61.	(c)	72.	(a)	83.	(d)
7.	(d)	18.	(c)	29.	(b)	40.	(a)	51.	(c)	62.	(b)	73.	(c)	84.	(b)
8.	(b)	19.	(a)	30.	(b)	41.	(b)	52.	(a)	63.	(b)	74.	(d)		
9.	(b)	20.	(a)	31.	(a)	42.	(c)	53.	(c)	64.	(d)	75.	(a)		
10.	(d)	21.	(d)	32.	(b)	43.	(a)	54.	(d)	65.	(a)	76.	(a)		
11.	(a)	22.	(d)	33.	(b)	44.	(d)	55.	(c)	66.	(a)	77.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Green shoots is the first signs of an improvement in an economy that is performing badly. It was first used in this sense by Norman Lamont, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, during the 1991 recession.
2. (c) A reserve currency (or anchor currency) is a currency that is held in significant quantities by governments and institutions as part of their foreign exchange reserves, and that is commonly used in international transactions for commodities like oil and gold. Persons who live in a country that issues a reserve currency can purchase imports and borrow across borders more cheaply than persons in other nations because they need not exchange their currency to do so.
3. (d) According to the economic survey 2012-13 Inflation persisted because of changes in dietary habits and supply constraints. Rise in income of consumers and increase in Minimum support prices which raised the floor prices and also contributed to the rise in input prices.
4. (c) At present, index is being developed only for residential housing sector. However, at a later stage, the index could be expanded to develop separate indices for commercial property and land. Primary data on housing prices is being collected from real estate agents by commissioning the services of private consultancy/research organisations of national repute. In addition, data on housing prices is also being collected from the housing finance companies and banks, which is based on housing loans contracted by these institutions.
5. (d) The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The functions of the Council are to prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan; to consider the National Plan as formulated by the NITI Aayog; to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and to review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
6. (c) Inclusive growth is a concept which includes equitable allocation to every section of society. It creates an environment of equality in opportunity in all dimensions such as employment creation, market, consumption, and production and has created a platform for people who are poor to access a good standard of living.
7. (d) Hedge funds invest in a diverse range of markets and use a wide variety of investment styles and financial instruments. Hedge funds are open only to certain types of investors in a country specified by the regulator and cannot be offered or sold to the general public. Legally, hedge funds are most often set up

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- as private investment partnerships that are open to a limited number of investors and require a very large initial minimum investment.
8. (b) The limited advisory function accorded to the Public Service Commission and the continued stress on this aspect by the leaders of our freedom movement resulted in the setting up of a Federal Public Service Commission under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Federal Public Service Commission became the Union Public Service Commission after Independence. The portfolio system in the Executive was introduced by the Indian constitution council act, 1861. The separation of provincial budgets from the central budget was introduced by the Indian councils Act, 1919.
9. (b) The money market consists of financial institutions and dealers in money or credit who wish to either borrow or lend. Participants borrow and lend for short periods of time, typically up to thirteen months. Money market trades in short-term financial instruments commonly called “paper.”
10. (d) Inflation-indexed bonds are bonds where the principal is indexed to inflation. They are thus designed to cut out the inflation risk of an investment. These bonds thus decrease the inflation risk attached to the investment. Moreover these bonds are a better hedge than gold in a volatile economy as gold does.
11. (a) A regressive tax is generally a tax that is applied uniformly. This means that it hits lower income individuals harder. Regressive tax imposes a greater burden (relative to resources) on the poor than on the rich — there is an inverse relationship between the tax rate and the taxpayer’s ability to pay as measured by assets, consumption, or income.
12. (c) Zero-based budgeting is an approach to planning and decision-making which reverses the working process of traditional budgeting. In zero-based budgeting, every line item of the budget must be approved, rather than only changes. During the review process, no reference is made to the previous level of expenditure. Regarding zero Base Budgeting (ZBB) Existing Government programme can be discarded under ZBB if they are found to be outdated. Moreover ZBB is difficult to be applied to Human Development programmes as the outcome of such programmes is intangible in nature.
13. (d) For sustainable socio-economic development it is necessary to manage coal wisely. However, coal energy is not the single greatest threat our climate faces and coal is formed due to dead and decaying plants and animals under earth for thousands of years and to get to the coal it is not necessary to either cut down the forests and/or displace large number of people from these regions.
14. (d) Inflation is a persistent increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time . When the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. Consequently, inflation reflects a reduction in the purchasing power per unit of money – a loss of real value .High inflation means excessive supply of money and thus leads to rise in the cost of credit and interest rates. Higher inflation leads to reduction in economic growth, decrease in cost of credit, increase in spending rather than saving as the value of money is declining.
15. (c) Financial inclusion or inclusive financing is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low-income segments of society. For financial inclusion ‘Know your customer’ norms should be relaxed and no frills account should be opened for low income segments which are looking for basic banking only. Along with general purpose credit cards should be issued and bank branches should be opened in unbanked rural areas.
16. (b) Between 1951 and 2000 the share of agriculture in GDP fell from around 59% to around 25%. Share of the services sector in GDP was more than industrial sector. Between 1951 and 2000 it was around 28% for services and 13 % for manufacturing in 1950. In 1990 it was around 40 % services and 24 % manufacturing. It was around 51 % services in 2000.
17. (d) Deflation may be caused by a combination of the supply and demand for goods and the supply and demand for money, specifically the supply of money going down and the supply of goods going up.
18. (c) Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment to the value of a country’s currency, relative to another currency, group of currencies. Since it is relative to other currency so internal price remains unchanged. It causes a country’s exports to become less expensive and imports more expensive.
19. (a) The poverty line is a minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. The common international poverty line has in the past been roughly \$1 a day. In 2008, the World Bank came out with a revised figure of \$1.25 at 2005 purchasing-power parity. In India poverty line is identified in monetary units as the level of income or consumption expenditure required in order to avoid poverty.
20. (a) “Taxation over taxes” or “cascading-effect” of the taxes adds to the deadweight loss i.e. slump in total surplus of supply chain consisting of supplier, manufacturer, retailer and consumer. Due to cascading tax imposition leads to a disproportionate increase in prices by an extent more than the rise in the tax.

21. (d) A liquidity trap is a situation in which injections of cash into the private banking system by a central bank fail to lower interest rates and hence fail to stimulate economic growth. A liquidity trap is caused when people hoard cash because they expect interest to rise in future ,an adverse event such as deflation, insufficient aggregate demand, or war.
22. (d) Currency notes and coins are called fiat money. They don't have intrinsic value like a gold or silver coin. The currency-deposit ratio measures the relationship between the cash people have on hand and what they have in their accounts.
23. (d) Austerity describes policies used by governments to reduce budget deficits during adverse economic conditions. These policies may include spending cuts, tax increases. This is done in economic crisis situation to improve the credit rating of the countries going through adverse economic condition.
24. (c) Real Gross Domestic Product (real GDP) is a macroeconomic measure of the value of economic output adjusted for price changes (i.e., inflation or deflation). Nominal gross domestic product is defined as the market value of all final goods produced in a geographical region.
25. (c) Fiscal policy is the use of government revenue collection (taxation) and expenditure (spending) to influence the economy. The two main instruments of fiscal policy are changes in the level and composition of taxation and government spending in various sectors.
26. (b) Headline inflation also called as WPI inflation is a measure of the total inflation within an economy and is affected by areas of the market which may experience sudden inflationary spikes such as food or energy. As a result, headline inflation may not present an accurate picture of the current state of the economy as it doesn't take account of service sector.
27. (c) Higher growth in GDP and population can occur together. Per capita income always decreases with high population growth as income per person decreases with rise in population.
28. (c) Government debt is the debt owed by central government. Government usually borrows by issuing securities, government bonds, bills through NSC, Prvident funds etc. However pension policies are not included in the list.
29. (b) Fiscal drag is an economics term referring to a situation where a government's net fiscal position (equal to its spending less any taxation) does not meet the net savings goals of the private economy. Fiscal drag is a concept where inflation and earnings growth may push more taxpayers into higher tax bracket.
30. (b) By buying the government securities from the banks and reducing SLR may inject money into the system. However Raising cash Reserve Ratio may take away liquidity from the market as the banks will have to deposit more money with the RBI and similarly entering the reverse repo operations may also take away liquidity from the market.
31. (a) Micro-credit extended by banks to individuals is reckoned as a part of their priority sector lending and no particular model has been prescribed for micro-finance and banks have been extended freedom to formulate their own models.
32. (b) In order to curb inflation if CRR is increased, then it may take liquidity from markets as banks will have to deposit more money with RBI. Moreover inflation may also be curbed by Permitting Central/ State agencies to import duty free pulses and sugar. However, Decreasing SLR will leave more money with banks to give loans, which in turn will lead to inflation.
33. (b) Current account deficit is a measurement of a country's trade in which the value of goods and services it imports exceeds the value of goods and services it exports. Increase in crude oil price and rise in import of services oil increase the current account deficit. However increase in exports will reduce the deficit.
34. (a) Devaluation happens in countries with a fixed exchange rate. In a fixed-rate economy, the government decides what its currency should be worth compared with that of other countries. The exchange rate can change only when the government decides to change it. If a government decides to make its currency less valuable, the change is called devaluation. Depreciation happens in countries with a floating exchange rate. A floating exchange rate means that the global investment market determines the value of a country's currency.
35. (b) GDP deflator is An economic metric that accounts for inflation by converting output measured at current prices into constant-dollar GDP. The GDP deflator shows how much a change in the base year's GDP relies upon changes in the price level.
36. (a) Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is the rate at which scheduled banks could borrow funds overnight from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) against approved government securities. Banks can borrow funds through MSF during acute cash shortage (considerable shortfall of liquidity). This measure has been introduced by RBI to regulate short-term asset liability mismatch more effectively and the borrowing is within Statutory liquidity requirements. The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is pegged 100bps or 1 % above the Repo Rate.
37. (a) A Pigovian tax is a tax applied to a market activity that is generating negative externalities (costs for somebody else) like cigarette consumption, burning of fossil fuel.

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38. (d) Basel III (or the Third Basel Accord) is a global, voluntary regulatory standard on bank capital adequacy, stress testing and market liquidity risk . So all the given statements are correct.
39. (c) A progressive tax is a tax in which the tax rate increases as the taxable base amount increases Regarding progressive tax, marginal tax rate should be increasing and it should be more than average tax rate.
40. (a) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value Added Tax (VAT) replacing all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. India is a federal republic, and the GST is thus implemented concurrently by the central and state governments as the Central GST and the State GST respectively. Exports will be zero-rated and imports will be levied the same taxes as domestic goods and services adhering to the destination principle.
41. (b) Financial inclusion is the delivery of financial services, at affordable costs, to sections of disadvantaged and low income segments of society. It includes opening educational centres, opening wealth management centres by Citibank etc. Khan commission had put forward its report on financial inclusion.
42. (c) The Gini coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents. Gini coefficient commonly used as a measure of inequality of individual income or wealth. Lorenz curve helps to find mathematical value of Gini coefficient.
43. (a) In India a large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific-agriculture, prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products and Investment in agriculture has been lower when compared to investment in industry. All these reasons are responsible for lower rural income.
44. (d) Human Development Report the HDI combines three dimensions: A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth, Education index: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling and A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US\$).
45. (a) In India, inflation is measured by the wholesale price Index . The wholesale prices of commodities of base year are compared with wholesale prices of current year to compute inflation.
46. (a) Both A and R are true and R gives correct explanation of A. It believes in universalism and globalism.
47. (d) Expenditure incurred on the non-development plans is called non-plan expenditure which includes subsidies, interest payments etc. Non-plan revenue expenditure is accounted for by interest payments, subsidies , wage and salary payments to government employees, grants to States and Union Territories governments, pensions, police, economic services in various sectors, other general services such as tax collection, social services, and grants to foreign governments. Non-plan capital expenditure mainly includes defence, loans to public enterprises, loans to States, Union Territories and foreign governments.
48. (d) National Income is the Net National product at the factor cost. ($NI = NNP$ at factor cost = NNP at market price – Indirect taxes + subsidies)
49. (d) The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) was introduced for the first time in the Budget for the year 1996-97. Minimum alternate tax or MAT is a tax levied on firms/ companies or limited liability partnership (LLPs) making abundant profits as well as distributing dividend to its shareholders who leveraging on the features of the Indian Taxation system do not contribute towards the government's taxation kitty. Thus, for such corporates a minimal tax amounting to some fixed percentage of book profits i.e. profits according to accounting records is charged as minimal alternative tax (MAT).
50. (a) Supply side economics lays greater emphasis on the point of view of the producer whereas the demand side economics lays emphasis on the interest of the consumer.
52. (a) Fiscal Deficit: When a government's total expenditure exceed the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of year deficits.
53. (c) India's Trade Policy 2009-14 had a view to achieve a growth of 15% per annum in export rather than 25% per annum.
55. (c) **Basis points:** It is the increase in interest rates in percentage terms. For instance, if the interest rate increases by 50 basis points (bsp), then it means that interest rate has been increase by 50%. One percentage point is broken down into 100 basis points. Therefore, an increase from 2% to 3% is an increase of one percentage point or 100 basis points.
Repo rate: Repo rate is the policy rate and is part of RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF). It is the rate at which commercial banks borrow from the RBI by selling their securities or financial assets to the RBI for a short-period of time. It comes with an agreement that the sold securities will be repurchased by the commercial banks from the RBI at a future date at predetermined price. The repo rate is used by the central bank to increase liquidity in the system.

- Reverse repo rate:** Reverse Repo Rate is also a part of LAF. It is the rate of interest at which the central bank borrows funds from other banks for a short duration. The banks deposit their short term excess funds with the central bank and earn interest on it. This rate is used by the central bank to absorb liquidity from the economy. Generally it is one percentage less than the Repo rate.
- Bank rate:** The only way the bank rate is different from the repo rate is that the bank rate is the rate at which banks borrow money from the central bank without any sale of securities. It is generally for a longer period of time.
- Cash reserve ratio:** CRR is the minimum percentage of cash deposits that banks must keep with the central bank. The current rate is 4%, which means for a cash deposit of ₹100, the bank has to park 4 rupees, with the central bank.
56. (c) Companies having net worth of at least ₹500 crore or having minimum turnover of ₹1,000 crore or those with at least net profit of ₹5 crore, have to make CSR spend.
57. (d) All these statements are components of internal debt.
58. (c) Statement 1 lists all the main and primary sources of agricultural credit institutions exclusively for farmers.
59. (d) Indian Economy grew by 8.6% and 9.3% in 2009-10 and 2010-11 before it plunged again into slow growth. CPI has high weightage for food. In India, during the mentioned period food grain production actually had gone up. GAAR is kept in obeyance as of now.
60. (c) The Millennium Development Goals focus on developing countries. There is one exception : MDG number 8 on developing a global partnership for development, which includes commitments for developed countries to help developing countries. An important difference is that the sustainable Development Goals are meant to apply to all countries, including developed countries. Another difference is that the sustainable Development Goals are explicitly meant to include the three dimensions of sustainable development economic, social and environmental.
61. (c) NABARD doesn't give "direct" credit assistance. It provides credit via intermediaries such as micro finance companies, co-operative society, RRB. Therefore, 2 is false.
62. (b) Open market operation : When RBI buys/sells securities in open market, in case of OMO, first party permanently sells the Government security to second party. Second party is free to do whatever it wants with that security.
63. (b) Inflation redistributes wealth from creditors to debtors i.e., lenders suffer and borrowers benefit out of inflation. Bond holders = this person has lend money (to debtors) and received bond in return. So he is lender, he suffers, by the way they haven't specifically used the word – "inflation indexed bonds", hence we cannot say inflation benefits the bond-holders.
64. (d) Suppose three people work in farm, produce 200 kg wheat. If one of them is removed, still farm produces 200 kg wheat. That is disguised unemployment marginal productivity is zero.
65. (a) Deficit financing is a pragmatic tool of economic development and has been used by Indian govt. to obtain necessary resources to finance the five year plans.
66. (a) To reap maximum demographic dividend, India has to promote skill development. This is what Economic Survey and 12th FYP have been advocating.
67. (d) The gap between poor and rich will be wide and it must be increase when their investment lean towards capital sector. They only prefer profit.
68. (d) Banks are required to invest a portion of their statutory liquidity ratio besides CRR. Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the Indian government term for reserve requirement that the commercial banks in India require to maintain in the form of gold, cash or government approved securities before providing credit to the customers. SLR is determined and maintained by Reserve Bank of India in order to control the expansion of bank credit.
69. (a) When a government's total expenditure exceeds the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event.
70. (a) Gilts are bonds issued by certain, national governments. The term is of British origin and originally referred to the debt securities issued by the Bank of England, which had a gilt (or gilded) edge. Hence, they are called gilt-edged securities, or gilts for short. The term is also sometimes used in Ireland and some British Commonwealth Countries, South Africa and India. The term "Gilt Account" is also a term used by the RBI of India to refer to a constituent account maintained by a custodian bank for maintenance and servicing of dematerialised Government Securities owned by a retail customer.

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71. (a) For example, reduction in the weight of a packet of chocolate sold at the same price as before. This may take place in quality, too.
72. (a) When the total expenditures of a government is equal to the taxes and other receipts it is a balanced budget. All budgets with either deficits or surpluses are unbalanced.
73. (c) The interest paid on bonds is known as 'coupon' or 'coupon rate'. Bonds and debentures both are the instruments of raising long-term capital but while the former is supported by collateral in the former is supported by collateral in the form of immovable property, the latter are not.
74. (d) The labour force of an economy is known as the activity rate (also called participation rate). It is shown in per cent and always as a proportion of an economy. The concept of the 'demographic dividend' is related to this rate.
75. (a) A dual economy is the existence of two separate economic sectors within one country, divided by different levels of development, technology, and different patterns of demand. The concept was originally created by Julius Herman Boeke to describe the coexistence of modern and traditional economic sectors in a colonial economy.
76. (a) With the introduction of Economic liberalisation requirement for government licensing has been abolished except for a small list of strategic and potentially hazardous industries and a few industries which are reserved for the small scale sector. For most industries however industrial investment has been effectively delicensed and investors are free to set up new units or expand existing units subject only to environmental clearances.
77. (d) Quaternary sector is characterized by the intellectual persons or individuals or group of individual. It includes the research and development activities. Mining and quarrying and fishing are concerned with primary sector activities.
78. (b) Government of India is divesting its share from public sector undertakings. Most of government undertakings were incurring losses during the pre liberalization period. Hence, after the introduction of new economic policy in 1991, government started downsizing its share in PSU. But the process of disinvestment is very slow due to host of legal and political hurdles.
79. (a) Market based mostly economic climate refers back to the financial system the place all financial judgements are taken based mostly on the demand and provide circumstances prevailing out there. Government has minimal interference in financial actions. Private gamers are free to supply the items and expertise based mostly on the demand and provides alerts out there.
80. (a) The risk weight for a Government guaranteed advance should be the same as for other advances. To ensure that banks do not suddenly face difficulties in meeting the capital adequacy requirement, the new prescription on risk weight for Government guaranteed advances should be made prospective from the time the new prescription is put in place.
81. (d) The definition of deficit financing is likely to vary with the purpose for which such a definition is needed.
In one sense by deficit financing we mean the excess of government expenditure over its normal receipts raised by taxes, fees, and other sources. In this definition such expenditure whether obtained through borrowing or from the banking system measures the budget deficit. Deficit financing is said to have been used whenever government expenditure exceeds its receipts.
In under-developed countries deficit financing may be in two forms:
(i) Difference between overall revenue receipts and expenditure
(ii) Deficit financing may be equal to borrowing from the banking system of the country.
82. (c) It will remain the same, because banks do not increase the national income. So it remains the same immaterial whether banks are there or not.
83. (d) Currency is most liquid, because you can use it as and when you want. Time deposit with bank (e.g. fixed deposit), are least liquid compared to savings/demand deposit with banks and currency.
84. (b) Because Reserve requirements are designed as "precautionary measures" and not to stop banks from "excessive" profit. This eliminates c and d.

2

Planning and Economic Development

1. Which one of the following statements is true?

 - Prime Minister is the chairman of NITI Aayog of India.
 - The National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India.
 - CEO of the NITI Aayog is also the secretary of the National Development Council.
 - NITI Aayog is the highest decision making body for planning in India.

2. The final authority in India to adopt the five year plan for the country vests in :

 - NITI Aayog
 - The National Development Council
 - The Union Cabinet
 - The parliament

3. The National Development Council (NDC) :

 - discusses progress of the National plan.
 - suggests the ways to achieve goals of the national plan.
 - gives guidelines to formulate the National plan.
 - suggests plan allocation.

Consider the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - All of the above

4. Inclusive growth would necessitate :

 - Development of infrastructural facilities
 - Revival of agriculture
 - Increase availability of social services such as education and health.
 - All the above.

5. The theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been :

 - Indicative planning
 - Growth with social justice
 - Towards faster and more inclusive
 - Planning for prosperity

6. Planning was considered a prerequisite :

 - For balanced socio-economic development
 - For extending the benefits of development in an even manner.
 - For focussing on removal of regional disparities
 - For maximizing the utilization of available resources

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - All the above

7. Consider the following statements regarding Indian planning.

 - The second five year plan emphasized on the establishment of heavy industries.
 - The third five year plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

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8. Inclusive growth as enunciated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan does NOT include one of the following:
- Reduction of poverty
 - Extension of Employment opportunities
 - Reduction of Gender inequality
 - Strengthening of capital market
9. In the context of Indian Five Year Plans, a shift in the pattern of industrialization, with lower emphasis of heavy industries and more on infrastructure being in :
- Fourth plan
 - Sixth plan
 - Eighth plan
 - Tenth plan
10. Which of the following can aid in furthering the Government's objective of inclusive growth?
- promoting self help group
 - promoting micro, small and medium Enterprises
 - Implementing the Right to Education Act
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
11. Who presides over the National Development Council of India?
- Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission of India
 - Prime Minister of India
 - Finance Minister of India
 - Vice President of India
12. In the post-Independence period, economic reforms were first introduced in India under :
- Janata Party Government (1977)
 - Indira Gandhi Government (1980)
 - Rajiv Gandhi Government (1985)
 - P.V. Narsimha Rao Government (1990)
13. Consider the following statements about Indian Economy?
- During 11th Five Year Plan, the foodgrain production steadily increased.
 - During 11th Five Year Plan, the average inflation on the wholesale price Index is above 10%.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
14. Under which five year plan did the government introduce an agricultural strategy which gave rise to Green Revolution in India?
- Second Five Year Plan
 - Third Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
 - Seventh Five Year Plan
15. Consider the following statements :
- MNREGA was launched in the 11th five year plan.
 - Indira Awas Yojana was launched in the 9th Five Year Plan.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
16. In India, the concept of minimum needs and directed anti-poverty programmes were the innovation of :
- Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Fifth Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
 - Seventh Five Year Plan
17. Consider the following statements :
- In the 11th Five Year Plan, the growth rate of the agriculture sector was above 4%.
 - In the 11th Five Year Plan, the agriculture sector contributed more than 25% in the overall GDP of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
18. Consider the following statements :
- National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission
 - The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India
 - The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
- Which of statements is\are correct?
- only 1
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

19. Consider the following statements :
- The Ninth Five Year Plan was launched in the 50th year of India's independence.
 - For the first time in the Indian economy the GDP growth rate of the Ninth Five Year Plan was set at 7%.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
20. Consider the following components of the PURA model of economic development :
- Facilitating road connectivity in villages.
 - Enhancement of electricity in rural areas.
 - Establishment of cyber cafes in villages.
 - Construction of hospitals in rural areas.
- Which of the components given above is/are the major connectivity formulated by the PURA model?
- 1 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
21. Which one of the following is correct about the Twelfth Five Year Plan recently approved by the Indian Government?
- 12th Five Year Plan of Indian Economy is from 2011 to 2016.
 - 12th Five Year Plan aims to grow GDP at the rate of 10%.
 - 12th Five Year Plan aims to sustain the inclusive growth which started in 11th plan.
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct about the 12th Five Year Plan.
22. Consider the following statements :
- In the 11th Five Year Plan, the growth rate of the export was always positive.
 - In the middle of the 11th Five Year Plan, the import growth was negative due to external factors.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list
- | List I | List II |
|-------------------------|---|
| (Five Year Plan) | (Objective) |
| A. First Plan | 1. Growth with social justice |
| B. Third Plan | 2. Sustainable inclusive growth |
| C. Fifth Plan | 3. Self reliant and generating economy |
| D. Twelfth plan | 4. Agriculture, Irrigation and power projects |
- Codes :**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
24. Which one of the following matching of village clusters of the PURA-model is correct?
- Type-A : situated far interior with no infrastructure facilities at all.
 - Type-B : situated closed to urban area but with sparsely spread infrastructure and connectivity
 - Type-C : located very closed to urban area with highly developed infrastructure
 - None of the above
25. Consider the following statements :
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched in the Seventh Five Year Plan.
 - Small-scale and food processing industries were given new impetus in Seventh Five Year Plan.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

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26. Consider the following statements :
- The National Development Council (NDC) was constituted in 1948.
 - The National Development Council (NDC) is an extra-constitutional body.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list
- | List I
(plan model) | List II
(proposer) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Bombay plan | 1. Jai Prakash Narayan |
| B. Gandhian plan | 2. M N Roy |
| C. People's plan | 3. Sri Ram Narayan |
| D. Sarvodaya plan | 4. Birla and Tata Groups |
- Codes**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
28. Consider the following statements :
- Indo-china war had hampered the proper progress and implementation of Fourth Five Year Plan in India.
 - In the Indian Economy, the plan Holiday took place during 1966 to 1969
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
29. In the context of food and nutritional security of India, enhancing the 'Seed Replacement Rates' of various crops helps in achieving the food production targets of the future. But what is/are the constraint/ constraints in its wider/greater implementation?
- There is no National Seeds Policy in place
 - There is no participation of private sector seed companies in the supply of quality seeds of vegetables and planting materials of horticultural crops
 - There is a demand-supply gap regarding quality seeds in case of low value and high volume crops
- Options:
- 1 and 2
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3
 - none
30. Consider the following statements :
- The Fourth Five Year Plan period is from 1966-71.
 - The Fourth Five Year Plan sought to raise the standard of living through programmes designed to promote equality and social justice.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
31. Consider the following statements :
- LPG model of Indian Economy was fully implemented in Eighth Five Year plan.
 - The Eighth plan envisaged an annual average growth rate of 5.6% but real growth rate was 6.8%.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
32. Which one of the following missions given below is the main submission of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)?
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP)
 - Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)
 - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)
 - Both (a) and (c)
33. From which one of the following enshrined in the constitution, the planning of India derives its objectives and social premises?
- Fundamental Rights
 - Fundamental Duties
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - None of the above

34. In which of the following Five Year Plan, the High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) was started in India?
- First Five Year Plan
 - Second Five Year Plan
 - Third Five Year Plan
 - Fourth Five Year Plan
35. Consider the following statements :
- PURA model of economic model was advocated by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
 - PURA model of economic development is mainly aimed to bridge the gap between rural-urban divide.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
36. Which one of the following sectors of the Indian Economy got highest growth in the term GDP contribution after the adoption of LPG model of Economic Development?
- Agriculture sector
 - Fishing and Forestry sector
 - Mining and Quarrying sector
 - Services sector
37. Which one of the following pairings is not correct about the Five Year Plan of India?
- First Five Year Plan : 1951-56
 - Fourth Five Year Plan : 1966-71
 - Eighth Five Year Plan : 1990-95
 - Both (b) and (c)
38. Which among the following Five Year Plans of the Indian Economy adopted the indicative planning model?
- Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
 - Eight Five Year Plan
 - Tenth Five Year Plan
39. Consider the following economic processes taking place in Indian Economy :
- Import of western culture through the mass media and telecommunication system in India.
 - Establishment of factory limits of MNCs in India.
 - Acquisition of branded foreign companies by Indian business tycoons.
- Which of the economic processes given above is/are encompassed under globalization?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - only 2
40. From which one of the following years, the Rolling plan of the Indian Economy was started?
- 1966-69
 - 1978-80
 - 1980-85
 - 2002-07
41. Which one of the following is not the member of the National Development Council of India?
- Ministers of the Union Cabinet
 - Chief Ministers of the states
 - Administrators of the Union Territories
 - Governors of the states
42. Consider the following statements:
- The state sets broad parameters and goals for the economy.
 - The targets to be achieved are broadly set by the state.
 - The plan is made for the specific time period of about 15 years.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct about the Indicative planning?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - only 1
43. Consider the following statements :
- The growth of wire line telephone connections in the last five years is decreasing every year.
 - The share of private operations in the wireless telephone in India is more than 85%.
- Which of the following statements above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
44. The Team-9 initiative is a techno economic cooperation venture between India and eight countries of
- West Africa
 - East Africa
 - North Africa
 - Central Africa

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45. Which one of the following Five year plans of Indian Economy was terminated by the Janata Government?

 - Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Fifth Five Year Plan
 - Seventh Five Year Plan
 - Eighth Five Year Plan

46. Consider the following statements :

 - In the history of Indian planning, the actual growth rate of the GDP has never been higher than the targeted growth rate.
 - In the first five year plan, the actual GDP growth rate was more than the targeted growth rate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

47. During which plan was the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) established to facilitate the rural credit and agriculture development?

 - Third Five Year Plan
 - Fifth Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
 - Eighth Five Year Plan

48. A Five Year Plan was severely affected by the immigration of huge number of people from Bangladesh was?

 - First Five Year Plan
 - Third Five Year Plan
 - Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan

49. Which among the following plans adopted the policy for the universalization of elementary education in India?

 - Sixth Plan
 - Eighth Plan

50. Consider the following statements about the LPG model of economic development process in India?

 - Disinvestment of profit making public sector Enterprises.
 - Permitting private sectors to establish Industrial Units without taking a licence.
 - Chronically sick industries were referred to BIFR for the formulation of revival or rehabilitation plan.

Which of the processes given above is/are taken after adoption of LPG model?

 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - only 2

51. Match the following

List-I (Govt. Policy)	List-II (Year)
A. Information Technology Policy	1. 2000
B. Mineral Policy	2. 2006
C. Hotel Policy	3. 2010
D. Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy	4. 2011

Codes:

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

52. Consider the following two statements and answer the question–

 - The rural poverty alleviation programme will henceforth run on mission mode.
 - National Rural Livelihood Mission is centrally sponsored programme implemented by the states.
 - Only I is correct

List-I	List-II
(Govt. Policy)	(Year)
A. Information Technology Policy	1. 2000
B. Mineral Policy	2. 2006
C. Hotel Policy	3. 2010
D. Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy	4. 2011

Codes:

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

52. Consider the following two statements and answer the question—

 - I. The rural poverty alleviation programme will henceforth run on mission mode.
 - II. National Rural Livelihood Mission is centrally sponsored programme implemented by the states.

(a) Only I is correct
(b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I and II are correct
(d) None is correct

53. Match the items in List-I with List-II:

List - I	List-II
A. Reproductive Child Health	1. Police Research
B. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	2. Trauma
C. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	3. Mother and Child
D. Bureau of Police Research and Development	4. Employment at village level

Codes :

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

54. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below –

List-I	List-II
A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	1. 1987
B. Saakshar Bharat Mission	2. 1988
C. Operation Blackboard	3. 2001
D. National Literacy Mission	4. 2009

Codes :

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

55. Consider the following facts about the Centre's Rural Connectivity Scheme

- I. MGNREGA beneficiaries will get a cellular phone and a connection by paying a one time fee of ₹ 300.
- II. A free recharge of ₹ 30 will be provided by the BSNL on the first day of every month for two years.

- III. The recharge will entitle them to a 30 minute talk time, 30 SMS text message and 30 MB of data usage.

- IV. The mobile handset and connection will be provided to a women in the eligible family.

The correct answer is

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

56. Which of the following areas has been excluded, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, from the ambit of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities?

- (a) livelihood enhancement and rural development projects.
- (b) contributions made 'directly or indirectly' to any political party.
- (c) promoting preventive health care and sanitation.
- (d) making safe drinking water available would be considered as CSR activities.

57. Which of the following is the objective of Quantitative easing, an unconventional monetary policy?

- I. to increase the money supply
- II. to decrease the interest rate
- (a) Only I is true
- (b) Only II is true
- (c) Both I & II are true
- (d) Neither I nor II are true

58. Consider the following statements

- 1. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana which gives free electricity connections to the below poverty line households is implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India.
- 2. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme aims to meet the energy needs of cluster of villages through a blend of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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ANSWER KEY																
1.	(a)	10.	(d)	19.	(c)	28.	(b)	37.	(d)	46.	(b)	55.	(d)	64.	(c)	
2.	(b)	11.	(b)	20.	(d)	29.	(b)	38.	(c)	47.	(c)	56.	(b)	65.	(d)	
3.	(a)	12.	(d)	21.	(c)	30.	(b)	39.	(a)	48.	(c)	57.	(a)	66.	(d)	
4.	(d)	13.	(d)	22.	(b)	31.	(c)	40.	(b)	49.	(c)	58.	(b)	67.	(a)	
5.	(c)	14.	(b)	23.	(c)	32.	(d)	41.	(d)	50.	(a)	59.	(c)	68.	(d)	
6.	(d)	15.	(b)	24.	(b)	33.	(c)	42.	(b)	51.	(b)	60.	(c)	69.	(b)	
7.	(c)	16.	(b)	25.	(c)	34.	(c)	43.	(c)	52.	(c)	61.	(c)	70.	(b)	
8.	(d)	17.	(d)	26.	(b)	35.	(c)	44.	(a)	53.	(b)	62.	(d)			
9.	(b)	18.	(b)	27.	(d)	36.	(d)	45.	(b)	54.	(a)	63.	(c)			

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Union Government on 1 January, 2015 set up the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog. NITI Aayog that replaced the 65 year old Planning Commission will be headed by Prime Minister. It will have a governing council comprising Chief Ministers of all the states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
2. (b) The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The National Development Council is the final authority to adopt the Five Year Plan for the country.
3. (a) National Development Council aims to prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan; to consider the National Plan as formulated by the Planning Commission; to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and to review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
4. (d) Inclusive growth is a concept which involves equitable allocation of resources during the process of economic growth with benefits incurred by every section of society. Inclusive growth necessitates development of infrastructural facilities, revival of agriculture and also increases availability of social services such as education and health.
5. (c) Faster and more inclusive growth is the theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh five year plan. The Inclusive growth in eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP, Agricultural GDP, Increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water, reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency, healthcare facilities, road connectivity, broadband connectivity to villages, increasing forest etc.
6. (d) Planning was considered for balanced socio-economic development to focus on removal of regional disparities and maximizing the utilization of available resources.
7. (c) The Second Five Year Plan heralded in a true sense the Socialist Project of the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The economic policies of Nehru were heavily influenced by the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) which had followed the path of speedy industrialisation to expand the manufacturing base of its economy. The Second Five year Plan focused mainly on

- heavy industry as against the First Plan which was essentially an agricultural plan. This was done to boost domestic production and manufacturing of goods. Third plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and to increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.
8. (d) Inclusive growth as enunciated in the Eleventh five year plan does not include the strengthening of capital market. The Inclusive growth in eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP, agricultural GDP, increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water, reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency ,healthcare facilities ,road connectivity ,broadband connectivity to villages,increasing forest etc.
9. (b) Sixth five year plan started in 1980-85 marked the beginning of economic liberalization in India. In Sixth Five year plan, a shift in pattern of Industrialisation with lower emphasis on the heavy industry and move on infrastructure begins.
10. (d) The Government's objective of inclusive growth can be furthered by promoting self help groups, promoting micro, small and medium enterprises and implementing the right to education. This will improve employment opportunities, increase GDP etc.
11. (b) The National Development Council is the final authority in India to adopt the Five Year Plan for the country. Prime Minister of India presides over the National Development Council of India.
12. (d) The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization model. LPG model of economic development in India was proposed by Dr. Manmohan Singh ,economist and finance minister at that time under the PV Narshimha Rao Government in 1990.
13. (d) During The eleventh plan (2007-12) the food grain production steadily increased and the average inflation on the wholesale price Index was above 10%.
14. (b) Under the third five year plan, the government introduced an agricultural strategy which gave rise to green revolution in India. Under the third plan the goal was to establish self reliance and self generating economy.But the earlier plans had shown that the agricultural production was the limiting factor; so agriculture was given top priority.
15. (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee the 'right to work' and ensures livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MNREGA was launched in 200 select districts in 2006. However Indira Awas Yojana was launched in the 9th Five Year Plan to provide housing for the rural poor in India.
16. (b) In the fifth five year plan, the concept of 'minimum needs' and directed anti-poverty programmes were innovated. The Minimum needs Programme aimed to establish a network of basic services to raise living standards and in reducing the regional disparities in development. The basic needs of the people identified for this programme are Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing. Moreover, it was during the plan, slogan of 'Garibi hatao' was given to remove poverty.
17. (d) In the 11th Five Year Plan, the growth rate of the agriculture sector was 3.3% and the agriculture sector contributed 15.2 % in the overall GDP of the country. Thus Both the given statements regarding the 11th Five Year Plan are not correct.
18. (b) Current list item number 20 deals with economic and social planning. Seventy-Third Amendment Act, 1992 empowers the Panchayats to make plans for economic development and social justice.
19. (c) The Ninth Five Year Plan was launched in the 50th year of India's independence. Under the plan for the first time in the Indian Economy the GDP growth rate was set at 7%.
20. (d) Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) is a strategic plan for rural development in India. This concept was given by former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. PURA proposes that urban infrastructure and services be provided in rural hubs to create economic opportunities outside of cities. Physical connectivity by providing roads,

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- electronic connectivity by providing communication network, and knowledge connectivity by establishing professional and Technical institutions. All the given statements are the components of the PURA model of economic development.
21. (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan approved by the government aims to sustain the inclusive growth which started in 11th plan. 12th Five Year Plan is from 2012 to 2017 and it aims to grow GDP at the rate of 9%.
22. (b) Regarding the 11th Five Year Plan, in the middle of the plan, the import growth was negative due to external factors and the growth rate of the export was negative during certain periods.
23. (c) First plan – agriculture, Irrigation and power projects
Third Plan – self reliance and generating economy
Fifth Plan – growth with social justice
Twelfth plan – sustainable inclusive growth
24. (b) PURA is classified into three different categories. Type-A : situated close to urban areas but has sparsely spread infrastructure and no connectivity. Type-B : situated close to urban areas but with sparsely spread infrastructure and no connectivity. Type-C : located far interior with no infrastructure.
25. (c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG). In Seventh Five Year Plan the small-scale and food processing industries were given new impetus as the plan laid stress on improving the productivity level of industries by upgrading technology.
26. (b) The National Development Council (NDC) is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan. It is an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body.
27. (d) The Bombay Plan is the name commonly given to a World War II-era consisting of a set of proposals for the development of the post-independence economy of India. The plan, published in 1944/1945 was endorsed by eight leading Indian industrialists including Tata & Birla Group. Shri Shriman Narayan was a renowned interpreter of Gandhian economic thought whose “Gandhian plan for Economic Development for India” was published as early as 1944. In 1944, Roy published People’s Plan for Economic Development of India. Sarvodaya plan was given by Jai Prakash Narayan for upliftment of all.
28. (b) Despite big investments during the first three Plans the living standards of the poor could not be raised and poverty and inequity in distribution of state resources remained stark. Consequently, the period between 1966 and 1969 marked the shift from a ‘growth approach’ to a ‘distribution from growth approach’. Looking at the failures and pitfalls the planners suspended the impending Fourth Plan, which was due in 1966, until 1969 for a revision of objectives and targets. This was called as the ‘Plan Holiday’ extending from 1 April 1966 to 31 March 1969.
29. (b) A low seed replacement rate (SRR) is one of the main reasons for low productivity in India but the realisation has finally dawned on farmers in the agrarian state. SRR is a measure of how much of the total area of crop has been sown with certified, quality seeds rather than farm-saved seeds. However, the present supply of best quality of developed seed is not adequately available so there is a demand-supply gap regarding quality seeds. Agricultural development is major characteristic in India.
30. (b) The Fourth Five Year Plan period is from 1969-74 and it sought to raise the standard of living through programmes designed to promote equality and social justice.
31. (c) The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s at the time of eighth plan. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization model. LPG model of economic development in India was proposed by Dr Manmohan Singh, economist and finance minister at that time. Moreover the Eighth plan envisaged an annual average growth rate of 5.6% but real growth rate was 6.8%.
32. (d) JNNURM is a huge mission which relates primarily to development in the context of urban conglomerates focusing to the Indian cities. JnNURM

- aims at creating ‘economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive Cities’ by a strategy of upgrading the social and economic infrastructure in cities, provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and wide-ranging urban sector reforms to strengthen municipal governance in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
33. (c) The planning of India derives its objectives and social premises followed by the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, are not enforceable by any court, but the principles laid down therein are considered fundamental in the governance of the country.
34. (c) The main objective of the third five year plan was to make economy self-dependent. The third Five-year Plan stressed on agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat so as to be self-sufficient. Thus during the planned period the high yielding varieties programme (HYVP) was started in India to increase the yield of crops.
35. (c) Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) is a strategy for rural development in India to bridge the gap between rural and urban India. This concept was given by former president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. PURA proposes that urban infrastructure and services be provided in rural hubs to create economic opportunities outside of cities.
36. (d) Services sector of the Indian economy got the highest growth in the term GDP contribution after the adoption of LPG model of economic development.
37. (d) First Five Year Plan : 1951-56, Fourth Five Year Plan : 1969-74, Eighth Five Year Plan : 1992-97. Thus the period of first Five Year Plan of India is 1951-56 which is only the correct paring in the given statements.
38. (c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Indian Economy adopted the indicative planning model. Indicative planning is a form of economic planning implemented by a state in an effort to solve the problem of imperfect information in market and mixed economies in order to increase economic performance. When utilizing indicative planning,
- the state employs “influence, subsidies, grants, and taxes.
39. (a) Under Globalisation, all the following are covered – Import of western culture through the mass media and telecommunication system, establishment of factory limits of MNCs and acquisition of branded foreign companies by business tycoons.
40. (b) The Rolling plan concept in National planning was introduced by the Janata Party government. Fifth FYP was launched and planned for period 1974-79 but Janata government came in power in 1978 and ended the plan prematurely in 1978. The Janata government launched sixth FYP for period 1978-1983. Congress government when came to power in 1980 abandoned the sixth FYP and launched a new sixth FYP for period 1980-1985. The plan for period, 1978-80, is called the rolling plan.
41. (d) The National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India and includes all Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. Ministers of State with independent charge are also invited to the deliberations of the Council. The Governor of the state is not the member of the National Development council of India.
42. (b) Indicative planning is a form of economic planning implemented by a state in an effort to solve the problem of imperfect information in market and mixed economies in order to increase economic performance. Regarding the indicative planning, state sets broad parameters and goals for the economy and the targets to be achieved are broadly set by the state.
43. (c) The growth of wire line telephone connections in the last five years are decreasing every year due to increase in mobile connections. Moreover, the share of private operations in the wireless telephone is more than 85%. So, the both statements are correct.
44. (a) In a bid to expand its economic reach, India launched an initiative in 2004 called Techno-Economic Approach for Africa-India Movement (TEAM-9), together with eight energy and resource-rich West African countries viz. Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, and India. The initiative was

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- part of a broader policy to engage the underdeveloped, yet resource-wealthy countries of West Africa, which required both low-cost technology and investment to develop their infrastructure. In particular, India increasingly wants to play an important role in helping Ivory Coast and other West African countries channel their energy resources more efficiently.
45. (b) Fifth FYP was launched and planned for the period 1974-79 but Janata government came in power in 1978 and ended the plan prematurely in 1978. The Janata government launched sixth FYP for period 1978-1983. Congress government when came in power in 1980 abandoned the sixth FYP and launched a new sixth FYP for period 1980-1985.
46. (b) In the first Five Year Plan, the actual GDP growth rate was more than the targeted growth rate.
47. (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India having headquarters in Mumbai. It was established on 12 July, 1982 in sixth five year plan by a special act by the Parliament and its main focus was to uplift rural India by increasing the credit flow for elevation of agriculture and rural non-farm sector.
48. (c) The 4th Five Year 1969-74 was severely affected by the immigration of huge number of people from Bangladesh.
49. (c) The Ninth Plan treats education as the most crucial investment in human development. The plan had the national goal of providing primary education as a universal basic service, and the Supreme Court also declared education to be a fundamental right for children upto 14 years of age
50. (a) LPG model of economic development process in India involves disinvestment of profit making public sector enterprises, permitting private sectors to establish industrial units without taking a licence and chronically sick industries were referred to BIFR for the formulation of revival or rehabilitation.
54. (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2001; Saakshar Bharat Mission, 2009; Operation Blackboard, 1987. National Literacy Mission, 1988.
57. (a) Quantitative easing is distinguished from standard central banking monetary policies, which usually targets the interbank interest rate. When interest rates have been lowered to nearly zero (because of either deflation or extremely low money demand), when a large number of non-performing or defaulted loans prevent further lending (money supply growth) by member banks, and when the main systemic risk is a recession or depression because banks cannot lend any more money, then central banks need to implement a new set of tactics. These are known as quantitative easing. The central bank may enact quantitative easing by purchasing a predetermined quantity of bonds or other assets from financial institutions without reference to the interest rate. The goal of this policy is to increase the money supply rather than to decrease the interest rate, which cannot be decreased further. This is often considered a last resort to stimulate the economy.
58. (b) Since 2005, REC has been appointed nodal agency by Ministry of Power for Government of India scheme Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana aimed at building rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification towards the National Common Minimum Programme goal of access to electricity for all. This programme aims to meet the energy needs of cluster of villages through a blend of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
59. (c) Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The initiative also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy. It aims to supply computers free of cost to rural youths above 21 years in selected districts.
60. (c) The objectives of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls 'SABLA' are – to enable the Adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment, improve their nutrition and health status, promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care, upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills, mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education, provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

61. (c) The Hindu rate of growth is a derogatory term referring to the low annual growth rate of the planned economy of India before the liberalizations of 1991, which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged 1.3%. The term was coined by Indian economist Raj Krishna. It suggests that the low growth rate of India, a country with a high Hindu population was in a sharp contrast to high growth rates in other Asian countries, especially the East Asian Tigers, which were also newly independent. This meaning of the term, popularised by Robert McNamara, was used disparagingly and has connotations that refer to the supposed Hindu outlook of fatalism and contentedness.
62. (d) The Antyodaya Anna Yojana, an important milestone in providing foodgrains to the poor was launched on December 25, 2000. It contemplated providing 25 kg. of foodgrains per month at highly subsidized rates of ₹ 2 per kg. for wheat and ₹ 3 per kg. for rice to each Antyodaya family. The total number of families to be covered under this scheme was placed at one crore.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana has started in six States - Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. About 36 lakh families in these States have been identified and are being given distinctive Antyodaya ration cards. It is expected that by April end this year the Antyodaya Anna Yojana would start in most of the States. The annual requirement of food grains for Antyodaya families would be 30 lakh tonnes. The total subsidy on Antyodaya Anna Yojana for a full year will be Rs. 2315 crore.
63. (c) Bhanupratap Singh committee on agriculture report in 1990 recommended that agricultural enterprises should be treated as industries.
64. (c) Indicative planning is peculiar to the mixed economy. In a mixed economy, the public and private sectors work together. In indicative planning the private sector is neither rigidly controlled nor directed to fulfill the targets and priorities of the plan. The state provides all types of facilities to the private sector but does not direct it, rather indicates the areas in which it can help in implementing the plan. Under imperative planning all economic activities and resources of the economy operate under the direction of the state. There is complete control over the factors of production by the state. There is no consumer's sovereignty in such planning.
65. (d) Physical planning refers to the allocation of resources in terms of men, materials and machinery. In physical planning, an overall assessment is made of the available real resources such as raw materials, manpower, etc., and how they have to be obtained so that bottlenecks may be eliminated during the plan. Physical planning requires the fixation of physical targets with regard to agricultural and industrial production, socio-cultural and transportation services, consumption levels and in respect of employment, income and investment levels of the economy. Physical planning has to be viewed as an overall long-term planning rather than a short-term piecemeal planning.
- Financial planning refers to the technique of planning in which resources are allocated in terms of money. Financial planning is essential in order to remove maladjustments between supplies and demand and for calculating costs and benefits of the various projects. Thus, Financial planning is thought to secure a balance between demands and supplies, avoid inflation and bring about economic stability.
66. (d) The scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) was launched in 1990-91 in 25 States and 2 Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. The objectives of the project include--- conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources, enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable manner, restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed ecosystems by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses, reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas and; creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless.
67. (a) Dr. C. Rangarajan mentioned in his report that access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and social cohesion. This has to become an integral part of our efforts to promote inclusive growth. In fact, providing access to finance is a form of empowerment of the vulnerable groups. Financial inclusion denotes

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- delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of the disadvantaged and low-income groups. The various financial services include credit, savings, insurance and payments and remittance facilities. The objective of financial inclusion is to extend the scope of activities of the organised financial system to include within its ambit people with low incomes. Through graduated credit, the attempt must be to lift the poor from one level to another so that they come out of poverty.
68. (d) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was launched in 2006–07. Implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Planning Commission, it subsumes the Rashtriya Vikas Yojana (RVY), which was launched in 2003–04 and was being administered by the Planning Commission. BRGF covers 250 districts in 27 states, of which 232 districts fall under the purview of Part IX and Part IX-A of the Constitution dealing with panchayats and the municipalities respectively. The remaining 18 districts are covered by other local government structures, such as Autonomous District and Regional Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution
- and state-specific arrangements as in the case of Nagaland and the hill areas of Manipur.
69. (b) Bharat Nirman is a time-bound business plan for action in rural infrastructure. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the areas of irrigation, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. The programme was targeted to be implemented over a period of four years but many of its schemes have been extended.
70. (b) Before independence, M. Visvesvaraya's "District Development Scheme: Economic Progress by Forced Marches" published in 1939, was the first significant attempt at evolving a methodology for decentralised planning. In his district plan Visvesvaraya worked out a concrete programme of action for the economic reconstruction of the countryside. His scheme of district planning included main lines of development, district organisation, village and town organisations and aid development. After independence, in every plan, local planning was recognised as an important requirement for local development.

3

Agriculture in Indian Economy

1. Which is the agency the Government has engaged to grade and standardise various products?
 - (a) Food Corporation of India
 - (b) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
 - (c) Bureau of Indian Standards
 - (d) Central Statistical Organisation
2. Which of the following has not been a component of the agriculture strategy that brought about the Green Revolution?
 - (a) Greater intensity of crops
 - (b) Guaranteed maximum prices
 - (c) New agricultural technology
 - (d) Package of inputs
3. Indian agriculture is typically
 - (a) Land surplus, labour scarce economy
 - (b) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
 - (c) Land scarce, labour surplus economy
 - (d) Land scarce, labour scarce economy
4. The commission in India dealing with minimum support price, procurement price etc., in connection with agricultural goods is the
 - (a) Planning commission
 - (b) Agricultural costs and price commission
 - (c) Agricultural price commission
 - (d) National marketing commission
5. The term Green Revolution has been used to indicate higher production through
 - (a) Creation of grasslands
 - (b) Planting more trees
 - (c) Creation of gardens in urban areas
 - (d) Enhanced agricultural productivity per hectare
6. Consider the following statements :
 1. The Union Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for each sugar season.
2. Sugar and sugarcane are essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act. Which of these statements are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. In India, which of the following have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities?
 - (a) Commercial Banks
 - (b) Co-operative Banks
 - (c) Regional Rural Banks
 - (d) Microfinance Institutions
8. Which of the following is the chief characteristic of mixed farming?
 - (a) Cultivation of both cash crops and food crops
 - (b) Cultivation of two or more crops in the same field
 - (c) Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together
 - (d) None of the above
9. What is the contribution of livestock in agricultural sector?
 - (a) 5%
 - (b) 15%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 10%
10. The importance of agriculture in Indian economy is indicated by its contribution to which of the following?
 - (a) National Income and Employment
 - (b) Industrial development and international trade
 - (c) Supply of food-grains
 - (d) All the above

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

30. Consider the following statements about the Agriculture Income Tax

1. Agriculture Income Tax is levied and collected by the Union Government.
 2. Agriculture Income Tax is levied throughout the country in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

31 Consider the following statements:

- Consider the following statements :

 1. In India, more than 85% agriculture workers are mainly casual labourers.
 2. Agriculture labourers in India are mainly dominated by the backward classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

32 Consider the following statements :

- Consider the following statements :

 1. 20-point programme of the Indian Government includes the measures to uplift the landless workers.
 2. The 20-point programme was started by Janata Party Government in 1978.

Which of the statements given about is/are correct?

33 Consider the following statements :

- Consider the following statements :

 1. Regional Rural Banks grant direct loans and advances to marginal farmers and rural artisans.
 2. NABARD is responsible for laying down policies and to oversee the operations of the RRBs

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

34. Consider the following statements :

1. Kisan credit card scheme facilitates the short term credits to farmers.
 2. Kisan credit card is implemented only by the commercial banks of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

35. Consider the following statements about Indian Agriculture:

- Agriculture:

 1. The area under foodgrains has declined in the last two decades.
 2. The average farm size in the country is very small and declining over the years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

36. Consider the following statements about the different nucleotides.

- different seed production cycles.

 1. Breeder seed is the primary stage of the seed production cycle.
 2. Certified seed is the secondary stage of the seed production cycle.
 3. Foundation seeds are produced and distributed to all farmers and regions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) General Insurance Corporation of India Limited
 - (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited
 - (c) National Assurance Company of India Limited
 - (d) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited

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57. Consider the following statements about the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)?
1. In National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), the premium of the insurance for the different crops is same.
 2. The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has no any sun-set clause for the premium subsidy provided by the governments.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
58. On which of the following item groups, is the share of food expenditures increasing at the fastest rate in India?
- (a) Milk and its Products
 - (b) Pulses
 - (c) Cereals
 - (d) Vegetables
59. Which one among the following Agricultural Sectors is covered under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) of the Indian Government?
- (a) Forestry (b) Irrigation
 - (c) Horticulture (d) Animal Husbandry
60. Consider the following statements
1. India is the sixth largest producer of coffee.
 2. India's share in Global Area under coffee is about 2%.
 3. India contributes about 4% to world coffee production as well as in the international trade.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 - (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
61. Among the following states, which one has the most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of Orchids with the minimum cost of production and can develop an export oriented in this field?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh
62. Consider the following statements
1. The farm power availability in India is much lower than that of Korea.
 2. India is meeting 80% of its urea requirement through indigenous production.
63. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
64. Which one of the following crops has been exceeding target since 2004-05 in India but its growers have been committing suicide in large numbers in many parts of the country every year?
- (a) Pulse (b) Cotton
 - (c) Oilseeds (d) Wheat
65. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements
1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
 2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
 3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of these
66. Consider the following statements
1. The crop development scheme of the Government of India called National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched in 2007.
 2. Accelerated Pulses Production Programme is an important component of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
67. Which one of the following is not included in the Agriculture and Allied Services of Indian Economy?
- (a) Fishing (b) Forestry
 - (c) Logging (d) Food Processing
68. Which one of the following is not the aim of the Rainbow Revolution of Indian Economy formulated in the National Agricultural Policy, 2000?
- (a) Target to achieve 4% growth rate in agriculture
 - (b) Greater private sector participation in agriculture
 - (c) National Agriculture Insurance Scheme for all farmers
 - (d) Import of High Yielding Varieties of crops from other countries

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	11.	(d)	21.	(b)	31.	(c)	41.	(d)	51.	(d)	61.	(d)	71.	(c)
2.	(b)	12.	(b)	22.	(d)	32.	(a)	42.	(c)	52.	(d)	62.	(c)	72.	(a)
3.	(c)	13.	(c)	23.	(b)	33.	(c)	43.	(c)	53.	(a)	63.	(b)	73.	(c)
4.	(c)	14.	(d)	24.	(a)	34.	(a)	44.	(d)	54.	(c)	64.	(c)	74.	(a)
5.	(d)	15.	(a)	25.	(a)	35.	(c)	45.	(c)	55.	(d)	65.	(c)	75.	(c)
6.	(c)	16.	(a)	26.	(c)	36.	(d)	46.	(a)	56.	(c)	66.	(d)		
7.	(a)	17.	(a)	27.	(c)	37.	(d)	47.	(a)	57.	(d)	67.	(d)		
8.	(c)	18.	(b)	28.	(c)	38.	(c)	48.	(c)	58.	(a)	68.	(c)		
9.	(c)	19.	(a)	29.	(c)	39.	(a)	49.	(c)	59.	(c)	69.	(d)		
10.	(d)	20.	(a)	30.	(d)	40.	(a)	50.	(d)	60.	(d)	70.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) headed by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) implements agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Government of India. It undertakes: Standardisation, Grading and quality control of agricultural and allied produce, Market Research and Surveys along with other functions.
2. (b) ‘Guaranteed maximum prices’ has not been a component of the agriculture strategy that brought about the Green Revolution. The strategy aimed at increasing the yield of crops using fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding varieties in agriculture.
3. (c) Indian agriculture is typically characterised as land scarce, labour surplus economy. India has high man/land ratio. There are large number of skilled labours but there is absence of land or capital.
4. (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January, 1965 to advise the Government on price policy of major agricultural commodities with a view to evolve a balance and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Since March 1985, the Commission has been known as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.
5. (d) The term Green Revolution has been used to indicate higher production through enhanced agricultural productivity per hectare.
6. (c) The union government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for each sugar season. Sugar and sugarcane are essential commodities under the essential commodities Act. So both statements are correct.
7. (a) In India, commercial banks have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities. The commercial banks disburse around 60% credit followed by cooperative banks around 30% and RRB and others.
8. (c) Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together is the chief characteristic of mixed farming.
9. (c) Livestock contributes 25 per cent of gross value added in the agriculture sector and provides self-employment to about 21 million people. Growth of livestock output averaged 4.8 per cent per annum during the Eleventh Plan recovering from an average of 3.6 per cent in the Ninth and the Tenth Plans.

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10. (d) The importance of agriculture in Indian Economy is indicated by its contribution to national income, industrial development and supply of foodgrains. It contributes around 13.7% to GDP, supplies raw material for development of industries along with supplying foodgrains for livelihood.
11. (d) Regarding to minimum support price neither of the statements given above is correct. In order to help the farmers in getting remunerative prices for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and also to increase production and productivity of a commodity, government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for 25 notified agricultural commodities for each Kharif and Rabi crop. Moreover, the common paddy does not have higher minimum support price than the paddy Grade-A.
12. (b) A pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) was introduced in 2009-10 for the benefit of coconut growers in major coconut growing states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Goa, AP, West Bengal and Maharashtra. In this scheme, coconut plants of the age from 4th year to 60th year are covered. Insurance coverage is provided for total loss/death/becoming useless of the plant. Fifty per cent subsidy in premium is provided by Government of India and twenty five per cent by the concerned State Government.
13. (c) The National Bamboo Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which the contribution of the Central Government will be 100%. The Scheme is implemented by the Division of Horticulture under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture.
14. (d) In the year 1999 the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was introduced by replacing comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme. NAIS covers all food crops (cereals and pulses), oilseeds, horticultural and commercial crops. It covers all farmers, both loanees and non-loanees, under the scheme. Growth rate of primary sector reached above 8% with green revolution. Both the given statements are not correct.
15. (a) In the given statements, India is meeting 85% of the urea fertilizer through indigenous production is correct. However, we are deficient in phosphatic and potassic resources and around 90% is imported.
16. (a) Cooperative Banks operate on no profit no loss basis, and they operate in all sectors including agriculture sector. NABARD is not a Cooperative Bank. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India.
17. (a) The technology mission on oil seeds was launched by the central government in 1986. The National Agriculture Insurance scheme was launched from 1999-2000. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme was launched in August, 1998. Kisan Call Centres were launched in January 2004.
18. (b) The centrally sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the main objectives of improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture production and productivity from irrigated agriculture.
20. (a) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was instituted in NABARD with an announcement in the Union Budget 1995-96 with the sole objective of giving low cost fund support to State governments and state owned corporations for quick completion of ongoing projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other forms of rural infrastructure.
21. (b) The Blue Revolution is similar to the Green Revolution only that it deals with aquaculture, fish and water preservation for human use.
22. (d) Indian Institute of Horticultural Research is located at Bengaluru. The Institute spreads research activities by establishing its experimental stations at Lucknow, Nagpur, Ranchi, Godhra, Chettalli and Gonikopal.
23. (b) National seed policy was announced in 2002. National seed policy is based on the recommendations of M.V. Rao committee in 2002. The Policy is meant to “strengthen the seed industry” in view of the

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- liberalisation in the farm sector under the World Trade Organisation. The policy seeks to provide intellectual property protection to stimulate investment in research and development of new plant varieties.
24. (a) The growth performance of the agriculture sector has been fluctuating across the plan periods. It witnessed a growth rate of 4.8 per cent during the Eighth plan period (1992–97).
25. (a) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is an Indian legislation enacted by the Parliament of India for statutory fixing of minimum wages to be paid to skilled and unskilled labours of centre and state. Minimum wages Act does not allow discrimination between male and female workers.
26. (c) CWC is a Warehousing Agency in India, established in 1957. It provides logistics support to the agricultural sector. CWC is operating 464 Warehouses across the country with a storage capacity of 10.54 million tonnes providing warehousing services for a wide range of products ranging from agricultural produce to sophisticated industrial products.
27. (c) The Central Government formulated the Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) during 2003-04. The scheme provided income protection to the farmers by insuring production and market risks. Initially, the scheme covered only wheat and rice and was compulsory for farmers availing crop loans. NAIS was withdrawn for the crops covered under FIIS.
28. (c) The growth in agriculture and allied sectors is a necessary condition for inclusive growth in India. Agriculture including allied activities accounted for about 55% employment in the country according to census 2011.
29. (c) National Cooperation Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) promotes cooperative marketing, promotes the inter-state trade as well as export of certain agricultural commodities to many foreign countries. It is responsible in stabilizing prices of commodities and thus responsible for the movement of the essential commodities from surplus areas to scarcity areas.
30. (d) Agricultural income tax is levied on the income from Agriculture. At present agriculture is subjected to – two direct taxes and they are Agricultural Income Tax and Land Tax. They are levied by the state governments. Not all states levy agricultural income tax.
31. (c) Agriculture labourers in India are mainly dominated by the backward classes and more than 85% agriculture workers are mainly casual labourers.
32. (a) The Twenty Point Programme was initially launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975. The basic objective of the 20-Point Programme was to eradicate poverty and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population of the country including landless workers.
33. (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India. It was established on 12 July, 1982 in sixth five year plan and its main focus was to uplift rural India by increasing the credit flow for elevation of agriculture and rural non-farm sector and laying down policies and to oversee the operations of the RRBs. Moreover Regional Rural Banks grant direct loans and advances to marginal farmers and rural artisans. So both statements are correct.
34. (a) A Kisan Credit Card is a credit card to provide affordable credit for farmers in India. It was started by the government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1998-99 to help farmers access timely and adequate short term credit. The farmers can use card to withdraw from most of the banks like commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks.
35. (c) The area under foodgrains has declined in the last two decades and the average farm size in the country is very small and declining over the years.
36. (d) About the different seed production cycles the breeder seed is the primary stage of the seed production cycle. Breeder seed is seed or vegetative propagating material directly controlled by the originating or sponsoring plant breeder of the

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- breeding programme or institution. Breeder seed shall be genetically so pure as to guarantee that in the subsequent generation. Foundation seed shall be the progeny of Breeder seed. Certified seed shall be the progeny of foundation seed.
37. (d) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited is implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in India. In the year 1999 the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was introduced by replacing comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme. NAIS covers all food crops (cereals and pulses), oilseeds, horticultural and commercial crops. It covers all farmers, both loanees and non-loanees, under the scheme.
38. (c) Government of India has initiated a major programme 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) from October 2000. The NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation on priority basis with a focus on development and conservation of important indigenous breeds.
39. (a) The scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) was launched in 1990-91 in 25 States and 2 Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. At present, this scheme is being implemented as a programme of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture in 28 States and 2 Union Territories.
40. (c) The Indian dairy sector has acquired substantial growth momentum from the Ninth Five-Year Plan onwards, as a result of which the country now ranks first among the world's milk producing nations. The per capita availability of the milk has reached a level of 290g per day by the year 2012, which is more than the world average of 284g per day.
41. (d) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched in August 2007 as a part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Launched under the aegis of the National Development Council, it seeks to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors during the period under the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–11).
42. (c) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the average foodgrains production was more than 200 million tonnes, and during 2000s production of the coarse cereals increased mainly due to increase in demand of coarse cereals as a nutri-food.
43. (c) India is the third largest producer, fourth largest consumer of natural rubber and fifth largest consumer of natural rubber and synthetic rubber together in the world. India in the world, shares more than 8.0% in the Natural Rubber Production.
44. (d) India is the 6th largest producer of coffee in the world having a share of around 2% in terms of global area. India contributes about 4% to world coffee production as well as in the International trade.
45. (c) The farm power availability in India is much lower than that of Korea. India is meeting 85% of the Urea fertilizer through indigenous production. However, we are deficient in phosphatic and potassic resources and around 90% is imported.
46. (a) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy on decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizer came into effect from 1st April, 2010. It has been decided to fix the subsidy on the nutrients 'N' - Nitrogen, 'P' - Phosphorus, 'K' - Potash and 'S' – Sulphur contents.
47. (a) Regarding the livestock population, India has about 15% of livestock population of the world. However, the world population of buffalo has been estimated at over 140 million head . Of these, 97 per cent are found in Asia and the Pacific regions, mainly in India (75 million), China (21 million), Pakistan (14 million).
48. (c) Agriculture and Allied sectors contribute less than 20% around 17% of Gross Domestic product of India. Around 60% of net sown agricultural area of India is depended on rainfall.
49. (c) The main aim of the agriculture and allied sector in the approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan is to redouble the efforts to ensure 4% average growth.
50. (d) A Kisan Credit Card is a credit card to provide affordable credit for farmers in India. It was started

- by the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1998-99 to help farmers access timely and adequate credit. The farmers can use cards to withdraw money from most of the banks like commercial bank, cooperative bank and regional rural banks. However in day-to-day operations NABARD is not included.
51. (d) The outbreak of devastating epiphytic brown spot disease of rice (*Helminthosporium spp*) in 1942 in the then Bengal Province (the areas of which are now in the state of West Bengal in India and Bangladesh resulted in a serious shortage of rice. Added to this, the failure of the civil administration to cope with such a disastrous situation culminated in what was called the Great Bengal Famine of 1943. With this background, the Central Government, in the year 1944, decided to intensify research on all aspect of rice crop. In 1945, the Government of India decided to establish a central Institute for rice research. As a result, the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) was setup on 23 April 1946 at Bidhyadarpur, Cuttack, Odisha with an experimental farm land of 60 hectares provided by Government of Orissa. Subsequently, in 1966, the administrative control of the institute was transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
52. (d) Monoculture is the agricultural practice of producing or growing a single crop or plant species over a wide area and for a large number of consecutive years. It is widely used in modern industrial agriculture and its implementation has allowed for large harvests from minimal resources. Monocultures can lead to the quicker spread of pests and diseases, where a uniform crop is susceptible to a pathogen. ‘Crop monoculture’ is the practice of growing the same crop year after year.
53. (a) The Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP since 1985, earlier named as Agricultural Prices Commission) came into existence in January 1965. It is mandated to recommend minimum support prices (MSPs) to incentivize the cultivators to adopt modern technology, and raise productivity and overall grain production in line with the emerging demand patterns in the country.
54. (c) Three new sub-schemes have been introduced under RKVV from 2010-11. National Mission for Saffron-Economic Revival of J&K Saffron Sector has been provided with special grants.
55. (d) Provision of ₹9217 crore has been made for this scheme in the Budget of 2012-13. It includes 9 sub components. These are: special initiative for pulses and oilseeds development in selected pulses and oilseed growing villages in rain-fed areas, scheme to bridge yield gap in agriculture in eastern India, initiative on vegetable clusters, accelerated fodder development programme, rain-fed area development programme, promotion of oil palm, nutri- cereals, national mission for protein supplements and Provision of ₹9217 crore has been made for this scheme in the Budget of 2012-13. It includes 9 sub components. These are: special initiative for pulses and oilseeds development in selected pulses and oilseed growing villages in rain-fed areas, scheme to bridge yield gap in agriculture in eastern India, initiative on vegetable clusters, accelerated fodder development programme, rain-fed area development programme, promotion of oil palm, nutri-cereals, national mission for protein supplements and saffron mission.
56. (c) These exports have marked a growth of 0.8 in the year 2012-13. Recently India has diversified its export basket for these products.
57. (d) For Kharif crops premium is 3.5% of Sum insured for all Oilseed crops and Bajra and 2.5% for all others foodcrops including pulses. For Rabi crops Premium rates are 1.5% for wheat and 2% for all other foodcrops including pulses and oilseeds. The premium subsidy will be phased out on sunset basis in a period of three to five years subject to review of financial results and the response of farmers at the end of the first year of the implementation of the Scheme.

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58. (a) Milk and milk products, exhibited high rates of inflation recently. Pulses, MFE, and milk and milk products which together constituted around 30 per cent of the total food expenditure in 2009-10 (2004-05=100, as per the 66th NSSO Round) were responsible for around 42 per cent of food inflation during the latter period. This signifies that protein sources of food, both plant and animal, have emerged an important driver of food inflation in recent period.
59. (c) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of a State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). However, the amount of loss to be shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government is restricted to 25% of value of procurement. Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.
60. (d) The coffee industry of India is the sixth largest producer of coffee in the world, accounting for over four per cent of world coffee production, with the bulk of all production taking place in its Southern states. India is most noted for its Indian Kathlekhan Superior variety. It is believed that coffee has been cultivated in India longer than anywhere outside of the Arabian Peninsula. India exported over 440,000 pounds of coffee in the 2005-2006 season, slightly less than in 2005 and nearly 5 per cent less than 2004. Over a quarter of the India's coffee exports go to Italy. Russia is a distant second place, importing nearly 15 per cent of India's exports.
61. (d) There are about 20,000 varieties of orchids in the world out of which about 1200 accounts in India. The ecological condition and climate variation in Arunachal Pradesh is so much favourable that the state holds about 60% of the Indian variety of orchids. Till today about 605 spp. of orchids of Arunachal Pradesh have been identified and the work is in progress. The flowering of orchids depends on the seasonal condition and variation.
62. (c) According to the Department of Agriculture, the share of agriculture workers and draught animals (farm power sources in agriculture) has come down from 63.5 per cent in 1971-72 to 13.67 per cent in 2009-10, whereas the share of tractors, power tillers, and motors has gone up from 36.51 per cent to 86.33 per cent during the same period. Although India is the largest manufacturer of tractors in the world, accounting for one-third of the global production, farm mechanisation in India is still at a nascent stage, with the average farm power availability in the country lower than in countries such as Korea, Japan and the US.
- India is meeting 80 per cent of its urea requirement through indigenous production but is largely import dependent for meeting the requirements of potassic (K) and phosphatic (P) fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers have played a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has steadily increased over the years.
63. (b) A study conducted in 2014 found that there are three specific characteristics associated with high risk farmers: "those that grow cash crops such as coffee and cotton; those with 'marginal' farms of less than one hectare; and those with debts of 300 Rupees or more." The study also found that the Indian states in which these three characteristics are most common had the highest suicide rates and also accounted for "almost 75% of the variability in state-level suicides.
64. (c) Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India. In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were

- 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land. As per the system every ryot in an estate shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of all ryoti lands.
65. (c) The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production of food grains of 25 million tons of food grains comprising of 10 million tons rice, 8 million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.
- In order to accelerate the pulses production, the scope of National Food Security Mission will be enhanced through the following changes: Merger of Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Pulses components and area with NFSM pulses, Inclusion of additional programmes such as innovative "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" with nutrient and plant protection centric block demonstrations over 1 million hectares of pulses crop area and, Inclusion of innovative development and research projects.
66. (d) Agriculture and allied sectors are considered to be the mainstay of the Indian economy. They are the important source of raw material and demand for many industrial products, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and a variety of consumer goods. They contribute nearly 22 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India. About 65-70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. 'Agriculture and allied' industry is further divided into several segments, namely: horticulture and its allied sectors (including fruits and vegetables, flowers, plantation crops, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants); fisheries sector; animal husbandry and livestock; and sericulture. India's varied agro-climatic conditions are highly favourable for the growth of large number of horticultural crops, which occupy around 10 per cent of gross cropped area of the country producing 160.75 million tonnes. However food processing does not fall under this category.
67. (d) In July 2000, the Centre Government of India had announced the first-ever national agriculture policy. The policy aimed at achieving a growth rate of over 4 per cent per annum by introducing 'rainbow revolution' in the next two decades so that the total GDP growth can be sustained at 6.5 per cent. Import of High Yielding Varieties of crops from other countries was not included in the objective of this revolution.
68. (c) Presently, the threat of climate change poses a challenge for sustainable agricultural growth. This threat is compounded due to accumulated greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, anthropogenically generated through long-term intensive industrial growth and high consumption lifestyles and preferences. While the international community is collectively engaging itself to deal with this threat, India needs to evolve a national strategy for adapting to climate change and its variabilities in order to ensure ecological sustainability in its socio-economic developmental priorities. Thus the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was launched in 2008 with the objective of promoting Sustainable Agriculture.
69. (d) The Central Government formulated the Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) during 2003-04. The two critical components of a farmer's income are yield and price. FIIS targeted these two components through a single insurance policy so that the insured farmer could get a guaranteed income. The scheme provided income protection to the farmers by insuring production and market risks. The insured farmers were ensured minimum guaranteed income (that is, average yield multiplied by the minimum

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- support price). If the actual income was less than the guaranteed income, the insured would be compensated to the extent of the shortfall by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India. Initially, the scheme would cover only wheat and rice and would be compulsory for farmers availing crop loans. NAIS (explained in the section below) would be withdrawn for the crops covered under FIIS, but would continue to be applicable for other crops.
70. (b) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) is an apex organisation of marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India, under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It was founded in October 1958 to promote the trade of agricultural produce and forest resources across the nation. NAFED is now one of the largest procurement as well as marketing agencies for agricultural products in India.
71. (c) Farm Income Insurance Scheme was designed to provide a comprehensive crop insurance cover to farmers against loss in farm income due to fluctuations in yield and price, the scheme was adopted as a pilot project in respect of paddy and wheat at a block each in 25 States. Implemented by the National Insurance Company, the scheme carried a subsidy of 75 per cent on the premium, given by the Union Government in respect of small and marginal farmers and 50 per cent in respect of others.
72. (a) The RIDF was set up by the Government in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural Infrastructure projects. The Fund is maintained by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The scope of RIDF has been widened to include activities such as rural drinking water schemes, soil conservation, rural market yards, rural health centres and primary schools, mini hydel plants, shishu shiksha kendras, anganwadis, and system improvement in the power sector. The activities to be financed under RIDF include minor irrigation projects/micro irrigation, flood protection, watershed development/reclamation of waterlogged areas, drainage, forest development, market yard/godown, apna mandi, rural haats and other marketing infrastructure, cold storage, seed/agriculture/horticulture farms, plantation and horticulture, grading and certifying mechanisms such as testing and certifying laboratories, etc., community irrigation wells for irrigation purposes for the village as a whole, fishing harbour/jetties, riverine fisheries, animal husbandry and modern abattoir.
73. (c) National Seed Research and Training Centre (NSRTC) is located at Varanasi. This institute has been notified as a Central Seed Testing and Referral Laboratory (CSTL), with effect from 1 April 2007. The primary objective for establishing the NSRTC is to have a separate National Seed Quality Control Laboratory to serve as CSTL and a referral laboratory for courts in India, and also to act as a human resource development centre in the field of seed quality. The CSTL of the NSRTC has become a member laboratory of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), Zurich, Switzerland with effect from 2007.
74. (a) Swaroop Committee recommended the no-entry load structure for insurance products. So it is associated with financial products marketing.
75. (c) With a view to harness the potential of bamboo crop, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in which National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is being implemented as a sub scheme. The Mission envisages promoting holistic growth of bamboo sector by adopting area-based, regionally differentiated strategy and to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing. Under the Mission, steps have been taken to increase the availability of quality planting material by supporting the setting up of new nurseries and strengthening of existing ones. To address forward integration, the Mission is taking steps to strengthen marketing of bamboo products, especially those of handicraft items.

4

Industry

1. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Enterprise	Industrial Group
1. VSNL	Bharti Group
2. Mundra SEZ	Adani Group
3. CMC Ltd.	Tata Group
4. IPCL	Reliance Group

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

2. Consider the following factors regarding an industry :

1. Capital Investment
 2. Business Turnover
 3. Labour Force
 4. Power Consumption

Which of these determine the nature and size of the industry?

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

3. Which one of the following pairs is not properly matched?

	Industry	Industrialists
(a)	Reliance	Mukesh Ambani
(b)	Wipro	R. Krishnamurthy
(c)	Airtel	Bharati Mittal
(d)	Nano Car	Ratan Tata

4. Match the given companies with their locations and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :

Company	Location
A. Balco	1. Hirakund
B. Hindalco	2. Korba
C. Indian Aluminium company	3. Koraput
D. Nalco	4. Renukoot

Code:

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

5. Correlate the following

Industry	Field
A. Basic industry	1. Fertilizer
B. Strategic industry	2. Petroleum
C. Critical industry	3. Automobile
D. Goods based industry	4. Arms and Ammunition

Code :

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

- 6. Read the following statements carefully :**

- Read the following statements carefully :

 1. In public sector of India there are basic and heavy industries.
 2. All industries of public sector are profit oriented.
 3. Jobs are secured in the industries of public sector.

Answer on the basis of following codes:

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

7. Consider the following statements :

1. The expansion of public sector was based on industrial policy resolution 1956.
 2. Government has announced new industrial policy in July 1991.
 3. Government has not announced the industrial policy at all.

The correct statements are :

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8. Economic liberalisation in India started with :
(a) Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy.
(b) The convertibility of Indian rupee.
(c) Doing away with procedural formalities for Foreign Direct Investment.
(d) Significant reduction in tax rates.
9. National Renewal Fund was constituted for the purpose of :
(a) Providing pension for retiring employees.
(b) Social security
(c) Rural reconstruction
(d) Restructuring and modernisation of industries
10. The licensing policy for the industries drew strength from:
(a) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
(b) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956
(c) Congress Party Resolution of establishing socialistic pattern of society
(d) Industrial Act, 1951
11. Disinvestment is :
(a) Offloading of shares of private companies to government.
(b) Off-loading of government shares to private companies.
(c) Increase in investment.
(d) Closing down of business concerns.
12. Consider the following statements :
1. The first modern steel producing unit was established at Kulti (W. Bengal) in 1874.
2. Bhilai steel plant was established during second Five Year Plan.
3. Rourkela steel plant was established with the collaboration of the west Germany.
4. Bokaro steel plant was established during the third Five Year Plan.
Which of the statements are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
13. Maruti views Tata Motors as a prominent competitor but does not view Volvo as a competitor. This type of competition in the market is known as
(a) Product competition
(b) Production flow competition
(c) Cost control competition
(d) None of these
14. Which one of the following committees recommended the abolition of reservation of items for small scale sector in industry?
(a) Nayak Committee
(b) Abid Hussain Committee
(c) Narasimhan Committee
(d) Rakesh Mohan Committee
15. Consider the following pairs :

Firm	Group
1. Ashok Leyland	Hinduja
2. Hindalco Industries	A. V. Birla
3. Suzlon Energy	Tulsi Tanti

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. In the context of India's Five Year Plans, a shift in the pattern of industrialisation with lower emphasis on heavy industries and more on infrastructure began in :
(a) Fourth plan (b) Sixth Plan
(c) Eighth plan (d) Tenth plan
17. Consider the following statements about the second Five Year Plan :
1. Priorities were given in the production of iron and steel and heavy engineering and machine building industries.
2. Strengthening the oil exploration and coal in India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
18. Consider the following statements about Tata Steel:
1. It is Asia's first privately own integrated iron and steel plant.
2. It is the first company outside Japan to get the Deming Application Prize in 2008 for excellence in total quality management
3. Immediately after the enactment of the Provident Fund Law in India, Tata Steel introduced provident fund for its employees.
4. It is the first company in the world to get social accountability 8000 certification from the social accountability international from the USA.

- Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

19. Consider the following statements :

 - MMTC limited is India's largest international trading organisation.
 - Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited has been set up by MMTC jointly with the government of Odisha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

20. Consider the following statements about the Navaratna status industries.

 - Navaratna was originally assigned to nine public sector enterprises in 1997.
 - The number of PSEs (Public Sector Enterprises) having Navaratna status is now more than 15 industries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

21. Consider the following statements :

 - The first petrochemical industry in India was started with the establishment of National organic chemical industry limited in sixties.
 - The real thrust of petrochemical industry in India came with the establishment of Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited (IPCL) at Baroda.

Which of the statements given above is/are:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

22. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

 - Hindalco industries : Novelis
 - Tata Steel : Chorus Group
 - Jet Airways : Air Sahara
 - Kingfisher Airlines : MDR Airlines

23. Consider the following statements :

 - Packaging machinery industry, like other industrial machinery is allowed for 100% FDI under automatic approval.
 - Food processing machinery can be classified under the general category of industrial

machinery which is de-licensed under the current industrial policy and qualifies for 100% FDI under automatic approval.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following statements :

 - Miniratna public sector enterprises can be a joint venture, set subsidiary company or overseas office but with certain conditions.
 - Till now there are less than 50 public sector enterprises which have been given Miniratna status by the Indian government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

25. Consider the following statements :

 - The USSR assisted in building of Bhilai Steel Plant.
 - The British assisted in the building of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 1 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

26. In India, in the overall index of industrial production, the indices of eight core industries have a combined weight of 37-90%. Which of the following are among those eight core industries?

 - Cement
 - Fertilizers
 - Natural gas
 - Refinery products
 - Textiles

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

 - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - 2, 3 and 5

27. A Labour intensive industry is one that :

 - Requires hard manual labour
 - Pays adequate wages to the labour
 - Employs more hands
 - Provides facilities to labour

28. Consider the following aims of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) of Indian economy.

 - National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) will be established on lands which are degraded and uncultivable.

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2. NIMZs (National Investment and Manufacturing Zones) are the integrated industrial townships with world class physical and social infrastructure.
- Which of the statements about NIMZs formulated in NMP given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
29. Which one of the following industrial policies has abolished (with a few exception) the industrial licensing?
- Industrial Policy 1970
 - Industrial Policy 1980
 - Industrial Policy 1991
 - Industrial Policy 1995
30. The SEZ Act 2005 which came into effect in February 2006 has certain objectives? In this context consider the following :
- Development of infrastructure facilities
 - Promotion of investment from foreign sources.
 - Promotion of export of services only.
- Which of the above is/are objective of this Act?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
31. Identify the correct sequence of the establishment of steel plant in India from the earliest to the latest.
- Bokaro–Jamshedpur, Vishakhapatnam, Bhilai
 - Jamshedpur–Bhilai, Bokaro–Vishakhapatnam
 - Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Vishakhapatnam, Bokaro
 - Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Vishakhapatnam
32. Consider the following statements :
- The first news print plant was set up in India at Napanagar.
 - The first modern steel plant in India was set up at Bhadrawati.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
33. Consider the following statements :
- The erratic trend in the production of sugar is mainly due to monsoons.
 - The output of sugar is influenced by both cane and Gur prices.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
34. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- | Industries clusters | Location |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Textiles | Tirupur |
| (b) Marble | Kishangarh |
| (c) Surat | Gems & Jewellery |
| (d) All of the above | |
35. Consider the following statements according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development (MSMED) Act 2006 of Indian Economy.
- The Micro Enterprises are those whose capital asset is less than 25 lakh.
 - The Small Enterprises are those industries whose capital asset is from 10 lakh to 5 crore.
 - The capital asset including machinery more than 5 crore is known as Medium Enterprises.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
36. Consider the following statements :
- National Thermal Power Corporation has diversified into hydropower sector.
 - Power Grid Corporation of India has diversified into telecom sector.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
37. With reference to India, consider the following central acts:
- Import and Export (control) Act 1947
 - Mining and Mineral Development (Regulation) Act 1957
 - Custom Act 1962
 - Indian Forest Act 1927
- Which of the above acts has relevance to bearing on the biodiversity conservation in the country?
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - None of these
38. Consider the following statements :
- India has attained self-sufficiency in almost all consumer goods.
 - In terms of capital goods, India still depends on the import.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

39. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?
- India is the second largest manufacturer of cement in the world.
 - India ranks 4th in the world in terms of production of ceramic tiles.
 - India holds 3rd position in the production of salt in the world.
 - India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world after China.
40. Consider the following statements about Competition Commission of India.
- Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established with effect from 14th October 2003.
 - The goal is to combat the monopoly tendencies and foster the competition among public sector enterprises.
 - CCI (Competition Commission of India) consists of a chairperson and 6 members appointed by the central government.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - All of the above
41. Consider the following sectors of the Indian economy with respect to share of employment.
- Agriculture sector
 - Industrial sector
 - Services sector
- Arrange these sectors from highest to lowest in terms of employment and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- 1, 2, 3
 - 1, 3, 2
 - 3, 1, 2
 - 3, 2, 1
42. Sunrise industries are industries :
- Which are well developed and have ample scope for future development.
 - Which improve exports performance of the country.
 - Which are small scale industries
 - Which have high growth potential and meet future requirements of the economy.
43. Consider the following statements :
- Small Industry Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was set up as a whole owned subsidiary of the RBI.
 - SIDBI has taken over the responsibility of administering small industry development funds managed by the IDBI.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
44. Consider the following statements:
- The per capita consumption of plastics in India is the highest in the world.
 - The petrochemical industry in India gives a big boost to the small scale industries.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
45. What is/are the recent policy initiative of government of India to promote the growth of manufacturing sector?
- Setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones.
 - Providing the benefit of single window clearance.
 - Establishing the technology acquisition and development fund.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- 2 only
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
46. Arrange the following Acts in order in which they were enacted. Use the codes given below.
- The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act.
 - The Indian Trade Unions Act.
 - The Industrial Disputes Act.
 - The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification) Act.
- Codes :**
- 2, 1, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1, 2
 - 1, 2, 4, 3
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
47. Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), a public sector undertaking is under the administration control of which of the following ministries?
- Heavy Industry
 - Small scale
 - Ministry of Railways
 - Shipping Road Transport and Highways

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48. What would be the new investment ceiling rate for Maharatna Public Sector Enterprises?
(a) ₹ 2000 crore (b) ₹ 5000 crore
(c) ₹ 7000 crore (d) ₹ 10000 crore
49. Consider the following objectives of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) of Indian Economy?
1. To enable the manufacturing sector to contribute at least 25% of GDP by 2022.
2. To create 500 million additional jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2022.
3. To create the appropriate skill sets among the rural migrant and urban poor for their easy absorption in manufacturing sector.
4. To allow more Foreign Direct Investment in Manufacturing sector by 2017?
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
50. Which one of the following is not an immediate indicator of Industrial Sickness?
(a) Drop in profitability
(b) Labour unrest
(c) Shrinking of market credit
(d) Decline in market share
51. With reference to India, consider the following Central Acts
1. Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947
2. Mining and Mineral Development (Regulation) Act, 1957
3. Custom Act, 1962
4. Indian Forest Act, 1927
Which of the above Acts has relevance to bearing on the biodiversity conservation in the country?
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None of these
52. Which one of the following is not a feature of Limited Liability Partnership Firm?
(a) Partner should be less than 20
(b) Partner and management need not to be separate
(c) Internal governance should be decided by mutual agreement among partners
(d) It is a corporate body with perpetual succession
53. With reference to India, consider the following statements
1. WPI is available on a monthly basis only.
2. As compare to Consumer Price Index for the Industrial Worker (CPI-IW), the WPI gives less weightage to food articles.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
54. For which one of the following items, is Tirupur well known as a huge exporter to many parts of the world?
(a) Gems and Jewellery
(b) Leather Goods
(c) Knitted Garments
(d) Handicrafts
55. Debenture holders of a company are its
(a) shareholders (b) creditors
(c) debtors (d) directors
56. Consider the following statements about Competition Commission of India
1. Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established with effect from 14th October, 2003.
2. The goal is to restrict the monopoly tendencies and increase the competition among public enterprises.
3. CCI consists of a chairperson and 6 members appointed by the Central Government.
(a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) Only 2 (d) All of these
57. Which one of the following is not correct about 'plastic parks'?
(a) This is a scheme to assist plastic industries in India
(b) These parks will help to develop biodegradable plastics
(c) To increase competitiveness and investment in plastic sector is one of the objectives
(d) It emphasises environmentally sustainable growth in plastic sector with cluster development approach
58. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- | Industry | Status |
|---------------------|------------|
| (a) SAIL | Maharatna |
| (b) IOC | Navratna |
| (c) Coal India Ltd. | Mini-Ratna |
| (d) BHEL | Mini-Ratna |

ANSWER KEY															
1.	(d)	9.	(b)	17.	(c)	25.	(a)	33.	(c)	41.	(b)	49.	(c)	57.	(b)
2.	(a)	10.	(d)	18.	(c)	26.	(b)	34.	(d)	42.	(d)	50.	(d)	58.	(d)
3.	(b)	11.	(b)	19.	(c)	27.	(c)	35.	(a)	43.	(b)	51.	(a)		
4.	(b)	12.	(d)	20.	(c)	28.	(c)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(b)		
5.	(d)	13.	(a)	21.	(c)	29.	(c)	37.	(c)	45.	(d)	53.	(b)		
6.	(b)	14.	(b)	22.	(d)	30.	(a)	38.	(b)	46.	(a)	54.	(c)		
7.	(c)	15.	(d)	23.	(c)	31.	(b)	39.	(b)	47.	(c)	55.	(a)		
8.	(a)	16.	(b)	24.	(c)	32.	(a)	40.	(d)	48.	(b)	56.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) The correctly matched pairs are : Mundra SEZ — Adani Group, CMC Ltd. — Tata Group IPCL — Reliance Group. However, Bharti is associated with Airtel.
2. (a) The factors which are responsible for an industry are capital investment, labour force and power consumption. However, nature and size of business is not determined by the turnover of business.
3. (b) Reliance-Mukesh Ambani, Wipro-Azim Premji, Airtel- Bharati Mittal and Nano Car-Ratan Tata. Wipro was established by Mohamed Hasham Premji in 1945 as a vegetable manufacturer in Amalner, Maharashtra.
4. (b) The correct locations of the given companies are :
 - BALCO — Korba
 - HINDALCO — Renukoot
 - Indian Aluminium Company — Hirakund
 - NALCO — Koraput
5. (d) The correct correlation of industries and their fields are :
 - Basic industry — petroleum
 - Strategic industry — Arms and Ammunition
 - Critical industry — Automobile
 - Goods based industry — Fertilizer
6. (b) In public sector of India there are basic and heavy industries. Employees and their jobs are secured in public sector industries. However, all the public sector companies are not profit-oriented. Some of them have been established keeping in mind no profit no loss basis for the welfare of the society.
7. (c) The expansion of public sector was based on industrial policy resolution, 1956. The government announced new industrial policy in July 1991. The first industrial policy of the government was announced in April 1948. Subsequently Industrial Policy resolutions were announced in 1956, 1980, 1990 and 1991.
8. (a) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privitisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting reserves. Under liberalisation, the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players were allowed to set up their industrial units without obtaining License from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically.

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9. (b) The National Renewal Fund (NRF), was set up in February 1992. It aims to provide a social safety net to protect the workers in industrial enterprises from possible adverse consequences of the new economic policy.
10. (d) The licensing policy for the industries drew strength from the Industrial Act, 1951. Industries Development and Regulation Act (IDRA), 1951 was enacted in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948. The Act was formulated for the purpose of development and regulation of industries in India by the Central Government.
11. (b) Disinvestment is a process in which off-loading of government shares is done to private companies. A company or government organization will divest an asset or subsidiary as a strategic move for the company, planning to put the proceeds from the divestiture to better use that garners a higher return on investment.
12. (d) The first notable attempt in steel industry in India was made in 1874 when the Bengal Iron Works (BIW) came into being at Kulti, near Asansol in West Bengal. The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. SAIL Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), located in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, was set up with German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in 60s. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help in 1972 .
13. (a) Maruti views Tata motors as a prominent competitor but does not view Volvo as a competitor. This type of competition in the market is known as product competition because the companies are competing on the same and similar products.
14. (b) Abid Hussain committee recommended the abolition of reservation of items for small scale sector in industry.
15. (d) Ashok Leyland, 2nd largest commercial vehicle manufacturer in India is a Hinduja Group company. Hindalco is the world's largest aluminium rolling company belonging to A.V. Birla. Suzlon Energy Limited, is an Indian multinational wind power company based in Pune.
16. (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a shift in the pattern of industrialisation with lower emphasis on heavy industries and more on infrastructure began.
17. (c) According to the Second Five Year Plan the priorities were given in the production of iron and steel and heavy engineering and also to strengthen the oil exploration and coal.
18. (c) Tata Steel is Asia's first privately owned integrated iron and steel plant. It is the first company outside Japan to get the Deming Application Prize in 2008 for excellence in total quality management. Tata Steel started provident fund for its employees as early as in 1920, however, it became a law for all employers under the Provident Fund Act only in 1952.
19. (c) MMTC Ltd., Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India, is one of the two highest earners of foreign exchange for India and India's largest public sector trading body. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), is a company promoted by MMTC Ltd, Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL).
20. (c) Navratna was the title given originally to 9 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) identified by the government in 1997 as public sector companies that have comparative advantages enjoying greater autonomy to compete in the global market so as to support in their drive to become global giants. However, the number of PSEs (Public Sector Enterprises) having Navaratna status is now more than 15 industries.
21. (c) The first petrochemical industry in India was started with the establishment of National Organic Chemical Industry Limited in 1961. The company manufacture various organic and inorganic chemicals. The real thrust of Petrochemical industry in India came with the establishment of Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited (IPCL) at Baroda on March 22,

- 1969, with a view to promote and encourage the use of plastics in India.
22. (d) Hindalco industries : Novelis
Tata Steel : Chorus group
Jet airways : Air Sahara
Kingfisher Airlines: MDR Airlines Kinfisher Airlines is not correctly matched with MDR Airlines.
23. (c) Packaging machinery industry, like other industrial machinery is allowed for 100% FDI under automatic approval i.e., without prior approval either of the government or the Reserve Bank of India.
Food processing machinery can be classified under the general category of industrial machinery which is de-licensed under the current industrial policy and qualifies for 100% FDI under automatic approval.
24. (c) Miniratna public sector enterprises can be a joint venture, set subsidiary company or overseas office but with certain conditions i.e., Miniratna-I is up to Rs. 500 crore or equal to their net worth, whichever is lower. Miniratna-II: is up to ₹ 300 crore or up to 50% of their net worth, whichever is lower. Till now less than 50 public sector enterprises have been given Miniratna status by the Indian government.
25. (a) The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help in 1972 .
26. (b) In India, in the overall index of industrial production, the indices of eight core industries have a combined weight of 37-90%. Among those eight core industries are cement, Fertilizers, Natural gas and Refinery products.
27. (c) A labour intensive industry is one that employs more hands i.e., employs more labour.
28. (c) National Investment and manufacturing zones are degraded and uncultivable. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are green field integrated Industrial Townships with state-of-the-art infrastructure and the land use is on the basis of zoning clean and energy efficient technology and requisite social infrastructure.
29. (c) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privitisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting Reserves. Under liberalization the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players can set up their industrial units without obtaining license from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically.
30. (a) The main objectives of the SEZ Acts 2005, is to develop infrastructure facilities and to promote investment from foreign sources.
31. (b) TISCO was founded in 1907 by Dorabji Tata. The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help in 1972. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, popularly known as Vizag Steel, is the most advanced steel producer in India with the help of German and soviet technology founded in 1974.
32. (a) The first newsprint plant was set up in India at Nepanagar in 1948. The first modern steel plant TISCO was founded in 1907 by Dorabji Tata in Jamshedpur.
33. (c) The erratic trend in production of sugar is mainly due to monsoons and the output of sugar is influenced by both cane and gur prizes.
34. (d) All the above industrial clusters and the related locations are correctly matched. Tirupur is famous for textiles, Kishangarh is famous for marbles, Surat is famous for Gems and Jewellery.
35. (a) A micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ₹ 25 lakh.
A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than ₹25 lakh but does not exceed ₹5 crore; and A medium enterprise is an enterprise where the

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- investment in plant and machinery is more than ₹5 crore but does not exceed ₹10 crore.
36. (a) In order to give impetus to hydro power growth in the country and to have a balanced portfolio of power generation, NTPC entered hydro power business with the 800 MW Koldam hydro project in Himachal Pradesh. Two more projects have also been taken up in Uttarakhand.
37. (c) Import and Export (control) Act 1947 restricts import and export of endangered species and their by products. Mining and Mineral development (Regulation) Act 1957 restricts mining in protected areas. Custom Act 1962 again links to import and export. Indian Forest Act 1927 restricts construction and encroachment in restricted and protected areas.
38. (b) In terms of capital goods, India still depends on the import has not attained self sufficiency in almost all consumer goods.
39. (b) The given statement India ranks 4th in the world in terms of production of ceramic tiles is incorrect.
40. (d) Competition Commission of India is a body of the government of India responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, 2002 throughout India and to prevent activities that have an adverse effect on competition in India. It was established on 14 October, 2003.
The goal is to combat the monopoly tendencies and foster the competition among public sector enterprises. CCI (Competition Commission of India) consists of a chairperson and 6 members appointed by the central government.
41. (b) In Indian economy the sectors from highest to lowest in terms of employment are agriculture sector around 50%, service sector around 35% and Industrial sector.
42. (d) Sunrise industries are industries which have high growth potential and meet future requirements of the economy.
43. (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India is a non-independent financial institution aimed to aid the growth and development of micro, small and medium-scale enterprises. It was incorporated initially as a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India. SIDBI has taken over the responsibility of administering small industry development fund managed by the IDBI.
44. (b) Per capita consumption of polymers products in the country during 2012-13 was low at just 9.7 kg as compared to 109 kg in USA, 45 kg in China and 32 kg in Brazil. Thus India is not the highest consumer. The petrochemical industry in India gives a big boost to the small scale industries is the correct statement.
45. (d) The recent policy initiative of government of India to promote the growth of manufacturing sector is setting up of National Investment and manufacturing zones, providing the benefit of single window clearance and establishing the technology acquisition and development.
46. (a) The Indian Trade Unions Act – 1926
The Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act – 1946
The Industrial Disputes Act – 1947
The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification) Act – 1959
47. (c) Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) is a Navratna Public sector undertaking under the Indian Ministry of Railways. Incorporated in March 1988 under the Companies Act, CONCOR commenced operations in November 1989 taking over an existing network of seven inland container depots (ICDs) from Indian Railways. It now has a network of 61 ICDs/CFSs (Container Freight Stations) throughout India.
48. (b) The government has relaxed norms for giving Maharatna status to public sector enterprises, a move that will benefit blue chip companies such as Coal India, GAIL, BHEL and NMDC in their expansion plans. Only four state-run companies --ONGC, SAIL, IOC and NTPC -- at present enjoy the Maharatna status, which gives them the financial and managerial autonomy to invest up to ₹5,000 crore in a new venture without seeking government approval. Under the new norms, a company qualifying for the Maharatna

- status should have an average annual turnover of ₹ 20,000 crore during the last three years against ₹ 25,000 crore prescribed earlier. Further, the criteria on average annual net worth has been relaxed to ₹ 10,000 crore from the earlier limit of 15,000 crore.
49. (c) The Government of India has announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus.
50. (d) Just as diseases are identified by certain symptoms, industrial sickness can be identified by the following symptoms. These symptoms act as leading indicators of sickness, and if immediate remedial actions are not taken, the sickness will grow to the extent that the organization will find its natural death. Continuous reduction in turnover, Piling up of inventory, Continuous reduction of net profit to sales ratio, Short term borrowings at high interest rate, Continuous cash losses leading to erosion of tangible net worth etc. However, decline of market share is not an immediate indicator.
51. (a) Important Govt. of India Central Acts and Rules having Relevance to Biodiversity Conservation: Fisheries Act, 1897, Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, The Indian Forest Act, 1927, Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937, Indian Coffee Act, 1942, Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947, Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947, Tea Act, 1953, Mining and Mineral Development (Regulation) Act, 1957, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, Customs Act, 1962, Cardamom Act, 1965, Seeds Act, 1966, The Patents Act, 1970, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Tobacco Board Act, 1975, Territorial Water, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Maritime Zones of India (Regulation and Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1980, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985/1986, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Spices Board Act, 1986, National Dairy Development Board, 1987 etc.
52. (b) The LLP will be a separate legal entity, liable to the full extent of its assets, with the liability of the partners being limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP which may be of tangible or intangible nature or both tangible and intangible in nature. No partner would be liable on account of the independent or un-authorized actions of other partners or their misconduct. The liabilities of the LLP and partners who are found to have acted with intent to defraud creditors or for any fraudulent purpose shall be unlimited for all or any of the debts or other liabilities of the LLP.
53. (b) This rise in wholesale food prices was not captured by WPI as the weightage for food articles is just 14.3% compared to 65% for manufactured products in this index. On the other hand, the weightage for food is 57% in CPI items which captures the impact of food prices better. Further, wholesale prices do not take into account the substantial margins at the retail level, which tend to rise when there are shortages.
54. (c) Tiruppur is the “knitwear capital” of India. It has spurred up the textile industry in India for the past three decades. It contributes to a huge amount of foreign exchange in India. The city exports ₹ 120 billion worth of goods. Netaji Apparel Park has 53 companies manufacturing knitwear for exports. Each unit will be a model to answer the requirements of international standards in all aspects. In addition to investment of ₹ 920 million on infrastructure and factory buildings about 3 billion is being invested on machinery. The NAP presently provides employment

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- to 15,000 people and generates export revenue of ₹ 15 billion from the apparels produced in it. There are about 3000 sewing units, 1326 knitting units, 730 dyeing units and other ancillary units. Some of the world's largest retailers including C&A, Switcher SA, Walmart, Primark, Oviesse, Switcher, Polo Ralph Lauren, Diesel, Tommy Hilfiger, M&S, FILA, H&M, Reebok import textiles and clothing from Tirupur.
55. (a) A person having the debentures is called debenture holder whereas a person holding the shares is called shareholder. A shareholder subscribes to the shares of a company. Shares are the parts of share capital. On the other hand, debenture-holders are the subscribers to debentures. Debentures are part of loan. A shareholder or member is the joint owner of a company; but a debenture holder is only a creditor of the company.
56. (c) Competition is the best means of ensuring that the 'Common Man' has access to the broadest range of goods and services at the most competitive prices. With increased competition, producers will have maximum incentive to innovate and specialise. This would result in reduced costs and wider choice to consumers. Thus the CCI restricts Monopoly and increases competition.
57. (b) The plastic park scheme envisages clusters of plastic industry operations including small and medium-sized enterprises and recycling operations. These parks will provide raw materials, power and land for plastic companies. These parks are expected to generate huge direct and indirect employment.
58. (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), owned by Government of India, is a power plant equipment manufacturer and operates as an engineering and manufacturing company. This Public Sector enterprise has the status of a Maharatna Company.

5

World Economy

1. Which of the following constitutes the world bank?
 1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 2. International Finance Corporation
 3. International Development Association
 4. International Monetary Fund
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 2. The emerging trading blocs in the world, such as NAFTA, ASEAN and others are expected to
 - (a) act as constrictions in free trade across the world.
 - (b) promote free trade on the line laid down by the WTO.
 - (c) permit transfer of technology between member countries.
 - (d) promote trade in agricultural commodities between countries of the North and South.
 3. Which of the following were the aims behind the setting up of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
 1. Promotion of free trade and resource flow across countries
 2. Protection of intellectual property rights
 3. Managing balanced trade between different countries
 4. Promotion of trade between the former East Block countries and the western world.Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 - (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 4
 4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. WTO	1. Provides loans to address short term balance of payments.
- B. IDA 2. Multi-lateral trade negotiation body
C. IMF 3. Sanction of soft loans
D. IBRD 4. Facilitating lending and borrowing for reconstruction and development
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
5. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is its
 - (a) Gross Domestic product
 - (b) Net Domestic product
 - (c) Net National product
 - (d) Per capita real income
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :
- | List I
(Term) | List II
(Explanation) |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. Fiscal deficit | 1. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts |
| B. Budget deficit | 2. Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts |
| C. Revenue deficit | 3. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings |
| D. Primary deficit | 4. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings & interests payments. |
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

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7. The term National Income represents:
 - (a) Gross national product at market prices minus depreciation
 - (b) Gross national product at market prices minus depreciation plus net factor income from abroad.
 - (c) Gross national product at market prices minus depreciation and indirect taxes plus subsidies.
 - (d) Gross national product at market prices minus net factor income from abroad.
8. A country is said to be in a debt trap if :
 - (a) it has to abide by the conditionalities imposed by the International Monetary Fund.
 - (b) it has to borrow to make interest payments on outstanding loans.
 - (c) it has been refused loans or aid by creditors abroad.
 - (d) the World Bank charges a very high rate of interest on outstanding as well as new loans.
9. Consider the following statements :
 1. The agreement on South-Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) came into effect from 1st Dec, 2005.
 2. As per SAFTA agreement terms, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to the level of 0-5% by the year 2013.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2.
10. Basel II relates to which one of the following?
 - (a) International standards for safety in civil aviation.
 - (b) Measures against cyber crimes.
 - (c) Measures against drug abuse by sports persons.
 - (d) International standards for measuring the adequacy of a bank's capital.
11. What does S&P 500 relate to
 - (a) Super computer.
 - (b) A new technique in e-business.
 - (c) A new technique in bridge building.
 - (d) An Index of stocks of large companies.
12. NAMA-11, group of countries frequently appears in the news in the context of the affairs of which one of the following?
 - (a) Nuclear Suppliers Group
 - (b) World Bank
 - (c) World Economic Forum
 - (d) W.T.O.
13. In the context of the affairs of which of the following is the phrase "Special Safeguard Mechanisms" mentioned in the news frequently?
 - (a) United Nations Environment Programme
 - (b) World Trade Organisation
 - (c) ASEAN - India Free Trade Agreement
 - (d) G-20 Summits
14. In order to comply with TRIPS agreement, India enacted the Geographical Indications of goods (Registration and protection Act 1999.) The difference/differences between a "Trade Mark" and a 'Geographical Indicate' is/are :
 1. A trade mark is an individual or a company's right whereas a Geographical Indication is a community's right.
 2. A Trade Mark can be licensed whereas a Geographical Indication can't be licensed.
 3. A Trade mark is assigned to the manufactured goods whereas the Geographical Indication is assigned to the agricultural goods/ products and handicrafts only.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3.
15. Which of the following statements is an appropriate description of deflation?
 - (a) It is a sudden fall in the value of a currency against other currencies.
 - (b) It is a persistent recession in both the financial and real sectors of economy.
 - (c) It is a persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services.
 - (d) It is a fall in the rate of inflation over a period of time.

16. In the parlance of financial investment the term 'bear' denotes
 (a) An investor who feels that the price of a particular security is going to fall.
 (b) An investor also feels that the price of a particular share is going to rise.
 (c) A shareholder or a bankholder who has an interest in a company, financial or otherwise
 (d) Any lender whether by making a loan or buying a bond.
17. A great deal of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India comes from Mauritius comparing with many major and mature economies like UK and France. Why?
 (a) India has preference for certain countries as regards receiving FDI.
 (b) India has double taxation avoidance agreement with Mauritius.
 (c) Most citizens of Mauritius have ethnic identity with India and so they feel secure to invest in India
 (d) Impending dangers of global climatic change prompt Mauritius to make huge investments in India.
18. Consider the following countries :
 1. Brazil 2. Mexico
 3. South Africa
 According to UNCTAD, Which of the above is/are categorized as "Emerging Economies"
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3.
19. Consider the following statements regarding ASEAN.
 1. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has 10 member states, one candidate member state, and one observer state.
 2. ASEAN was founded on 8 August 1967 with five members: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
 3. The ASEAN is an organisation on the Southeast Asian region that aims to accelerate agricultural growth.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 3 and 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) All are correct
20. With reference to BRICS countries, consider the following statements :
 1. At present, China's GDP is more than the combined GDP of all the three other countries.
 2. China's population is more than the combined population of any two other countries.
- Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2.
21. Stiglitz commission established by the President of the United Nations General Assembly was in the international news. The commission was supposed to deal with:
 (a) The challenges posed by the impending global climate change and prepare a road map.
 (b) The working of the global financial systems and to explore ways and means to secure a more sustainable global order.
 (c) Global terrorism and prepare a global action plan for the mitigation of terrorism.
 (d) Expansion of the United Nations Security Council in the present global scenario.
22. As regards the use of international food safety standards as reference point for the dispute settlements, which one of the following does WTO collaborate with?
 (a) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 (b) International Federation of Standards Users
 (c) International organization for Standardization
 (d) World standards co-operation
23. Consider the following actions by the Government:
 1. Cutting the tax rates.
 2. Increasing the government spending.
 3. Abolishing the subsidies.
 In the context of economic recession, which of the above actions can be considered a part of the 'fiscal stimulus' package?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

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24. As a result of their annual survey the National Geographic society and an international polling firm Globe Scan gave India top rank in Greendex 2009 score. What is this score?
- It is a measure of efforts made by different countries in adopting technologies for reducing carbon footprint.
 - It is a measure of environmentally sustainable consumer behaviour in different countries.
 - It is an assessment of programmes/schemes undertaken by different countries for improving the conservation of natural resources.
 - It is an index showing the volume of carbon credits sold by different countries.
25. In the context of bilateral trade negotiations between India and European Union, what is the difference between European commission and European Council?
- European Commission represents the EU in trade negotiations whereas European Council participates in the legislation of matter pertaining to economic policies of the European union.
 - European commission comprises the heads of state or government of member countries whereas the European council comprises the persons nominated by European parliament.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
26. Consider the following actions which the government can take:
- Devaluing the domestic currency.
 - Reduction in the export subsidy.
 - Adopting suitable policies which attract greater FDI and more funds from FIIs.
- Which of the above action/actions can help in reducing the current account deficit?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3
27. A rapid increase in the rate of inflation is sometimes attributed to the base effect. What is base effect?
- It is the impact of drastic deficiency in supply due to failure of crops.
- (b) It is the impact of the surge in demand due to rapid economic growth.
(c) It is the impact of the price levels of previous year on the calculation of inflation rate.
(d) None of the statements given above is correct.
28. A 'closed economy' is an economy in which
- the money supply is fully controlled.
 - deficit financing takes place.
 - only exports take place.
 - neither exports nor imports take places.
29. Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle with the help of which one of the following theories?
- Empirical Liberalism
 - Existentialism
 - Darwin's Theory of Evolution
 - Dialectical Materialism
30. Both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) are related to investment in a country. Which one of the following statements best represents an important difference between the two?
- FII helps bring better management skills and technology, while FDI only brings in capital.
 - FII helps in increasing capital availability in general, while FDI only targets specific sectors.
 - FDI flows only into the secondary market, while FII targets primary market.
 - FII is considered to be more stable than FDI.
31. With reference to 'look east' policy of India, consider the following statements :
- India wants to establish itself as an important regional player in the East Asian Affairs.
 - India wants to plug the vacuum created by the termination of cold war.
 - India wants to restore the historical and cultural ties with its neighbours in South-East and East-Asia.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3.

32. Regarding the International Monetary Fund, which one of the following statements is correct?
- It can grant loans to any country.
 - It can grant loans to only developed countries.
 - It can grant loans to only member countries.
 - It can grant loans to the central bank of a country.
33. Why is the offering of ‘teaser loans’ by commercial banks a cause of economic concern?
- The teaser loans are considered to be an aspect of sub-prime lending and banks may be exposed to the risk of defaulters in future.
 - In India, the teaser loans are mostly given to inexperienced entrepreneurs to set up manufacturing or export units.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
34. Special Drawing Rights (SDR) facility is available at :
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/World Bank.
 - International Development Association (IDA)
 - Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
35. IMF was established to meet which of the following objectives?
- Promoting international monetary co-operation.
 - Expanding international trade.
 - Lessening the disequilibrium in balance of trade.
 - Avoiding competitive exchange depreciations.
- Codes :
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
36. World Bank helps countries with loans for the purpose of :
- Reconstruction and development
 - Stimulating private investment
 - Tackling foreign exchange crises
 - Meeting deficits in government budget.
37. ‘The Doing Business Report’ is prepared by which of the following organisations every year ?
- World Bank
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 - World Trade organisation (WTO)
38. The term ‘Paper Gold’ means:
- Special Drawing Rights of the IMF.
 - Special accommodation facility of the world bank.
 - Currencies still on Gold standard.
 - Deficit financing.
39. Consider the following organisations:
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. IBRD | 2. IFC |
| 3. IFAD | 4. IMF |
- Which of these are agencies of the United Nations?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
40. ‘World Development Report’ is annual publication of :
- International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/World Bank.
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
41. Many times we read a term “Free Market” in newspapers. What does it mean?
- It is a market where pricing is driven by the laws of supply and demand.
 - In free market things are available without restraints of the government.
 - In such market, goods are free from extraneous influences such as buffer or quotas.
- Codes :
- only 1
 - only 2
 - only 3
 - Both 1 and 2

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42. A country is said to be in a debt trap if :

 - It has to borrow to make interest payments on outstanding loans.
 - It has to borrow to make interest payments on to standing loans.
 - It has been refused loans or aid by creditors abroad.
 - the world bank charges a very high rate of interest on outstanding as well as new loans.

43. Which among the following statements is/are true with regard to WTO membership?

 - All WTO members automatically receive the most favourable nation status.
 - Over 75% of WTO members are from developing countries, and the membership allows them access to develop markets at lower tariff.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

44. Consider the following objectives of the Bretton Woods system

 - To maintain the exchange rate by tying its currency to the US dollar.
 - To bridge temporary imbalances of payments.

Which of the objectives given above is/are correct?

 - only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

45. Which of the following International organisations is India's member ?

 - Indian ocean Rim association for Regional Co-operation.
 - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - only 1
 - only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

46. Which one of the following agencies given below is not the rating agency of an economy?

 - Fitch Group
 - Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited

(c) Moody's Investor Service

(d) Samuel's Investor Group

47. Consider the following

 - Manufacturing products
 - Fuel products
 - Fish and fish products
 - Forestry products
 - Mining products

Which of the items given above is/are included in the NAMA?

 - 1 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 1, 2 and 5
 - All of these

48. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List I (WTO session)	List II (Centre)
A. First	1. Doha, Qatar
B. Second	2. Singapore
C. Third	3. Geneva, Switzerland
D. Fourth	4. Seattle, US

Codes :

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

49. Consider the following statements.

 - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency became operational in 1945.
 - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency is the insurance wing of the World Bank group.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

50. Consider the following pillars

 - Domestic Support
 - Market access
 - Export Subsidies

Which of the following pillars given above is/are included in Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO?

 - Only 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - All of these

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59. Assertion (A): Use of goods and services from which one can be excluded are pure private goods.

Reason (R): Such goods and services are not provided free by the State.

Codes:

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

60. Assertion (A): ‘A country is poor because it is poor’.

Reason (R): Income of a poor country is low, so its savings and investment are low. Low investment limits its productive capacity which leads to low output and income.

Codes:

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

61. Assertion (A): All historical events are the result of a continuous economic struggle between different classes and groups in a society.

Reason (R): This struggle is because of the conflict between the mode of production and the value attached to the roles of different agents of production.

Codes:

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

62. Assertion (A): K/L will adjust through time to the equilibrium value of the ratio.

Reason (R): Technical coefficients of production are fixed.

Codes:

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

63. Assertion (A): Investment has a demand effect.

Reason (R): Investment augments the productivity and income in the economy.

Codes:

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

64. Assertion (A): Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of people in India.

Reason (R): Measures for agricultural development should be undertaken.

Codes:

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

65. Assertion (A): In the following regression equation

$Y = a + bX$, ‘a’ shows the autonomous value of Y.

Reason (R): If $X = 0$, $Y = a$ holds. Hence, a is the minimum value of Y which is independent of any influence of X on Y.

Codes:

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

Directions : Read the questions and select the correct sequence from the codes given below.

66. Identify the order of chronological development of the theory of demand.

1. Marshall's theory of demand
2. Indifference curves
3. Revealed preference theory
4. Weak Preference ordering theory of demand.

Codes:

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

67. Identify the correct chronological order of the following theories.

1. Cambridge version of quantity theory of money.
2. Fisher's version of quantity theory of money.
3. Tobin's theory of demand for money.
4. Baumol's theory of demand for inventory.

Codes:

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

68. Identify the correct chronological order of the following.

1. Keynes' consumption function
2. Life Cycle hypothesis
3. Relative income hypothesis
4. Friedman's permanent income hypothesis

Codes:

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

69. Identify the correct chronology of stages of Marxian model of economic development -

1. Capitalist crisis
2. Capital accumulation
3. Surplus value
4. Materialistic interpretation of history

Codes:

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

70. The sequencing process of Harrod's model of development is.

1. Natural growth rate
2. Warranted growth rate
3. Actual growth rate
4. Divergence

Codes:

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

71. Arrange the following summits of SAARC members in order in which these were organized?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. New Delhi | 2. Bangalore |
| 3. Islamabad | 4. Kathmandu |

Codes:

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

72. Arrange the structure of balance of payments accounts in which these items appear.

1. Capital account
2. Errors and omissions
3. Current account
4. Official settlements account

Codes:

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

73. State the order of the appointment of the following as chairman of Finance Commission.

1. K. C. Neogy
2. K. Brahamanand Reddy
3. N. K. P. Salve
4. A. K. Chanda

Codes:

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

74. Indicate the sequence of the following in terms of the implementation.

1. Income Tax
2. Expenditure Tax
3. Value Added Tax
4. Fringe Benefits Tax

Codes:

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

75. Determine the order in which the following were developed.

1. Fisher's F test of significance of difference between the means of more than two samples.
2. Gosset's t-test of difference between the means of two samples.
3. Pearson's correlation coefficient.
4. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

Codes:

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

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Directions (Qs. 76-85) : Read the following questions and match the correct pair from List-I and List-II. Use the codes given below for answering-

76. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| A. Kinked demand curve hypothesis | 1. William Baumol |
| B. Sales maximization model of oligopoly | 2. Paul Sweezy |
| C. Social Welfare Criterion | 3. Adam Smith |
| D. Law of Invisible hand | 4. Bergson |

Codes:

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

77. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Psychological Law of Consumption | 1. Irving Fisher |
| B. Time preference theory of interest | 2. J. M. Keynes |
| C. Public Choice View | 3. Mundell and Fleming |
| D. Open Economy IS-LM model | 4. Gorden Tullock |

Codes:

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

78. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Mid-day Meal Scheme | 1. 2006 |
| B. Implementation of MNREGA | 2. 1995 |
| C. Cash Reserve Ratio | 3. Finance Commission |
| D. Divisible Taxes | 4. Reserve Bank of India |

Codes:

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

79. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Monetary Policy | 1. Tax Rate |
| B. Trade Policy | 2. Margin Money |
| C. Credit Policy | 3. Imports and Exports |
| D. Fiscal Policy | 4. Bank Rate |

Codes:

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

80. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. J. M. Buchanan | 1. Canons of Public Expenditure |
| B. Findlay Shirras | 2. Functional Finance |
| C. R. N. Bhargava | 3. Public-Choice Theory |
| D. A. P. Lerner | 4. Federal Finance |

Codes:

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

81. **List - I** **List - II**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Organic Composition of Capital | 1. Hirschman |
| B. Doctrine of Natural | 2. Schumpeter Law |
| C. Innovation | 3. Marx |
| D. Doctrine of Unbalanced Growth | 4. Adam Smith |

Codes:

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

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| <p>82. List - I</p> <p>A. Low Income Equilibrium Trap
B. Poverty Measurement
C. Laissezfair
D. Industrial Reserve Army</p> <p>Codes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a) 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b) 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(d) 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table> | A | B | C | D | (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | <p>List - II</p> <p>1. Karl Marx
2. Adam Smith
3. Nelson Suresh
4. Tendulkar</p> | <p>85. List - I</p> <p>A. Theory of Probability
B. Mean
C. Normal Distribution
D. Sample</p> <p>Codes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a) 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b) 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(d) 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table> | A | B | C | D | (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| A | B | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>83. List - I</p> <p>A. Law of Absolute Cost Advantage
B. Doctrine of Comparative Cost Advantage
C. Modern Theory of International Trade
D. Opportunity Cost Principle</p> <p>Codes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a) 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b) 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(d) 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> | A | B | C | D | (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | <p>List - II</p> <p>1. Haberler
2. Hescher-Olin
3. Adam Smith
4. Ricardo</p> | <p>86. Externality theory is the basic theory of the following branch of Economics–</p> <p>(a) Macro Economics
(b) Environomics
(c) Fiscal Economics
(d) International Economics</p> <p>87. “Functional Finance” is associated with–</p> <p>(a) Abba ‘P’ Lerner (b) Adolph Wogner
(c) Adam Smith (d) Adams</p> <p>88. Green Box subsidies under WTO are allowed because they are considered to be</p> <p>(a) Minimally trade distorting.
(b) Higher among developed and relatively lower for developing countries.
(c) They are confined to agriculture sector.
(d) They are related to GATS provision.</p> <p>89. “Freedom as Development” book is written by</p> <p>(a) Keynes
(b) Amartya Kumar Sen
(c) Mrs. Joan Robinson
(d) Gunnar Myrdal</p> <p>90. Critical minimum effort theory is given by</p> <p>(a) Leibenstein (b) Rosenstein Rodan
(c) Arthur Lewis (d) Marx</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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91. Arrange the following in order in which they appeared. Use the code given below:
- Friedman's Quantity Theory of Money
 - Fisher's Equation of Exchange
 - Cambridge Equation of Exchange
 - Don Patinkins Theory of Money
- Codes:
- (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 - (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 - (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 - (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
92. Bretton Woods twins are
- USA and UK
 - IMF and World Bank
 - ITO and WTO
 - GATT and UNESC
93. Forward and backward linkages were propounded by
- Gunnar Myrdal
 - Hirschman
 - Boeke
 - Leibenstein
94. Which of the following is an ideal Index Number?
- Lespeyre
 - Bowley
 - Fisher
 - Marshall-Edgeworth
95. According to Milton Friedman, Quantity Theory of Money deals with
- Prices
 - Income
 - Supply of Money
 - Demand for Money
96. European Union decided to enforce European Stability Mechanism (ESM). ESM is a system to achieve / safeguard–
- financial stability
 - political stability
 - free access to oil reserves in UAE and Kuwait
 - free access to uranium reserves in Libya
 - interests of all the members in case of attack by Iran or any other country

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	13.	(b)	25.	(d)	37.	(a)	49.	(b)	61.	(b)	73.	(b)	85.	(c)
2.	(b)	14.	(b)	26.	(d)	38.	(a)	50.	(d)	62.	(b)	74.	(b)	86.	(d)
3.	(a)	15.	(c)	27.	(c)	39.	(d)	51.	(a)	63.	(a)	75.	(c)	87.	(a)
4.	(b)	16.	(a)	28.	(d)	40.	(a)	52.	(a)	64.	(b)	76.	(b)	88.	(a)
5.	(d)	17.	(b)	29.	(d)	41.	(d)	53.	(c)	65.	(a)	77.	(c)	89.	(b)
6.	(a)	18.	(d)	30.	(b)	42.	(b)	54.	(c)	66.	(d)	78.	(b)	90.	(a)
7.	(c)	19.	(c)	31.	(b)	43.	(b)	55.	(c)	67.	(b)	79.	(a)	91.	(c)
8.	(b)	20.	(a)	32.	(c)	44.	(c)	56.	(a)	68.	(c)	80.	(b)	92.	(b)
9.	(b)	21.	(b)	33.	(a)	45.	(a)	57.	(c)	69.	(c)	81.	(a)	93.	(b)
10.	(d)	22.	(a)	34.	(a)	46.	(d)	58.	(a)	70.	(b)	82.	(b)	94.	(c)
11.	(d)	23.	(a)	35.	(a)	47.	(d)	59.	(a)	71.	(c)	83.	(b)	95.	(c)
12.	(d)	24.	(b)	36.	(a)	48.	(b)	60.	(b)	72.	(b)	84.	(b)	96.	(a)

Hints & Solutions

- (a) World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established in Dec, 1944 on the recommendation of Bretton Wood Conference. Five constituents of the world bank are :
- IBRD, IFC, IDA, MIGA and ICSID.
- (b) NAFTA, ASEAN and other regional trading blocs in the world will promote free trade on the line laid down by the WTO.

3. (a) All the given statements are correct regarding the World Trade Organization. The members of the GATT signed agreement of Uruguay Round in 1994 for establishing WTO which officially was constituted on Jan 1, 1995.
4. (b) WTO - Multi-lateral trade negotiation body.
 IDA - Sanction of soft loans
 IMF - provides loans to address short-term balance of payment problems.
 IBRD - Facilitates lending and borrowing for reconstruction and development.
5. (d) The most appropriate measure of the country's economic growth is its "per capita real income" which is also denoted as NNP at factor cost population.
6. (a) Fiscal deficit - Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings.
 Budget deficit - Excess of total expenditure over total receipts.
 Revenue deficit - Excess of total expenditure over revenue receipts.
 Primary deficit - Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings & Interest payments.
9. (b) The agreement in South-Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) came into effect from 1st Jan, 2005. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to the level of 0-5% by the year 2013.
10. (d) Basel II is the revised international capital framework. The Basel II framework describes a more comprehensive measure of minimum standard for capital adequacy that national supervisory authorities are now working to implement through domestic rule-making and adoption procedures.
11. (d) The S & P 500 is a stock market index containing the stocks of 500 large-cap corporations, most of which are American.
12. (d) The fight on pruning industrial tariffs at the WTO has become more fierce with a group of developing countries (NAMA - 11).
13. (b) Safeguard Mechanism is one of the three types of trade protection measures taken by WTO members, alongside anti-dumping and countervailing measures.
14. (b) A Geographical Indication shows that particular agricultural, natural or manufactured goods originates from a definite geographical territory.
16. (a) A bull investor wishing to invest thinks the market or the company he/she's investing in is going to be better. A bear investor is pessimistic about the market and many make more conservative stock choices.
17. (b) The double taxation avoidance agreement between India and Mauritius has boosted investment in India to a great extent in the last decade making Mauritius one of the key economic partners of India.
18. (d) Emerging markets are nations with social or business activity in the process of rapid growth and industrialization.
19. (c) The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.
20. (a) In economics, BRICS is a grouping acronym that refers to the related countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. China is the second largest economy of the world while Brazil is the 7th and India is in 10th position.
21. (b) The president of the UN General Assembly, set up a commission of experts chaired by Joseph Stiglitz, whose mandate is to reflect on the causes of the crisis, assess its impacts on all countries and suggest adequate responses to avoid its recurrence and restore global economic stability.
22. (a) The codex alimentarius is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production and food safety.
23. (a) Fiscal stimulus - Government measures, normally involving increased public spending and lower taxation are aimed at giving a positive jolt to economic activity.

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24. (b) The second annual Greendex survey, conducted by the National Geographic survey of society and international polling firm Globe-Scan, canvassed 17,000 adults online in 17 countries in 2009 to gauge consumer attitudes and their behaviour.
25. (d) The European Council is the institution of the European Union responsible for defining the general political direction and priorities of the union. The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union.
26. (d) In the traditional accounting of balance of payments, the current account equals the change in net foreign assets. A current account deficit implies a paralleled reduction of the net foreign assets.
27. (c) The base effect relates to inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year: If the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a smaller rise in the price index will arithmetically give a high rate of inflation.
28. (d) This is an economy that does not interact with the economy of any other country. A closed economy prohibits imports and exports and prohibits any other country from participating in their stock market.
29. (d) The basic idea of Dialectical Materialism is that every economic order grows to a state of maximum efficiency, while at the same time develops internal contradictions or weaknesses that contribute to its decay.
30. (b) FDI is an investment that a parent company makes in a foreign country. On the contrary, FII is an investment made by an investor in the markets of a foreign nation.
31. (b) India's 'Look East' policy was initiated in 1991, marked a strategic shift in its perspective of the world.
32. (c) The IMF is an intergovernmental organization that oversees the global financial system by taking part in the macroeconomic policies of its established members, in particular those with an impact on exchange rate and the balance of payments.
33. (a) Teaser loans are considered an aspect of subprime lending, as they are usually offered to low-income home buyers. Unfortunately, these borrowers with increased monthly payments, at times can't afford.
43. (b) Regarding WTO membership, over 75% of WTO members are from developing countries, and the membership allows them access to develop markets at lower tariff.
44. (c) The objectives of the Bretton Woods system is to maintain the exchange rate by trying its currency to the US dollar and to bridge temporary imbalances of payments.
51. (a) HDI is the geometric mean of (i) Life Expectancy Index (LEI), Education Index (EI) and Income Index (II).
- $$\text{HDI} = \sqrt[3]{\text{LEI} \times \text{EI} \times \text{II}}$$
- $$\text{LEI} = \frac{\text{Life Expectancy} - 20}{82.3 - 20}$$
- (where 20 and 82.3 are the minimum and maximum values of expectancy of life at birth in years).
- $$\text{EI} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{MYSI} \times \text{EYI}} - 0}{0.951 - 0}$$
- where MYSI (Mean Years of Schooling Index)
- $$= \frac{\text{MYS} - 0}{13.2 - 0}$$
- EYI (Expected Years of Schooling Index)
- $$= \frac{\text{EYS} - 0}{20.6 - 0}$$
- $$\text{II} = \frac{\text{Log Per Capita GNI} - \log 100}{\log(107721) - \log 100}$$
- (100 and 107721 are the minimum and maximum values of Per Capita Gross National Income in US \$).
59. (a) A private good is defined in economics as a good that exhibits these properties (1) Excludable – the owners in possession of the good can exercise private property rights, preventing a class of consumers (e.g., those who have not paid for it) from using the good or consuming its benefits (2) Rivalrous – consumptions by one consumer prevents simultaneous consumption by other consumers. Private goods satisfy an individual want while public goods satisfy a collective want of the society.
63. (a) Investment in capital and labour will increase productivity and production which will cause either rise in wages or creation of employment or both thus the overall income will rise.

66. (d) Marshall's cardinal utility analysis is the oldest theory of demand propounded in 1920. Indifference curve technique was first of all invented by Edge-worth and then Hicks and Allen (1936) put forward the indifference curve approach based on the notion of ordinal utility. Then Samuelson (1938) propounded Revealed Preference theory and finally Hicks in 1956 gave Weak Preference ordering theory of demand.
67. (b) Quantity theory of money was developed by Simon New-comb, Alfred de Foville, Irving Fisher and Ludwig Von Mises in the latter 19th and early 20th century, Alfred Marshall, A.C. Pigou and J. M. Keynes (before he developed his own, eponymous school of thought) associated with Cambridge University, took a slightly different approach to the quantity theory, focusing on money demand instead of money supply. The Baumol-Tobin model is an economic model of the Transactions demand for money as developed independently by William Baumol (1952) and James Tobin (1956).
68. (c) After Keynes propounded theory of consumption, Duesenberry gave relative income hypothesis. Permanent income theory of consumers' behaviour was put forward by Milton Friedman in 1957 in his book "A theory of consumption Function". Modigliani and Ando in 1963 put forward Life Cycle theory.
71. (c) Bangalore (1986); Kathmandu (1987), Islamabad (1988), New Delhi (1995).
72. (b) The current account : The current account is used to mark the inflow and outflow of goods and services into a country. Earnings on investments, both public and private, are also put into the current account.
- The capital account : The capital account is where all international capital transfers are recorded. This refers to the acquisition or disposal of non-financial assets (for example, a physical asset such as land) and non-produced assets, which are needed for production but have not been produced, like a mine used for the extraction of diamonds.
- The Official Settlement Account of The Financial Account : In the financial account, international monetary flows related to investment in business, real estate, bonds and stocks are documented. Also included are government-owned assets such as foreign reserves, gold, Special drawing rights (SDRs) held with the International Monetary Fund, private assets held abroad, and direct foreign investment. Assets owned by foreigners, private and official, are also recorded in the financial account.
- Errors and Omissions : The errors may be due to statistical discrepancies and omissions may be due to certain transactions that may not be recorded.
73. (b) K. C. Neogy (1951); A. K. Chanda (1960); K. Brahamanand Reddy (1972); N.K.P. Salve (1987).
74. (b) Income Tax (1860); Expenditure Tax (1956); Value Added Tax (1996-97) Fringe Benefits Tax (2005).
86. (d) Externalities are where the consumption or production of a good impacts on people other than the producers or consumers that are participating in the market for that good. They are the side effects borne by third parties. In each case the firms or the individuals will bear some form of cost known as the external cost. There are a number of types of externality. Some are of particular relevance to the copper industry.
- Producer on producer externalities e.g., a copper smelting firm contributing to acid rain which affects the crops of surrounding farmers
 - Producer on consumer externalities e.g., a copper smelting firm causing air pollution that causes tuberculosis
 - Consumer on consumer externalities e.g., smokers causing smoking relating ailments in non-smokers
 - Consumers on producer externalities e.g., passenger cars causing congestion and slowing business traffic
 - The above suggest that these externalities are always negative and result in external costs.
87. (a) Functional Finance is a heterodox macroeconomic theory developed by Abba Lerner during World War II that seeks to eliminate economic insecurity (i.e., the business cycle) through government intervention in the economy. Functional finance emphasizes the end result of interventionist policies on the economy and is based on three major beliefs:
1. It is the role of government to stave off inflation and unemployment by controlling consumer spending through the raising and lowering of taxes.
 2. The purpose of government borrowing and lending is to control interest rates, investment levels and inflation.

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3. The government should print, hoard or destroy money as it sees fit to achieve these goals.
88. (a) In WTO terminology, subsidies in general are identified by “boxes” which are given the colours of traffic lights: green (permitted), amber (slow down — i.e. be reduced), red (forbidden). In agriculture, things are, as usual, more complicated. The Agriculture Agreement has no red box, although domestic support exceeding the reduction commitment levels in the amber box is prohibited; and there is a blue box for subsidies that are tied to programmes that limit production.
In order to qualify for the “green box”, a subsidy must not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion. These subsidies have to be government-funded (not by charging consumers higher prices) and must not involve price support. They tend to be programmes that are not directed at particular products, and include direct income supports for farmers that are not related to (are “decoupled” from) current production levels or prices. “Green box” subsidies are therefore allowed without limits, provided they comply with relevant criteria.
89. (b) Development as Freedom is a book by economist Amartya Sen, published in 1999, which focuses on international development.
90. (a) The theory of critical minimum effort is associated with the name of Harvey Leibenstein. The theory is based on the relationship between the three factors, viz. (i) per capita income, (ii) population growth, and (iii) investment. Leibenstein identified population also an income-depressing factor (or a), whereas investment is an income-generating factor.
91. (c) (i) Friedman’s Quantity Theory of Money 1923
(ii) Fisher’s Equation of Exchange 1911
(iii) Cambridge Equation of Exchange 1917
(iv) Don Patinkins Theory of Money 1950
92. (b) The Bretton Woods twins refers to the two multilateral organizations created at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. They are: The World Bank, The International Monetary Fund.
93. (b) Hirschman introduces the concept of backward and forward linkages. A forward linkage is created when investment in a particular project encourages investment in subsequent stages of production. A backward linkage is created when a project encourages investment in facilities that enable the project to succeed. Normally, projects create both forward and backward linkages. Investment should be made in those projects that have the greatest total number of linkages. Projects with many linkages will vary from country to country; knowledge about project linkages can be obtained through input and output studies.
94. (c) Prof. Irving Fisher has given a number of formulae for constructing index numbers and of these he calls one as the ‘ideal’ index. Fisher has discovered weighted index number in which he tries to calculate best index number because he has taken both current and past years quantity as the base of price index number. The main quality of Fisher index number is that it qualifies both time reversal test and factor reversal test.
95. (c) In monetary economics, the quantity theory of money states that money supply has a direct, proportional relationship with the price level. For example, if the currency in circulation increased, there would be a proportional increase in the price of goods.
96. (a) The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) is an important component of the comprehensive EU strategy designed to safeguard financial stability within the euro area. Like its predecessor – the temporary European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) set up in 2010 – the ESM provides financial assistance to euro area Member States experiencing or threatened by financing difficulties. The two institutions functioned concurrently from October 2012 (when the ESM was inaugurated) until June 2013. As of 1 July, 2013 the EFSF will not enter into any new financial assistance programmes but will continue the management and repayment of any outstanding debt. The ESM will then remain as the sole and permanent mechanism for responding to new requests for financial assistance by euro area Member States. The EFSF will cease to exist once all loans outstanding under EFSF assistance programmes have been reimbursed and all funding instruments issued by the EFSF and any reimbursement amounts due to Guarantors have been repaid in full.

SECTION E : GENERAL SCIENCE

1

Physics

1. An iron needle sinks in water whereas a ship made of iron floats on it because
 - (a) the edge of the needle is pointed
 - (b) the ship is flat
 - (c) the ship is driven by powerful engine
 - (d) specific gravity of the needle is greater than that of water displaced by it.
2. The cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because
 - (a) clouds prevent escape of radiation of heat from the ground and the air.
 - (b) absorb sunlight in the day and radiate the same in night.
 - (c) clouds make the atmosphere damp and generate heat.
 - (d) clouds obstruct the movement of air which creates heat.
3. Food gets cooked faster in a pressure cooker because
 - (a) water starts boiling at a lower temperature due to high pressure
 - (b) water starts boiling at a higher temperature due to high pressure
 - (c) water boils only at 100°C but the heat content is higher at high pressure
 - (d) convection currents are set inside the cooker
4. It is more comfortable to wear white cloths in summer because
 - (a) they reflect heat falling on them.
 - (b) they radiate heat transferred from the body.
 - (c) they absorb perspiration.
 - (d) they are soothing to the eye.
5. Of the two bulbs in a house, one glows brighter than the other. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) The brightness does not depend on resistance.
 - (b) Both the bulbs have the same resistance.
 - (c) The brighter bulb has larger resistance.
 - (d) The dimmer bulb has larger resistance.
6. A fluorescent tube is preferred to an electric bulb because
 - (a) it has a larger light emitting surface.
 - (b) voltage fluctuations do not affect it.
 - (c) in a tube electrical energy is almost converted into light.
 - (d) None of these
7. Consider the following statements in respect of a jet engine and a rocket:
 1. A jet engine uses the surrounding air for its oxygen supply and so is unsuitable for motion in space.
 2. A rocket carries its own supply of oxygen in the gas form as a fuel.Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. The leaning tower of Pisa does not fall because
 - (a) it is tapered at the top.
 - (b) it covers a large base area.
 - (c) its centre of gravity remains at the lowest position.
 - (d) the vertical line through the centre of gravity of the tower falls within the base.
9. Given below are two statements:
Assertion (A): Universe is expanding.
Reason (R): The result is based on red shift of spectra of galaxies.

E-2 || Physics

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
10. Electronic motors operating at low voltages tend to burn out because
 (a) they draw more current which is inversely proportional to the voltage.
 (b) they draw more current which is inversely proportional to the square root of the voltage.
 (c) they draw heat proportional to V^2 .
 (d) low voltage sets in electrical discharge.
11. If the doors of a refrigerator are left open for a few hours, the room temperature will
 (a) decrease
 (b) increase
 (c) remain the same
 (d) decrease only in the area in the vicinity of the refrigerator
12. If a rock is brought from the surface of the moon to the earth, then
 (a) its mass will change.
 (b) its weight will change but not its mass.
 (c) both mass and weight will change.
 (d) both mass and weight will remain the same.
13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A.	B.	1. Hertz	2. Angstrom
C.	D.	3. Joule	4. Decibel
A. Wavelength	B. Energy	C. Intensity of sound	D. Frequency

Codes:

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

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer with the help of codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	B.	1. Kelvin	2. Watt
A. Temperature	B. Power	1. Kelvin	2. Watt

C.	Pressure	3.	Pascal
D.	Force	4.	Newton

Codes:

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

15. Which one of the following statements is not true about cosmic rays?
 (a) They have very high frequency.
 (b) They have very high wavelength.
 (c) They are made of highly energetic charged particles.
 (d) They originate from the sun.
16. Pendulum clocks become slow in summer because
 (a) days in summer are large.
 (b) of the friction in the coil.
 (c) the length of the pendulum increases.
 (d) the weight of the pendulum changes.
17. Consider the following statements and select the correct code:
Assertion (A): A piece of ice added to the drink cools it.
Reason (R): Ice takes latent heat from the drink for melting resulting in the cooling of the drink.

Codes:

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

18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A.	B.	1. Alfred Nobel	2. Pascal
C.	D.	3. Colt	4. Newton
A. Revolver	B. Dynamite	C. Law of cooling	D. Law of pressure

Codes:

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

19. The atmosphere exerts enormous pressure on us. But, we don't feel it because
 (a) our blood exerts a pressure slightly more than that of the atmosphere.
 (b) we are used to it.
 (c) our bones are very strong and can withstand the pressure.
 (d) the surface area of our head is very small.
20. Which one of the following statements is not true for a person suffering from hypermetropia?
 (a) The person can see far objects distinctly.
 (b) The focal length of the lens is large.
 (c) The image of the close object is focussed behind the retina.
 (d) A concave lens is used to correct this defect.
21. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): If ice collects on the freezer, the cooling in the refrigerator is affected adversely.
Reason (R): Ice is a poor conductor.

Codes:

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

22. The minimum height of a plane mirror to see the full size image of a person is equal to
 (a) the height of the person
 (b) half the height of the person
 (c) one-fourth the height of the person
 (d) double the height of the person
23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I**(Energy conversion)**

- A. Heat to electrical
 B. Electric to sound
 C. Mass to heat
 D. Chemical to heat and light

List-II**(Device/process)**

1. Car braking
 2. Nuclear reactor
 3. Loud speaker
 4. Solar cell
 5. Fuel burning

Codes:

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

24. Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the phenomenon of
 (a) nuclear magnetic resonance
 (b) electron spin resonance
 (c) electron paramagnetic resonance
 (d) diamagnetism of human tissues
25. A man is standing on a boat in still water. If he walks towards the shore, the boat will
 (a) move towards the shore
 (b) move away from the shore
 (c) remain stationary
 (d) sink
26. An endoscope is used by a physician to view the internal parts of a body organ. It is based on the principle of
 (a) refraction of light
 (b) reflection of light
 (c) total internal reflection of light
 (d) dispersion of light
27. A piece of ice is floating in a beaker containing water. When whole of the ice melts
 (a) the level of water will come down.
 (b) the level of water will come up.
 (c) the level of water will first rise and then fall.
 (d) the level of water will remain the same.
28. A man inside a moving train tosses a coin, the coin falls behind him. The train is moving
 (a) forward with a uniform speed
 (b) backward with a uniform speed
 (c) forward with deceleration
 (d) forward with acceleration
29. A fan produces a feeling of comfort during hot weather because
 (a) fan supplies cool air
 (b) our body radiates more heat in air
 (c) conductivity of air increases
 (d) our perspiration evaporates rapidly
30. Rainbow is formed due to a combination of
 (a) refraction and absorption
 (b) dispersion and diffraction
 (c) refraction and scattering
 (d) dispersion and total internal reflection

E-4 || Physics

31. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): A diamond sparkles more than a glass imitation cut to the same shape.

Reason (R): The refractive index of diamond is less than that of glass.

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Two persons on the surface of moon cannot talk to each other.
 - 2. Sound waves cannot travel through vacuum.
 - 3. Speed of sound is greater in solid medium than in liquid or gas medium.
- (a) 3 alone is correct
 - (b) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (c) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

33. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): The temperature of a metal wire rises when an electric current is passed through it.

Reason (R): Collision of metal atoms with each other releases heat energy.

Codes:

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

34. Consider the following statements:

- 1. If a person looks at a coin which is in a bucket of water, the coin will appear to be closer than it really is.
- 2. If a person under water looks at a coin above, the water surface, the coin will appear to be at a higher level than it really is.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both 1 and 2 (b) 1 alone
- (c) 2 alone (d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): A stick is dipped in water in a slanting position. If observed sideways, the stick appears short and bent at the surface of water.

Reason (R): The light coming from the stick undergoes scattering from water molecules giving the stick a short and bent appearance.

Codes:

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

36. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): A piece of copper and a piece of glass are heated to the same temperature. When touched, thereafter, the copper piece appears hotter than the glass piece.

Reason (R): The density of copper is more than that of glass.

Codes:

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

37. Consider the following natural phenomena:

- 1. Terrestrial heating
- 2. Reflection of light
- 3. Refraction of light
- 4. Diffraction of light

Due to which of these phenomena is mirage formed?

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

38. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Light of longer wavelength is scattered much more than the light of shorter wavelength.
- 2. The speed of visible light in water is 0.95 times the speed in vacuum.
- 3. Radio waves are produced by rapidly oscillating electrical currents.

4. To detect the overspeeding of vehicles, police use the Doppler effect to reflected short radio waves.
- Which of these statements are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 4
 - 3 and 4
39. A hydrogen-inflated polythene balloon is released from the surface of the earth. As the balloon rises to an altitude up in the atmosphere, it will
- decrease in size
 - flatten into a disc-like shape
 - increase in size
 - maintain the same size and shape
40. An oil tanker is partially filled with oil and moves forward on a level road with uniform acceleration. The free surface of oil then
- remains horizontal.
 - is inclined to the horizontal with smaller depth at the rear end.
 - is inclined to the horizontal with larger depth at the rear end.
 - assumes parabolic curves.
41. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?
- The velocity of sound in air increases with the increase of temperature.
 - The velocity of sound in air is independent of pressure.
 - The velocity of sound in air decreases as the humidity increases.
 - The velocity of sound in air is not affected by the change in amplitude and frequency.
42. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.
- Assertion (A):** In our houses, the current in A.C. electricity line changes direction 60 times per second.
- Reason (R):** The frequency of alternating voltage supplied is 50 Hz.
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
43. Consider the following statements:
- If magenta and yellow-coloured circles intersect, the intersected area will have red colour.
 - If cyan and magenta coloured circles intersect, the intersected area will have blue colour.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
44. Consider the following statements:
- A flute of smaller length produces waves of lower frequency.
 - Sound travels in rocks in the form of longitudinal elastic waves only.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
45. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Acceleration | 1. Joule |
| B. Electric current | 2. Newton second |
| C. Work done | 3. Newton |
| D. Impulse | 4. Metre per sec ² . |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. Joule | 1. Henry–ampere/sec |
| B. Watt | 2. Farad–volt |
| C. Volt | 3. Coulomb–volt |
| D. Coulomb | 4. Orested–cm |
| | 5. Amp–gauss |
| | 6. Amp ² –ohm |

E-6 || Physics

Codes:

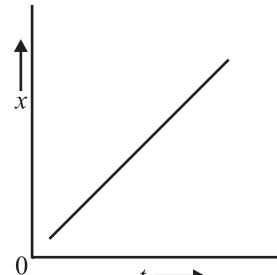
A	B	C	D
(a) 1	6	5	4
(b) 3	6	1	2
(c) 3	6	1	5
(d) 2	6	1	3

47. Which of the following statements are true regarding heat?
- Heat is a form of energy.
 - Heat can be reflected by mirror.
 - Heat is an electromagnetic radiation.
 - Heat cannot pass through a vacuum.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given:
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
48. Ultrasonic waves are used for stirring liquid solutions because they
- do not produce noise during the operation
 - are easy to produce
 - can produce perfectly homogeneous solution
 - do not produce chemical reactions in the solution
49. According to the modern theory of nature of light, the light has
- wave nature only
 - particle nature only
 - both wave and particle (dual) nature
 - neither particle nature nor wave nature
50. According to Coulomb's law, the electrostatic force between two charges is
- inversely proportional to the product of the charges
 - inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the charges
 - directly proportional to the cube of the distance between charges
 - none of these
51. What is the difference between a CFL and an LED lamp?
- To produce light, a CFL uses mercury vapour and phosphorus while an LED lamp uses semiconductor material.
 - The average lifespan of a CFL is much longer than that of LED lamp.
 - A CFL is less energy - efficient as compared to an LED lamp.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
52. Heavy water is used as a moderator in a nuclear reactor. The function of the moderator is
- to control the energy released in the reactor.
 - to absorb neutrons and stop the chain reaction.
 - to cool the reactor.
 - to slow down the neutrons.
53. What does the term Dolby B or Dolby C printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refer to?
- frequency modulated system
 - amplitude modulated system
 - noise reduction circuit
 - both DC and AC power can be used
54. A man inside an artificial satellite feels weightlessness because the force of attraction due to earth is
- zero
 - balanced by the force of attraction due to moon
 - equal to centripetal force
 - non-effective due to particular design of the satellite
55. A liquid drop tends to assume a spherical shape because of
- surface tension
 - viscous force
 - gravitational force
 - centrifugal force
56. The freezer in a refrigerator is located at the top section so that
- the entire chamber of the refrigerator is cooled quickly due to convection.
 - the motor is not heated
 - the heat gained from the environment is high
 - the heat gained from the environment is low
57. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.
- Assertion (A):** The velocity of sound in air increased due to the presence of moisture in it.
- Reason (R):** The presence of moisture in air lowers the density of air.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
58. Which of the following properties is not possible in case of X-rays?
 (a) Interference
 (b) Diffraction
 (c) Polarisation
 (d) All of the above
59. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Voltmeter — Potential difference
 (b) Ammeter — Electric current
 (c) Potentiometer — E.M.F.
 (d) Galvanometer — Electric resistance
60. If alpha, beta and gamma rays carry same momentum, which has the longest wavelength?
 (a) Alpha rays
 (b) Beta rays
 (c) Gamma rays
 (d) None, all have same wavelength
61. Consider the following statements :
 The fraction of a ball floating inside the liquid depends upon
 1. density of the liquid
 2. mass of the ball
 3. density of the ball
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
62. When a ship floats on water
 (a) it displaces no water
 (b) the mass of water displaced is equal to the mass of the ship
 (c) the mass of water displaced is lesser than the mass of the ship
 (d) the mass of water displaced is greater than the mass of the ship
63. Consider the following statements. Work is not done, when:
 1. a man is walking on a horizontal road.
 2. a man is climbing up a hill.
3. a man with a load on his head is walking on a horizontal road.
 4. moon is revolving round the earth.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1 and 4 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4
64. Consider the following statements:
 A body weighs less at the equator than at the poles because:
 1. earth rotates about its axis.
 2. the ice cap at the poles increases gravitational pull.
 3. equatorial diameter is greater than the polar diameter.
 4. of some unknown facts.
 Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 4 only
65. What is the correct sequence in which the lengths of the following units increase?
 1. Angstrom
 2. Micron
 3. Nanometer
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2
 (c) 1, 3, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1
66. The position– time ($x - t$) graph for motion of a body is given below:
- 
- Which one among the following is depicted by the above graph?
 (a) Positive acceleration
 (b) Negative acceleration
 (c) Zero acceleration
 (d) None of the above

E-8 || Physics

E-10 || Physics

86. Consider the following statements :
- A light and a heavy body, having equal momenta, have equal kinetic energies.
 - The total energy of a body in motion is equal to the work it can do in being brought to rest.
 - A body cannot have momentum when its energy is zero.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) and (2)
 - (2) and (3)
 - Only (2)
 - Only (3)
87. Which of the following are true about speed of sound?
- Sound propagates through a medium at a finite speed.
 - The speed of sound decreases when we go from solid to gaseous state.
 - Speed of sound increases with increase in temp.
- only (i)
 - (i) & (iii)
 - (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - (i) & (ii)
88. The sun is seen before the actual sunrise because of
- reflection
 - refraction
 - scattering of light
 - rectilinear propagation of light
89. What is the reason to pivot the compass needle on a sharp pin?
- To minimise the magnetic effect on the pin
 - To maximize the magnetic effect on the pin
 - To minimize the friction between the pin and the compass needle
 - To ensure that the compass needle will not drop from the pivoted point
90. Column I Column II
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (A) Radioactivity | (p) Emission of electrons from metals |
| (B) Photoelectric effect | (q) Atom bomb |
| (C) Nuclear fusion | (r) Spontaneous emission of radiations |
| (D) Nuclear fission | (s) Hydrogen bomb |
- A - (p); B - (r); C - (q); D - (s)
 - A - (q); B - (p); C - (r); D - (s)
 - A - (s); B - (r); C - (q); D - (p)
 - A - (r); B - (p); C - (s); D - (q)
91. Two spheres of same size are made of the same metal but one is hollow and the other is solid. They are heated to same temperature, then
- both spheres will expand equally
 - hollow sphere will expand more than the solid one
 - solid sphere will expand more than the hollow one
 - none of the above
92. A car is moving on a circular path and takes a turn. If R_1 and R_2 be the reaction on the inner and outer wheels respectively, then
- $R_1 = R_2$
 - $R_1 < R_2$
 - $R_1 > R_2$
 - $R_1 \geq R_2$
93. An astronaut orbiting the earth in a circular orbit 120 km above the surface of earth, gently drops a spoon out of the space ship. The spoon will
- fall vertically down to the earth
 - move towards the moon
 - will move along with the space ship
 - will move in an irregular way and then fall down to earth
94. Which of the following describes the energy changes takes place when a steam engine drives a generator which lights a lamp?
- Heat \rightarrow Kinetic \rightarrow Electricity \rightarrow Heat and light
 - Heat \rightarrow Sound \rightarrow Kinetic \rightarrow Electricity
 - Heat \rightarrow Light \rightarrow Sound \rightarrow Kinetic
 - Kinetic \rightarrow Light \rightarrow Heat \rightarrow Electricity
95. If a liquid is heated in space under no gravity, the transfer of heat will take place by process of
- conduction
 - convection
 - radiation
 - cannot be heated in the absence of gravity
96. A plane mirror is approaching you at a speed of 10 cm/s you can see your image in it. At what speed will your image approach you?
- 10 cm/s
 - 5 cm/s
 - 20 cm/s
 - 15 cm/s
97. A watch shows time as 3 : 25 when seen through a mirror, time appeared will be
- 8 : 35
 - 9 : 35
 - 7 : 35
 - 8 : 25

98. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A) : Small glass beads fixed on traffic signals glow brightly when light falls upon them.

Reason (R) : Light is totally reflected when the angle of incidence exceeds a certain critical value and light travelling in a denser medium is reflected from a rarer medium.

Codes :

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

99. Suppose a rocketship is receding from the earth at a speed of $2/10$ th the velocity of light. A light in the rocketship appears blue to the passengers

on the ship. What colour would it appear to an observer on the earth?

- (a) Blue
- (b) Orange
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Yellow-orange

100. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A) : A jet aircraft moving at Mach Number equal to 1 travels faster at an altitude of 15 km than while moving at Mach Number equal to 1 near the sea level.

Reason (R) : The velocity of sound depends on the temperature of the surrounding medium.

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	14.	(c)	27.	(d)	40.	(c)	53.	(c)	66.	(c)	79.	(c)	92.	(b)
2.	(a)	15.	(b)	28.	(d)	41.	(c)	54.	(a)	67.	(a)	80.	(b)	93.	(c)
3.	(a)	16.	(c)	29.	(d)	42.	(d)	55.	(a)	68.	(c)	81.	(b)	94.	(a)
4.	(a)	17.	(a)	30.	(b)	43.	(c)	56.	(a)	69.	(d)	82.	(a)	95.	(c)
5.	(d)	18.	(d)	31.	(c)	44.	(b)	57.	(a)	70.	(d)	83.	(c)	96.	(c)
6.	(c)	19.	(a)	32.	(d)	45.	(c)	58.	(d)	71.	(d)	84.	(a)	97.	(a)
7.	(c)	20.	(d)	33.	(a)	46.	(b)	59.	(d)	72.	(d)	85.	(c)	98.	(a)
8.	(d)	21.	(a)	34.	(a)	47.	(c)	60.	(d)	73.	(a)	86.	(d)	99.	(d)
9.	(a)	22.	(b)	35.	(c)	48.	(c)	61.	(c)	74.	(c)	87.	(c)	100.	(d)
10.	(a)	23.	(b)	36.	(b)	49.	(c)	62.	(b)	75.	(a)	88.	(b)		
11.	(b)	24.	(a)	37.	(c)	50.	(b)	63.	(d)	76.	(d)	89.	(c)		
12.	(b)	25.	(b)	38.	(d)	51.	(c)	64.	(d)	77.	(d)	90.	(d)		
13.	(a)	26.	(c)	39.	(d)	52.	(d)	65.	(c)	78.	(b)	91.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Because the specific gravity of the needle is greater than that of water displaced by it.
Specific gravity (or relative density)
- $$= \frac{\text{Density of the substance}}{\text{Density of water at } 4^\circ\text{C}}$$
- The average density of iron needle is greater than water, therefore, it sinks.
2. (a) The cloudy nights are warmer because clouds prevent escape of radiation of heat from the ground and the air.
3. (a) Because water starts boiling at a lower temperature due to high pressure. According to Gay-Lussac's law $\rho \propto T$.
4. (a) The white clothes reflect heat falling on them in summer and they absorb the least from the sun.
5. (d) The dimmer bulb has larger resistance than the brighter one.
- $$\text{Power of the bulb} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Resistance}}$$
- Resistance is the obstruction offer to the flow of current.
6. (c) In a fluorescent tube, electrical energy is almost converted into light. The inner wall of the fluorescent tube is coated with phosphorus which immediately transformed into bright light.
7. (c) In respect of a jet engine and a rocket, both the given statements are correct.
8. (d) Because the vertical line through the centre of gravity of the tower falls within the base.
10. (a) Electronic motors draw more current which is inversely proportional to the voltage, therefore, more heat
 $H = I^2Rt$ is generated.
11. (b) If the doors of a refrigerator are left open for a few hours, the room temperature will increase as the system release heat to the surroundings.
12. (b) If a rock is brought from the surface of the moon to the earth, its weight will change but not its mass. Mass is a invariant physical quantity whereas weight of a body ($w = mg$) is variable as the value of acceleration due to gravity (g) changes.
13. (a) Wavelength is the distance between two consecutive crests or troughs and 1 angstrom $= 10^{-10}\text{m}$, joule is the unit of energy. Intensity of sound is measured in decibel. Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
14. (c) The unit of temperature is kelvin, power is measured in watt, pressure in pascal and force in newton.
15. (b) Cosmic rays have very high frequency $>10^{23}\text{ Hz}$ and wavelength $<10^{-24}\text{ m}$.

16. (c) Pendulum clocks become slow in summer because the length of the pendulum increases.
 Increase in length $\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta T$
 where l_0 = original length, α = coefficient of linear expansion and ΔT = change in temperature.
17. (a) A piece of ice added to the drink cool it because ice takes latent heat from the drink for melting resulting in the cooling of the drink.
18. (d) Revolver was discovered by Colt. Dynamite was discovered by Alfred Nobel. Law of cooling was discovered by Newton and law of pressure by Pascal.
19. (a) We don't feel the atmospheric pressure because our blood exerts a pressure slightly more than that of the atmosphere.
20. (d) Hypermetropia is corrected by using a concave lens. Myopia is corrected by convex lens.
21. (a) If ice collects on the freezer, the cooling in the refrigerator is affected adversely because ice is a poor conductor of heat.
22. (b) The minimum height of a plane mirror to see the full size image of a person is equal to the half the height of the person.
23. (b) Heat to electrical energy conversion occurs in solar cell. Electric to sound occurs in loud speaker. Mass to heat occurs in nuclear reactor. Chemical to heat and light occurs in fuel burning.
24. (a) Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the phenomenon nuclear magnetic resonance.
25. (b) A man is standing on a boat in still water. If he walks towards the shore, the boat will move away from the shore. This is according to Newton's third law of motion — to every action there is equal and opposite reaction.
26. (c) An endoscopic process is based on the principle of total internal reflection of light.
27. (d) After the melting of ice, the level of water remains the same because the total volume of the melted ice is equal to the volume of floating ice.
28. (d) When the man tosses a coin, the coin falls behind him because the train is moving forward with acceleration.
29. (d) A fan produces a feeling of comfort during hot weather because our perspiration evaporates rapidly. Evaporation process takes surroundings temperature.
30. (b) Rainbow is a spectrum of seven colours—VIBGYOR. It is formed on account of dispersion and total internal reflection.
31. (c) A diamond sparkles more than a glass imitation cut to the same shape is only the true statement. The refractive index of diamond $2.42 >$ glass 1.5 .
32. (d) Sound waves require material medium to travel. On the surface of the moon, there is no atmosphere. The speed of sound is maximum in solids and minimum in gas medium.
33. (a) The temperature of a metal wire rises when an electric current is passed through it because collision of metal atoms with each other releases heat energy.
34. (a) When the person looks at a coin which is in a bucket of water, the coin will appear closer and at a higher level than it really is.
- $$\mu_2 = \frac{\text{real depth}}{\text{apparent depth}}$$
35. (c) A stick is dipped in water in a slanting position. If observed sideways, the stick appears short and bent because of refraction of light.
36. (b) Because thermal conductivity of copper is greater than glass.
37. (c) The phenomenon of mirage is formed by the terrestrial heating and refraction of light. Due to terrestrial heating, layers of air of different densities (different refractive indices) are formed. The ray of light strikes different layers/refracted and causes mirage—an optical illusion.
38. (d) Radio waves are produced by rapidly oscillating electrical currents. For detecting over speeding of vehicles, police use the Doppler effect to reflected short radio waves.
- $$\text{Scattering} \propto \frac{1}{\lambda^4}$$
39. (d) A hydrogen-inflated polythene balloon rises to an altitude up in the atmosphere, it will maintain the same size and shape.
40. (c) The free surface of oil is inclined to the horizontal with larger depth at the rear end as the oil tanker is moving forward with uniform acceleration.
41. (c) The velocity of sound in air increases as the humidity increases.
42. (d) In our houses, the frequency of alternating voltage supplied is 50 Hz , i.e. 50 times per second. In America, frequency of A.C. line is 60 Hz .
43. (c) The intersected area of magenta and yellow-coloured circles will have red colour. The intersected

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area of cyan and magenta coloured circles will have blue colour.

$$\text{Magenta} = \text{Red} + \text{Blue}$$

$$\text{Cyan} = \text{Blue} + \text{Green}$$

- 44. (b) Sound travels in rocks in the form of longitudinal elastic waves only.
- 45. (c) The unit of acceleration is metre per sec². The unit of electric current is ampere. The unit of work done is joule. The unit of impulse is newton second.
- 46. (b) Joule denoted by coulomb-volt. Watt denoted by amp²-ohm. Volt denoted by henry-amp/sec. Coulomb denoted by farad-volt.
- 47. (c) Heat is a form of energy. Heat can be reflected by mirror. Heat can't pass through vacuum.
- 48. (c) Ultrasonic waves can produce perfectly homogeneous solution. It is used in homogenising milk cosmetics, etc.
- 49. (c) According to the modern theory of nature of light, the light has both wave and particle nature.
- 50. (b) The electrostatic force between two charges is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the charges.

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

- 51. (c) To produce light, a CFL uses mercury vapour and phosphorus while an LED lamp uses semiconductor material.
- 52. (d) The function of the moderator is to slow down the neutrons.
- 53. (c) The term Dolby B or Dolby C printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refers to noise reduction circuit.
- 54. (a) A man inside an artificial satellite feels weightlessness because the force of attraction due to earth i.e. g (= acceleration due to gravity) is zero.
- 55. (a) Due to the surface tension, a liquid drop tends to assume a spherical shape to minimise the surface area.
- 56. (a) Because of the entire chamber of the refrigerator is cooled quickly due to convection.
- 57. (a) The velocity of sound in air increases as the humidity increases.
- 58. (d) Due to high penetrating power, the properties of interference, diffraction and polarization are not possible in X-ray.

- 59. (d) Galvanometers are electrical devices used for the detection or measurement of the electric currents.

- 60. (d) When alpha, beta and gamma rays carry same momentum, then all have same wavelength as

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{P}$$

where λ = wavelength, P = momentum and h = Plank's constant ($= 6.62 \times 10^{-34}$ Js).

- 61. (c) The fraction of a ball floating inside the liquid depends only upon density of the liquid and the ball.

- 62. (b) According to Archimede's principle when a body is immersed fully or partially in a liquid, it experiences an upward force that is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it therefore the mass of water displaced is equal to the mass of the ship.

- 63. (d) Work done is given by, $w = F s \cos \theta$ where θ is the angle between the directions of force applied and displacement.

In cases 1 and 3, $\theta = 0$

\therefore work done = 0

In case 2, $w = f s \cos 0 = mgh$, h being height covered.

In case 4, force is always perpendicular to motion

i.e., $\theta = 90^\circ$, hence $w = 0$

- 64. (d) For a given point on the surface of earth, g decreases as w increases. Hence, body weighs less at the equator than at the poles also equatorial diameter is greater than polar diameter,

$\frac{GM}{R^2}$, value of g decreases.

- 65. (c) The multiplier for the given units are as follows:

Angstrom	10^{-10}
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Micron	10^{-6}
--------	-----------

Nanometer	10^{-9}
-----------	-----------

Hence, the order in which the lengths of the given units increase is given by

Angstrom, Nanometer, Micron

Therefore, the correct sequence is 1, 3, 2.

- 66. (c) From the given $(x - t)$ graph it is clear that velocity is constant. Therefore, acceleration is zero.

- 67. (a) The principle of total internal reflection is applicable to explain the formation of image in desert and operation of optical fibres. The formation

- of image in microscope and colour of evening sky are based on refraction of light.
68. (c) When a light wave passes from one medium to other, its frequency remains constant but its speed and wavelength change.
69. (d) Refractive index of a medium depends on its nature.

Refractive index (μ) is also given by

$$\mu = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$

where i = angle of incidence

r = angle of refraction

Thus, μ depends on the angle of incidence.

Again, $\mu = \frac{C_0}{c}$ where C_0 is the velocity of light in vacuum and c is the velocity in a medium. We know that frequency remains constant when light passes from one medium to other, therefore,

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}$$

The colour of light depends on wavelength.

Thus, μ depends on the colour of the incident ray.

70. (d) The medical name for long-sightedness is hypermetropia, sometimes called hyperopia. Eyesight problems, such as hypermetropia, are also known as refractive errors. Long sight leads to problems with near vision, and the eyes may commonly become tired. Distance vision (long sight) is, in the beginning, often clear. Long sight can be corrected by glasses or contact lenses, or sometimes 'cured' with laser eye surgery.
73. (a) Properties of different types of magnets are; Artificial magnet- short lived, permanent magnet- long lived, Temporary magnet- induced magnet, earth as a magnet- last for infinitely long period.
74. (c) Broken pieces of magnet never lose their magnetic properties.
75. (a) The gravitational force F between two bodies is directly proportional to the product of masses of those bodies. Here, since the product $m_1 m_2$ is greater for the sun and the moon than that of the earth and the moon (because mass of the sun is greater than that of earth), therefore F exerted by the sun on the moon is greater than the F exerted by the earth on the moon.

76. (d) Thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air. They can occur inside warm, moist air masses and at fronts. As the warm, moist air moves upward, it cools, condenses, and forms cumulonimbus clouds that can reach heights of over 20 km (12.45 miles). The thunderstorms are associated with the cumulonimbus clouds. These clouds normally form on warm sunny days but they can also be found on cold front. But this question is asking about the Thunder i.e. the sound produced. The lightning generates between 100 million and 1 billion volts of electricity and can heat the air to around 50K°F. The rapid expansion causes the shock waves. Thunder happens because the lightning would heat the air at huge temperatures and the air expands so fast that it make a loud clap of thunder.
77. (d) (a) Due to the heating effect of current, the filament of the bulb gets heated to a high temp and it starts glowing.
 (b) Tin being less reactive than iron is used for containerisation of food items.
 (c) When cells are connected in series, the resultant voltage is the sum of the individual voltage of the cells.
81. (b) There is difference in acceleration due to gravity at equator and poles. The gravity is more on the poles due 2 factors:
 (1) the effect due to the angular rotation of earth is minimum or zero at poles.
 (2) the earth is flatish towards the poles so g is more at poles.
82. (a) As temperature rises, the density decreases, height increases. In A, the top cross-section is smaller. Therefore $h_A > h_B$.
85. (c) (a) Light from sun takes nearly eight minutes 20 seconds to come to earth.
 (b) The image formed by a convex lens when the object is placed between the focus and the optical centre is virtual and magnified.
 (d) Cinematography makes use of persistence of vision. Persistence of vision is the ability of an eye to continue to see the image of an object for a very short duration even after the removal of the object.

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86. (d) Because they have equal momenta, hence equal mv , the heavy body will move very slowly and the light body will move very quickly. As Kinetic energy is $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$. Thus the speed of the light body

will be high giving a higher kinetic energy to it in comparison to the kinetic energy of heavy body.

90. (d) A - (r); B - (p); C - (s); D - (q)
 92. (b) It has been calculated in the theory of the chapter i.e.,

$$R_1 = \frac{mg}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^2 h}{rga} \right),$$

$$\text{and } R_2 = \frac{mg}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v^2 h}{rga} \right), \text{ so } R_1 < R_2.$$

93. (c) When spoon is dropped gently, its tangential speed is equal to the speed of spaceship, and so it revolves like a satellite.
 94. (a) A steam engine converts the heat energy produced by coal into kinetic energy and this produces electricity which further lights the lamp and converts electricity into heat and light.
 96. (c) Velocity of object w.r.t mirror = 10 cm/s
 So velocity of image w.r.t you

$$= 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ cm/s.}$$

98. (a) Both of the statements are correct and statement 2 is also correct explanation for statement 1. Total internal reflection is an optical phenomenon that happens when a ray of light strikes a medium boundary at an angle larger than a particular critical angle with respect to the normal to the surface. If the refractive index is lower on the other side of the

boundary, no light can pass through and all of the light is reflected. Thus because of this phenomena traffic light beads glow when light falls on them.

99. (d) The observer on the earth will detect a wavelength given by

$$v = \pm \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda} c$$

where λ = original wavelength
 λ_0 = apparent wavelength
 v = velocity of source

Here, source is receding, therefore +ve sign will be taken

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{2}{10} c &= \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda} c \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda} &= \frac{2}{10} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{10} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda} &= 1 - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{10}{8} \lambda_0 = 1.25 \lambda_0 \end{aligned}$$

The wavelength of blue light varies from 450 nm to 475 nm. Therefore, the observed light will have wavelength ranging from 562.5 nm to 593.75 nm which will be yellow orange.

100. (d) Mach number, a useful quantity in aerodynamics, is the ratio of air speed to the local speed of sound. The speed of sound varies with temperature. Since temperature and sound velocity normally decrease with increasing altitude, sound is refracted upward. Mach number is a function of temperature at altitude. With decrease in sound velocity Mach number increases.

2

Chemistry

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Morphine	1.	Antiseptic
B.	Sodium	2.	Alloy
C.	Boric acid	3.	Analgesic
D.	German silver	4.	Kerosene oil

Codes:

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Electron	1.	Goldstein
B.	Proton	2.	J.J. Thomson
C.	Neutron	3.	Chadwick
D.	Positron	4.	Anderson

Codes:

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

3. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II	
A.	Thomson model	1.	Dual nature of electron
B.	Rutherford model	2.	Nuclear theory
C.	Bohr's model	3.	Plum pudding model
D.	de-Broglie theory	4.	Concept of quantization of energy

Codes:

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

4. Consider the following parts of spectra:

1. Visible 2. Infrared
3. Ultraviolet 4. Microwave

Which of the following is the correct sequence in which the wavelengths increase?

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Moderator	1.	Uranium
B.	Control rod	2.	Graphite
C.	Fuel rods	3.	Boron
D.	Coolant	4.	Lead
			5. Sodium

Codes:

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

6. The difference between a nuclear reactor and atomic bomb is that

- (a) no chain reaction takes place in nuclear reactor while in the atomic bomb there is a chain reaction.
(b) the chain reaction in nuclear reactor is controlled.
(c) the chain reaction in nuclear reactor is not controlled.
(d) no chain reaction takes place in atomic bomb while it takes place in nuclear reactor.

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7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List-I	List-II
A. Zero mass	1. Positron
B. Fractional charge	2. Neutrino
C. Fractional spin	3. Quark
D. Integral spin	4. Photon

Codes:

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

8. H_2O is liquid and H_2S is a gas because
(a) oxygen forms stronger hydrogen bond than sulphur.
(b) oxygen is less electronegative than sulphur.
(c) atomic radius of oxygen is less than that of sulphur.
(d) atomic radius of oxygen is greater than that of sulphur.

9. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): A chemical reaction becomes faster at higher temperature.

Reason (R): At higher temperature, molecular motion becomes more rapid.

Codes:

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

10. The order of appearance of the following with increasing temperature during the refining of crude oil is _____

- (a) Kerosene, gasoline, diesel
(b) Diesel, gasoline, kerosene
(c) Gasoline, kerosene, diesel
(d) Gasoline, diesel, kerosene

11. Consider the following statements:

If there were no phenomenon of capillarity

1. It would be difficult to use a kerosene lamp.
2. One would not be able to use a straw to consume a soft drink.

3. the blotting paper would fail to function.
4. the big trees that we see around would not have grown on the earth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. The blue colour of water in the sea. What is the reason behind the phenomenon?

- (a) Refraction of the blue light by the impurities in sea water.
(b) Scattering of blue light by water molecules.
(c) Refraction of blue sky by sea water.
(d) Absorption of other colours except the blue colour by water molecules.

13. What is “Kiss of death”?

- (a) A flower whose smell was the basis of a discovery on smell that led to award of 2004 Nobel Prize in Medicine.
(b) A chemical whose discovery ultimately won the scientists the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
(c) A good wine flavour working on which scientist won the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
(d) A network in brain associated with smell whose discovery led the scientists win the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine.

14. Hydrogen bomb is based on the principle of

- (a) controlled fusion reaction
(b) uncontrolled fusion reaction
(c) controlled fission reaction
(d) uncontrolled fission reaction

15. Which of the following substances is/are ozone depleting?

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. Chlorofluorocarbons
2. Halons
3. Carbon tetrachloride

Codes:

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

16. Helium is preferred to hydrogen in air balloons because it
 (a) is cheaper
 (b) is less dense
 (c) has greater lifting power
 (d) does not form an explosive mixture with air
17. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 (a) Silver iodide — Horn silver
 (b) Silver chloride — Artificial rain
 (c) Zinc phosphide — Rat poison
 (d) Zinc sulphide — Philosopher's wool
18. While tinning of brass utensils, the ammonium chloride powder used to clean the hot utensil produces fumes of
 (a) ammonia
 (b) carbon monoxide
 (c) hydrochloric acid
 (d) ammonia and hydrochloric acid
19. Hydrofluoric acid is not kept in glass bottles because it reacts with
 (a) visible light
 (b) sodium oxide of glass
 (c) aluminium oxide of glass
 (d) silicon dioxide of glass
20. In the process of electroplating a utensil with zinc,
 (a) the utensil is made the cathode
 (b) pure zinc is made the anode
 (c) the utensil is made the cathode and pure zinc is made the anode
 (d) the utensil is made the anode and pure zinc is made the cathode
21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Silicon carbide | 1. Photosynthesis |
| B. Carbon fibre | 2. Refrigerant |
| C. Carbon dioxide | 3. Artificial diamond |
| D. Dichloro-difluoromethane | 4. Aircraft |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A. Sour milk | 1. Malic acid |
| B. Vinegar and pickle | 2. Carbonic acid |
| C. Soda water | 3. Acetic acid |
| D. Apple | 4. Lactic acid |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
23. Enriched uranium is
 (a) Uranium rods kept under special shield
 (b) Natural uranium in which the component of radioactive isotope U²³⁵ is artificially increased
 (c) Natural uranium mixed with thorium
 (d) Uranium rods coated with chromium
24. The inexhaustible source of energy of the stars is due to
 (a) conversion of hydrogen to helium
 (b) conversion of helium to hydrogen
 (c) decay of radioactive elements
 (d) excess of oxygen that helps burning and release of energy
25. When soggy biscuits are kept inside the fridge for sometime they become crisp because
 (a) cooling releases extra moisture
 (b) humidity inside the fridge is low and extra moisture is absorbed
 (c) humidity inside the fridge is high and extra moisture is absorbed
 (d) pressure inside the fridge is high and helps in releasing extra moisture
26. Which one of the following statements is not true about cosmic rays?
 (a) They are electromagnetic waves
 (b) They have very short wavelength
 (c) They are made of highly energetic charged particles
 (d) They originated from the sun
27. In cold weather, aquatic animals survive even when water to the top layer of the lake freezes into ice because

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- (a) they can breathe in ice
(b) they have enough of accumulated oxygen inside them
(c) their body structure is such that they can survive without oxygen.
(d) water has highest density of 4°C so underneath the top layer of ice there is layer of water

28. Which one of the following is NOT correct?

(a) Theory of evolution was propounded by Charles Darwin.
(b) The breaking apart of the nucleus of an atom is called fusion.
(c) Dry ice is nothing but solid carbon dioxide.
(d) Telephone was invented by Graham Bell.

29. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): LPG is a pollution free vehicular fuel.

Reason (R): Plying of CNG fuelled-buses is recommended for metropolitan cities in India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

30. Biogas mainly consists of

(a) Carbon dioxide and hydrogen

(b) Hydrogen and methane

(c) Carbon dioxide and methane

(d) Hydrogen and oxygen

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

A.	Potassium bromide	1.	Fertiliser
B.	Potassium nitrate	2.	Photography
C.	Potassium sulphate	3.	Bakery
D.	Monopotassium tartarate	4.	Gunpowder

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. German silver	1. Tin
B. Solder	2. Nickel
C. Bleaching powder	3. Sodium
D. Hypo	4. Chlorine

Codes:

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

33. Living in the atmosphere of CO is dangerous because it

 - (a) Reduces organic matter of tissues
 - (b) Dries up the blood
 - (c) Combined with O_2 present inside to form CO_2
 - (d) Combines with haemoglobin and makes it incapable of absorbing oxygen

34. Consider the following statements:

Hard water is not suitable for

- Hard water is not suitable for

 1. Drinking
 2. Washing clothes with soap
 3. Use in boilers
 4. Irrigating crops

Which of these statements are correct?

35. Domestic cooking gas consists of mostly
(a) Methane and ethane
(b) Liquified butane and isobutane
(c) Ethylene and carbon monoxide
(d) Hydrogen and acetylene

36. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. CNG	1. Carbon monoxide, hydrogen
B. Coal gas	2. Butane, propane
C. LPG	3. Butane, ethane
D. Water gas	4. Hydrogen, methane, CO

Codes:

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

37. What is the role of ultraviolet (UV) radiation in the water purification system?
- It inactivates / kills the harmful micro-organisms in water.
 - It removes all the undesirable odours from the water.
 - It quickens the sedimentation of solid particles and improves the clarity of water.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
38. Which one of the following sets of elements was primarily responsible for the origin of life on the Earth?
- Hydrogen, oxygen, sodium
 - Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen
 - Oxygen, calcium, phosphorus
 - Carbon, hydrogen, potassium
39. Acid rains is caused due to emission of which of the following into the atmosphere?
- Oxides of nitrogen and sulphur
 - Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
 - Ozone and carbon dioxide
 - Carbon monoxide and nitrogen
40. A sample of chloroform before using as an anaesthetic, is tested by
- Fehling's solution
 - Ammonical cuprous chloride
 - Ammonical silver nitrate solution
 - Silver nitrate solution after boiling with alcoholic KOH
41. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Bleaching powder	1. Calcium oxychloride
B. Gypsum	2. Calcium sulphate
C. Marble	3. Calcium carbonate

Codes:

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

42. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Limestone	1. Cement
B. Copper	2. Electrical goods
C. Bauxite	3. Manufacture of aeroplanes
D. Manganese	4. Steel

Codes:

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

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

(a) Dry ice	:	Solid carbon dioxide
(b) Mustard gas	:	Poisonous liquid used in chemical warfare
(c) Teflon	:	Polymer containing fluorine
(d) Fullerene	:	Organic compounds containing fluorine

44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Diamond	1. Calcium
B. Marble	2. Silicon
C. Sand	3. Aluminium
D. Ruby	4. Carbon

Codes:

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

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45. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A): The main constituent of the liquefied petroleum gas is methane.

Reason (R): Methane can be used directly for burning in homes and factories where it can be supplied through pipelines.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.
46. Which one among the following statements regarding the properties of mixtures and compounds is not correct?
- (a) A mixture shows the properties of its constituents but the properties of a compound are entirely different from its constituents
 - (b) A mixture may be homogeneous or heterogeneous but a compound is a homogeneous substance
 - (c) The constituents of a mixture can be separated by physical methods but those of a compound cannot be separated by physical methods
 - (d) Energy is either absorbed or evolved during the preparation of a mixture but not in the preparation of a compound
47. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. **Isotopes :** Atoms with same atomic number but different atomic mass.
2. **Isobars :** Atoms with same number of neutrons but different atomic number.
3. **Isotones :** Atoms with same mass number but different atomic number.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

48. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List-I

List-II

	(Scientist)		(Discovery)
A.	Goldstein	1.	Atomic theory
B.	Chadwick	2.	Proton
C.	JJ Thomson	3.	Neutron
D.	John Dalton	4.	Electron

Codes:

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

49. Consider the following statements regarding diamond:

- 1. It is an allotrope of silicon.
- 2. It is a bad conductor of heat and electricity.
- 3. It is the hardest substance.
- 4. It burns to produce carbon dioxide.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

50. Following statements are made in connection with carbon dioxide (CO_2)

- 1. CO_2 is a poisonous gas.
- 2. CO_2 is an acidic oxide.
- 3. CO_2 turns limewater milky.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3

51. Which of the following statements about diamond are correct?

- 1. It is used as a gem in jewellery because of its ability to reflect light.
- 2. It is good conductor of electricity.
- 3. It is used for cutting glass, marble stones and other hard materials.
- 4. It is used for drilling of rocks.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

52. Consider the following statements :

- 1. Diamond is hard and graphite is soft.
- 2. Diamond is soft and graphite is hard.
- 3. Diamond is a bad conductor but graphite is a good conductor.

4. Diamond is a good conductor but graphite is a bad conductor.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 only
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4
53. Consider the following statements:
 Nitrogen is an essential constituent of
 1. soils 2. animals
 3. plants
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
 (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
54. When iron is left exposed in open air, it gets rusted.
 Which constituent(s) of air is /are responsible for rusting iron?
 1. Oxygen gas present in air
 2. Moisture present in air
 3. Carbon dioxide gas present in air
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3
55. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
 Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of soluble.
 1. chloride of calcium
 2. bicarbonate of calcium
 3. sulphate of magnesium
 4. bicarbonate of magnesium
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
56. Consider the following statements :
 1. An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals.
 2. An alloy is a mixture of a metal or metals with a non-metal.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
57. Consider the following:
 Crude oil is a direct source of
 1. Asphalt 2. Paraffin wax
 3. Fatty acids 4. Gas oil
- Which of the above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4
58. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| (Compound) | (Use) |
| A. Cellulose nitrate | 1. Soft soap |
| B. Potassium sulphate | 2. Gun powder |
| C. Potassium salt of fatty acids | 3. Fertilizer |
| D. Calcium oxide | 4. Glass |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
59. What are the elements which are liquids at room temperature and standard pressure?
 1. Helium 2. Mercury
 3. Chlorine 4. Bromine
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only
60. The correct order of these fuels in terms of their calorific value in increasing order is
 1. Hydrogen gas 2. Kerosine oil
 3. Charcoal 4. Wood
 (a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
61. Consider the following about non-metals
 1. Non-metals are malleable
 2. Non-metals are ductile
 3. Non-metals are brittle
 The correct answer is
 (a) 1 and 2 are correct
 (b) 1 and 3 are correct
 (c) 2 and 3 are correct
 (d) Only 3 is correct
62. Consider the following statements
 1. Most of the metal oxides are insoluble in water.
 2. Sodium oxide and potassium oxide are metal oxides and hence insoluble in water.

The correct answer is

- (a) Only 1 is true
- (b) Only 2 is true
- (c) 1 and 2 both are true
- (d) Neither of the two is true

63. If by mistake some radioactive substance get into human body, than from the point of view radiation damage, the most harmful will be one that emits -
- (a) γ - rays
 - (b) Neutrons
 - (c) β - rays
 - (d) α - rays

64. Match List - I (oxidation number) with List - II (The element) and select the correct answer using the code given below the list :

List - I (Oxidation number)	List - II (The element)
A. 2	1. Oxidation number of Mn in MnO_2
B. 3	2. Oxidation number of S in $H_2S_2O_7$
C. 4	3. Oxidation number of Ca in CaO
D. 6	4. Oxidation number of Al in $NaAlH_4$

Code :

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

65. The pH of water at $25^\circ C$ is 7. When it is heated to $100^\circ C$, the pH of water
- (a) Increases
 - (b) Decreases
 - (c) Remains same
 - (d) Decreases up to $50^\circ C$ and then increases

66. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

Assertion (A) : In the periodic table of chemical elements, electron affinity is always found to increase from top to bottom in a group

Reason (R) : In a group, the atomic radii generally increase from top to bottom.

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

67. What happened when a hard boiled egg after shelling is immersed in saturated brine?

- (a) It shrinks
- (b) It grows in size
- (c) Its size remains unchanged
- (d) it initially grows in size and then shrinks.

68. Consider the following statements : The purpose of adding sodium sulphate and sodium silicate to washing powder is -

1. To keep washing powder dry
 2. To maintain the alkalinity of the powder which of these statements is/are correct ?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. In the hooch tragedy (casualty occurring due to the wine poisoning) sometimes the incidents of blindness occurs due to the poisonous substance:

- (a) ethyl alcohol
- (b) methyl alcohol
- (c) amyl alcohol
- (d) benzyl alcohol

70. It is suggested by the doctors that the person suffering from prostrates in the kidney or gallbladder should not consume excessively the food stuffs like tomatoes, eggs, milk etc which are the major causes of the crystal formation as the prostrates, which is made of :

- (a) Calcium phosphate
- (b) Calcium Oxalate
- (c) Calcium chloride
- (d) Calcium sulphate

71. Match column-I (acid) with column-II (use) and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns :

Column I (Acid)	Column II (Use)
A. Oxalic acid	(p) As an eye-wash, antiseptic and grain preservation
B. Nitric acid	(q) For making explosives
C. Boric acid	(r) In food preservation
D. Benzoic acid	(s) As a constituent of ink stain remover

- (a) A – (s), B – (q), C – (r), D – (p)

- (b) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)

- (c) A – (r), B – (q), C – (p), D – (s)

- (d) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)

72. Match column-I with column-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Fertilizer	(p) King of chemicals
B. Sulphuric acid	(q) Basic
C. Lime water	(r) Magnesium hydroxide
D. Milk of magnesia	(s) Potassium nitrate
(a) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)	
(b) A – (r), B – (p), C – (q), D – (s)	
(c) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)	
(d) A – (s), B – (p), C – (r), D – (q)	

73. The compound that has the least value for octane number is -

- (a) *n*-heptane (b) 2-methyl heptane
 (c) Iso-octane (d) 2, 2-dimethyl hexane

74. The credit of construction of first nuclear reactor goes to -

- (a) Niels Bohr (b) Fermi
 (c) Einstein (d) Oppenheimer

75. Which of the following is/are not correctly matched?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (I) Absolute alcohol | – 100% ethanol |
| (II) Power alcohol | – 90 – 95% ethanol |
| (III) Rectified spirit | – 5% ethanol |
| (a) I only | (b) II only |
| (c) III only | (d) II and III |

76. Which of the following can be used for removal of stains of rust on clothes?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. H_2O_2 | 2. Oxalic acid |
| 3. Petrol | 4. Alcohol |
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

77. From which mineral is radium obtained -

- (a) Limestone (b) Haematite
 (c) Pitchblende (d) Rutile

78. Why ethylene dibromide is added to petrol -

1. It increases the octane number of fuel
 2. It helps in elimination of lead oxide
 3. It removes the sulphur compound in petrol
 4. It serves as a substitute of tetraethyl lead
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 only (d) 2 only

79. Which of the following is/are not caused due to Nitric oxide pollution -

1. leaf spotting in plants
 2. bronchitis-related respiratory problems in human
 3. production of corrosive gases through photochemical reaction
 4. silicosis in human
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) only 1
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) only 4

80. Sodium stearate is a salt and is used

- (a) in gunpowder
 (b) in Paint
 (c) to make Soap
 (d) to make fertilizer

81. Which of the following atmospheric gases constitute greenhouse gases?

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Nitrogen
3. Nitrous oxide
4. Water vapour

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

82. Which of the following do not contain nitrogen element?

1. Superphosphate of lime
 2. Urea
 3. Indian saltpeter
 4. Chille saltpeter
- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 1 only (d) 3 only

83. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of springs and suspension filaments in electrical instruments?

- (a) Bronze
 (b) Aluminium bronze
 (c) German silver
 (d) Phosphor bronze

84. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Aluminium-Haematite
 (b) Lead-Galena
 (c) Iron-Bauxite
 (d) Magnesium-Malachite

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85. Which of the following is/are not use(s) of glycerol. Glycerol is used.
- as a sweetening agent in beverages and confectionery
 - as an antifreeze in automobile radiators
 - as a lubricant for heavy machinery
 - for preparation of better quality of soaps and cosmetics
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) only 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) only 2
86. What does the airbag, used for safety of car driver, contain?
- (a) Sodium bicarbonate
(b) Sodium azide
(c) Sodium nitrite
(d) Sodium peroxide
87. Which one among the following elements/ions is essential in small quantities for development of healthy teeth but causes mottling of the teeth if consumed in higher quantities?
- (a) Fluoride (b) Iron
(c) Chloride (d) Potassium
88. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Formic acid | 1. Tamarind |
| (B) Tartaric acid | 2. Orange |
| (C) Oxalic acid | 3. Spinach |
| (D) Citric acid | 4. Ant's sting |
- Codes:**
- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
89. Which of the following is likely to reach our body via the food chain in the event of an atomic bomb explosion?
- (a) U-235 (b) Sr-90
(c) K-40 (d) H-3
90. Until the nineteenth Century, aluminium was almost as expensive as gold. The invention of an inexpensive way to extract this metal by a 22-year-old American made this metal inexpensive subsequently. The inventor was
- (a) Goldschmidt
(b) Mond
(c) Charles-Martin Hall
(d) Parkes
91. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched
- (a) Fossil fuel burning - release of CO₂
(b) Nuclear power - radioactive wastes
(c) Solar energy - Greenhouse effect
(d) Biomass burning - release of CO₂
92. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- (a) Mass Spectrograph : Chadwick
(b) Atomic number : Moseley
(c) Neutron : Millikan
(d) Measurement of charge of an electron : Aston
93. While performing cathode ray experiments, it was observed that there was no passage of electric current under normal conditions. Which of the following can account for this observation ?
- (a) Dust particles are present in air
(b) Carbon dioxide is present in air
(c) Air is a poor conductor of electricity under normal conditions
(d) None of the above
94. Consider the following statements :
- In $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}^{2+}$:
- (i) atomic number is 36
(ii) number of electrons is 38
(iii) number of neutrons is 52
(iv) number of protons is 38
- Which of these are correct ?
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)
95. Solid calcium oxide reacts vigorously with water to form calcium hydroxide accompanied by liberation of heat. This process is called slaking of lime. Calcium hydroxide dissolves in water to form its solution called lime water. Which among the following is (are) true about slaking of lime and the solution formed?
- (i) It is an endothermic reaction
(ii) It is an exothermic reaction
(iii) The pH of the resulting solution will be more than seven

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	14.	(b)	27.	(d)	40.	(c)	53.	(c)	66.	(d)	79.	(d)	92.	(b)
2.	(a)	15.	(d)	28.	(b)	41.	(a)	54.	(c)	67.	(c)	80.	(c)	93.	(c)
3.	(d)	16.	(d)	29.	(d)	42.	(a)	55.	(b)	68.	(a)	81.	(d)	94.	(c)
4.	(d)	17.	(c)	30.	(c)	43.	(d)	56.	(a)	69.	(b)	82.	(c)	95.	(b)
5.	(b)	18.	(d)	31.	(a)	44.	(b)	57.	(d)	70.	(b)	83.	(d)	96.	(b)
6.	(b)	19.	(d)	32.	(d)	45.	(d)	58.	(a)	71.	(d)	84.	(b)	97.	(d)
7.	(a)	20.	(c)	33.	(d)	46.	(d)	59.	(c)	72.	(a)	85.	(d)	98.	(c)
8.	(a)	21.	(b)	34.	(b)	47.	(b)	60.	(a)	73.	(a)	86.	(b)	99.	(c)
9.	(a)	22.	(c)	35.	(b)	48.	(a)	61.	(d)	74.	(b)	87.	(a)	100.	(a)
10.	(c)	23.	(b)	36.	(b)	49.	(b)	62.	(a)	75.	(d)	88.	(d)		
11.	(b)	24.	(a)	37.	(a)	50.	(b)	63.	(a)	76.	(b)	89.	(b)		
12.	(b)	25.	(b)	38.	(b)	51.	(a)	64.	(a)	77.	(c)	90.	(c)		
13.	(b)	26.	(b)	39.	(a)	52.	(a)	65.	(b)	78.	(d)	91.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Morphine is an analgesic drug that is used to relieve severe pain. It was first isolated in 1804 by Friedrich Serturner, which is generally believed to be the first ever isolation of a natural plant alkaloid in history.
 Boric acid, also called orthoboric acid, is a weak acid of boron often used as an antiseptic or insecticide.
 Nickel silver, also known as German silver, is a copper alloy with nickel and often zinc. The usual formulation is 60% copper, 20% nickel and 20% zinc.
 Sodium is an extremely reactive metal and a powerful reducing agent. When exposed to air, it very quickly oxidizes. It also reacts violently to water. We store sodium under kerosene because kerosene is already highly reduced and won't react with sodium metal.
2. (a) The electron was discovered in 1896, by the British physicist J. J. Thomson, using cathode rays while doing discharge tube experiments.
 In 1886, Eugen Goldstein discovered the existence of a new type of rays in discharge tube and named as anode rays or canal rays. Canal or anode rays travel in straight line and are deflected by electric field towards cathode which proves that they are composed of positively charged particles. These lightest positively charged particles were named and characterised as protons by Ernest Rutherford in 1919 who proposed Rutherford model for atom to explain the atomic structure.
 Anti-electron or in other words the positron was discovered in 1932 by Anderson, a physicist and he found that the bombardment of boron with an alpha particle resulted in the emission of this particle.
 In 1932, James Chadwick, an English physicist who had worked with Rutherford, detected neutrons.
3. (d) The "plum pudding model" was put forward by J.J. Thomson in 1904. In this model, the atom is made up of negative electrons that float in a "soup" of positive charge, much like plums in a pudding or raisins in a fruit cake. In 1906, Thomson was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work in this field.
 Louise de Broglie suggested that electron exhibits a dual nature. Broglie also got Physics Nobel Prize for his theory.
 In 1913, Bohr proposed his quantized shell model of the atom to explain how electrons can have stable orbits around the nucleus.

Ernest Rutherford published his atomic theory describing the atom as having a central positive nucleus surrounded by negative orbiting electrons. This model suggested that most of the mass of the atom was contained in the small nucleus, and that the rest of the atom was mostly empty space.

4. (d) Ultra-violet rays < visible light < infrared radiation < microwaves
(0.1 micrometres) (0.7 micrometres) (0.01 mm)
(less than 10 cm)

5. (b) A nuclear reactor coolant — usually water but sometimes a gas or a liquid metal (like liquid sodium) or molten salt — is circulated past the reactor core to absorb the heat that it generates. The heat is carried away from the reactor and is then used to generate steam.

Control rods that are made of a neutron poison are used to absorb neutrons. Absorbing more neutrons in a control rod means that there are fewer neutrons available to cause fission, so pushing the control rod deeper into the reactor will reduce its power output, and extracting the control rod will increase it.

A neutron moderator is a medium that reduces the speed of fast neutrons, thereby turning them into thermal neutrons capable of sustaining a nuclear chain reaction involving uranium-235. Commonly used moderators include regular (light) water (roughly 75% of the world's reactors), solid graphite (20% of reactors) and heavy water (5% of reactors).

Nuclear fuel is a material that can be 'burned' by nuclear fission or fusion to derive nuclear energy. Nuclear fuel can refer to the fuel itself, or to physical objects (for example, bundles composed of fuel rods) composed of the fuel material, mixed with structural, neutron moderating, or neutron reflecting materials. The most common fissile nuclear fuels are uranium-235 (^{235}U) and plutonium-239 (^{239}Pu).

6. (b) There are two main fundamental differences between the design of an atomic bomb, and the design of a nuclear reactor. One difference is the way the fission reactions are controlled and the second difference stems from the enrichment of the fuel.

7. (a) Quarks have fractional electric charge values—either $1/3$ or $2/3$ times the elementary charge.
The positron has an electric charge of $+1e$, a spin of $1/2$, and has the same mass as an electron.

A neutrino is an electrically neutral, weakly

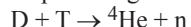
interacting elementary subatomic particle with half-integer spin. All evidence suggest that neutrinos have mass but that their mass is tiny even by the standards of subatomic particles. Their mass has never been measured accurately.

Photon has zero mass and rest energy.

8. (a) H_2O has intermolecular hydrogen bond between its molecules ($\text{H}—\text{O}—\text{H}-----\text{H}—\text{O}—\text{H}$) while H_2S has weak Van der Waals forces between its molecules. Hence the molecules of H_2O are strongly packed than H_2S , thus water is at liquid state at room temperature.
9. (a) The rates of most reactions increase with a rise in temperature. Raising the temperature increases the fraction of molecules having very high kinetic energies. These are the ones most likely to react when they collide. The higher the temperature, the larger the fraction of molecules that can provide the activation energy needed for reaction.
10. (c) Petroleum products are usually grouped into three categories: light distillates (LPG, gasoline, naphtha), middle distillates (kerosene, diesel), heavy distillates and residuum (heavy fuel oil, lubricating oils, wax, asphalt). Hence, the correct option would be: Gasoline, kerosene, diesel.
11. (b) Except option (2), all are applications of capillary action. One would not be able to consume soft drink, if there is no atmospheric pressure, i.e., in vacuum.
12. (b) Water molecules scatter blue wavelengths by absorbing the light waves, and then rapidly remitting the light waves in different directions. That is why there are mostly blue wavelengths that are reflected back to our eyes.
13. (b) Aaron Ciechanover, Avram Hershko and Irwin Rose have been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2004 for "...helping to understand how the human body gives the 'kiss of death' to rogue proteins to defend itself from diseases like cancer" (Reuters, 6 October 2004). These scientists—the former two from Israel, the latter from the US — discovered ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation. Knowledge of ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation offers an opportunity to develop drugs against cervical cancer, cystic fibrosis and other diseases.
14. (b) Thermonuclear fusion, or hydrogen bombs explode with enormous power using uncontrolled

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self-sustaining chain fusion reactions. Deuterium and tritium, under extremely high temperatures, form helium providing the energy.



In principle, a mixture of D, T and 6Li heated to very high temperature and confined to a high density will start a chain fusion reaction, liberating an enormous amount of energy.

15. (d) All the three substances are responsible for ozone layer depletion in different ways. Which are: CFC—mostly used in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump systems.

Halons—used historically as fire suppression agents and fire fighting, but now only allowed in very limited situations.

Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)—limited solvent used in laboratories and chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

16. (d) Hydrogen combines with oxygen with explosive force in the presence of a spark. Helium is an inert gas that will not burn or explode, so is much safer to use in balloons instead of hydrogen.

17. (c) Cerargyrite, also called Horn Silver, gray, very heavy halide mineral composed of silver chloride ($AgCl$); it is an ore of silver.

Tiny particles of silver iodide are sprayed on a cloud from an aeroplane. The particles attract water drops from the cloud. When they form a drop that is large enough, it starts raining.

Zinc phosphide is an inorganic compound that is used in pesticide products as a rodenticide..

Zinc oxide is also known as philosopher's wool.

18. (d) It produces fumes of ammonia and hydrochloric acid.

19. (d) Hydrofluoric acid is one of the most dangerous acids known. It needs to be treated differently than even strong acids like sulphuric and hydrochloric. HF reacts with many materials, therefore, avoid contact with glass, concrete, metals, water, other acids, oxidizers, reducers, alkalis, combustibles, organics and ceramics.

20. (c) The zinc serves as a sacrificial anode, so that it cathodically protects exposed steel.

21. (b) As a gemstone used in jewellery, silicon carbide is called "synthetic moissanite" or just "moissanite". Moissanite is similar to diamond in several important respects it is transparent and hard . Moissanite has become popular as a diamond substitute, and may be misidentified as diamond,

since its thermal conductivity is close to that of diamond, more than any other diamond substitute. The properties of carbon fibres, such as high stiffness, high tensile strength, low weight, high chemical resistance, high temperature tolerance and low thermal expansion, make them very popular in aerospace, civil engineering, military, and motor sports.

Dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12) is a colourless gas, and usually sold under the brand name Freon-12, is a chlorofluorocarbon halo-methane (CFC), used as a refrigerant and aerosol spray propellant.

In photosynthesis, solar energy is converted to chemical energy. The chemical energy is stored in the form of glucose (sugar). Carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight are used to produce glucose, oxygen, and water.

22. (c) Sour milk — Lactic acid
Vinegar and pickel — Acetic acid
Soda water — Carbonic acid
Apple — Malic acid

23. (b) Enriched uranium is a type of uranium in which the percent composition of uranium-235 has been increased through the process of isotope separation.

Enriched uranium is a critical component for both civil nuclear power generation and military nuclear weapons. The International Atomic Energy Agency attempts to monitor and control enriched uranium supplies and processes in its efforts to ensure nuclear power generation safety and curb nuclear weapons proliferation.

24. (a) The energy released from the collapse of the gas into a star causes the centre of the star to become extremely hot. When the core is hot enough, nuclear fusion commences. Fusion is the process where two hydrogen atoms combine to form a helium atom, releasing energy.

The fusion reaction is a very efficient process, releasing a huge amount of energy. This is because a single helium atom contains less mass than two hydrogen atoms. The excess mass is released as energy.

25. (b) Because the humidity inside the fridge is low and extra moisture is absorbed.

26. (b) Cosmic waves have very high wavelength. cosmic rays are high-energy charged particles that travel through space at nearly the speed of light. Their extremely high energies are comparable

- to those of gamma rays at the upper end of the electromagnetic spectrum.
27. (d) In cold countries, when the temperature of fresh water reaches 4°C, the layers of water near the top in contact with cold air continue to lose heat energy and their temperature falls below 4°C. On cooling below 4°C, these layers do not sink but may rise up as fresh water has a maximum density at 4°C. Due to this, the layer of water at 4°C remains at the bottom and above this layers of water 3°C, 2°C, 1°C and 0°C are formed. Because ice is a poor conductor of heat, it does not absorb heat energy from the water beneath the layer of ice which prevents the water freezing. Thus, aquatic creatures survive in such places.
28. (b) Nuclear fusion is a nuclear reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei collide at a very high speed and join to form a new type of atomic nucleus.
29. (d) Two recent studies have examined LPG-fuel-oil fuel mixes and found that smoke emissions and fuel consumption are reduced but hydrocarbon emissions are increased.
30. (c) Bio gas is primarily methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) and may have small amounts of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), moisture and siloxanes.
31. (a) Potassium bromide is a salt used to make photographic papers and plates and for process engraving.
Gunpowder, also known since the late 19th century as black powder, is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal, and potassium nitrate (saltpeter)—with the sulphur and charcoal acting as fuels, while the saltpeter works as an oxidizer.
The principal use of potassium sulphate is as a fertilizer. K_2SO_4 does not contain chloride, which can be harmful to some crops. Potassium sulphate is preferred for these crops, which include tobacco and some fruits and vegetables.
A white, acid, crystalline solid or powder, $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, used in baking powder, in the tinning of metals, and as a component of laxatives. Also called cream of tartar.
32. (d) Nickel silver, also known as German silver, is a copper alloy with nickel and often zinc.
Solders are typically made from tin or lead or a combination of both in the ratio of 63:37 respectively.
Calcium hypochlorite, also known as bleaching powder, is a chemical compound with formula $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$. It is widely used for water treatment and as a bleaching agent. This chemical is considered to be relatively stable and has greater available chlorine than sodium hypochlorite (liquid bleach). Hypo solution is the abbreviation for sodium thiosulphate or sodium hyposulphite, a chemical used to fix the image on photographic film after it has been developed.
33. (d) When CO is not ventilated it binds to haemoglobin, which is the principal oxygen-carrying compound in blood; this produces a compound known as carboxyhaemoglobin. The traditional belief is that carbon monoxide toxicity arises from the formation of carboxyhaemoglobin, which decreases the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood and inhibits the transport, delivery, and utilization of oxygen by the body.
34. (b) Hard water is not suitable for washing clothes with soap and use in boilers.
35. (b) Cooking gas consists of mostly liquified butane and isobutane.
36. (b) CNG – Butane, ethane
Coal gas – Hydrogen, methane, CO
LPG – Butane, propane
Water gas – CO, hydrogen
37. (a) It inactivates/kills the harmful micro-organisms in water.
38. (b) Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen were primarily responsible for the origin of life on the earth.
39. (a) Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which react with the water molecules in the atmosphere to produce acids.
40. (c) It is tested by ammonical silver nitrate solution.
41. (a) Bleaching powder or calcium hypochlorite is a chemical compound with formula $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$. The chemical formula for marble is CaCO_3 . It is calcium carbonate. Marble is used in various applications, including home design.
Gypsum is a very soft sulphate mineral composed of calcium sulphate dihydrate, with the chemical formula $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It can be used as a fertilizer, is the main constituent in many forms of plaster and is widely mined.
42. (a) Manganese is essential to iron and steel production. At present, steel making accounts 85 to 90% of the total demand, most of the total demand. Manganese is a key component of low-cost stainless steel formulations and certain widely used aluminium alloys.

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Limestone can be used in constructing buildings. It can be used for making cement and mortar. Limestone is used to make glass and even used to make roads.

Bauxite is the mineral ore of aluminium which is used in the manufacture of cans, airplanes, sporting and electronic equipment and home appliances.

The Wright Brother's first airplane to fly in 1903 only was able to get off the ground because they modified its engine with aluminium in order to reduce its weight. Without the ability of the strong aluminium, alloys to withstand the huge pressures and stresses involved, high altitude flying would not be conceivable. In fact, aluminium comprises about 80% of an aircraft's unladen weight.

The element copper is used extensively as an electrical conductor, for the making of electrical wire.

43. (d) Fullerene is a pure carbon molecule composed of at least 60 atoms of carbon.
44. (b) Diamond is a metastable allotrope of carbon, where the carbon atoms are arranged in a variation of the face-centred cubic crystal structure called a diamond lattice.

The most common constituent of sand is silica (silicon dioxide, or SiO_2), usually in the form of quartz, which, because of its chemical inertness and considerable hardness, is the most common mineral resistant to weathering.

Marble is composed of recrystallized carbonate minerals, most commonly calcite or dolomite. Calcite is a carbonate mineral and the most stable polymorph of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3).

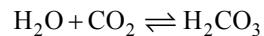
A ruby is a pink to blood-red-coloured gemstone, a variety of the mineral corundum (aluminium oxide).

45. (d) The main components of LPG are butane and propane.
46. (d) The compound is always formed by absorption or evolution of energy but no energy is released or absorbed during the formation of mixture.

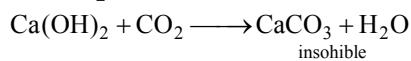
47. (b) Isotopes are variants of a particular chemical element: while all isotopes of a given element share the same number of protons and electrons, each isotope differs from the others in its number of neutrons. For example, carbon-12, carbon-13 and carbon-14 are three isotopes of the element carbon with mass numbers 12, 13 and 14 respectively. The atomic number of carbon is 6, which means

that every carbon atom has 6 protons, so that the neutron numbers of these isotopes are 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

48. (a) Goldstein discovered proton, Chadwick- Neutron, J. J. Thomson- Electron and John Dalton- Atomic Theory.
49. (b) Diamond is an allotrope of carbon not silicon.
50. (b) (i) CO_2 is an acidic oxide. It dissolve in water formic unstable carbonic acid.



(ii) Limewater $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is turned milky on passing CO_2



51. (a) Diamond, an allotrope of carbon, has very high refractive because of which it is used as a gem in jewellery. It is used for cutting glass, marble stones and other hard materials and for drilling of rocks. It is a bad conductor of electricity. It is the hardest material known.
52. (a) Diamond is hard and bad conductor but Graphite is soft and good conductor.
53. (c) Nitrogen is a essential constituent of all vegetables and animal proteins. Soil contains nitrogen as ammonium salts.
54. (c) Both oxygen and moisture present in air cause rusting of iron.
55. (b) Chlorides and sulphates of calcium and magnesium are responsible for permanent hardness of water.
Note: Bicarbonates are responsible for temporary hardness of water.
56. (a) A homogeneous mixture of two or more metals is known as alloys.
58. (a) These compounds are used in the manufacture of the following products. Cellulose nitrate- Gun powder, Potassium Sulphate- Fertiliser, Potassium salts of fatty acids- Soft soap, Calcium oxide- Glass.
63. (a) γ -rays has highest frequency range and hence highest penetrating power. These are able to travel many feet in air and many inches in human tissue. These readily penetrate most materials and are sometimes called "penetrating" radiation.
64. (a)
(i) MnO_2
Oxidation of Mn in MnO_2 :
 $x + 2(-2) = 0$
 $x = 4$

- (ii) $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$
 $2(+1) + 2(x) + 7(-2) = 0$
 $2 + 2x - 14 = 0$
 $x = 6$
- (iii) CaO
 $x + 1 (-2) = 0$
 $x = 2$
- (iv) NaAlH_4
 $1(+1) + x + 4 (-1) = 0$
(H is hydride in this compound)
 $1 + x - 4 = 0$
 $x = 3$
65. (b) Dissociation of water is temperature dependent
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$
Dissociation constant = $K_w = [\text{OH}^-][\text{H}^+]$
Water at 100°C will have more of the molecules dissociated to ions than at 25°C i.e., K_w increase with increase in temperature.
 \therefore pH of water decreases on increasing temperature.
At 100°C pH of water becomes 6.14.
66. (d) Electron affinity generally decreases from top to bottom in a group.
Atomic radii increases from top to bottom as energy levels increases because as we move down a group number of electrons increases.
67. (c) When hard boiled egg after shelling is immersed in saturated brine, its size remains same. Due to coagulation of inner liquid there is no flow of solvent molecules across the membrane.
68. (a) Sodium sulphate and sodium silicate are added to keep the washing powder dry.
Sodium tripolyphosphate or sodium carbonate is added to washing powder to maintain the alkalinity.
69. (b) In most of the hooch tragedies methyl alcohol was used as the chief adulterant in liquor. Toxicity of methyl alcohol manifests as permanent blindness or ultimately death due to respiratory failure.
The main reasons for its use as adulterant are being similarity in appearance and taste with ethyl alcohol and easy availability.
70. (b) Prostrate in kidney or gallbladder is composed of calcium oxalate.
73. (a) *n*-heptane has octane number of 0.0
2-methyl heptane \rightarrow 21.7
Iso-octane \rightarrow 100.00
2, 2-dimethyl hexane \rightarrow 72.5
74. (b) The credit of construction of first nuclear reactor goes to Fermi. On December 2, 1942 Fermi reported having produced the first self sustaining chain reaction.
75. (d) Rectified spirit is a mixture with composition of 95% ethanol and 5% water. Absolute alcohol is 100% concentrated ethanol. Power alcohol is a mixture of 75-80% petrol, 20-25% ethanol and minute amount of aromatic compounds.
76. (b) Oxalic acid is used as rust removal agent because it forms a stable water soluble salt with ferric iron i.e., ferrioxalate ion.
77. (c) Radium was discovered in 1898 by Madame Curie from pitchblende a material that contains uranium.
78. (d) Lead oxide deposit is harmful to engine life. Thus a small amount of ethylene dibromide is added to petrol for simultaneously removal of lead oxide.
79. (d) Silicosis is a chronic lung disease caused by breathing in tiny bits of silica dust.
80. (c) Sodium stearate is a typical example of detergent or soap. It contains a long hydrocarbon tail and a carboxylic acid head group.
81. (d) The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.
82. (c) Superphosphate of lime – $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$
Urea – $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$
Indian saltpeter – KNO_3
Chille saltpeter – NaNO_3
83. (d) Phosphor bronze is used for manufacture of springs and suspension filaments in electrical instruments.
84. (b) Haematite – Iron (Fe_2O_3)
Galena – Lead (PbS)
Bauxite – Aluminum (Al(OH)_3)
Malachite – Copper ($\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$)
85. (d) Glycerol is used as softening agent in baked goods, stabilizers in ice cream. As a lubricant for heavy machinery and for preparation of soaps. At one time its largest single use was as automotive antifreeze. Methanol and ethylene glycol have replaced, it for this
86. (b) Sodium azide is used in airbag, used for safety of car driver. Under room temperature, sodium azide is a stable compound. However when heated by an impulse it disintegrates to produce sodium and nitrogen. It only takes about 50-100 grams sodium

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- azide to produce enough nitrogen gas to fill a normal air bag for driver.
87. (a) Consumption of high concentration of fluoride causes mottling of teeth or fluorosis.
88. (d) Formic acid – Ant's sting
Tartaric acid – Tamarind
Oxalic acid – Spinach
Citric acid – Orange
90. (c) Charles Martin Hall was an American inventor, businessman and chemist. He is best known for his invention in 1886 of an inexpensive method for producing aluminium which became the first metal to attain wide spread use since the prehistoric discovery of iron.
91. (c) Solar energy is not responsible for green house effect instead it is a source of energy for the plants and animals.
92. (b) **Scientist** **Discovery**
Moseley – Atomic number
Chadwick – Neutron
Millikan – Measurement of charge of an electron.
Aston – Mass spectrograph
94. (c) In $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}^{2+}$,
Atomic number = no. of protons = 38
- Since it has lost $2e^-$ so no. of electrons = $38 - 2 = 36$
Atomic mass = no. of protons + no. of neutrons
 $90 = 38 + \text{no. of neutrons}$
 $90 - 38 = \text{no. of neutrons}$
 $52 = \text{no. of neutrons}$
Hence, no. of neutrons = 52, no. of protons = 38.
95. (b) $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{heat}$
 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ formed will be basic thus $\text{pH} > 7$.
96. (b) Washing soda is sodium salt of carbonic acid. It occurs as a crystalline heptahydrate, which on heating looses its water to form a white powder monohydrate. This process is called efflorescence.
- $$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
97. (d) Silver forms a black thin layer of silver sulphide on reaction with hydrogen sulphide which is present in trace amount in the atmosphere.
98. (c) Isotopes have same atomic number (number of protons) but different mass number (number of neutron + number of protons).
99. (c) CO and oxides of nitrogen are poisonous gases present in automobile exhaust gases.
100. (a) Electron – $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Proton – 1.00728 u
Neutron – 1.00867 u

3

Biology

1. Consider the following statements about Vechur cattle breed
 1. Vechur is the world's largest cow.
 2. It is indigenous breed found in Kerala.
 3. Its milk protein has medicinal value.
 4. Commonly used in farming as draught animal.Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
 2. Consider the following statements:
 1. Warm-blooded animals can remain active in cold environment in which cold-blooded animals can hardly move.
 2. Cold-blooded animals require much less energy to survive than warm-blooded animals.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
 3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Human beings have 23 pairs of chromosomes.
 2. Sex chromosome in human male is named XX.
 3. Chromosomes are best seen in metaphase.Which of the statements given above are false about chromosomes?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of these
 4. Match List-I (animals) with List-II (class/phylum) and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Octopus	1. Pisces
B. Jellyfish	2. Arthropoda
- C. Silver fish 3. Mollusca
D. Bombay duck 4. Coelenterata
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
5. Which of the following professionals are more likely to run the risk of a permanent change in their cell's DNA?
 1. Researchers from carbon-14 isotope
 2. X-ray technician
 3. Coal miner
 4. Dyer and painterSelect the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4
 6. Consider the following statements about gene
 1. Word 'Gene' was given by Johanssen.
 2. Genes are situated on chromosomes.
 3. Genes located at different locus and having different expression are multiple alleles.Which of the statements given above are true?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
 7. Consider the following statements:
 1. Frogs can breathe by lungs as well as skin.
 2. Gills are not present in any stage of lifespan of frogs.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2

E-36 || Biology

8. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): In humans, female sex is determined by XX-chromosomes.
Reason (R): Male sex is determined by YY-chromosomes.

Codes:

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

9. With reference to the work of human kidney, consider the following statements:

 - After the waste is removed in the kidney, the cleaner blood is sent back through renal artery.
 - From Bowman's capsule, the filtered liquid passes through tiny tubes where much of the glucose is reabsorbed and sent back to the blood in the renal vein.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

10. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): Drinking of whisky increases the frequency of urination.
Reason (R): Alcohol intake speeds up the secretion of vasopressin in the body.

Codes:

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

11. With reference to the human body, consider the following statements:

 - The production of somatotropin goes up when a person exercises.
 - Men's testes produce progesterone.
 - Women's adrenal glands secret testosterone.
 - Stress causes the adrenal to release very less amount of cortisol than usual.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Arber and Smith	1. Developed transgenic plants with Agrobacterium T-DNA
B. Feldman	2. Discovered endonucleases
C. Mullis	3. Discovered reverse transcriptase
D. Temin and Baltimore	4. Discovered polymerase chain reaction

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Human diet should compulsorily contain glycine, serine and tyrosin.

Reason (R): Essential amino acids can't be synthesized in the human body.

Codes:

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

14. Oxygen transportation in a human body takes place through

1. Blood
 2. Lungs
 3. Tissue

The correct sequence of transportation is

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

15. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): Scientists can cut apart and paste together DNA molecules at will, regardless of the source of the molecules.
Reason (R): DNA fragments can be manipulated from restriction endonucleases and DNA ligases.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
16. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): ‘DNA fingerprinting’ has become a powerful tool to establish paternity and identity of criminals in rape and assault cases.
Reason (R): Trace evidences, such as hairs, saliva and dried semen, are adequate for DNA analysis.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|----------------|
| A. Discovery of transduction and conjugation in bacteria | 1. Khorana |
| B. Establishing the sex-linked inheritance | 2. Kornberg |
| C. Isolation of DNA polymerase from <i>E. coli</i> | 3. Lederberg |
| D. Establishing the complete genetic code | 4. Morgan |
| | 5. Ochoa |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Bone) | List-II
(Name) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Breast bone | 1. Clavicle |
| B. Collar bone | 2. Patella |
| C. Knee cap | 3. Scapula |
| D. Shoulder blade | 4. Sternum |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
19. Match the hormones in List-I with items in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|---|
| A. Adrenaline | 1. Anger, fear, danger |
| B. Oestrogen | 2. Attracting partners of smell through sense |
| C. Insulin | 3. Females |
| D. Pheromones | 4. Glucose |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|---|
| A. Ptyalin | 1. Converts angiotensinogen in blood into angiotensin |
| B. Pepsin | 2. Digests starch |
| C. Renin | 3. Digests proteins |
| D. Oxytocin | 4. Hydrolyses fats |
| | 5. Induces contraction of smooth muscles |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

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21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. EEG	1. Muscle
B. ECG	2. Eye
C. EOG	3. Brain
D. EMG	4. Heart

Codes:

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

22. Which of the following diseases are infectious in milch animals?

1. Hand diseases
2. Anthrax
3. Black quarter
4. Cowpox

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

23. Consider the following statements:

1. Meningococcal meningitis is transmitted from person to person by mosquito bites.
2. Vomiting and neck pain are two of the symptoms of meningococcal meningitis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): If somebody stops taking green vegetables, he will suffer from night blindness.

Reason (R): He will suffer from vitamin A deficiency.

Codes:

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

25. Consider the following statements:

1. Dengue is a protozoan disease transmitted by mosquitos.
2. Retro-orbital pain is not a symptom of dengue.
3. Skin rash and bleeding from nose and gums are some of the symptoms of the dengue.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

26. Consider the following statement about lymph

1. Lymph is another medium of circulation in the human body.
2. Lymph flows in only one direction - from the heart to body tissues.
3. Lymph protects the body by killing the germs drained out of the body tissues with the help of Lymphocytes.

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

27. Consider the following statements:

1. ELISA test is employed as the first and most basic test for an individual to detect cancer.
2. Almost 50% human being have Rh+ blood while the remaining have Rh- blood.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Plague	1. Protozoa
B. AIDS	2. Fungus
C. Baldness	3. Virus
D. Malaria	4. Bacteria

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A): An enzyme is basically a protein which acts like a catalyst in the metabolic reactions of an organism.

Reason (R): The pancreatic juice is basically composed from three enzymes trypsin, amylase and lipase.

Codes:

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

30. Match the following columns:

	Types of blood cells	Function
A.	Neutrophils	1. Heparin and histamine secretion
B.	Basophils	2. Antibodies formation
C.	Acidophils	3. Scavenger
D.	Monocytes	4. Phagocytes
E.	Lymphocytes	5. Antiallergic and healing of wounds

Codes:

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

31. Consider the following statements and choose the correct ones.

- 1. Once the HIV gains a foothold, it can never be eradicated from the body.
 - 2. Many HIV patients, however, can manage the infection with a cocktail of drugs.
 - 3. It is very mutable and infects the respiratory system itself.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) None
 - (d) All are correct

32. Consider the following statements and choose the correct code.

Assertion (A): A true nucleus is absent in *E. coli* and other prokaryotes.

Reason (R): An undifferentiated, unorganised fibrillar chromosome exists inside the prokaryotic cells.

Codes:

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

33. Consider the following statements and choose the correct code.

Assertion (A): Regeneration in animals is one of the strategies to escape predation.

Reason (R): These strategies include the rearrangement of pre-existing tissue.

Codes:

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

34. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic and taxon?

	Animal	Characteristic	Taxon
(a)	Sea anemone	Ventral nerve cord	Arachnid
(b)	Millipede	Triploblastic	Cnidaria
(c)	Duckbilled platypus	Oviparous	Mammal
(d)	Silver fish	Pectoral fins	Cnordate

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I	List-II
A.	Gonads	1. Insulin
B.	Pituitary	2. Progesterone
C.	Pancreas	3. Growth hormone
D.	Adrenal	4. Cortisol

Codes:

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

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36. Match the List-I and List-II:

List-I	List-II
(Organs of the Body)	(Process of Treatment)
A. Heart	1. Cataract Operation
B. Kidney	2. Angioplasty
C. Eye	3. Hysterectomy
D. Uterus	4. Dialysis

Codes:

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

37. Consider the following statements and choose the correct code.

Assertion (A): Osteoporosis is a reduction in bone mass causing weakness of skeletal bones.

Reason (R): It is caused by excessive resorption of calcium and phosphorus from the bone.

Codes:

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

38. Match the List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Carcinogens	Organs affected
A. Cigarette smoke	1. Lungs and arteries
B. Mustard gas	2. Lungs
C. Asbestos	3. Lungs and pleural membrane
D. Vinylchloride	4. Liver

Codes:

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

39. Consider the following statements and the correct ones.

- (1) Fish that eradicates the mosquito larva is *Gambusia*.
- (2) The instrument used to measure blood pressure is Autoanalyser.

- (3) CT scanning was developed by Godfrey Hounsfield.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) All are correct

40. Match the List-I with List-II

List - I	List - II
A. Phobia	1. Maladaptive habit
B. Neurosis	2. Undue concern about health
C. Hypochondria	3. Lack of sleep
D. Insomnia	4. Intense fear

Codes:

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

41. Match the List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Disease)	(Meanings)
A. Jaundice	1. Allergic inflammation of nose
B. Stenosis	2. Loss of motor functions
C. Rhinitis	3. Defect of heart valves
D. Paralysis	4. Increase in bile pigments in the blood

Codes:

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

42. The main reason why antibiotics could not solve all the problems of bacterial diseases is

- (a) Insensitivity of the individual following prolonged exposure to antibiotics
- (b) Inactivation of antibiotics by bacterial enzymes
- (c) Decreased efficiency of the immune system
- (d) The development of mutant strains resistant to antibiotics

43. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Annual rings are distinct in plants which grow in temperate region.
- 2. One growing ring of plant consists of only spring wood.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct about annual ring?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
44. Consider the following statements:
- Carolus Linnaeus is the father of binomial nomenclature of organisms.
 - The word taxonomy was coined by Augustin de Candolle.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
45. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Ribosome | 1. Suicidal bag of cells |
| B. Lysosome | 2. Protein factory of cells |
| C. Mitochondria | 3. Controller of cell |
| D. Nucleus | 4. Power house of cell |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
46. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the different phases of cell division?
- Anaphase
 - Telophase
 - Prophase
 - Metaphase
- Codes:**
- | (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
|----------------|----------------|
| (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 | (d) 3, 4, 1, 2 |
47. Consider the following statements:
- The cell was discovered by Robert Hooke.
 - Nucleus was described by Robert Brown.
 - Plant cells generally have lysosomes.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
48. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Institutes) | List-II
(Places) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A. National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) | 1. Shimla |
| B. Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) | 2. Lucknow |
| C. Central Rice Research Institute (CPRI) | 3. Cuttack |
| D. Central Forest Research Institute (CFRI) | 4. Dehradun |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
49. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Sundew | 1. Drosera |
| B. Venus flytrap | 2. Dionaea |
| C. Bladderwort | 3. Utricularia |
| D. Pitcher plant | 4. Nepenthes |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
50. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Dark reaction | 1. Grana of chloroplast |
| B. Light reaction | 2. Stroma of chloroplast |
| C. Glycolysis | 3. Cytoplasm |
| D. Kreb's cycle | 4. Mitochondrial matrix |

Codes:

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

51. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. <i>Cycas</i>	1. Living fossil
B. <i>Zamia pygmaea</i>	2. Smallest gymnosperm
C. <i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	3. Tallest gymnosperm
D. <i>Abies balsamea</i>	4. Canada balsam

Codes:

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

52. Consider the following statements:

1. *Sphagnum* is used as a packing material for transporting living plants.
2. Drug ephedrine is obtained from stem of *Sphagnum*.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

53. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Sanjeevani	1. <i>Adiantum sp.</i>
B. Maiden hair fern	2. <i>Dryopteris sp.</i>
C. Horse tail	3. <i>Equisetum sp.</i>
D. Male shield fern	4. <i>Selaginella sp.</i>

Codes:

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

54. Consider the following statements:

1. Bryophytes are the amphibians of plant kingdom.

2. Bryophytes do not have vascular tissue.

3. *Selaginella* is an example of Bryophytes. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- Neither 1 nor 2 only 3

55. Consider the following statements:

1. Food prepared by plant is transported to different parts of plant through phloem.
2. Water and minerals in plant is transported through phloem.

3. The cell wall of phloem cells is rich in lignin. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

56. Consider the following statements:

1. Lichens show symbiotic association between algae and bryophytes.
2. Lichens are sensitive to SO₂ and indicators of pollution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct about lichens?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

57. Consider the following statements:

1. *Chlorella* is present in sewage.
2. *Chlorella* produces food rich in vitamins, proteins, etc.
3. *Chlorella* is used in prolonged space flight for O₂.
4. *Chlorella* yields an antibiotic, penicillin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

58. Diabetes mellitus takes place only when

- α-cells of pancreas are in excess
- β-cells of pancreas are in excess
- α-cells of pancreas are in hypo
- β-cells of pancreas are in hypo

59. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): In filariasis, the lower legs and scrotum are swelled to unproportionate level

Reason (R): The filarial worms block the lymph vessels and lymph node.

Codes:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

60. Consider the following statements:

- Progeria is the genetic disease associated with fast ageing.
- Progeric patients never live beyond early years of 5 or 6.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

61. Match the List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Disease	Causative agent
A. Amoebiasis	1. <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i>
B. Sleeping sickness	2. <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
C. Syphilis	3. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>
D. Bubonic plague	4. <i>Pasteurella pestis</i>

Codes:

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

62. Which of the following statements are correct?

- Stewart's disease of corn is caused by *Erwinia stewartii*.
 - The primary vector of *Erwinia stewartii* is corn flea beetle *Chaetocnema pulicaria*.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

63. Consider the following statements:

- Hashimoto disease results in thymosin deficiency.
- Cretinism in children occurs due to thyroxine deficiency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

64. Consider the following statements:

- ECG is a test that measures the electrical activity of the heart.
- ECG is not used to measure the rate and regularity of heart beats.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- None of these

65. Match the List-I with List-II

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Neoplasm | 1. Haematopoietic cell tumours |
| B. Benign | 2. Bone, cartilage tissue cancers |
| C. Carcinomas | 3. Malignant tumour |
| D. Sarcomas | 4. Cancer of epithelial tissues |
| E. Lymphomas | 5. Non-cancerous tumour |
| | 6. Initiation of new tumours |

Codes:

A	B	C	D	E
(a) 3	5	4	2	1
(b) 2	5	4	3	6
(c) 6	4	3	2	1
(d) 2	3	5	6	4

66. Consider the following statements:

- A colour blind person cannot distinguish red and green.
- Colour blindness is related with a defect in nerve cells.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

67. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| A. Agroforestry | 1. Growing plant without soil in water containing nutrients |
| B. Hydroponics | 2. Growing of tree with cultivation of crop in the same field |

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- C. Pomology 3. Study of fruits
D. Palynology 4. Study of pollen grains
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (Physiological processes) | (Cell organelles) |
| A. Photosynthesis | 1. Plasma membrane |
| B. Mineral uptake | 2. Chloroplast |
| C. Respiration | 3. Mitochondria |
| D. Protein synthesis | 4. Ribosomes |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
69. Consider the following plants:
1. Bougainvillea 2. Carnations
3. Cocoa 4. Grapes
Which of these plants are propagated by stem cutting?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
70. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Theory of mutation | 1. Beadle and Tatum |
| B. Theory of evolution | 2. Jacob and Monod |
| C. One gene one enzyme hypothesis | 3. Darwin |
| D. Concept of operon | 4. de Vries |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
71. Match the following:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Chili pepper | 1. Capsaicin |
| B. Coriander | 2. Allicin |
| C. Garlic | 3. Lycopene |
| D. Tomato | 4. Geraniol |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
72. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Fruit | 1. Ovule |
| B. Seed | 2. Leaf |
| C. Wood | 3. Stem |
| D. Starch | 4. Ovary |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
73. Consider the following statements:
1. Swine flu is also called swine influenza.
2. It is an infection caused by swine influenza viruses.
3. Swine flu is transmitted from person to person by inhalation or ingestion of droplets containing virus from people sneezing or coughing.
4. It is also spread by eating cooked pork.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
74. AIDS is transmitted by
1. Sexual intercourse
2. Blood transfusion
3. Mosquitoes and other blood sucking insects
4. Across the placenta
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

75. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Diseases)	List-II (Organs)
A. Myxedema	1. Reproductive system
B. Nephrosis	2. Nervous disorder
C. Paralysis	3. Endocrine gland
D. Syphilis	4. Excretory system

Codes:

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

List-I (Disease)	List-II (Cause)
A. Khaira	1. Vitamin C deficiency
B. Anaemia	2. Iodine deficiency
C. Goitre	3. Iron deficiency
D. Scurvy	4. Zinc deficiency

D. 30

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

78. Which of the following are characteristics of diabetes mellitus, a common disease of human beings?

 1. Increase of sugar in blood
 2. Appearance of sugar in urine
 3. Loss of hunger

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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- (c) Antiseptic — Aspirin
(d) Antirachitic — Calciferol
83. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Disease) | List-II
(Cause) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Night blindness | 1. Vitamin D |
| B. Rickets | 2. Vitamin C |
| C. Scurvy | 3. Vitamin B |
| D. Beri-beri | 4. Vitamin A |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
84. Match the following columns
- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Ligament | 1. Stores fat |
| B. Tendon | 2. Connects bone to bone |
| C. Areolar tissue | 3. Connects muscle to bone |
| D. Adipose tissue | 4. Forms blood cells
5. Filling tissue |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
85. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Disease) | List-II
(Cause) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Marasmus | 1. Prolonged starvation |
| B. Kwashiorkor | 2. Protein deficiency |
| C. T.B. | 3. Bacterial infection |
| D. Hepatitis B | 4. Viral infection |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
86. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | | List-II | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. | Anthrax | 1. | A disease due to a defective gene |
| B. | Thalassaemia | 2. | Womb-renting |
| C. | Surrogacy | 3. | Science of altering genes |
| D. | Transgenics | 4. | A toxin used by biowarfare |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
87. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Cholera is a disease caused by bacteria.
 2. Athlete's foot is a disease caused by virus.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
88. Consider the following conditions of a sick human body:
1. Swollen lymph nodes
 2. Sweating at night
 3. Loss of memory
 4. Loss of weight
- Which of these are symptoms of AIDS?
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | |
| (b) 2, 3 and 4 only | |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 only | |
| (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | |
89. Which one of the following sets is correctly matched?
- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| (a) Diphtheria, pneumonia | : | Hereditary and leprosy |
| (b) AIDS, syphilis and | : | Bacterial gonorrhoea |
| (c) Colour blindness, haemophilia and sickle cell anaemia | : | Sex linked |
| (d) Polio, Japanese encephalitis and plague | : | Nematode |

90. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The person with diabetes insipidus feels thirsty.

Reason (R): A person with diabetes insipidus suffers from low secretion of vasopressin.

Codes:

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

91. Which of the following are associated with diabetes mellitus, a common disease in adults?

1. Higher sugar level in blood
2. Lower sugar level in blood
3. Lower insulin level in blood
4. Higher insulin level in blood

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

92. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Diseases)	(Types of diseases)		
A. Haemophilia	1. Deficiency disease		
B. Diabetes	2. Genetic disease		
C. Rickets	3. Hormonal disorder		
D. Ringworm	4. Fungal infection		

Codes:

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

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

List-I		List-II	
		1. Bone marrow	2. Brain
A. Malaria			
B. Filaria			

- C. Encephalitis
- D. Leukaemia
- 3. Muscle
- 4. Lymph node
- 5. Blood cells

Codes:

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

94. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Disease)	(Organism)
A. Malaria	1. Fungi
B. Poliomyelitis	2. Bacteria
C. Tuberculosis	3. Virus
D. Ringworm	4. Protozoan

Codes:

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

95. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Organism)	
A. Rhizome	1. Colocasia
B. Corm	2. Ginger
C. Tuber	3. Potato
D. Bulb	4. Onion

Codes:

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

96. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight all are essential for photosynthesis.
- 2. Rate of photosynthesis is minimum in red light and maximum in green light.
- 3. Increase in O₂ concentration decreases photosynthesis.

Which of the statements given above are correct about photosynthesis?

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97. Consider the following statements:

 - Lateral outgrowth of leaf base is called stipule.
 - Leaves with stipules are called as exstipulate leaves.
 - Leaves without stipules are called as stipulate leaves.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3

98. Consider the following statements and choose the correct ones.

 - Anthesis is a phenomenon of ripening of fruits.
 - Fruits developed without fertilization are parthenocarpic.
 - Plants undergo single fertilization event.
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - All are correct

99. Which of the following is not a true statement about chloroplasts and mitochondria?

 - Each contains a small amount of DNA
 - Neither are components of the endomembrane system
 - Both are membrane less organelles
 - Mitochondria do not synthesise all their proteins

100. Consider the following statements:

 - During rainy season, wood swells up due to imbibition.
 - Excessive supply of fertilizers often causes death of crop plant due to exosmosis.
 - Water present in soil for the roots of plant is surface water.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3

101. Consider the following statements:

 - Gibberellins were discovered in rice plants.
 - Dwarfness can be controlled by treating the plant with gibberellic acid.

3. Vernalization cannot be replaced by gibberellins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only

102. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Mango	1. Endosperm
B. Coconut flesh and water	2. Mesocarp
C. Litchi	3. Aril
D. Apple	4. Fleshy thalamus

Codes:

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

103. Consider the following statements:

 - Photolysis of water involves breakdown of oxygen by light.
 - The specific function of light energy in the process of photosynthesis is to activate chlorophyll.
 - Byproduct of photosynthesis is carbon dioxide.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

104. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct code given below:

List - I	List-II
A. Sericulture	1. Bee keeping
B. Pisciculture	2. Rearing of silk worm
C. Apiculture	3. Micropropagation
D. Tissue culture	4. Fish farming

Codes:

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

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105. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct code given below:

List - I	List-II
A. Largest perennial alga	1. <i>Wolffia</i>
B. Smallest flowering plant	2. <i>Macrocystis</i>
C. Living fossil	3. <i>Selaginella</i>
D. Rhizophore	4. <i>Ginkgo</i>

Codes:

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

106. Consider the following statements and choose the correct ones.

- Commensalism can be seen between sea anemone and pagurus.
 - Viceroy butterfly mimics monarch butterfly to avoid predation.
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - Neither 1 nor 2.

107. Read the following statements and choose the correct Codes:

Assertion (A): Angiosperms have dominated the land flora.

Reason (R): Angiosperms are highly adaptable in diverse habits.

Codes:

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

108. Vaseline was applied to both surfaces of the leaves of a plant. Which of the following process/processes would be affected?

1. Photosynthesis
 2. Respiration
 3. Transpiration

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

109. Which of the following is a correct statement about nitrogen fixation?

 - (a) Plants convert atmospheric nitrogen to ammonia.
 - (b) Ammonia is converted to N_2 , which is the form of nitrogen most easily absorbed by plants.
 - (c) Mutant strains of rhizobium are able to secrete excess protein into the soil.
 - (d) The enzyme nitrogenase reduces N_2 to form ammonia.

110. Consider the following facts about plants.

 1. Carbon dioxide and water vapour in plants are produced as wastes during respiration.
 2. Oxygen is produced as a waste during photosynthesis.
 3. The gaseous wastes of respiration and photosynthesis in plants are removed through the xylem vessels

The correct answer is:

111. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Barleycorn	1. Wine
B. Corn	2. Beer
C. Grapes	3. Whisky
D. Molasses	4. Rum

Codes:

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

112. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Respiratory root	1. Orchids
B. Fasiculated root	2. Piper betle
C. Climbing root	3. Dahlia
D. Epiphytic root	4. Rhizophora

Codes:

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

113. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Mendel worked on garden pea.

Reason (R): Garden pea belongs to the family Malvaceae.

Codes:

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

114. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
(Family)		(Example)	
A. Solanaceae		1. Radish	
B. Malvaceae		2. Onion	
C. Liliaceae		3. Cotton	
D. Cruciferae		4. Potato	

Codes:

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

115. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Androecium and gynoecium are reproductive organs of flower.
- 2. Calyx and corolla are accessory female reproductive organs of a flower.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. Consider the following statements:

1. Camphor

2. Chicory

3. Vanilla

Which of the above is/are correct plant product?

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

117. Consider the following statements:

1. Bisexual flowers contain both male and female reproductive organs.

2. Unisexual flowers have only one essential floral whorl either androecium or gynoecium.

3. Flowers having only male reproductive structure are called pistillate flowers.

4. Flowers having only female reproductive part are called staminate flowers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

118. Consider the following statements:

1. Largest family of flowering plants is Malvaceae.

2. Agaricaceae includes mushrooms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

119. Consider the following statements

1. Pulmonary artery is the only artery in which the impure blood is circulated from heart to lungs.

2. Pulmonary vein is the only artery in which the pure blood is circulated from lungs to heart.

3. Deoxygenated blood is circulated in the arteries.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

120. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Father of circulatory system	1. Stephen Hales
B. Father of plant physiology	2. William Harvey
C. Coined the term 'Genera'	3. Karl Landsteiner
D. Discovered various blood groups	4. John Ray

Codes:

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

121. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Arteries carry blood from various body organs to heart.

Reason (R): Veins carry blood from heart to various body organs.

Codes:

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

122. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Blood group)	(Antibody)
A. A	1. anti-B
B. B	2. anti-A
C. AB	3. None
D. O	4. Both anti-A and anti-B

Codes:

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

123. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Femur is the smallest bone in the human body.
 - 2. Stapes is the longest bone in the human body.
 - 3. Enamel is the hardest part of the human body.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) All of the above

124. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The virus was discovered by Ivanovski.
 - 2. The bacteria were discovered by Rudolf Virchow.
 - 3. The cell theory was proposed by Schleiden and Schwann.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

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

List-I	List-II
(Sugar)	(Source)
A. Cellulose	1. Honey
B. Fructose	2. Sugarcane
C. Maltose	3. Cotton wool
D. Sucrose	4. Disaccharide

Codes:

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

126. Match the following causal agents and the disease they cause in plants.

List-I	List-II
A. <i>Xanthomonas spp.</i>	1. Bacterial leaf blight of rice
B. <i>Magnaporthe grisea</i>	2. Citrus canker
C. <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	3. Blast of rice
D. <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i>	4. Blight of potato or late blight

Codes:

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

131. Match the following plants with the drugs they yield.

List-I (Plants)	List-II (Drugs)
A. <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	1. Quinine
B. <i>Cinchona officinalis</i>	2. Isabgol
C. <i>Withania somnifera</i>	3. Ashwagandha
D. <i>Plantago ovata</i>	4. Opium

Codes:

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

132. Which of the following is not a correct statement?

 - (a) Prophyra, laminaria and sargassum are edible algae.
 - (b) Agar-agar is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*.
 - (c) Algin is obtained from red algae, while carrageenin from brown algae.
 - (d) *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are unicellular algae rich in protein.

133. Which of the following statements are correct about the functions of the blood?

 1. Transportation of oxygen.
 2. Transportation of hormones.
 3. Control of body temperature.
 4. Excessive bleeding.

Codes:

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

134. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): All the proteins in our food are digested in small intestine only.

Reason (R): The protein-digesting enzymes from pancreas are released into small intestine.

Codes:

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

135. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
1. In DNA, the base adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine are found.
 2. The nucleus contains all the DNAs of a cell.
 3. In RNA, thymine is replaced with uracil.
 4. RNA is mainly found to be in the cytoplasm.
- Codes:**
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
136. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (Organisms) | (Chromosomes in pairs) |
| A. Human | 1. 6 (= 12) |
| B. Housefly | 2. 23 (= 46) |
| C. Mosquito | 3. 39 (= 78) |
| D. Dog | 4. 3 (= 6) |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
137. With reference to the animal cell, which of the following statements are correct?
1. There is no cell wall in animal cell but the cell is covered by plasma membrane.
 2. Chlorophyll is not found in animal cells.
 3. Lysosome occurs in plant cells.
 4. Almost in all animal cells, centrioles exist.
- Codes:**
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 2 and 3 only | (b) 1, 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2 and 4 | (d) All of the above |
138. Consider the following statements with reference to human body:
1. The common bile duct releases its contents into stomach.
 2. The pancreatic duct releases its contents into duodenum.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
139. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (Organisms) | (Scientific name) |
| A. Man | 1. <i>Homo sapiens</i> |
| B. Cat | 2. <i>Felis domestica</i> |
| C. Cow | 3. <i>Bos indicus</i> |
| D. Dog | 4. <i>Canis familiaris</i> |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
140. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Testosterone | 1. Sedative drug |
| B. Codeine | 2. Indian rubber |
| C. Caoutchouc | 3. Aromatic oil of clove |
| D. Eugenol | 4. Hormone |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
141. Match List-I (generic name) with List-II (scientific name) correctly and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Buffalo | 1. Caprine |
| B. Sheep | 2. Ovine |
| C. Goat | 3. Bovine |
| D. Horse | 4. Equine |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

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142. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Wildlife species)	List-II (Scientific names)
A. Asiatic wild ass	1. <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
B. Barasingha	2. <i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>
C. Chinkara	3. <i>Equus hemionus khur</i>
D. Nilgai	4. <i>Gazella bennettii</i>

Codes:

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

143. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Indian buffalo	1. Tallest
B. Tamaraw buffalo	2. Dwarf smallest
C. Anoa buffalo	3. Dwarf
D. Cape buffalo	4. Medium

Codes:

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

144. Consider the following statements:

1. Toothless mammals, such as pangolins, are not found in India.

2. Gibbon is the only ape found in India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

145. Match List-I (cattle) with List-II (type) which contains related elements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Long-horned cattle	1. Gir type
B. Long ear cattle	2. Mysore type
C. Danny cattle	3. Dwarf type
D. Himalyan cattle	4. Danny type

Codes:

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

146. Consider the following statements:

- Beans are richer source of proteins than potatoes.
 - Apples are richer source of carbohydrates than bananas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

147. Consider the following statements :

1. In algae, the reproductive organs are single-celled.

2. Fern plants lack true vascular system.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

148. Which of the following statements about sexual reproduction in flowering plants are correct ?

- reproduction in flowering plants are correct?

 1. Stamen is present in the centre of a flower.
 2. Stamen produces pollen grains in the ovary.
 3. The swollen bottom part of carpel is the ovary.
 4. The fusion of germ cells gives rise to zygote.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

149. Consider the following statements :

1. Different plant species grow together.
 2. Light cannot penetrate into the lower strata full of undergrowth.

Which of the following types of vegetation is characterised by the above?

- (a) Equatorial moist evergreen
 - (b) Tropical deciduous
 - (c) Mediterranean
 - (d) Warm temperate broad leav

150. With regard to animal breeding, which one among the following is not correct?
- In-breeding: Mating of more closely related animals within the same breed for 1 – 2 generations
 - Out- breeding : Breeding of unrelated animals of the same breed without common ancestors for 4 – 6 generations
 - Cross- breeding: Superior males of one breed are mated with superior females of another breed
 - Out- crossing: Offspring is called an ‘out-cross’
151. Consider the following statements regarding the recent global outbreak of ‘Swine flu’
- The agent of infection is not well identified
 - The risk is higher in those who consume pork
 - It has a propensity to spread from contact with an infected person
 - Absence of an effective treatment or vaccine makes it risk for a global pandemic
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I, II and IV
 - III and IV
 - II and III
 - III only
152. Balanced diet should have approximately
- 1/5 protein, 3/5 fat and 1/5 carbohydrate
 - 3/5 protein, 1/5 fat and 1/5 carbohydrate
 - 1/5 protein, 1/5 fat and 3/5 carbohydrate
 - 1/2 protein, 1/4 fat and 1/4 carbohydrate
- Directions (Qs. 153-154) :** The next four (04) items consist of two statements, statement I and statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below.
- Code :**
- Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I
 - Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I
 - Statement I is true but statement II is false
 - Statement I is false but statement II is true
153. **Statement I :** Oxidation in our body cells releases dangerous free radicals.
Statement II : Our body itself produces antioxidants to neutralise harmful free radicals.
154. **Statement I :** Red blood cells burst when placed in water.
Statement II : Due to the phenomenon of osmosis water enters into red blood cells.
155. Consider the following statements regarding osmosis in animal cells :
- If the water potential of the solution surrounding the cell is too high, the cell shrinks.
 - If the water potential of the solution surrounding the cell is too low, the cell swells and bursts.
 - It is important to maintain a constant water potential inside the animal body.
 - In animal cells, water potential far exceeds the solute potential.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 3 only
 - 4 only
 - 2 and 3
156. The following question consist of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as ‘Reason (R), You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below:
- Assertion (A) :** Though carbohydrates are covalent compounds, they are soluble in water.
- Reason (R) :** Compounds which form hydrogen bond with water are generally soluble in water.
- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true

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157. Match list-I (Name of the crop) with list-II (Name of the high yielding variety), and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list :

List-I (Crop)	List-II (High yielding variety)
A. Maize	1. Arjun
B. Paddy	2. Jaya
C. Wheat	3. Ranjit

Codes :

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

158. With reference to human nutrition consider the following statements :
- Banana is richer source of carbohydrates than apples
 - Banana contains some amount of protein also
 - Spinach has no protein at all
 - Potatoes are richer sources of protein than peas

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- 1 and 2
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

159. Cow milk is a rich source of :

- Vitamin A
- Vitamin B
- Vitamin C
- Vitamin D

160. The only snake that builds its nest is :

- Krait
- King cobra
- Chain viper
- Saw scaled viper

161. Consider the following statements :

- Heart is three chambered in fishes
- Heart is four chambered in birds
- All animals of class amphibia are characterised by two pairs of limbs
- In all reptiles respiration is by lungs only

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 2, 3 and 4

162. Artificial insemination involves the use of :

- Natural semen and natural diluent
- Natural semen and artificial diluent
- Artificial semen and natural diluent
- Artificial semen and artificial diluent

163. The following statements are pertaining to green revolution in India :

Green revolution is most successful in the area of:

- Controlled and assured source of irrigation
- Where chemical fertilizer (NPK) is adequately applied
- Where hydel power is adequately available
- Where farmers are more receptive to innovation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

164. Consider the following respiratory pigments :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Haemoglobin | (2) Haemocyanin |
| (3) Haemoerythrin | (3) Haemocynoglobin |

Iron is contained in :

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

Directions (Qs. 165 & 166) : The following questions consists of two statements one labelled **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled **Reason (R)**. Select the correct answers to these questions from the codes given below:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

165. **Assertion (A) :** Bacterial chromosome is highly folded.

Reason (R) : The bacterial chromosome lacks the histone proteins.

166. **Assertion (A) :** Conifers flourish in the cold zones of north.

Reason (R) : Evergreen conifers can carry out photosynthesis even in short days.

167. Which of the following is represented by X in figure ?



- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Adenine | (b) Guanine |
| (c) Uracil | (d) Thimine |

- because no more than 1.5 million have been actually identified
- (d) of about 75 million living species, some 500 are lost every day, most of them unknown because no more than 3 million have been actually identified
180. Biologically, marriage should be avoided in between
- (a) Rh⁺ male and Rh⁺ female
 - (b) Rh⁻ female and Rh⁻ male
 - (c) Rh⁺ female and Rh⁻ male
 - (d) Rh⁺ male and Rh⁻ female
181. A disorder which is linked to the Y chromosome in humans (holandric) will
- (a) only be expressed in males whose mothers were a carrier of the gene
 - (b) never be passed from father to child
 - (c) show a pattern of skipping generations in a family
 - (d) be passed only from father to son
182. A dog can smell a breeding bitch from almost 1 km. This is due to the
- (a) release of sex pheromones by the bitch during breeding
 - (b) season release of some chemicals by both the dog and bitch during breeding season
 - (c) special type of barking by the bitch during breeding season
 - (d) none of the above
183. Normal adult human male has
- (a) 10 g of haemoglobin/100 g of blood
 - (b) 14 g of haemoglobin/100 g of blood
 - (c) 18 g of haemoglobin/100 g of blood
 - (d) 24 g of haemoglobin/100 g of blood
184. Most fish do not sink in water because of the presence of the
- (i) swim bladder
 - (ii) air bladder
 - (iii) air sacs
 - (iv) air in spongy bones
- (a) i and ii are correct
 - (b) ii and iii are correct
 - (c) iii and iv are correct
 - (d) i, ii, iii and iv are correct
185. Scarification of seeds is done for removing
- (a) dormancy
 - (b) germination inhibitors
 - (c) growth
 - (d) embryo
186. The correct sequence of anaerobic reactions in yeast is
- (a) Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Pyruvate $\xrightarrow{\text{mitochondria}}$ Ethanol + Carbondioxide
 - (b) Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Pyruvate $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Lactic acid
 - (c) Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Pyruvate $\xrightarrow{\text{mitochondria}}$ Lactic acid
 - (d) Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Pyruvate $\xrightarrow{\text{cytoplasm}}$ Ethanol + Carbondioxide
187. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true about respiration?
- (i) During inhalation, ribs move inward and diaphragm is raised
 - (ii) In the alveoli, exchange of gases takes place i.e., oxygen from alveolar air diffuses into blood and carbon dioxide from blood into alveolar air
 - (iii) Haemoglobin has greater affinity for carbon dioxide than oxygen
 - (iv) Alveoli increase surface area for exchange of gases
- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
188. Which of the following statement (s) is (are) true about heart?
- (i) Left atrium receives oxygenated blood from different parts of body while right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from lungs
 - (ii) Left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to different body parts while right ventricle pumps deoxygenated blood to lungs
 - (iii) Left atrium transfers oxygenated blood to right ventricle which sends it to different body parts
 - (iv) Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from different parts of the body while left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to different parts of the body

- (a) (i) (b) (ii)
 (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iii)

189. Choose the forms in which most plants absorb nitrogen
 (i) Proteins
 (ii) Nitrates and Nitrites
 (iii) Urea
 (iv) Atmospheric nitrogen
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (b) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

190. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct ?
 (i) Pyruvate can be converted into ethanol and carbon dioxide by yeast
 (ii) Fermentation takes place in aerobic bacteria
 (iii) Fermentation takes place in mitochondria
 (iv) Fermentation is a form of anaerobic respiration
 (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
 (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iii)

191. Which of the following statements are true ?
 (i) Sudden action in response to something in the environment is called reflex action
 (ii) Sensory neurons carry signals from spinal cord to muscles
 (iii) Motor neurons carry signals from receptors to spinal cord
 (iv) The path through which signals are transmitted from a receptor to a muscle or a gland is called reflex arc
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

192. Which of the following statements are true about the brain ?
 (i) The main thinking part of brain is hind brain
 (ii) Centres of hearing, smell, memory, sight etc are located in fore brain
 (iii) Involuntary actions like salivation, vomiting, blood pressure are controlled by the medulla in the hind brain
 (iv) Cerebellum does not control posture and balance of the body
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

193. Offspring formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because
 (i) asexual reproduction involves only one parent
 (ii) asexual reproduction does not involve gametes
 (iii) asexual reproduction occurs before sexual reproduction
 (iv) asexual reproduction occurs after sexual reproduction
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
 (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)

194. Factors responsible for the rapid spread of bread mould on slices of bread are
 (i) large number of spores
 (ii) availability of moisture and nutrients in bread
 (iii) presence of tubular branched hyphae
 (iv) formation of round shaped sporangia
 (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
 (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

195. Which among the following is not the function of testes at puberty?
 (i) formation of germ cells
 (ii) secretion of testosterone
 (iii) development of placenta
 (iv) secretion of estrogen
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

196. New species may be formed if
 (i) DNA undergoes significant changes in germ cells
 (ii) chromosome number changes in the gamete
 (iii) there is no change in the genetic material
 (iv) mating does not take place
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
 (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

197. Select the incorrect statement
 (a) Frequency of certain genes in a population change over several generations resulting in evolution
 (b) Reduction in weight of the organism due to starvation is genetically controlled
 (c) Low weight parents can have heavy weight progeny

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- (d) Traits which are not inherited over generations do not cause evolution
198. Select the statements that describe characteristics of genes
- (i) genes are specific sequence of bases in a DNA molecule
 - (ii) a gene does not code for proteins
 - (iii) in individuals of a given species, a specific gene is located on a particular chromosome
 - (iv) each chromosome has only one gene
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
 - (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)
199. Excessive exposure of humans to UV-rays results in
- (i) damage to immune system
 - (ii) damage to lungs
 - (iii) skin cancer
 - (iv) peptic ulcers
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)
200. The pH of water sample collected from a river was found to be acidic in the range of 3.5 – 4.5, on the banks of the river were several factories that were discharging effluents into the river. The effluents of which one of the following factories is the most likely cause for lowering the pH of river water?
- (a) Soap and detergent factory
 - (b) Lead battery manufacturing factory
 - (c) Plastic cup manufacturing factory
 - (d) Alcohol distillery

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	21.	(b)	41.	(c)	61.	(b)	81.	(a)	101.	(b)	121.	(d)	141.	(b)	161.	(c)	181.	(d)
2.	(b)	22.	(b)	42.	(d)	62.	(c)	82.	(c)	102.	(c)	122.	(a)	142.	(b)	162.	(b)	182.	(a)
3.	(b)	23.	(b)	43.	(a)	63.	(b)	83.	(c)	103.	(b)	123.	(c)	143.	(b)	163.	(b)	183.	(b)
4.	(a)	24.	(a)	44.	(c)	64.	(a)	84.	(b)	104.	(a)	124.	(c)	144.	(b)	164.	(b)	184.	(a)
5.	(b)	25.	(c)	45.	(a)	65.	(a)	85.	(b)	105.	(b)	125.	(b)	145.	(b)	165.	(b)	185.	(a)
6.	(a)	26.	(a)	46.	(d)	66.	(a)	86.	(a)	106.	(c)	126.	(b)	146.	(a)	166.	(a)	186.	(d)
7.	(a)	27.	(d)	47.	(d)	67.	(a)	87.	(a)	107.	(a)	127.	(c)	147.	(a)	167.	(c)	187.	(d)
8.	(c)	28.	(d)	48.	(a)	68.	(c)	88.	(d)	108.	(d)	128.	(c)	148.	(c)	168.	(c)	188.	(c)
9.	(b)	29.	(b)	49.	(a)	69.	(d)	89.	(c)	109.	(d)	129.	(b)	149.	(c)	169.	(d)	189.	(b)
10.	(c)	30.	(a)	50.	(a)	70.	(a)	90.	(a)	110.	(a)	130.	(b)	150.	(d)	170.	(b)	190.	(c)
11.	(d)	31.	(a)	51.	(a)	71.	(a)	91.	(c)	111.	(c)	131.	(a)	151.	(c)	171.	(c)	191.	(c)
12.	(a)	32.	(a)	52.	(a)	72.	(c)	92.	(b)	112.	(b)	132.	(c)	152.	(c)	172.	(b)	192.	(c)
13.	(d)	33.	(d)	53.	(c)	73.	(c)	93.	(b)	113.	(c)	133.	(c)	153.	(b)	173.	(d)	193.	(a)
14.	(c)	34.	(c)	54.	(b)	74.	(c)	94.	(a)	114.	(c)	134.	(d)	154.	(a)	174.	(d)	194.	(c)
15.	(a)	35.	(b)	55.	(a)	75.	(b)	95.	(a)	115.	(a)	135.	(d)	155.	(b)	175.	(a)	195.	(c)
16.	(a)	36.	(b)	56.	(b)	76.	(c)	96.	(c)	116.	(d)	136.	(d)	156.	(c)	176.	(c)	196.	(a)
17.	(d)	37.	(a)	57.	(b)	77.	(d)	97.	(b)	117.	(c)	137.	(d)	157.	(c)	177.	(c)	197.	(b)
18.	(d)	38.	(b)	58.	(d)	78.	(c)	98.	(c)	118.	(b)	138.	(b)	158.	(a)	178.	(d)	198.	(b)
19.	(c)	39.	(c)	59.	(a)	79.	(b)	99.	(c)	119.	(a)	139.	(b)	159.	(a)	179.	(a)	199.	(c)
20.	(a)	40.	(c)	60.	(a)	80.	(d)	100.	(a)	120.	(c)	140.	(a)	160.	(b)	180.	(d)	200.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The Vechur cattle is a rare breed of *Bos indicus*, named after the village Vechoor in Kottayam district of the state of Kerala in India. Its average length is 124 cm and height is 87 cm, according to the Guineas Book of Records, it's the smallest cattle breed in the world. Its milk is considered to have medicinal properties. Unlike other cattle, they can resist drought by being hardy towards it.
- (b) Cold-blooded animals require much less energy to survive than warm-blooded animals.
- (b) Humans are diploid organisms by having two members or homologous chromosomes in a pair. Total 23 pairs of chromosomes exist in each somatic cell of the body. Total 46 chromosomes occur. One particular pair individually in male and female determines their respective sex. This one pair is XX in females and XY in males. All the 46 chromosomes in pairs can be seen under microscope at metaphase stage in the cells which are undergoing mitosis.
- (a) Octopus belongs to Mollusca. Jellyfish belongs to Coelenterata. Silver fish belongs to Arthropoda. Bombay Duck belongs to Pisces.
- (b) Carbon-14 is radioactive isotope of carbon, which can mutate the DNA by getting incorporated into it. X-rays are high energy and ionizing rays. These can cause mutation at genetic level though they generally damage the bio-molecules by altering their function. Coal miners have the risk to develop certain types of cancers.
- (a) All the statements are correct. The term gene was coined by Danish biologist Wilhelm Johannsen in 1909. Genes are the discrete DNA segments sitting

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- in the chromosomes which express to give rise to a particular protein. Alleles are the alternative forms of same gene. In diploid organisms, there are two alleles on the two homologous chromosomes. If there exists multiple number of alleles of same gene, it means all the alleles are multiple or simply multiple alleles.
7. (a) Frogs generally breathe by their lungs but they can also breathe with their skin too. Their skin is glandular which can exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide along with some other bodily secretions. The mature frogs have no gills, but before their larval stage have tail as well as internal gills like fishes through which most of the breathing occurs. These two particular features disappear once the tadpoles are ready to metamorphose.
8. (c) Humans are diploid with 23 pairs of chromosomes. Of this, 22 pairs are somatic and the one pair is sex chromosomes. This particular pair exists as XX in human females and XY in males. The presence of two X chromosomes contributes to the female phenotype while presence of only one Y chromosome is responsible for the human to be male. Females produce only X-type haploid gametes and males produce two types (X and Y) of haploid gametes. Fusion of either X or Y of male gamete with the female gamete determines the sex of the offspring.
9. (b) After the removal of wastes from the kidneys, the cleaner blood is sent back through the renal veins. From Bowman's capsule, the filtered liquid passes through tiny tubes where much of the glucose is reabsorbed and sent back to the blood in the renal vein.
10. (c) Alcohol acts as a diuretic. It actually promotes urine production by inhibiting the release of antidiuretic hormone, or vasopressin from the pituitary gland. In turn, reduced levels of antidiuretic hormone prevent the kidneys from reabsorbing water and thereby increase urine production.
11. (d) During exercise, the level of somatotropin goes up. Testes secrete testosterone and females' adrenal glands secrete progesterone. Stress causes the adrenal glands to release very less amount of cortisol (a steroid hormone) than usual.
12. (a) Werner Arber along with American researchers Hamilton Smith and Daniel Nathans, had won the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of restriction endonucleases. For the first time, Feldmann and Marks had demonstrated the production of transgenic plants without *invitro* step. They just grew the *Arabidopsis* seeds with the gene containing *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Kary Mullis is the inventor of the technique PCR for *in vitro* synthesis of DNA fragments. Reverse transcriptase was discovered by Howard Temin and independently isolated by David Baltimore in 1970.
13. (d) Essential amino acids or indispensable amino acids are those amino acids which cannot be synthesized *de novo* by any particular organism. In humans also, some amino acids are essential and must be supplied in the diet. The amino acids regarded as essential for humans are phenylalanine, valine, threonine, tryptophan, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, lysine, and histidine.
14. (c) Lungs are the organs which actually oxygenate up the blood by exchanging the carbon dioxide to outside and taking up oxygen which comes to them by breathing in by the organism. This oxygen in the blood is then transported to each tissue of the body. Integrated and coordinated works of circulatory and respiratory systems are responsible for this.
15. (a) In genetic engineering, a DNA segment from any foreign source can be inserted into any other genetic material. The enzymes, called *restriction endonucleases*, act like scissors that cut apart a particular or specific part of the DNA. This cut out DNA piece can be inserted into other genetic material which has been cut to make space for containing the foreign DNA. The DNA once inserted can be ligated by enzymes known as ligases.
16. (a) Regarding to the DNA fingerprinting, both the given statements are correct.
17. (d) Transduction and conjugation were discovered by Joshua Lederberg. Morgan investigated about the sex-linked inheritance in *Drosophila*. In 1956, Arthur Kornberg and colleagues had discovered the enzyme DNA polymerase I, also known as Pol I, in *Escherichia coli*. Hargobind Khorana, Marshall W. Nirenberg and Robert W. Holley were given the Nobel Prize for their work on the discovery of the genetic code in 1968.
18. (d) Sternum is the breast bone. Clavicle is the collar bone. Patella is the knee cap. Scapula is the shoulder blade.

19. (c) Adrenalin is secreted in the situations of exercise, fear or any kind of dangerous situation. Oestrogens are steroid hormones or female primary sex hormones. Insulin is responsible for the metabolism of sugar in the body. Pheromones are the compounds which are secreted generally from insect; go out to affect the other insects. Some of the pheromones include alarm pheromones, food trail pheromones, and sex pheromones.
20. (a) Ptyalin digests the starch in the mouth. Pepsin is a proteolytic enzyme which breaks down the proteins into simple peptides. Renin is responsible for converting angiotensinogen to angiotensin. Oxytocin is a hormone that stimulates the contraction of smooth muscles of the body.
21. (b) Electroencephalography (EEG) is the recording of electrical activity along the scalp. EEG measures voltage fluctuations resulting from ionic current flows in neurons of the brain. Electrocardiography (ECG) is a transthoracic interpretation of the electrical activity of the heart over a period of time detected by electrodes attached to the surface of the skin and recorded external device. Electrococulography (EOG) is a technique of measuring the corneoretinal standing potential existing between the front and the back of the human eye. Electromyography (EMG) is a technique for evaluating physiologic properties of muscles.
22. (b) Milch animals are those animals which are source of milk, e.g. cow, goat, buffalo. Foot-and-mouth disease, caused by *Aphthae epizooticae* is an infectious disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals. Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Blackleg, black quarter is an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Clostridium chauvoei* affecting cattle, sheep and goats. Cowpox is caused by cowpox virus and is infectious.
23. (b) *Meningococcal meningitis* is transmitted from person to person through air via droplets of respiratory secretions and direct contact with an infected person like oral contact with shared items.
24. (a) Vitamin A has a major role in phototransduction. Its deficiency causes night blindness in humans. Xerophthalmia, keratomalacia can also occur with its deficiency. Green, yellow-orange-red (dark-coloured) fruits and vegetables, eggs, milk, fortified cereals are rich source of vitamin A. Their avoidance over a long period may cause the vit-A deficiency symptoms.
25. (c) Dengue is a viral disease transmitted through mosquito. Fever, headache, pain in joints, back muscles and eyeballs, skin rash for a few days, bleeding from nose and gums are some of the symptoms of the dengue fever.
26. (a)
27. (d) ELISA (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) is an important test for diagnosing viral diseases like AIDS (caused by HIV). Majority of the human beings are Rh+ while very few are Rh-.
28. (d) Plague is a deadly infectious disease, caused by the *enterobacteria Yersinia pestis*. Until 2007, plague, yellow fever, and cholera were the three epidemic diseases reported to WHO. AIDS is caused by human immunodeficiency virus. Baldness can be caused by a fungus *Microsporum audouinii*, a common cause of ringworm and associated hair loss. Malaria is mosquito-borne infectious disease of humans caused by protozoa of genus *Plasmodium*.
29. (b) An enzyme is basically a protein which acts like a catalyst in the metabolic reaction and the juice of the pancreas is basically composed from three enzymes trypsin, amylase and lipase.
30. (a) Leucocytes are white blood cells. These comprise of neutrophils which provide protection to the body through phagocytosis of bacteria and thus act as scavengers. The basophils are the granulocytes which contain histamines and heparin. Heparin thins blood to prevent clotting. Histamines dilate the blood vessels and increase the permeability of capillaries. Monocytes are of two types namely macrophages and dendritic cells. Acidophils take up role in anti-allergic reactions and wound healing. The lymphocytes are B cells, T cells and natural killer cells. These are mainly involved in the immune responses by producing specific antibodies.
31. (a) All the statements are correct. The HIV is highly mutable retrovirus and if remain dormant in the body for long time, it becomes all the more difficult to detect it and remove it from the body once detected. The most severe thing it does to the body is that, it directly attacks the immune system killing many T-cells. And it takes around 10 years to develop AIDS. However, a patient can lead a normal life via taking antiretroviral therapies (ARTs) which can decrease the virus load to undetectable level.

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32. (a) In the prokaryotes, all the genetic materials lie inside the cell, no clear or separate nuclear wall is recognized in these cells. In fact no membrane-bound organelles are found in the prokaryotes. While on the other hand, one of the characteristic features of the eukaryotic cells is the presence of membrane bound organelles. Clear and distinguished nuclear membrane bounds the genetic material inside.
33. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. Regeneration is not itself a strategy but rather the shedding off of any organ is a strategy to avoid predation. The strategy to regenerate the body parts from the pre-existing tissue or adult stem cells. This actually involves the de-differentiation of the mature cells to make them a sort of stem cells again which can then differentiate to make the lost part. The later strategy is different than the strategy involved in escaping predation.
34. (c) Duckbilled platypus is that rare mammal which is oviparous. Oviparous animals are those that lie eggs, inside which the young ones develop before hatching.
35. (b) Progesterone is released from the female gonads. It has roles in the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy and embryogenesis. Growth hormone or somatropin or somatotropin, is a peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction and regeneration in humans and other animals, the pituitary gland secretes this hormone. The pancreas secretes insulin that regulates the sugar metabolism in the body. Cortisol is released from the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex in response to stress.
36. (b)
37. (a) Osteoporosis is a disease of bones and cartilage in which there is a reduction in bone tissue mass causing weakness of skeletal bones and fragility. It is caused by excessive resorption of calcium and phosphorous from the bones.
38. (b) Cigarette smoke contains N-nitrosodimethylene and causes accumulation of toxics in lungs and arteries to block the passages. Mustard gas, chemically known as Bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide, blocks lungs and affects respiration as it is a strong mutagen and Carcinogen. Asbestos affects lungs and pleural membranes as it is made up of tiny fibers that enter into lungs when breathed in. Vinylchloride is an organochloride, $H_2C = CHCl$ is highly toxic, flammable and carcinogenic and lungs are affected.
39. (c) The instrument used for measuring blood pressure is known as *Sphygmomanometer* or BP apparatus. Blood pressure is usually measured from left brachial artery. Autoanalyser is a computer controlled instrument for various biochemical tests on sample of blood, urine or other body fluids. CT scanning, developed by Godfrey Hounsfield in 1968, (Nobel Prize in 1979). *Gambusia* is a larvivorous fish, used as a biocontrol agent for mosquitoes.
40. (c) Phobia is a kind of intense fear from something. e.g., hydrophobia, ailurophobia is fear of cats, astraphobia is fear of thunder and lightning, achluophobia is fear of darkness. Neurosis is less severe than mental illness and is normal to overcome worry, fear, anxiety and feeling of insecurity. This can also develop due to maladaptive habits. Hypochondria is a condition in which there is undue concern about health by a person about himself. Insomnia is lack of sleep over many nights.
41. (c) Jaundice is a result of increased bile pigments in the blood. Defects of heart valves leads to stenosis, in which the blood vessels are narrowed abnormally so, there is abnormal blood sounds. Highly allergic infection and inflammation of nose is known as Rhinitis. Paralysis is the loss of motor functions due to damage to nervous system.
42. (d) Antibiotics act against the growth of micro-organisms. Some antibiotics are broad range and others are specific being active against many micro-organismal species or selective for only some. The 'Resistance genes' in the bacteria develop resistance against a particular antibiotic over a long time due to mutation and thus, that particular antibiotic does not act on this resistant mutant strains.
43. (a) Temperate climatic zones see spring and autumn distinctly in a year. Spring brings plenty of water that the trees can take up to form larger xylem vessels and a broader and soft 'spring wood'. In late summer or in winters, the climate becomes dry severing enough water supply, thus, the vascular cambium cuts off smaller xylem vessels forming a narrow and darker dense 'autumn woods'. Spring and autumn woods together form a growth ring or annual growth ring. Counting each growth ring as the age of the tree.

44. (c) Carolus Linnaeus is credited as the father of modern taxonomy. He had created the binomial nomenclature of the living organism as he introduced it in *Species Plantarum* in 1753. The term taxonomy was originally coined by Augustin Pyramus de Candolle in 1813.
45. (a) Ribosomes are the sites of protein synthesis in the cytoplasm of the cells. The RNA template sits in between the two subunits of the ribosomes and the peptide synthesis take place. Intracellular digestion occurs via lysosomes. The mitochondria are the sites of cellular respiration and power house of the cells generating ATPs. The nucleus contains all the genetic materials which get expressed to produce a phenotype thus, making nucleus the controller of the cells.
46. (d) Somatic cells undergo mitosis during the cell cycle. The phase in which the cells undergo division is called M-phase. The first stage of this phase is prophase, the second is metaphase in which the chromosomes come and lie at the equatorial plate. This stage is followed by anaphase in which the sister chromatids separate out and go to the poles. The telophase is the last stage when the cell's cytoplasm is divided to give rise to two daughter cells.
47. (b) The cell was discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665. The nucleus was the first organelle to be discovered. The oldest description of the nucleus was given by Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723). But the nucleus was described in more detail for the first time in 1831 by Scottish botanist Robert Brown in a talk at the Linnean Society of London. Lysosomes are found in animal cells but their presence in yeasts and plant cells is disputed.
48. (a) NBRI — Lucknow,
CPRI — Shimla,
CRRI — Cuttack,
CFRI — Dehradun
49. (a) Sundews are one of the largest genera of carnivorous plants. These are the members of the family Droseraceae. So, *Drosera* is a sundew carnivorous plant. *Dionaea* is the member of the family Tachinidae, commonly called as venus flytrap. *Utricularia* is member of the family Lentibulariaceae, which are carnivorous, plants commonly known as bladderworts. *Nepenthes* are genera comprising tropical carnivorous plants and also known as monkey cups. These are generally found in old world tropics.
50. (a) The dark reactions of photosynthesis occur in the stroma of the chloroplast. The light reactions occur in the thylakoid membranes or the grana of the chloroplasts. The glycolytic pathways occur in the cytoplasm of the cells. Kreb's cycle or tricarboxylic acid or citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondria to produce energy through oxidation.
51. (a) Living fossils are those organisms whose close relatives are not living on the earth. *Cycas* is a living fossil. *Zamia pygmaea* is endemic to Cuba and is the smallest gymnosperm on the earth. *Sequoiadendron giganteum* is the tallest coniferous gymnosperm known as redwoods. Canada balsam is obtained from the *Abies balsamea* (a North American fir) also known as Canada balsam.
52. (a) *Sphagnum* is also called as peat moss. These have leaf-like appendages that have many circular openings which enable them to absorb liquids readily. Thus they are commercially important as soil structure enhancer, packing material for living plants. Ephedrine is a sympathomimetic amine commonly used as a stimulant, appetite suppressant, concentration aid, decongestant. Ephedrine is obtained from the plant *Ephedra sinica* and other members of the *Ephedra* genus.
53. (c) *Selaginella bryopteris*, a lithophytic plant, is used as a medicinal plant in India and commonly known as 'Sanjeevani' or one that infuses life. It is very much drought hardy and can remain alive for many years without water. *Adiantum* is the maiden hair fern. *Equisetum* or horsetail is a living fossil and the only living genus of class Equisetopsida. *Dryopteris* is commonly known as wood fern or male fern.
54. (b) Bryophytes are the phylum of small simple plants with no vascular tissue and root like rhizoids. They are called the amphibians of the plant kingdom as they can survive in both conditions with and without water. *Selaginella* is an example of Pteridophyte.
55. (a) In the leaves, the photosynthates or sugars are converted into starch and via phloem their transport to all the other parts occur. The xylem cells transport only water and some minerals from the roots upto the shoots. The xylem vessels are dead cells with empty lumen but they are hard to carryout the water transport by depositing secondary wall materials, such as lignin.

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56. (b) Lichens are the symbiotic association of algae and fungi. The algal member is generally a green alga or blue-green alga. The fungal partner is usually of Ascomycota. Lichens are sensitive to pH change, thus making them good indicators of pollution or SO_2 as the later makes H_2SO_4 with water.
57. (b) In sewage treatment tanks, different aerobic bacteria are used to degrade organic wastes. '*Chlorella*' is used as a source of providing oxygen to the bacteria. *Chlorella* is an attractive food source as it is high in protein and other essential nutrients. Dried *Chlorella* contains around 45% protein, 20% fat, 20% carbohydrate and pretty good amount of vitamins. *Chlorella* is a potential plant to be used in space flight shuttles for continuous oxygen supply. Chlorellin is an antibiotic obtained from chlorella.
58. (d) Three types of cells are found in pancreas. α -cells, β -cells, δ -cells. α -cells secrete peptide hormone glucagon. β -cells synthesise and secrete the endocrine hormone, insulin, the hyposecretion of which leads to abnormal metabolism of body's sugar and causes Diabetes mellitus. δ -cells produce somatostatin.
59. (a) Lymphatic filariasis is caused by nematodes of genera, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi* and *Brugia timori*, which occupy the lymphatic system, including the lymph nodes. In chronic cases, the worms lead to disease elephantiasis in which legs and sometimes genital organs swell up.
60. (a) Progeria or Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome is a genetic disease with a defect in the gene LMNA, in which the ageing process is manifested at a very early age and the progeric children typically live to their mid-teens to early twenty.
61. (b) *Entamoeba histolytica* causes amoebiasis, the symptoms of which are chronic diarrhoea to fulminant dysentery. *Trypanosoma gambiense* causes sleeping sickness in which there are fevers, joint pains, numbness poor coordination and trouble in sleeping. Syphilis is a STD, caused by *Treponema pallidum*, a spirochete bacterium, *Pasteurella pestis* causes Bubonic plague, in which the lymph nodes are swollen especially in armpit and groin.
62. (c) Stewart's wilt or disease is caused by *Erwinia stewartii* in maize. This bacterium is carried in corn flea beetle which acts as a vector for its transmission.
63. (b) Hashimoto's thyroiditis is an autoimmune disease in which the thyroid gland is attacked by a variety of cells and antibody-mediated immune processes. It results in hypothyroidism. Cretinism is a condition of several stunted physical and mental growth due to untreated congenital deficiency of thyroid hormone or maternal hypothyroidism.
64. (a) ECG is a test that measures the electrical activity of the heart. ECG is used to measure the rate and regularity of heart beats.
65. (a) Benign tumours are those which do not spread from the site of formation and is not cancerous. They can be operated and treated by removal. Malignant tumours are dangerously cancerous as they spread from the place of formation to other tissues. Neoplasm is a malignant tumour. Cancer of epithelial tissues are called carcinomas. Sarcoma is the cancer developed in bone and cartilage tissues. Lymphomas are the cancers of blood-forming haematopoietic cells.
66. (a) A condition in colour blindness known as 'Protanomaly' where a person is not able to distinguish between red and green. Colour blindness is an X-linked disease condition in which retinal cone cells are not developed properly.
67. (a) Agroforestry involves the practice of growing trees with the cultivated crops on the same field. Hydroponics is a scientific technique of growing plants on soil less artificial liquids or water media that contain the nutrients. The scientific study of fruits and cultivation of fruits comes under the branch of biology known as Pomology. Palynology is the scientific study of pollen grains and spores, live as well as fossilized.
68. (c) The site of photosynthesis is the thylakoid membranes of the chloroplasts. The entire mineral uptake by the cells is done via the plasma membrane which is selectively permeable for some minerals and not permeable for most of the substances. The cellular respiration to derive out the energy occurs in the mitochondria. Ribosomes act as the sites for the peptide synthesis. The RNA template sits on the two subunits of the ribosomes to carry out translation.
69. (d) The process of stem cutting is also known as striking or cloning. It is a vegetative mode of propagation of plants. Stems, roots or both can be used to propagate the plants. Bougainvillea, carnations, cocoa and grapes can all be propagated with stem cuttings.

70. (c) Hugo de Vries introduced the term mutation and developed the mutation theory of evolution. Darwin had given the theory of evolution. One gene one enzyme hypothesis was an idea which said that one gene is responsible for producing one enzyme only. This was proposed by Beadle and Tatum in 1941. The concept of Operon was given by Jacob and Monod in 1961.
71. (a) Pure capsaicin is a white crystalline powder. Capsaicin is a capsaicinoid which belongs to the alkaloid family. It is present in chili peppers. It is beneficial for heart as it has role in controlling cholesterol. Geraniol is a natural antioxidant. Geraniol has been suggested to help prevent cancer. It is found in coriander, lavender, lemon, lime, nutmeg, oranges. Allicin is an antioxidant found in garlic and is effective against cancers. Lycopene is a carotenoid present in tomatoes. It is a very efficient antioxidant, which can neutralize oxygen-derived free radicals.
72. (c) In the flower, the ovules undergo fertilization by fusing the egg with the pollen. These then develop into seeds nestling the small embryo inside. The ovary swells to become the fleshy fruit. The wood in trees is the result of secondary growth of the outer layers of stem by cell divisions. The leaves are the site of photosynthesis and the photosynthates (the sugars are converted into starch) are stored in the form of starch.
73. (c) Swine flu is caused by swine influenza viruses. It is transmitted person to person by sneezing or coughing. It is not spread by eating cooked pork.
74. (c) The HIV is transmitted by exchange of body fluids during sexual intercourse, any kind of infected blood transfusion. It can also be transmitted from mother to the foetus via blood transfusion across placenta.
75. (b) Myxedema is case of either hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism due to defect in endocrine thyroid gland. Nephrosis is disease of nephrons of kidney, which is a part of excretory system. Paralysis is most often caused by damage in the nervous system or spinal cord. Syphilis is a sexually-transmitted disease of the reproductive system.
76. (c) Hepatitis B is around hundred times more infectious than HIV. Hepatitis B kills more than 1 million people every year. In this disease, liver can also swell up and develop cancer.
77. (d) Khaira is a disease of rice, in which the plants develop chlorotic or yellow patches at leaf base on both sides of the midrib. Anaemia is a decrease in number of red blood cells caused due to iron-deficiency. Deficiency of iodine causes goitre. Scurvy is a gum disease caused due to vitamin-C deficiency.
78. (c) The characteristics of diabetes mellitus are increase of sugar in blood, appearance of sugar in urine and lack of energy.
79. (b) Prophylaxis is a medical or public health procedure whose purpose is to prevent, rather than treat an ailment. For tuberculosis, BCG vaccine is given. DPT vaccine prevents diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. ATS (antitetanus serum) and DPT vaccines are used to prevent tetanus. TAB vaccine is typhoid-paratyphoid A and B vaccine.
80. (d) Leprosy is caused by bacteria, *Mycobacterium leprae* and *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*. Measles is caused by virus. Kala-ajar is caused by protozoa of genus *Leishmania*. Athlete's foot is caused by fungi *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Trichophyton sp.*
81. (a) Cardiologist cures heart diseases. Nephrologist cures kidney. Urologist cures urinary tract ailments. Oculist cures eye.
82. (c) Antipyretics are drugs or herbs that reduce fever. Paracetamol or N-acetyl-p-aminophenol is used as an antipyretic. Antifoaming agent is a chemical that reduces foam formation, is chemically polydimethylsiloxanes or polyamides, silicones. Aspirin is a salicylate drug, used as an analgesic. Saframycin, rifamycin, etc. are antiseptics. Calciferol is antirachitic.
83. (c) Night blindness is caused by deficiency of vitamin-A. Deficiency of vitamin D causes rickets. Deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy. Deficiency of vitamin B causes beri-beri.
84. (b) Ligaments connect two bones together. Tendon connects muscles. Areolar tissue is filling tissue. Fats are stored in adipose tissue.
85. (b) Marasmus is caused by protein deficiency in under five years children. Kwashiorkor is deficiency of proteins, energy malnutrition caused by prolonged starvation. Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium* infection. Hepatitis B is a viral diseases.
86. (a) The causative agent of Anthrax is used as a potent bioweapon in warfare. Thalassaemia is a disease caused by defective genes of haemoglobin.

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- Surrogecy is an intermediate stage in artificial insemination for producing an offspring. The science of altering genes is a branch of biology known as *transgenics*.
87. (a) Cholera is a disease caused by bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Athlete's foot is caused by fungal species such as *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Tricho-phyton* sp.
88. (d) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by HIV, a retrovirus in which immune system of the body is seriously affected. The symptoms are swollen-lymph nodes, sweating at night, loss of weight and loss of memory.
89. (c) Diphtheria is a respiratory tract illness caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung caused by virus or bacteria. Leprosy or Hansen's disease is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*. AIDS, syphilis and gonorrhoea are viral diseases. Polio, Japanease encephalitis and plague are viral diseases. Colourblindness, haemophilia, and sickle cell anaemia are X-linked (sex-linked) disease conditions.
90. (a) *Diabetes Insipidus (DI)* is a condition characterized by excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of severely diluted urine. Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases in which a person has high blood sugar, due to two causes either the pancreas does not produce enough insulin, or because cells do not respond to the insulin that is produced. The most common type in humans is the neurological form which involves a deficiency of arginine vasopressin or antidiuretic hormone.
91. (c) Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease in which a person has high blood sugar, either because the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or because cells do not respond to the insulin. Hyposecretion of insulin affects the rate of sugar metabolism.
92. (b) Hemophilia is a group of hereditary genetic disorders that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting or coagulation. It is an X-chromosome-linked disorder and more likely to occur in males. Diabetes is a hormonal disorder in which sugar metabolism is affected. Deficiency of vitamin-D causes rickets in which bones of legs bend. Ringworm is fungal lesion like skin infection caused by *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *T. interdigitale*, *Microsporum canis*, *T. mentagrophytes*.
93. (b) 'Filariasis' or Philariasis is a parasitic disease transmitted from black flies and mosquitoes to humans. *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, *Brugia timori* cause 'lymphatic Filariasis'. In malaria, red blood cells are infected. 'Encephalitis' is an acute inflammation of the brain. Some of the most common causes of acute viral encephalitis are rabies virus, herpes simplex, poliovirus, measles virus and J.C. virus. 'Leukemia' or Leukaemia is a type of cancer of bone marrow.
94. (a) Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease of humans caused by parasitic protozoans of genus *Plasmodium*. Poliomyelitis is caused by poliovirus. Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Ringworm is caused by fungi.
95. (a) Ginger is an underground stem modification known as rhizome, which is a horizontal underground stem. Corm is an underground modified stem, in a form of short swollen food-storing stem surrounded by protective scale leaves, e.g. colocasia. Tuber, a modified, stem has many nodes and internodes, e.g. potato. Onion is a modified stem in the form of a bulb.
96. (c) The raw materials needed by plants to undergo photosynthesis are sunlight, water, soil nutrients, and carbon dioxide. The chlorophyll molecules capture the photons of sunlight to pass it to reaction centre. The range of the spectrum of sunlight absorbed by chlorophylls in photosynthesis is red and blue. They do not absorb the green portion of the spectrum. The concentration of oxygen when increases beyond a limit it causes the rate of photosynthesis to decrease.
97. (b) A small lateral outgrowth present at the leaf base is called stipule. Leaves with stipule are called as stiupulate and leaves without stipule are called exstipulate.
98. (c) Anthesis is the phenomenon of opening of flower buds to become flowers. Fruits which are developed without fertilization are called parthenocarpic fruits. It does not have seeds. The plants undergo double fertilization as the egg fuses with the male gamete and the two polar bodies also get fused with another male gamete. The fertilized egg develops into the diploid embryo while the double fertilized polar bodies become the triploid endosperm.
99. (c) Chloroplasts and mitochondria are considered to be the membrane bound endosymbionts in the eukaryotic cells. Both possess their own genetic

material or genome. But most of their genes have been integrated into the nucleus. So, many proteins are transferred from the cytoplasm into the organelles.

100. (a) The absorption of moisture or water by a solid substance is known as 'imbibition'. Imbibition causes the solid substance to increase a little in volume. In rainy season, wood imbibes moisture to swell up. Excessive fertilizers in soil cause increase of their concentration when dissolved in water. It becomes hypertonic than the solutes present in plant roots thus, exosmosis may occur. The capillary water is the water in the roots causing a negative root pressure.
101. (b) Gibberellins were discovered in the fungus, *Gibberella fujikuroi*. Gibberellic acid causes tallness in plants. Vernalization is stimulus for the plants to flower up. Cold treatment or gibberellic acids also cause flowering and bolting in the plants.
102. (c) The pulpy edible part of mango fruit is a mesocarp which is the middle layer of pericarp (fruit wall). Coconut flesh and water are technically the endosperm. Litchi is an aril which is an outgrowth from the testa of a seed. Apple is also not a true fruit, being a fleshy thalamus. The actual fruit lies inside the apple containing the seeds.
103. (b) The breakdown of water molecules to the constituent atoms by light energy is known as 'photolysis'. The chlorophyll molecules absorb the light energy and funnel it to a specific chlorophyll molecule in the reaction centre which gets excited to a higher energy state. All green plants undergo oxygenic photosynthesis in which the byproduct of carbon dioxide fixation and electron transport chain, is molecular oxygen.
104. (a)
105. (b) The largest perennial plant is a marine alga, *Macrocystis sp.* The smallest flowering plant is *Wolffia*, which is under 2 mm (0.079 in) long. *Ginkgo* is one of the living fossils. Rhizophores are root-like water and nutrient absorbing organs found in a pteridophyte *Selaginella sp.*
106. (c) Commensalism is a class of relationship between two organisms where one organism benefits without affecting the other, e.g. sea anemone hitches a ride on a hermit crab. Batesian mimicry is demonstrated by Viceroy butterfly to avoid predation. Batesian mimicry is a

case of protective or defensive mimicry. Viceroy, a palatable one mimics itself as an unpalatable Monarch butterfly or queen butterfly.

107. (a) Angiosperms could dominate the land flora among other plants, such as gymnosperms, pteridophytes or bryophytes because they inhabited diverse habitats and adapted better to those areas. Moreover, they also had better seed dispersal mechanisms.
108. (d) When vaseline is applied to both surfaces of the leaf of a plant, all the three processes will be affected. Stomata of both surfaces will get closed. As a result there will be no exchange of gases like CO_2 , O_2 and water vapour. This will affect all the three processes.
109. (d) The enzyme nitrogenase reduces N_2 to form ammonia. Mutant strains of Rhizobium are not able to secrete excess protein into the soil.
110. (a) Carbon dioxide and water vapour in plants are produced as wastes during respiration. Oxygen is produced as a waste during photosynthesis. All these gaseous wastes of photosynthesis and respiration are removed through stomata.
111. (c) Wine is a fermented drink made from the grapes or sugarcane or other fruits. Beer is an alcoholic beverage produced by the saccharification of starch and fermentation of the resulting sugar. The starch and saccharification enzymes are often derived from malted cereal grains of barley and wheat. Whisky is made from fermented grain mash of barley, malted barley, rye, malted rye, wheat, buckwheat and corn. Rum is made from molasses.
112. (b) Rhizophora constitutes the red mangroves which have respiring roots known as pneumatophores. Fasciculated roots are tuberous roots. Dahlias have fasciculated roots. Climbing roots are developed in *Piper betle*. Orchids have a characteristic feature of developing epiphytic roots. Epiphytic plants are those plants which develop aerial roots.
113. (c) Mendel worked on garden pea as it was easy for genetic studies and easy to work with as it had short lifespan, self-pollinating crop, and had seven distinguishable contrasted features to compare between. Pea (*Pisum sativum*) is a leguminous crop which belongs to the family Fabaceae.
114. (c) Potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, belongs to the family Solanaceae, other member being tomato

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- and brinjal. Malvaceae include cotton (*Gossypium sp.*), okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), *Hibiscus sp.*, *Theobroma cacao*. Liliaceae members are herbaceous, bulbous, flowering monocots, e.g. onion (*Allium cepa*). Cruciferae or Brassicaceae members are economical crops to which cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), mustard (*Brassica juncea*) belong.
115. (a) Androecia contain stamens and gynoecia contain carpels. The calyx and corolla are the accessory reproductive organs. Corolla is the whorl of petals around the male and female reproductive organs. Corolla is the outermost whorl of sepals, which persist after fertilization and fruit development.
116. (d) Camphor is a waxy, flammable, white or transparent solid with a strong aromatic odour. *Cinnamomum camphora* is the source of camphor. *Vanilla* is a flavour obtained from the orchid of the genus *Vanilla*, generally from Mexican *Vanilla planifolia*. Chicory is a root extract or roots of *Cichorium intybus* used commercially as a substitute for coffee.
117. (c) Bisexual flowers are those flowers which have both stamens (male reproductive organ) and carpels (female reproductive organs). Those plants which have only one, either male or female reproductive part are called unisexual flowers. Flowers having only male reproductive part are called staminate and the flowers having only female reproductive part are called pistillate flowers.
118. (b) The largest family containing most number of genera is Asteraceae. Mushrooms are the fruiting bodies of the fungus belonging to the order Agaricales and family Agaricaceae.
119. (a) All the arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to various parts of the body except the pulmonary artery which carries the deoxygenated or impure blood from the heart to the lungs to make it oxygenated. All the veins carry deoxygenated blood from various parts of the body towards the heart except the pulmonary vein which brings the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.
120. (c) Willian Harvey discovered the circulatory system of animals. Stephan Hales is considered to be the Father of Plant Physiology. John Ray coined the term ‘genera’ in around 17th century. Karl Landsteiner discovered the blood groups in humans.
121. (d) Arteries carry blood from heart to various body organs. Veins carry blood from body organs to heart.
122. (a) Blood group A contains antigen A and anti-B antibodies in the blood plasma. Similarly, blood group B contains antigen B and anti-A antibodies in the blood plasma. A particular blood group known as AB contains both A and B antigens but no antibodies. The blood group O contains no antigens but both anti-A and anti-B antibodies in the blood plasma.
123. (c) Femur is the most proximal bone of the leg in the tetrapod vertebrates. It is the single bone in the thigh and longest bone in the human body. The stapes is a bone in the middle ear of the humans. It is the smallest in the human body. Enamel is the hardest substance in the human body which is made up of 96% of minerals.
124. (c) In 1892, Dmitri Ivanovsky for the first time had described a non-bacterial pathogen which infected tobacco plants. Then the actual discovery of tobacco mosaic virus was done by Martinus Beijerinck in 1898. Anton van Leeuwenhoek of 17th century is credited with the discovery of bacteria for the first time in a drop of pond water under a glass lens. Theodor Schwann, Matthias Jakob Schleiden, and Rudolf Virchow proposed the cell theory. In 1839, Schwann and Schleiden suggested that cells were the basic unit of life.
125. (b) Cotton wool is all made of fibres of cellulose. Honey gets its sweetness from fructose and glucose. Maltose or malt sugar is a disaccharide. Sugarcane contains sucrose.
126. (b) Bacterial leaf blight of rice is caused by *Xanthomonas spp.* *Magnaporthe grisea* causes rice blast disease. *Phytophthora spp.* causes late blight of potato. It had caused the Great Irish Famine in 1845–1849. Citrus canker is developed in citric fruits by *Xanthomonas axonopodis*.
127. (c) Flavr Savr, a genetically modified tomato, had been made to retain the freshness and flavour by blocking an enzyme known as polygalacturonase. This enzyme is responsible for ripening of tomato but blocking it by genetic engineering delays ripening and thus prolonging its shelf life.
128. (c) Cambium is the lateral meristematic tissue that gives off secondary xylem cells towards inside and secondary phloem towards outside. Cork cambium is a tissue found in many vascular plants as part of the periderm. It is responsible for developing cork.

- Commercial cork is derived from the bark of the cork oak (*Quercus suber*).
129. (b) Hirudin, an anticoagulant protein that does not allow blood to clot or coagulate, has been obtained from GM *Brassica napus*. Tissue culture is a technique that employs the ability of mature cells to dedifferentiate and give rise to whole organism. This particular ability is totipotency.
- Pyrethrin is an insecticide obtained from flowers of *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium* of Asteraceae.
130. (b) Father of Indian mycology (study of fungus) and plant pathology is E.J. Butler.
- Loose smut of wheat is a fungal disease of wheat in which the ears of and grains of wheat are replaced by a mass of dark spores. It is caused by *Ustilago tritici*.
131. (a) *Papaver somniferum* or poppy is the source of opium which is used as a narcotic. Quinine is an anti-malarial drug obtained from *Cinchona officinalis*. Ashwagandha, used as a relief agent in common cold, is obtained from *Withania somnifera*. Isabgol, used as a remedial intake during stomach upsetness, is obtained from *Plantago ovata*.
132. (c) Porphyra, *Laminaria* and *Sargassum* are edible. Agar-agar which is used as a growth medium for microbes, is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*. Algin is obtained from brown algae or kelps, e.g. the macrocysts while carrageenin is from red algae, *Chondrus crispus*, *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are unicellular algae which are rich in protein with around 65% of it in the cells.
133. (c) Blood is the medium through which oxygen is transported in every tissue. The hormones secreted by endocrine glands are transported to the site of action via blood. Although, the core body temperature remains at 37 degrees centigrade, the tips of fingers and toes can become cold as blood transfers energy to outside at those places. Platelets, which are the constituent of blood, are responsible to prevent bleeding from the body.
134. (d) The digestion of protein begins in stomach. The enzyme pepsin acts on protein and brings about their breakdown in the stomach. The protein-digesting enzymes from pancreas are released into small intestine.
135. (d) All the DNAs are found to be inside the nucleus of the cell. In DNA, the four nucleotide bases which are present are adenine, cytosine, thymine and guanine. But in RNA, no thymine is present instead only uracil is present which pair up with adenine. All the RNAs which are synthesized inside the nucleus during transcription, come out to the cytoplasm for becoming the template for protein synthesis (translation).
136. (d) Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes. Houseflies have 6 pairs of chromosomes. Mosquitoes have 3 pairs of chromosomes. Dogs have 39 pairs of chromosomes.
137. (d) Lysosome occurs in animal cells.
138. (b) The common bile duct releases its contents into the small intestine. The pancreatic duct releases its contents into duodenum.
139. (b) Man is called *Homo Sapiens*. Cat is called *Felis domestica*. Cow is called *Bos indicus*. Dog is called *Canis familiaris*.
140. (a) Testosterone is a male sex hormone. Codeine is a sedative drug. Caoutchouc is an Indian rubber. Eugenol is an aromatic oil of clove.
141. (b) Bovines are medium to large-sized ungulates and ruminants, buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) is a bovine. Ovines are quadrupedal, ruminant mammals generally kept as livestock. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) is ovine. Goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*) are caprine. Horse (*Equus ferus*) is equine.
142. (b) The Indian or Asian wild ass is *Equus hemionus khur*. It is a subspecies of the onager native to Southern Asia. The barasingha or the swamp deer is *Rucervus duvaucelii syn. Cervus duvaucelii*. It is a deer species distributed in the Indian subcontinent. Chinkara is *Gazella bennettii*. Nilgai or *Boselaphus tragocamelus* is the largest Asian antelope.
143. (b) Indian buffalo is medium. Tamaraw buffalo is dwarf. Anoa buffalo is dwarf smallest. Cape buffalo is the tallest. Cape buffalo is also called African buffalo.
144. (b) Pangolins (*Manis crassicaudata*) is found in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and some parts of Pakistan. Gibbons are the only apes found in India. The Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is in Assam which is a safe recluse for gibbons.
145. (b) Mysore type cattle is long horned. Gir type cattle is long eared. Danny type cattle is called Danny. Himalaya cattle is called Dwarf type.
146. (a) Beans are highly rich in proteins, potatoes and bananas are carbohydrate rich. Banana provides an amount of sugar, minerals and vitamins and some acids (mainly malic acid).

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147. (a) Fern plants are related to Pteridophyta which have true vascular system i.e. xylem and phloem present. Vessels are absent in xylem and companion cells are absent in phloem.
148. (c) Stamen produces pollen grains in the anther which is a bilobed structure and placed terminally. Mammalian germ cells give rise to spermatozoa and ova which fuse during fertilisation to produce a cell called a zygote, which develops into an embryo.
149. (c) Mediterranean vegetation exists.
150. (d) Outcross is used to describe a type of crossbreeding used within a pure breed to increase the genetic diversity within the breed, particularly when there is a need to avoid inbreeding.
151. (c) Swine flue is an infection by Swine influenza Virus, (SIV or S-OIV) is any strain of the influenza family of viruses that is endemic in pigs. As of 2009, the known SIV strains include influenza C and the subtypes of influenza A (H_1N_1 , H_1N_2 , H_3N_1 , H_3N_2 and H_2N_3).
Swine influenza virus is common throughout pig populations worldwide. People with regular exposure to pigs are at increased risk of swine flue infection. In August 2010, the World Health Organization declared the swine flu pandemic officially all over.
152. (c) A balanced diet is a diet which provides sufficient amount of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals nutrients to maintain good health and with a small provision for periods of leanness or scarcity.
153. (b) Some antioxidants are produced by our body whereas those the body cannot produce are obtained from the diet.
154. (a) Osmosis is the spontaneous net movement of solvent molecules through a partially permeable membrane into a region of higher solute concentration, in the direction that tends to equalize the solute concentrations on the two sides.
155. (b) Osmosis is defined as the movement of solvent molecules through a semi-permeable membrane to a region that has a higher solute concentration. Osmosis helps animal cell by bringing about a state of balance between important minerals and body solutions.
156. (b) King Cobra is the only snake in the world that builds a nest. The female snake, which is about 13 feet long, builds a nest to lay its eggs.
161. (c) Fishes have 2 chambered heart. Birds have four chambered heart. Frogs, toads, newts and salamanders have four legs. But caecilians, which form the least known group of amphibians, have no limbs and only a very short tail. They resemble snakes, worms or eels.
162. (b) The natural semen, collected from the male should be ideally used within 30-45 minutes of collection. In general, if semen has to be stored beyond one hour after collection, dilution with ideal extender and careful handling is essential. Diluents increase the volume of semen, retains cell integrity and buffering the detrimental effect arising on storage.
164. (b) Haemocyanin contains copper.
167. (c) In RNA, thymine is replaced by uracil. Thus Adenine will bind to uracil of RNA.
169. (d) Urochrome is the chemical which is responsible for the yellow colour of urine.
172. (b) Acupuncture is the stimulation of specific acupuncture points along the skin of the body using thin needles.
174. (d) Viviparous plants produce seeds that germinate before they detach from the parent plant.
175. (a)
176. (c) Angina pectoris is the medical term for chest pain or discomfort due to coronary heart disease. It occurs when the heart muscle doesn't get as much blood as it needs. Angina usually causes uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of the chest.
180. (d) Rh factor is a protein found in blood. A person having Rh factor in blood is called Rh positive whereas that who does not carry this protein in the blood is called Rh negative. Marriage should be avoided in between Rh negative female & Rh positive male. This can be fatal for the mother as well as the baby of such parents.
187. (d) During inhalation, the diaphragm contracts and moves downward. This increases the space in the chest cavity and thus the lungs expand. The intercostal muscles contract to pull the rib cage upward and outward.
Haemoglobin binding affinity for carbon monoxide is 250 times greater than its affinity for oxygen.
188. (c) Left atrium receives oxygenated blood from lungs while right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from different parts of the body. Left atrium

- transfers oxygenated blood to left ventricle which sends it to different parts of body.
189. (b) Most plants absorb nitrogen in the form of nitrates and nitrites and urea. Atmospheric nitrogen is not available to the plants because the plants do not have enzymes to break the triple bond between the two atoms of Nitrogen.
190. (c) Fermentation takes place in anaerobic bacteria. It occurs in the cytoplasm.
191. (c) Sensory neurons carry signals from receptors to spinal cord. Motor neurons carry signals from spinal cord to the effector muscles which take action accordingly.
192. (c) The fore-brain is the main thinking part of the brain. Cerebellum controls the posture and balance of the body.
193. (a) Offsprings formed by asexual reproduction show greater similarity among themselves because asexual reproduction involve only one parent and their is no involvement of gametes in the process.
194. (c) In the presence of moisture and nutrients, the fungi show enormous growth and produce large number of spores.
195. (c) Ovaries secrete estrogen and progesterone which are responsible for secondary sexual characters of females and for reproduction.
196. (a) New species can be formed if there is considerable change in the genetic make up of an organism. This change can be a significant change in the DNA of germ cells or changes in the number of chromosomes.
198. (b) A Genes codes for an amino acid which give rise to proteins. Each chromosome has many genes.

4

Environment and Ecology

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - (a) Biosphere — Eduard Suess
 - (b) Ecosystem — A.P. de Candolle
 - (c) Ecology — A.G. Tansley
 - (d) Biodiversity — Reiter
2. Which of the following groups of gases contribute to the ‘Green House Effect’?
 - (a) Ammonia and Ozone
 - (b) Carbon mono-oxide and Sulphur di-oxide
 - (c) Carbon tetrafluoride and Nitrous oxide
 - (d) Carbon dioxide and Methane
3. Which one of the following is the correct definition of “Agenda 21” ?
 - (a) It is an action plan of U.N.O for protecting human rights.
 - (b) It is a book of 21 chapters on nuclear disarmament.
 - (c) It is an action plan for the sustainable development.
 - (d) It is an agenda for the election of the president in the next meeting of SAARC.
4. Environmental degradation means
 - (a) Overall lowering of environmental qualities.
 - (b) Adverse change brought in by human activities.
 - (c) Ecological imbalance
 - (d) All the above
5. Which of the following countries suffer from the acid rains?
 1. Canada
 2. France
 3. Norway
 4. Germany

Select the correct answers from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1 and 3 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 3 and 4 |
6. Which of the following statements about Radioactive pollution are correct?
1. It causes genetic changes in the animals.
 2. It causes disbalance among different minerals in the soil.
 3. It hinders blood circulation.
 4. It causes cancers.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

7. Given below are two statements:

Assertion (A): Natural vegetation is the true index of climate.

Reason (R): Water loving plants are found in moist climate

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

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

8. Which of the following conditions indicate the impact of global warming?

1. Melting of glaciers
2. Lowering down of sea level
3. Changes in weather conditions
4. Rise in global temperature

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

9. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Forests are a renewable resource.

Reason (R): They enhance the quality of environment.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

10. As an ecosystem, wetlands are useful for which of the following?

- | |
|--|
| (a) For nutrient recovery and cycling |
| (b) For releasing heavy metals through absorption by plants. |
| (c) They maintain the rivers and control floods. |
| (d) All the above |

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

- | |
|--|
| (a) Kyoto Protocol — Carbon Trading |
| (b) Environmental impact assessment — Leopold Matrix |
| (c) The year without summer — 1816 |
| (d) Milankovich Theory — On the origin of Species |

12. Which of the following statements are true about ecosystem? Select the correct answer from the codes:

1. Ecosystem comprises both biotic and abiotic components.
2. Solar radiation is the main driving force of the ecosystem.
3. Ecosystem is a closed system.
4. Ecosystem does not have its own productivity

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Plants are called primary producers.

Reason (R): Plants produce their food themselves through the process of photosynthesis.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

14. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- | |
|---|
| (a) Ecosystem's structure, species composition and functioning change seasonally between years. |
| (b) Nature has spent millions of years to refine a stable ecosystem. |
| (c) Ecosystem functions mainly through the input of solar energy |
| (d) The relative loss of energy due to respiration decreases with higher trophic levels. |

15. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Conservation is a basic element of environmental planning.

Reason (R): Conservation and development are complementary to each other.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

16. Which one of the following does not promote stability of the ecosystem?

- | |
|--|
| (a) Balancing between production and consumption of each element in the ecosystem. |
| (b) Balance between input and output of energy. |

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- (c) Normal functioning of different biochemical cycles.
(d) Increase of human population.

17. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): Ecological productivity decreases from the equator towards the poles.
Reason (R): Insolation rapidly decreases from the equator towards the poles.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

18. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) The relative loss of energy due to respiration is lower from higher trophic levels.
(b) Species at higher trophic levels appear to be less efficient in using their available food supply.
(c) Higher trophic levels tend to be less discrete than the lower ones.
(d) Food chains tend to be reasonably long.

19. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): Organic farming reduces the emission of greenhouse gases.
Reason (R): Organic forming utilise alternate practices.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

20. How does National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) help in protecting the Indian agriculture?
1. NBA checks the biopiracy and protects the indigenous and traditional genetic resources.
2. National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) directly monitors and supervises the

scientific research on genetic modification of crop plants.

3. Application for Intellectual Property Rights related to genetic/biological resources can not be made without the approval of NBA.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

21. Consider the following protected areas:

1. Bandipur 2. Bhitarkanika
3. Manas 4. Sunderbans

Which of the above are declared Tiger Reserves?

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

22. With reference to the wetland of India, consider the following statements:

1. The country's total geographical area under the category of wetlands is recorded more in Gujarat as compared to other states.

2. In India, the total geographical area of coastal wetlands is larger than that of inland wetlands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

23. Which of the following can be threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area?

- ### 1. Global warming

- ## 2. Fragmentation of habitat

- ### 3. Invasion of alien species

- #### 4. Promotion of vegetarianism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. Consider the following statements:

1. Biodiversity is normally greater in the lower latitudes as compared to the higher latitudes.

2. Along the mountain gradients, biodiversity is normally greater in the lower altitudes as compared to the higher altitudes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

25. (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- The Red Data Books published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contains lists of
1. Endemic plant and animal species present in the bio-diversity hotspots.
 2. Threatened plant and animal species.
 3. Protected sites for conservation of nature and natural resources in various countries.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 3 only | (d) 2 and 3 |
26. Biodiversity forms the basis for human existence in the following ways:
1. Soil formation
 2. Prevention of soil erosion
 3. Recycling of waste
 4. Pollination of crops
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 2, 3 and 4 only |
| (c) 1 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(National Park) | List-II
(Location) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Gir | 1. Assam |
| B. Sundarban | 2. Gujarat |
| C. Betla | 3. West Bengal |
| D. Kaziranga | 4. Jharkhand |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Biosphere sites) | List-II
(Year of setting-up) |
|---|---|
| A. Nilgiri | 1. 2000 |
| B. Nanda Devi | 2. 1989 |
| C. Sundarban | 3. 1988 |
| D. Kanchanjunga | 4. 1986 |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
29. Which of the following regions of India have been designated as biodiversity hotspots?
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Eastern Himalaya | 2. Eastern Ghat |
| 3. Western Ghat | 4. Western Himalaya |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:
- | List-I
(Biosphere Reserve) | List-II
(State) |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. Dehang-Debang | 1. Odisha |
| B. Manas | 2. Meghalaya |
| C. Nokrek | 3. Assam |
| D. Similipal | 4. Arunachal Pradesh |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
31. Arrange the following states of India in descending order of their mangrove cover and select the correct answers from the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Gujarat |
| 3. Odisha | 4. West Bengal |
- Codes:**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 | (b) 1, 2, 4, 3 |
| (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 | (d) 4, 2, 1, 3 |
32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Biodiversity | 1. G. Tansley |
| B. Wildlife | 2. E.O. Wilson |
| C. Ecosystem | 3. E. Haeckel |
| D. Ecology | 4. W.T. Hornaday |

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Codes:

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

33. Consider the following statements:

 1. Dachigam National Park is in Jammu and Kashmir.
 2. Loktak lake is known as floating national park.
 3. Loktak lake is located in Assam.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I **List-II**
(Sanctuaries) **(State)**

A. Namdapha	1. Karnataka
B. Periyar	2. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Bandipur	3. Manipur
D. Lamjao	4. Kerala

Codes:

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

35. Consider the following kinds of organisms and identify the pollinating agent/agents.

 - Bat and Bee but not bird
 - Bee, bat and birds
 - Hummingbird but not bee
 - Wind, bee, bat, birds.

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Millennium Assessment (MA) report 2005 and choose the correct ones:

 - MA defines Ecosystem services as benefits people obtain from ecosystems.
 - It includes supporting services and provisioning services only.

Codes:

2. Indonesia is located on the so-called Pacific "Ring of Fire", which is an arc of volcanoes and fault lines.

3. An earthquake of magnitude 7.1 rocked parts of Indonesia's main Java Island on 25 January, 2014.

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 3 only

45. As per National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) research scientists found that concentrations of mercury near the ground level had increased in the Arctic Sea by mercury-pumping reaction which takes place because -

 1. of open water in a lead is much warmer than the air above it.
 2. of the temperature difference, the air above the lead churns like the air above a boiling pot.
 3. the mixing is so strong that it actually pulls down mercury from a higher layer of the atmosphere to near the surface.

Select the answer from the codes given below-

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

46. Biodiesel researchers have produced hydrocarbons in bacterium—

(a) *Escherichia coli*
(b) *Streptococcus pyogenes*
(c) *Vibrio cholerae*
(d) *Enteritis salmonella*

47. A new nuclear waste disposal strategy announced by United States include-

 1. a "pilot interim store" will become operational in 2021
 2. a larger "full-scale interim store" will open be open by 2025
 3. an underground disposal facility to be established by 2048 to permanently dispose of the material.
 4. a new organisation will be established to manage the siting, development and operation of the future waste stores.

Select the answer from the codes given below-

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above

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48. Consider the following statements
1. The Pacific salmon fish uses the Earth's magnetic field to find their way
 2. Machli, Queen Mother of tiger dynasty was found in the Ranthambore National Park, India.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
49. Which of the following statements are correct ?
1. A new study has found that changes in solar activity contributed no more than 10 per cent to global warming in the 20th century published in the journal Environmental Research Letters.
 2. It has been proposed that cosmic rays may have a role in cooling the earth by encouraging clouds to form, which subsequently reflect the sun's rays back into space.
 3. Researchers found high correlation between cosmic rays and global temperatures occurring every 22 years.
- Select the answer from the codes given below-
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
50. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list version 2013 of the birds indicates 15 species of birds from India as critically endangered. The reason for the decline in the number of these birds are:
1. Loss, modification, fragmentation and degradation of habitat
 2. Environmental contaminants
 3. Poaching
 4. Use changes mainly conversion of large areas to intensive crop cultivation
- Select the answer from the codes given below-
- (a) 1, 2, and 3 (b) 2, 3, and 4
(c) 1, 3, and 4 (d) All of the above
51. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on 30 January 2014 completed its 50 years of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in guiding conservation action and policy decisions. The IUCN:
1. acts as a powerful tool to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change for things that are critical to protect the natural resources that are needed by us to survive.
2. provides the information on population size as well as trends depending upon the range and habitat needs of species.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
52. The steps taken by the Government of India for conversion of endangered species are
1. The Central Government has enacted the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for protection of wildlife including birds.
 2. Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010 have been framed for protection of wetlands, in the States, which are habitats of birds.
 3. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife, including endangered species of birds and their parts and products.
 4. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System also provides assistance to the States for management of wetlands including Ramsar sites in the country.
- Select the answer from the codes given below-
- (a) 1, 2, and 3 (b) 2, 3, and 4
(c) 1, 3, and 4 (d) All of the above
53. The Delhi Metro is the first ever railway system in the world to be awarded with the prestigious Gold Standard Foundation (GSF) certification standard for
- (a) providing security to the people
 - (b) using the energy efficiently
 - (c) carrying largest number of passengers
 - (d) All of the above
54. The three species of vultures that are critically endangered that have declined by more than 97 percent since 1990s are:
1. Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)
 2. Oriental white-backed (*Gyps bengalensis*)
 3. Long-billed (*Gyps indicus*)
 4. Slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*)
- Select the answer from the codes given below-
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) None of the above

55. Consider the following statements
1. Tree Foundation, an NGO engaged in conservation of the sea turtle found more than 1000 dead Olive Ridley Turtles in the shores of Nagapattinam.
 2. The Olive Ridley turtles find the coastline of Nagapattinam as a favourable nesting habitat and that's why they reach to the shore from December to March every year.
 3. The Olive Ridley looks very similar to the Kemp's Riddle, but has a deeper body and slightly up-turned edges to its carapace (shell).
 4. Olive Ridley weighs around 45 kilograms and are 70cm in size and this makes them the smallest of the sea turtles along with Kemp riddles.
- Which of the following statements are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
56. Which of the following lake has been named Destination Flyways by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) on 21 January 2014?
- (a) Chilika lagoon in Odisha
 (b) Dal Lake in Kashmir valley
 (c) Loktak Lake in Manipur
 (d) Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh
57. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. First Climate Change theatre in India (second theatre in the world) was opened at Pusa, New Delhi in January 2014.
 2. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) UN report on 17 January 2014 reported that during 2000 to 2010, the CO₂ has grown by 2.2 percent per year and this rise is almost twice higher from the growth of the period of 1970 to 2000.
- Answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) None of these
58. G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED) released the Report titled Estimation of retreat of Gangotri glacier on 7 January 2014. The Report includes-
1. Gangotri glacier is retreating in the Himalayas and its volume and size are shrinking between Gaumukh and Bhojbasa.
 2. There is some disintegration in the upper regions of the Gangotri glaciers due to tectonic activities.
 3. Retreat of Gangotri glaciers in this decade was higher than in the previous decade due to global warming.
- Select the answer from the codes given below-
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
59. In December 2013, China built a new research station in Antarctica called
- (a) Taishan (b) Great Wall
 (c) Zhongshan (d) Kunlun
60. Which of the following are the new species of freshwater catfish discovered in Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts of Kerala in November 2013?
1. *Horabagrus melanosoma*
 2. *Mystus heoki*
 3. *Mystus indicus*
 4. *Mystus miami*
- Select the answers from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
61. The Ministry of Environment and Forest declared India's first marine eco-sensitive zone in –
- (a) Gulf of Kutch (b) Palk Strait
 (c) Gulf of Khambat (d) Gulf of Mannar
62. Which of the following has been cited as a cause for the deaths of the Penguin chicks from the world's largest colony of Magellanic Penguins
- (a) Lack of food (b) Warm Ocean Currents
 (c) Climate Change (d) All of the above
63. Scientists from the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) explained that seagrass can play a crucial role in fighting against the climate change. Which of the following is/ are correct about seagrass?
1. Seagrass helps by capturing and storing the carbon by the process of photosynthesis.
 2. Seagrass also traps the particles in the water column.
 3. The seagrass plant is 35 times better in locking the carbon than the rainforests.

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- (a) carbon compounds
(b) chemosynthesis
(c) chlorophyll
(d) producers
72. Iron ore mining companies are expanding into the deep forest of Orissa where native populations of indigenous people have lived off the land for many centuries. In order to resolve the growing conflicts between the natives and the mining companies. They have been urged by the Government officials to bring together all of the interested parties. The mining company operations in the forest will likely lead to the loss of ecosystem services, such as:
(a) the depletion of iron ore from the ground
(b) the shift from logging to mining
(c) sources of freshwater
(d) the construction of new roads
73. Neena gets a new baby turtle from a friend, and is told to feed it worms. For the first few months, the turtle seemed to grow fine. But as time passed, the turtle's shell appeared soft and fragile. Someone suggested that the turtle might not be getting enough calcium in its diet. If this is true for this turtle, dietary calcium is :
(a) a limiting factor
(b) an environmental condition
(c) a habitat condition
(d) a natural environmental stressor
74. On a winter day, most automobiles keep the passengers warm by using heat generated by the engine. This use of the heat by-product from a gas engine is an example of :
(a) non-fossil-fuel energy
(b) cogeneration
(c) nuclear power
(d) a sustainable source of energy
75. Some farmers rotate their crops from year to year, switching from soyabean to corn on the same fields. What is one of the advantages of doing this?
(a) Soyabean add large amounts of carbon dioxide to the soil, which helps the corn crop.
- (b) Both crops require the same fertilizing supplies, so farmers save by buying fertilizer in bulk.
(c) Corn adds large amounts of phosphorus to the soil, which helps the soyabean crop
(d) The corn crop benefits from reactive nitrogen added to the soil by the soyabean crop
76. The concept of biodiversity hotspots is given by :
(a) F.P. Odum (b) Norman Myers
(c) James Lovelock (d) Rachel Carson
77. The concern about human-to-human transmission of bird flu is most closely monitored by :
(a) the national governments of the countries of the world
(b) the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control
(c) World Wide Institute for Infectious Disease
(d) International Centers for Health and Human Disease
78. Walking along a large city park on a hot summer day, you look for a cool resting place and sit down on a large rock under a tree, at the quiet edge of a stream. You have searched for and found an example of a :
(a) microclimate (b) biome
(c) landscape (d) population
79. Which of the following is regarded as the main cause of groundwater contamination?
(a) agricultural products
(b) landfills
(c) septic tanks
(d) All of the above main sources of ground water contamination.
80. Chipko Movement occurred in which of following region?
(a) Tribal areas of MP
(b) Rural area of Rajasthan
(c) Tehri Garhwal
(d) Darjeeling region
81. Which of following is One of the best solutions to get rid of non-biodegradable wastes is :
(a) Recycling waste
(b) Burying waste
(c) Burning waste
(d) All of the above

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	14.	(d)	27.	(c)	40.	(a)	53.	(b)	66.	(d)	79.	(d)	92.	(b)
2.	(d)	15.	(b)	28.	(b)	41.	(c)	54.	(d)	67.	(b)	80.	(c)	93.	(c)
3.	(c)	16.	(d)	29.	(b)	42.	(d)	55.	(b)	68.	(c)	81.	(a)	94.	(a)
4.	(d)	17.	(a)	30.	(c)	43.	(b)	56.	(a)	69.	(a)	82.	(b)	95.	(d)
5.	(b)	18.	(c)	31.	(d)	44.	(d)	57.	(b)	70.	(d)	83.	(b)	96.	(a)
6.	(b)	19.	(a)	32.	(b)	45.	(d)	58.	(d)	71.	(c)	84.	(d)	97.	(a)
7.	(a)	20.	(c)	33.	(c)	46.	(a)	59.	(a)	72.	(c)	85.	(d)	98.	(b)
8.	(c)	21.	(b)	34.	(a)	47.	(d)	60.	(c)	73.	(a)	86.	(a)	99.	(c)
9.	(b)	22.	(c)	35.	(d)	48.	(c)	61.	(a)	74.	(b)	87.	(a)	100.	(c)
10.	(d)	23.	(c)	36.	(a)	49.	(b)	62.	(c)	75.	(d)	88.	(c)		
11.	(d)	24.	(c)	37.	(c)	50.	(d)	63.	(d)	76.	(b)	89.	(c)		
12.	(a)	25.	(b)	38.	(a)	51.	(c)	64.	(d)	77.	(b)	90.	(a)		
13.	(a)	26.	(d)	39.	(b)	52.	(d)	65.	(b)	78.	(a)	91.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Eduard Suess was an Austrian, responsible for hypothesising two major former geographical features, the supercontinent Gondwana and the Tethys Ocean. The term "biosphere" was coined by geologist Eduard Suess in 1875, which he defined as "The place on Earth's surface where life dwells."
2. (d) The most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are: Water vapor (H_2O), Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O), Ozone (O_3) and CFCs.
3. (c) Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The "21" in Agenda 21 refers to the 21st Century.
4. (d) Environmental degradation means lowering of environmental qualities, adverse changes by human activities and ecological imbalance.
5. (b) United States and Canada are the countries which are mostly affected by acid rain because of high number of factories, power plants and large number of automotive plants. Europe, Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, Sweden, Norway and Finland are affected because of British and European factories. In Asia, India and China are mostly affected mainly because of the large number of factories.
6. (b) Radioactive contamination or pollution causes severe life-threatening consequences in organisms. Because of the radioactive decay of the contaminants, which emit harmful ionising radiation such as alpha or beta particles, gamma rays or neutrons, genetic mutations occur which are hereditary. Carcinogenic contaminants cause cancer.
7. (a) Natural vegetation is the true index of climate because water loving plants are found in moist climate.
8. (c) Global warming is the increase in the global temperature. It has put many negative impacts on glaciers causing them to start melting, so, rise of sea level. Unpredictable weather conditions prevailing in some geographical areas are some of the other effects of global warming.

9. (b) Forests are renewable natural resources and enhance the quality of environment by providing the Oxygen needed to sustain life on the earth. Although both assertion and reason are correct statements but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
10. (d) As an ecosystem, wetlands are useful for nutrient recovery and cycling, releasing heavy metals through absorption by plants. They also control floods and maintain floods.
11. (d) The Milankovitch theory is an explanation of long term climate change. The book ‘On the Origin of Species’ was written by Charles Darwin, published on 24 November 1859.
12. (a) Ecosystem is the dynamic community of living organism with physical environment. Thus, it comprises of both biotic and abiotic components. Solar energy is the ultimate source of energy in it, so is the main driving force. Dynamic energy transfers occur making it an open system. The autotrophs make the ecosystem’s biotic components self-sufficient.
13. (a) Plants are called primary producers because plants produce their food themselves through the process of photosynthesis.
14. (d) As we go higher in the trophic levels through the food chain, the loss of energy due to respiration as well as metabolic activities successively increase. So, there occurs the transference of only 10% of the preceding trophic level to the next higher trophic level.
15. (b) Both the assertion and reason are correct statements but the later is not the correct explanation of the former. The basic planning for environment includes ‘conservation of organisms and resources’ as the most valuable component. Development can be complementary to conservation, only when it is sustainable.
16. (d) The ever-increasing human population creates a loss of natural habitat of organisms and have other impacts such as various kinds of pollution. Thus, the ecosystem gets imbalanced in many ecological terms.
17. (a) Both the statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
18. (c) The relative loss of energy increases in successive trophic levels. Primary consumers use 10% of the energy stored in plants. Secondary and tertiary consumers transfer 20% of the energy from their own bodies so they are more efficient. In going from lower to higher trophic levels energy transfers are insufficient so making the food chains limited to only 4-5 trophic levels. Higher trophic levels are less discrete due to their less specialised food habits.
19. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. Organic farming depends on on-farm resources, using alternative sources like usage of no chemical pesticides and fertilizers, on-farm practices which do not depend on fossil fuels consumption.
20. (c) The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) an autonomous body was established in 2003 to implement India’s Biological Diversity Act (2002).
21. (b) Bandipur National Park, a tiger reserve is located in the south Indian state of Karnataka. Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is a National Park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger Reserve, an Elephant Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve in Assam. The Sundarban National Park is a National Park, Tiger Reserve, and a Biosphere Reserve in India. It is a part of the Sundarbans on the Ganges Delta of India and Bangladesh.
Bhitarkanika National Park is a national park located in the Kendrapara District Odisha, which is not specifically for Tiger reserve.
22. (c) Wetlands cover around 3% of the total land area of India. Gujarat occupies around 3 million hectares of wetlands out of India’s total 10 million hectares of wetland area. India has total 27,403 wetlands, of which 23,444 are inland wetlands and 3,959 are coastal wetlands but the coastal wetlands occupy an estimated 6,750 sq km, which is more than the inland wetlands.
23. (c) Global Warming, fragmentation of habitat and invasion of alien species can be threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area.
24. (c) There is an increase in biodiversity from the poles to the tropics. Thus localities at lower latitudes have more species than localities at higher latitudes.

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25. (b) The ICUN Red list of threatened species or the Red Data Book is the state document established for documenting rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi existing within the territory of the state or country.
26. (d) Biological diversity helps in the formation and maintenance of soil structure and the retention of moisture and nutrient levels. Trees on the other hand, lower the water table and remove deposited salt from the upper soil horizons.
27. (c) The Gir Forest National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is a forest and wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat. It is the sole home of the Asiatic Lions (*Panthera leopersica*). Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal is the home of Bengal tigers. Betla National Park is located in the Chota Nagpur Plateau of the Latehar district of Jharkhand. Kaziranga National Park is located in Golaghat and Nagaon districts of Assam, a World Heritage Site, the park hosts two-thirds of the world's Great One-horned Rhinoceroses.
28. (b) Nilgiri biosphere site was set up in 1986. Nanda Devi biosphere site was set up in 1988. Sundarban biosphere site was set up in 1989. Kanchanjunga biosphere site was set up in 2000.
29. (b) A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with a significant reservoir of biodiversity that is under threat from humans. Around the world, as many as 25 areas qualify to be the hotspots. Out of which India has 2 hotspots: Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats.
30. (c) Dihang-Dibang or Dehang-Debang is a biosphere reserve constituted under the Man & Biosphere Programme. It is in the Arunachal Pradesh. Manas National Park is in Assam. Nokrek National Park is located in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya. Simlipal National Park is an elephant reserve situated in the Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.
31. (d) The correct descending order of mangrove cover in the states are West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa.
32. (b) The concept of biodiversity was propounded by E.O. Wilson. The concept of wildlife was propounded by W. Hornaday. The concept of Ecosystem propounded by G. Tansley. The concept of Ecology was propounded by E. Haeckel.
33. (c) Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometres. Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in India, also called the only Floating lake in the world due to the floating phumdis (heterogeneous mass of vegetation, soil, and organic matters at various stages of decomposition) on it, is located near Moirang in Manipur.
34. (a) Namdapha National Park is the largest protected area in the Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot and is located in Arunachal Pradesh. Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala. Bandipur National Park, established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the south Indian state of Karnataka. The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur district of Manipur.
35. (d) Bees, bats and birds are the biotic pollinating agents. Wind is also an agent of pollination but is an abiotic agent.
36. (a) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) report 2005 defines Ecosystem services as benefits people obtain from ecosystems and distinguishes four categories of ecosystem services: 1. Supporting services, 2. Provisioning services, 3. Regulating services, 4. Cultural services.
37. (c) Keystone species are not necessarily small sized though they put great effect on the environment. They play very critical role in maintaining the structure of an ecological community by affecting many other organisms. An ecosystem may experience a dramatic shift if a keystone species is removed, even though that species may be small part of the ecosystem by measures of biomass or productivity.
38. (a) Mangrove- plants have higher concentration of salts and minerals (solutes, such as proline and sorbitol) in the cells making their osmotic potential higher than the surrounding water in which they grow. This is a type of adaptation that allows water uptake by the plants in spite of growing in salty waters. Some mangroves also pump out excess salt by specialised roots.

39. (b) The term ‘amensalism’ generally refers to the complete or partial inhibition or death of one organism by another through production of some chemicals (allochemicals) as a result of metabolic pathways. In it, none of the organisms gets any benefit. It is more common in microbial world.
40. (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A. The weedicides and herbicides are metabolic inhibitors, inhibiting the metabolic pathways as well as photosynthesis. Some weedicides also cause phloem cells’ proliferation so as to block the transport of plants’ food materials.
41. (c) A new online Atlas of freshwater biodiversity has been launched on 29 January, 2014. It will present spatial information and species distribution patterns. The Atlas is an output of BioFresh – an EU-funded project in which the IUCN Global Species Programme is a key partner. It is working to better understand, manage and protect our freshwaters, for generations to come.
42. (d) The prestigious Gold Standard Foundation (GSF) certification has been awarded to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), for efficient usage of energy, on 2 February, 2014. DMRC has become the first ever Railway system in the world with GSF certification standard. In 2008, DMRC had also become the first Railway project in the world to be registered by the UN under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
43. (b) IUCN, the world’s oldest and largest global environmental organization, is celebrating its completion of 50 years. It was founded in 1948. It lists out all types of organisms vulnerable to any kind of loss, in its Red data book.
44. (d) The earthquake felt in Java, Indonesia, had been measured to be 6.1 on Richter’s scale. It is prone to such tremors due to its location in Pacific Ring of fire. One of the incidents occurred here in 2004 when a monster tremor off Aceh shores triggered a tsunami that killed 230,000 people in a dozen countries.
45. (d) Almost all of the mercury in the Arctic atmosphere is transported there in gaseous form from sources in areas farther south, from sources such as wildfires, coal burning and gold mining. Scientists have long known that mercury in the air near ground level undergoes complex chemical reactions that deposit the element on the surface. Once the mercury is completely removed from the air, these reactions stop. However, this newly discovered mixing ice forces down additional mercury to restart and sustains the reactions.
46. (a) The researchers isolated metabolic genes from multiple species of bacteria and pieced them together in *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) to create artificial biochemical pathways that convert free fatty acids to hydrocarbons. One such pathway, named CEDDEC, contained metabolic genes from the bioluminescent bacterium *Photorhabdus luminescens* and the cyanobacterium *Nostoc punctiforme*. When grown in broth containing various combinations of fatty acids, or when modified to express additional genes, the engineered *E. coli* produced molecules that are structurally and chemically identical to 10 retail diesel fuel hydrocarbons commonly used in temperate climates.
47. (d) The schedule is meant to reduce the growth of the US government’s liabilities under the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act, under which it was to begin taking spent reactor fuel from power companies in 1998. About 68,000 tonnes of used reactor fuel remains at 72 different power plant sites across the country, with the Department of Energy (DoE) reimbursing power companies the cost. The current production rate of spent fuel is 2,000 tonnes a year. The two interim facilities will accept used reactor fuel at a rate faster than this in order to reduce gradually the inventory at power companies.
48. (c) It is believed that other sea creatures such as turtles, sharks and whales may also use Earth’s magnetic field to roam the oceans. The 17-year-old Machli is the longest living wild tigress in the world, besides being the most photographed big cat. The tigress was identified as T-16. Machli had survived in the dense forest by hunting her own prey despite her advanced age.
49. (b) The Researchers found a small correlation between cosmic rays and global temperatures occurring every 22 years; however, the changing cosmic ray rate lagged behind the change in temperatures by between one and two years, suggesting that the cause might not be down to cosmic rays and cloud formation but might be due to the direct effects of the sun. By comparing the small oscillations in the cosmic ray rate, which were taken from data from two neutron monitors, and

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- temperature with the overall trends in both since 1955, the research team found that less than 14 per cent of the global warming seen during this period could be attributable to solar activity.
50. (d) Other reasons for the decline in the number of these birds are changes in cropping pattern due to various reasons including implementation of irrigation schemes; increased pesticide usage and livestock-grazing; high levels of disturbance; and developmental activities like mining and hydel projects. This also includes collision of the birds with vehicles, wind turbines and power lines
51. (c) The IUCN also provides the information that is related to species-based conservation actions. It also helps in identifying globally important sites for conservation including important plant areas, important bird areas, key biodiversity areas and alliance for zero extinction sites. It helps in influencing the decisions of conservation at multiple scales that include environmental impact assessments to international multilateral environments agreements. It indicates the current status of species and revealing trends in their extinction risk over time, to track progress towards biodiversity targets.
52. (d) For conservation of endangered species Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife, including endangered species of birds and their parts and products. Research and monitoring activities on birds are promoted by the Government through reputed research organizations. Wildlife Institute of India, Bombay Natural History society and Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History are some of the research organizations undertaking research on conservation of birds. The Indian government has banned the veterinary use of diclofenac drug that has caused rapid decline in vulture population across the Indian Subcontinent. Conservation Breeding Programmes to conserve these vulture species have been initiated at Pinjore (Haryana), Buxa (West Bengal) and Rani, Guwahati (Assam) by the Bombay Natural History Society.
53. (b) GSF standard certification is a globally accepted certification standard for carbon mitigation projects. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) registered for the certification standard for its energy efficiency measures undertaken in 51 stations in Phase II of the DMRC Project. The energy efficiency measures were primarily undertaken in the heating, venting and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, lighting system and other energy efficient measures of station buildings; the measures adopted in the HVAC system resulted in reduction in electrical energy consumption.
54. (b) The veterinary drug Diclofenac that is used in vetting the cattle has been identified as a reason that is causing the sharp drop in the number of vultures. Use of this drug has been banned in India. Diclofenac is toxic for any and all vultures that feed on the carcass of recently treated cattle. Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE) in its study says that the version for human use is being illegally given to the cattle. A programme named SAVE in its plan will release up to 25 birds into the 30000 kilometer square safe zone. The captive-bred birds will be released into the wild by 2016 under the project.
55. (b) Tree foundation, an NGO engaged in conservation of the sea turtle, found more than 100 dead Olive Ridley turtles in the shores of Nagapattinam. The Olive Ridley turtles are rusty coloured carapace and have slightly smaller head and shell than the Kemp turtles. These Olive Ridley turtles generally occur through the Antilles, around the north coast of South America, in West Africa, the Indian Ocean, Australia and Southeast Asia. As per the reports the populations of Olive Ridleys have declined in Pakistan, Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand, and possibly on the east coast of India, south of Orissa and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
56. (a) Chilika is the only site to be selected from Asia by the UNWTO and was included in a list of eight such sites. The Destination Flyways initiative of UNWTO aims at promotion of sustainable tourism. The lagoon was named so for its sustainable and resilient destination for migratory birds. The status will help Chilika Development Authority (CDA) to develop strategies for protection of migratory birds through creation of innovative tourism and livelihood products. Chilika Lake is the largest

- brackish water lake in Asia with estuarine character that sprawls along the east coast. It is the largest wintering ground for migratory waterfowl found anywhere in the Indian sub-continent. It is one of the hotspot of biodiversity in the country, and some rare, vulnerable and endangered species listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened Animals inhabit the lagoon for at least part of their life cycle.
57. (b) First Climate Change theatre was opened at Pushpa Gujral Science City in Kapurthala, Punjab on 16 January 2014. The theatre will educate people on climate change. This is the second theatre in the world to be opened after Canada. The theatre is 18 metre in diameter and it is set up in a dome-shaped building with a seating capacity of 125 persons. The 25-minute film shows what worst can happen if humans do not take action on current or impending problems which could threaten civilization. The film starts by giving a glimpse of future - floods, droughts, earthquakes and other natural disasters.
58. (d) The estimation of retreat of Gangotri glacier has been measured using rapid static and kinematic GPS survey. The Gangotri is one of the largest Himalayan glaciers in Uttarkashi district, Uttarakand. The glaciers originate at about 7100 meter above the sea level and are 30.2 km long and width that varies between 0.5 and 2.5 km. The River Bhagirathi, one of the main tributaries of the Ganga, originates from Gangotri glacier.
59. (a) The aim of the Taishan research base station is to provide a base for research on bio-ecology and remote satellite sensing. The camp will be used from December to March every year and is located near the United States' McMurdo Station, Italy's Zucchelli Station and a recently built South Korean station. Base Stations of India at Antarctica are Dakshin Gangotri, Maitri, and Bharathi.
60. (c) Along with the first 3 species *Mystus menoni* species of Catfish were discovered from the Manimala river. Catfish are freshwater, bottom-dwelling fish. Unlike other fish, they have no scales and are smooth-skinned. They are known for growing whiskers, called "barbels," at some point during their lifespan. Catfish use their barbels as feelers as they swim along the bottom of the various bodies of water in which they live. There are 2,900 species of catfish worldwide. They range in size from 1.5 to 2 in chesto more than 8 feet in length.
61. (a) The ministry declared 313 sq km around the Marine National Park in Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat as an eco-sensitive zone through a notification. Of this, 208 sq km is land while the remaining is on the seaside. Land use for recreational, commercial or industrial development will not be permitted in the area except for residential purpose. Mining, including fresh water mining, and release of polluted water and waste will also be prohibited. The ministry even disallowed fishing by trawlers. The government will prepare a zonal ecology conservation master plan. The plan will restore denuded areas as well as existing water bodies. The plan should also have provision for management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater and soil conservation.
62. (c) Magellanics are medium-sized penguins standing about 15 inches tall and weighing about 10 pounds. Males of the species sound like braying donkeys when they vocalize. Among 17 species of penguins, 10 including Magellanic breeds are found in the region, where there is no snow, it is relatively dry and temperatures can be temperate. To protect the chicks, parents are too big to sit over and those are still too young to have grown waterproof feathers. Downy penguin chicks exposed to drenching rain can struggle and die in absence of the attention of their concerned parents. During extreme heat chicks without waterproofing can't take a dip in cooling waters as adults.
64. (d) Dung beetles and disease carrying flies both compete for the same food, that is cattle droppings. Since both of these organisms belong to different species, this competition is called interspecific competition.
65. (b) In environmental law, the polluter pays principle is enacted to make the party responsible for producing pollution, to be held responsible for paying the damage done to the natural environment.
66. (d) The flea beetles have proved to be an effective means of controlling leafy spurge. The flea beetles typically take 3-5 years to establish and impact leafy spurge infestations.

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67. (b) Scientists have recognized that nutrient enrichment was a threat to the bay. In 1987 formal goals were established to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous inputs to the bay from both point and non point sources.
68. (c) In parasitic food chains, the pyramid of number is always inverted as a single plant may support many herbivores and birds and each one of these in turn, may provide nutrition to several hyperparasites.
71. (c) In hydrothermal vent communities, we should not expect to find chlorophyll as photosynthesis cannot take place due to absence of light.
74. (b) Cogeneration or combined heat and power (CHP) is the use of a heat engine or power station to simultaneously generate electricity and useful heat.
75. (d) In addition to increasing corn yields and cutting nitrogen expense, keeping soybeans in the rotation lowers next years corn rootworm management costs.
76. (b) The concept of biodiversity hotspot was given by Norman Myers. In 1988 he first identified 10 tropical forest "hotspots" characterised by both exceptional level of plant endemism and by serious levels of habitat loss. Later on, Conservation International (CI) adopted Myers' hotspots. They gave a broad definition criteria of the Biodiversity hotspot.
77. (b) The concern about human-to-human transmission of bird flu virus H5N1 is closely monitored by government agencies in order to determine whether human-to-human transmission is occurring.
The CDC (Centre for Disease Control) and WHO recommend the prescription antiviral drug Tamiflu (oseltamivir) for treating and preventing human infections with the bird flu virus.
78. (a) Microclimate is defined as the climate of a very small or restricted area, especially when this differs from the climate of the surrounding area. Here, while the climate of the surrounding area is very hot the place at the edge of the stream, under the tree, on a rock will have a cooler microclimate.
79. (d) Materials from land's surface can travel through the soil ultimately reaching the groundwater. For example pesticide and fertilizers can enter into the ground water supplies. Untreated waste from septic tanks and toxic chemicals from underground storage tanks and leaky landfills can also contaminate groundwater.
81. (a) Recycling is the best way to get rid of non-biodegradable waste. Burying will not have any effect on the non-biodegradable wastes. Burning causes pollution.
82. (b) Ozone present in the stratosphere, acts as a protection from U.V. light. Without this protective shield, all life would be more susceptible to cancer, impaired immunity and other health issues. Whereas the ozone present in the troposphere, which is close to earth surface, can damage our lungs. Hence it is not good for breathing.
83. (b) In an pollution free stratosphere, the production and destruction of ozone are in balance and hence the concentration of O_3 remains constant with time. When CFC's are released into the lower troposphere, they diffuse up into the stratosphere since their lifetime is 50-100 years when CFCs reach the middle stratosphere, UV radiation liberates the chlorine atom.
$$CFC + UV \rightarrow Cl$$

Cl is then able to destroy as man as 100,000 O_3 molecules.
84. (d) It has been proved that CFCs are a major cause of depletion of the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and contribute to the green house effect.
Large quantities of CFCs are used as refrigerants in a number of refrigerating and air conditioning systems. Though the refrigerant moves in a closed cycle, there are lots of leakages that escape to the atmosphere and cause destruction of the ozone layer. CFCs have exceptionally long atmospheric life, which can extend upto 100 years.
86. (a) IPCC is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in 1988 to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential

- environmental and socio-economic impacts.
87. (a) Ecotone is a place where two different eco systems meet each other. Mangrove and terrestrial eco system is an example of Ecotone. This area is very rich in species. The ecotone has species of both ecosystems as well as some species which are characteristic and restricted to the ecotone.
88. (c) Estuary is a place where the fresh water of river or stream meets with ocean water. This place provides the conducive conditions for development of different species.
89. (c) Biosphere is a combination of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. Biosphere is not found everywhere, some areas do not support the conditions required for Biosphere. Hence Organisms are not uniformly distributed throughout the world.
90. (a) Carbon credit shows that a country or any entity emits the carbon below the limit prescribed by the government, hence the country or entity can sell it in exchange where carbon credits are traded.
91. (a) Coral Bleaching is being caused by the climate change. Increase in surface temperature of ocean due to climate change is increasing the decline of zooxanthellae. Zooxanthellae is responsible for the process of photosynthesis.
92. (b) CO_2 is the largest contributor towards global warming, followed by methane, CFCs and N_2O .
93. (c) Absorption technique is used for controlling Gaseous pollutant. These pollutants are brought into contact with a liquid such as water. The liquid absorbs the gas.
94. (a) Oxygen is required for decomposition of microorganism under the water. Increase in waste and pollution enhances the decomposition activities and thereby reduces the availability of oxygen for other organic activities under the water body. Hence a higher demand of oxygen (BOD) indicates higher level of microbial pollution.
95. (d) National Forest Policy has recommended that in order to maintain the ecological balance there should be 33 % area under the forest in plain areas. However, the present forest cover in India is around 21-22 %.
96. (a) Biodiversity hotspots are areas rich in plant species and these species are endemic to this area. Endemism implies the presence of species in particular area only.
97. (a) Planktons are passively floating in upper water, nekton are actively swimming while benthos lead sedentary life upon the sea bottom. Planktons are producers and are present in large number.
98. (b) Competition is rivalry for obtaining the same resource. Competition of light, nutrients and space is most severe between closely related organisms growing in the same area/niche, due to overproduction of population in the same area/niche.
99. (c) Deep black soil is productive due to high proportion of clay and humus. The organic matter present in the soil is contributed by the death and decay of living organisms. These are the richest in nutrients and therefore these soils are the most fertile.
100. (c) The process of transfer of energy from producers through a series of organisms, i.e., from primary consumers to secondary consumers and from secondary consumers to tertiary consumers by process of eating and being eaten is known as a food chain. The correct food chain is phytoplankton \rightarrow zooplankton \rightarrow fish.

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5

Science and Technology

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answers from the codes given below:

List-I

(Organization)

- A. ISRO
B. IUCAA
C. IUAC
D. VSSC

List-II

(Location)

1. Thiruvananthapuram
2. Pune
3. Bengaluru
4. New Delhi

Codes:

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Arihant
B. AWACS
C. Atlas Centaur
D. Nag

List-II

1. American Cryogenic Rocket
2. Anti-tank missile
3. For Air Defence
4. Missile Submarine

Codes:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Space Based Solar Power (SBSP) is considered to be made a national goal.

Reason (R): Supply of SBSP is 99% uninterrupted throughout the year, besides the enormity of energy availability.

Select the correct answers from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

4. Scientists of Britain have built a "Gravity Tractor". Identify the same from the following:

- (a) A double storeyed "Jugaad" type tractor trolley to be used in public transport.
(b) A tractor with a mechanism to sweep public roads and is economical to run.
(c) A bullet train run on the principle of earth's gravity with the help of powerful magnets.
(d) A space-craft with a mechanism which would check asteroids from hitting the earth.

5. Consider the following as objectives of the New Science and Technology Policy, and state which is/are correctly stated, with the help of codes given below:

- Optimal utilisation of existing physical and knowledge resources.
- Development of innovative technologies.
- Development of systems and technologies for mitigation and management of natural hazards.
- Management of intellectual property.

Codes:

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

6. The earth's satellite is kept moving in its orbit. It is due to the phenomenon of centripetal force provided by

- (a) the rocket engine propelling the satellite
(b) the gravitational attraction of the earth on the satellite

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15. Consider the following statements regarding ‘INS Tarkash’

 1. It is built indigenously by DRDO.
 2. It is a multi-role stealth frigate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Consider the following statements with respect to the new Remote Sensing Data Policy:

 1. Agencies other than ISRO can also be nodal agencies for remote sensing.
 2. All remote sensing imagery and data up to one meter resolution will be made freely available.
 3. The old 2001 policy mandated that ISRO could release only data up to 6.8 resolutions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

17. The new version of advanced television, beyond the high definition television is 4 K television. Consider the following statements in this regard?

 1. The basic principle of 4K TV is Near Field Communication (NFC).
 2. The term 4K refers to the horizontal resolution of the images, which are all on the order of 4,000 pixels.
 3. If the screen is too big then the HD gives the blurred images because the resolution of the images and pixels are limited.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

18. What is the difference between present Wi – Fi technology and super Wi – Fi?

 1. Present Wi – Fi technology supports 802.11 b/g/n standard while new super Wi – Fi will support 802.11 ad standard.
 2. Super Wi – Fi can send data upto the length of 1 – 2 GB and eventually there would be no log in the speed.
 3. The new super Wi – Fi would function at the speed of 7 gigabytes per second, much more than the speed of ordinary Wi – Fi.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

19. A team of scientists at NASA with the European Space Agency are working to probe dark energy or the existence of dark matter. Consider the following statements in this regard.

 1. Dark matter is called so because it does not interact with light.
 2. Dark matter interacts with ordinary matter through gravity and binds galaxies together like an invisible glue.
 3. While dark matter pulls matter together, dark energy pushes the universe apart at ever increasing speed.
 4. Dark matters are potentially effective in many diagnostic devices such as PET scanners.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

20. Consider the following statements about a computer named “ Greenware”.

 1. ‘Greenware’ is completely free of both hazardous PVC (Polyvinylchloride) and BFR (brominated flame-retardants).
 2. Manufacturing of ‘Greenware’ can be a special action like replacing all standard light bulbs with CFLs or a more general application to live more ecologically.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

21. Consider the following statements regarding the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Programme (HAARP):

 1. It is an ionospheric research Program.
 2. The purpose of HAARP is to investigate the potential for developing ionospheric enhancement technology for radio communications and surveillance.
 3. The most prominent instrument at the HAARP station is the Ionospheric Research Instrument (IRI) a high-power radio frequency transmitter facility operating in the High Frequency (HF) band.

- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
22. Orbital decay, a process of prolonged reduction in the attitude of a Satellite's Orbit is caused by which of the following reasons?
1. Atmospheric drag
 2. Tides
 3. Gravitational pull
- Correct code:
- (a) 1 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
23. How do you distinguish between Passive Optical Network (PON) and Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON)?
1. PON is a network architecture that brings fiber cabling and signals to the home using a point-to-multipoint scheme that enables a single optical fibre to serve multiple premises.
 2. PON standard differs from non-PON standards in that it achieves higher bandwidth and higher efficiency using larger, variable-length packets.
 3. GPON offers efficient packaging of user traffic, with frame segmentation allowing higher Quality Of Service (QOS) for delay-sensitive voice and video communications traffic.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
24. Recently, scientists have developed a device to near completion like an ipad that could be folded or rolled up repeatedly. What has been used in its development?
- (a) Laser Fluidic Imaging Film
 - (b) Infra-Red Laser Fluidine Imaging Film
 - (c) NANO Garffine Imaging Film
 - (d) Electro Fluidic Imaging Film
25. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the SKA telescope?
1. At present, it has 36 antennas with diameter of 12 meters each and it is placed at the remote Murchison Radio Astronomy Observatory.
2. The radio waves generated from this telescope can provide details of the cosmos far away and the gases that resulted in the formation of any particular star.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
26. Consider the following statements:
1. Megha-Tropiques is an advanced weather and climate research satellite.
 2. Megha-Tropiques is a joint atmospheric satellite mission of India (ISRO) and Russia (Roscosmos).
 3. Megha-Tropiques has been launched by ISRO from Sriharikota.
- Which of the statements given above is/are not true?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3
27. Consider the following statements:
1. Nirbhaya is a subsonic cruise missile being developed by DRDO.
 2. The air version of Brahmos has been successfully test-fired recently.
 3. Brahmos-II will be hypersonic cruise missile with target range of more than 300 km.
- Which of the above statements is/are not true?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) all of the above (d) none of these
28. RAM (Random Access Memory) is the primary memory used in a computer. RAMs are divided into two categories as static RAM (SRAM) and Dynamic RAM (DRAM). What is the difference between static and Dynamic RAM?
1. DRAMs are less expensive and slower than SRAMs.
 2. DRAM requires to be refreshed periodically as opposed to the SRAM.
 3. DRAM has higher bit density and lower power consumption.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) all the above

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29. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is creating a GEO Imaging Satellite (GISAT) which it plans to launch. Consider the following statements about it:

 1. The satellite will carry a GEO Imager with multi-spectral, multi-resolution imaging instruments.
 2. Gisat will provide near real time pictures of large areas of the country, under cloud free conditions, at frequent intervals.

Codes:

30. Consider the following statements about Dhanush missile and select the correct answer:

 1. Dhanush missile is an indigenously developed naval version of the Prithvi short range ballistic missile.
 2. It is a single stage missile and was developed by the DRDO and it uses liquid propellant.
 3. It has a strike range of up to 350 km and can carry 500 kg of conventional warheads only.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) all the above

31. Consider the following statements about Dornier 228, which India has recently handed over to Seychelles and select the correct answers:

1. The Dornier 228 is manufactured by the DRDO.
 2. It is a highly reliable, multi-purpose, fuel efficient rugged, lightweight twin turbo prop aircraft with a retractable tricycle landing gear.
 3. It is a frontline surveillance platform for applications like maritime reconnaissance, intelligence, warfare, search and rescue, pollution control and transport.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) all the above

32. A computer cookie is a small text file placed on computers by a website. Which among the following can be the use of cookie?

1. Cookies can carry viruses.
 2. Cookies can be used to maintain data.
 3. Cookies can be used to track internet user's web browsing.

4. Cookies can install malware on the host computer.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All the above

33. Consider the following statements about Ethernet and select the correct answers:

1. Ethernet is a family of computer networking technologies for wide area networks (WANs)
 2. Data rates over Ethernet can be upto 100 gigabits per second.
 3. Ethernet has a good degree of compatibility.

Codes:

34. ISRO space vision 2025 includes:

1. Satellite based communication and navigation systems mainly for rural connectivity.
 2. Space science mission for better understanding of solar system and universe.
 3. Reusable Launch Vehicles Technology demonstrator mission leading to Two-stage-To-orbit-(TSTO).

1 A Ramjet is a form of an air-br

1. A ramjet is a form of air breathing using the engine's forward motion to compress incoming air, without a rotary compressor.

2. Ramjets cannot move an aircraft from standstill.
 3. A subsonic combustion Ramjet or Scramjet

- is a variant of a Ramjet air-breathing.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) All of the above (d) None of these

36. Consider the following statements:

1. European Space Agency (ESA) has joined the NASA's Euclid Mission to be launched in 2020.

2. Euclid Mission is a space telescope designed to investigate the cosmological mysteries of dark matter and dark energy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

37. Recently, India successfully test-fired ‘Nirbhay’. Consider the following statements in the above context:
1. Nirbhay is the country’s second supersonic cruise missile, the first being Brahmos.
 2. It is a 3-stage surface-to-air missile and is inspired by the technology of ‘Lakshya-aircraft’.
 3. It is also called ‘treetop missile’ as its shape is similar to the stem of a tree.
 4. The missile has a good loitering capability.
 5. The missile is designed by the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) of DRDO.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 4 and 5 only
 (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
38. Which of the following is/ are correct about the dwarf planets?
1. A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a satellite.
 2. A dwarf planet is a celestial body in direct orbit of the Sun that is massive enough for its shape to be controlled by gravitation, but that unlike a planet has not cleared its orbital region of other objects.
 3. Dwarf planets are any astronomical objects orbiting the Sun that did not show the disk of a planet and were not observed to have the characteristics of an active comet.
 4. Dwarf planets are formed out of cosmic dust grains that collide and stick to form larger and larger bodies.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2
39. Which of the following is equal to 1 Mars year?
1. 23 Earth months
 2. 686.65 days
 3. 1.88 Earth years
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
40. An Anglo-German team of astronomers has discovered a new planet orbiting a nearby Sun at just the right distance for an Earth-like climate that could support life. The name of new planet is
- (a) HD40307g (b) HD40308g
 (c) HE40307g (d) HE40308g
41. Consider the following statements
1. Mars-500 is a psychosocial experiment conducted by USA, Europe and India.
 2. The idea is to exactly mimic the time scale of a Mars mission.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
42. Consider the following statements
1. *Hayabusa* an unmanned spacecraft developed by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA).
 2. It landed on the Itokawa asteroid and collected samples in the form of tiny grains of asteroidal material.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
43. Consider the following about Brown Dwarf
1. It is a small star that is somewhat cooler than a Red Dwarf.
 2. It is a very large planet.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) None of these
44. Where do most of the known asteroids orbit the Sun?
- (a) Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 (b) Between the orbits of Venus and Earth
 (c) Between the orbits of Earth and Mars
 (d) Between the orbits of Pluto and Saturn
45. What are the rings of Saturn made from?
- (a) Gases and clouds
 (b) Large pieces of ice and rock
 (c) Wind and storms
 (d) Satellites
46. Consider the following statements
1. The Indian National Satellite was established in 1983.
 2. The INSAT system use transponder TDMA technology Ku-band C-band technology.

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3. GSLV is for launching 2000 kg class of communication satellite into geosynchronous transfer orbit.
4. CARTOSAT is the only satellite in the world for mapping and creating atlas.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 only
47. Consider the following statements regarding 'Carbon Aerogel'
- Zhejiang University of China, the team of scientists, produced an ultra-light substance known as 'Carbon Aerogel.'
 - The Carbon Aerogel has the density of 0.16 milligrams per cubic centimetres.
 - The Carbon Aerogel is made of graphite as well as the carbon nanotubes which can absorb around 900 times its own body weight.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of these
48. NASA's Swift satellite discovered one of the youngest known supernova remnants which is believed to be less than 2500 years old, in our Milky Way Galaxy has been designated as
- (a) G 306.3 - 0.9 (b) G 603.3 - 0.9
(c) G 309.6 - 0.3 (d) None of these
49. Astronomers at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory discovered cluster of hydrogen clouds between which of the nearby Galaxies?
- (a) Triangulum-M33
(b) Andromeda-M31
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these
50. The name of the new sexually transmitted sex-superbug, which can be much more deadly than AIDS virus is _____
- (a) HO41 (b) H41O
(c) H14O (d) HO14
51. Researchers discovered a new species of dragonfly from which of the wildlife sanctuaries in India?
- (a) Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary, Goa
(b) Corbett National Park
- (c) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
(d) None of the above
52. Consider the following statements
- SARAL is a joint project of India and France.
 - SARAL and six other satellite launch through PSLV-C20.
 - SARAL will be used to study the ocean currents and sea surface heights.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) All of these
53. The space plane constructed by Richard Branson's Spaceflight Company called Virgin Galactic successfully completed the flight test which would be able to carry the people to space. The name of this space craft is
- (a) Boeing X-37
(b) Soviet Buran
(c) Bur-4
(d) SpaceShip 2
54. Jiuquan Satellite Centre is situated in which country?
- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) S. Korea (d) Russia
55. Enriched uranium is one in which?
- Percentage of ^{235}U has been artificially increased
 - Percentage of U has been artificially increased
 - Percentage of ^{234}U has been artificially increased
 - Extra energy is pumped from outside
56. Match the following
- | Isotope | Use |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Holmium-166 | 1. to treat bone cancer |
| B. Iron-57 | 2. to find tumor in body |
| C. Arsenic-74 | 3. used in blood as tracer |
| D. Phosphorus-32 | 4. to treat joint pains |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

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67. Which of the following statements about Mars Orbiter Mission is/are true?
- India is the first nation to successfully put spacecraft in Mars orbit in second attempt.
 - India becomes the 4th nation in the world to have sent spacecraft to Mars.
 - The other three nations are – The USA, Russia and China
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - All of these
68. ‘New Horizons’ spacecraft was launched by NASA to Study which of the following Planet?
- Mars
 - Pluto
 - Jupiter
 - Mercury
69. The Liquid Propulsion System Centre (LPSC) of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is at?
- Mahendragiri (Tamil Nadu)
 - Bangalore (Karnataka)
 - Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
 - Ahmadabad (Gujrat)
70. GSLV and PSLV are famous acronyms associated with ISRO. Consider following
- GSLV is four staged vehicle
 - PSLV is three staged vehicle which of above is true
- Which of above is true
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - None of the above
71. What is the chronological sequence of the following events in Indian Science scene ?
- Launching of Rohini-I satellite.
 - Pokhran nuclear test.
 - Start of Indian Space Research Organisation.
 - First unit of Kalpakkam nuclear powers station going critical
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- 1, 2, 4 and 3
 - 2, 3, 4 and 1
 - 3, 2, 1 and 4
 - 4, 1, 3 and 2
72. Russia has successfully launched a next-generation navigation satellite for its Glonass global communication system. Which among the following statements in this reference is/are correct?
- Glonass will not be integrated with the US Global Positioning System (GPS).
73. Under an accord, Russia has agreed to share the Glonass Signal with India.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2 both
 - None
74. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Arjun : Indigenously produced Main Battle Tank (MBT)
 - Phalcon : Cruise missile supplied by Russia to India.
 - Saras : Indigenously developed civilian passenger aircraft.
 - Operation Seabird: New Indian naval base at Karwar.
75. High Altitude Warfare School of the Indian Army is located at
- Gulmarg
 - Siachin
 - Leh
 - Manali
76. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?
- Kiran MK 11 : Aerobatic aircraft
 - MI 35 : Attack helicopter
 - Mirage 2000 : Military transport aircraft
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- 1 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Both 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
77. Consider the following statements:
- The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) was declared first time in Manipur in 1980 as foreign trained insurgents had become uncontrollable.
 - Under the Act, the army has been deployed to assist the civil administration in the state.
 - Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) was passed in 1958 by the Parliament of India.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 only
 - 1 only
77. Scientists at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, have successfully extended the life of Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) by another 20 years. This centre is located in:
- Karnataka
 - Gujarat
 - Maharashtra
 - Tamil Nadu

78. The stages of India's Nuclear Power Programme differs with respect to:
- Fuel used
 - Technology
 - Stage of development
 - All
79. The output quality of a printer is measured by
- Dot per inch
 - Dot per sq. inch
 - Dots printed per unit time
 - All of above
80. Data becomes when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use
- processed
 - graphs
 - information
 - presentation
81. The cloud computing is based on:
- Software as a service mode.
 - Users should pay scheme.
 - Common objective of all the users.
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - None
82. Consider the following statements-
- The DVD uses red laser and its thickness is 1.4 mm.
 - The BD uses blue laser and its thickness is 1.3 mm.
 - The double sided BD is having 54 GB storage capacity.
- Choose the correct statement(s):
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - None
83. What is Kessler Syndrome ?
- A disease where human talk while sleeping.
 - A rare viral disease causing respiratory problems.
 - A problem found in space launch vehicles.
 - Proliferation of space debris in low earth orbit.
84. What is the purpose of India's Mars orbiter mission?
- Study its surface
 - study its atmosphere
 - Study its mineral composition
 - All the above
85. Consider the following statements about GSLV Mk3
- It can carry up to 4500 to 5000 kg satellites.
 - It is a 4 stage vehicle.
86. It will use cryogenic engine and not solid and liquid propellants.
Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
87. What is the objective of SMAP Satellite launched by NASA?
- Observe and measure moisture of soil on Earth.
 - Detect moisture in atmosphere of Mars.
 - Measure rigidity of rocks on Moon.
 - Measure sea level on Earth.
88. Which district has become the first one in India to have high speed Rural Broadband Network?
- Ajmer of Rajasthan
 - Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh
 - Idukki of Kerala
 - Hisar of Haryana
89. Which bank has launched India's first contactless debit and credit cards?
- ICICI Bank
 - Axis bank
 - HDFC
 - HSBC
90. The Defense Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a drug named 'Lukosin'. It will be used in the treatment of
- Leukemia
 - Lucoderma
 - Lung cancer
 - Brain tumor
91. Consider the following statements
- Inbreeding helps in accumulation of superior genes
 - Continued inbreeding reduces productivity
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - None
92. Which of the following national missions is entrusted with Ministry of Science & Technology?
- National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)
 - National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC)
 - Both
 - None
93. What is Nuclear transmutation?
- Conversion of one chemical element or isotope into another.
 - Conversion of solid directly into gas
 - Conversion of gas directly into solid
 - Conversion of a nucleated human nerve cell into a non-nucleated one

Hints & Solutions

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	13.	(d)	25.	(d)	37.	(b)	49.	(c)	61.	(c)	73.	(b)	85.	(a)
2.	(b)	14.	(c)	26.	(d)	38.	(d)	50.	(a)	62.	(a)	74.	(a)	86.	(a)
3.	(a)	15.	(b)	27.	(b)	39.	(a)	51.	(a)	63.	(d)	75.	(b)	87.	(c)
4.	(d)	16.	(a)	28.	(d)	40.	(a)	52.	(d)	64.	(c)	76.	(a)	88.	(a)
5.	(d)	17.	(b)	29.	(c)	41.	(b)	53.	(a)	65.	(b)	77.	(d)	89.	(b)
6.	(b)	18.	(d)	30.	(a)	42.	(c)	54.	(a)	66.	(d)	78.	(d)	90.	(c)
7.	(d)	19.	(a)	31.	(c)	43.	(c)	55.	(a)	67.	(b)	79.	(b)	91.	(c)
8.	(c)	20.	(c)	32.	(b)	44.	(a)	56.	(a)	68.	(b)	80.	(c)	92.	(a)
9.	(d)	21.	(d)	33.	(b)	45.	(b)	57.	(b)	69.	(a)	81.	(c)	93.	(a)
10.	(d)	22.	(d)	34.	(c)	46.	(a)	58.	(c)	70.	(d)	82.	(d)	94.	(b)
11.	(a)	23.	(c)	35.	(a)	47.	(d)	59.	(d)	71.	(c)	83.	(d)		
12.	(a)	24.	(d)	36.	(c)	48.	(a)	60.	(a)	72.	(b)	84.	(d)		

1.

(a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is headquartered in Bengaluru. The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) is located in Pune, India.

Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC) is an autonomous research facility of University Grants Commission which is based in New Delhi. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is a major space research centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation, focusing on rocket and space vehicles, is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

(b) Arihant is a class of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine.
 2.

AWACS, abbreviation of Airborne Warning and Control System, is a mobile, long-range surveillance and control centre for air defence, developed by the U.S. Air Force, is mounted on Boeing 707 aircraft.
 3.

Atlas – Centaur is an American expendable launch system. It is the first production rocket stage to use cryogenic propellant.

Nag is a third generation fire-and-forget" anti-tank missile of India.
 4.

(a) Space based solar power (SBSP) is considered to be made a national goal, because its supply is 99% uninterrupted throughout the year, besides the enormity of energy availability.

(d) A 'Gravity tractor' (GT) is a spacecraft with a mechanism that can deflect another object in space without physically contacting it. It will use only its gravitational field to transmit the required impulse. It can effect a potentially hazardous asteroid that might hit earth.
 5.

(d) The main objectives of the New Science and Technology Policy are optimal utilisation of existing physical and knowledge resources

- development of innovative technologies and management of intellectual property.
6. (b) An orbiting satellite is a projectile, that the only force acting upon an orbiting satellite is the force of gravity. The force of gravity also accelerates it towards the earth. But the earth's round shape prevents it to fall on ground and if the satellite is in more than 8000 m/s speed it also contributes to the maintenance of motion in a particular orbit or elliptical path.
7. (d) Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) is a ballistic missile payload or "bus" of a ballistic missile. It is capable of being aimed to hit one of a group of targets. A unitary warhead is a single warhead on a single missile. Multiple re-entry vehicle (MRV) is an intermediate case in which the MRV missile carries several reentry vehicles, which can be dispersed but not individually aimed.
8. (c) The Intelligent Flight Control System (IFCS) is a next-generation flight control system designed to provide increased safety for the crew and passengers. It was developed by NASA and IFCS tested it in NF-15B. Generation 1 IFCS flight tests conducted in 2003.
9. (d) Both the statements regarding Indian Polar Research stations are incorrect.
India's first expedition to Antarctica was in 1981, she expanded it by undertaking its first Arctic expedition in August 2007 by setting up 'Himadri' at Nye-Alesund in Norway in 2008 to mark the International Polar Year (IPY).
The first Antarctic research station was Gangotri (1983) and second was Maitri (1989). 'Bharti' or 'Bharthi' is the third Antarctic station at Larsemann in East Antarctica.
10. (d) ISRO and NASA have agreed to form a working group for co-operation in Moon and Mars mission for future metrology and space exploration and also in Helio physics.
11. (a) 'Curiosity' is a car-sized robotic rover, exploring Gale Crater on Mars as part of NASA's Mars Science Laboratory Mission (MSL)
'MESSENGER' is an acronym of Mercury Surface Environment, Geochemistry, and Ranging. It is a robotic NASA spacecraft orbiting the planet Mercury.
Rustom is a medium Altitude Long Endurance unmanned combat air vehicle (UCAV) being developed by DRDO.
- Akash-2 is a computer Tablet developed by DATAWIND an Indian company.
12. (a) A computer keyboard, a typewriter-style device having a particular arrangement of buttons or keys, is a main input device. It inputs text, numbers and sends commands to the computer.
13. (d) Akash is a medium-range mobile surface-to-air missile. Nag is an antitank missile by DRDO. Pinaka is a multiple rocket launcher produced for Indian Army by DRDO while Trishul is a missile system of a short range surface to-air missile as a part of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program.
14. (c) Radar is a system that uses radio waves for object deflection. It determines the range, altitude, direction, or speed of objects.
15. (b) INS Tarkash is a Talwar-class multirole stealth frigate constructed by Indian Navy.
16. (a) The old 2001 policy mandated that ISRO could release only data upto 5.8 meter resolution.
17. (b) 4K TV is an Ultra high definition television. UHDTV, has horizontal resolution on the order of 4,000 pixels. Since its screen is too big the HD gives blurred images.
18. (d) New Super Wi-Fi will support 802.11 ad standard, it can send data upto the length of 1-2 GB and would function at the speed of 7 gigabits per second.
19. (a) Dark matter is a type of matter hypothesized in astronomy and cosmology to account for a large part of the mass that appears missing from the universe, it does not interact with light. It is also hypothesized that it interacts with ordinary matter through gravity and binds galaxies, and it pushes the universe apart.
20. (c) 'Greenware' is completely free of both hazardous PVC and BFR and its manufacturing can be a special action like replacing all standard light bulbs with CFLs or a more general application to live more ecologically.
21. (d) High Frequency Active Auroral Research Programme (HAARP) is an ionospheric research programme and the main purpose is to investigate the potential for developing ionospheric enhancement technology for radio communications and surveillance.
22. (d) Orbital decay, a process of prolonged reduction in the altitude of a satellite's orbit is caused due to atmospheric drag, tides and gravitational pull.

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23. (c) GPON standard differs from other passive optical network standards in that it achieves higher bandwidth and higher efficiency using larger variable length packets. GPON offers efficient packaging of user traffic with frame segmentation allowing higher quality of service for delay-sensitive voice and video communications traffic. On the other hand, PON is a network architecture that brings fibre cabling and signals to the home using a point-to-multipoint scheme that enables a single optical fibre to serve multiple premises.
24. (d) The device has been developed to near completion using a bistable 'electrofluidic imaging film' for e-paper. The screen of proposed flexible devices would need to be able to display text and images, yet be flexible and tough enough.
25. (d) The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) is a radio telescope developed in Australia and South Africa which will have a total collecting area of one square kilometre. Atleast 13 countries and close to 100 organisations are involved radio telescopes collect radio wave from objects million or billions light years away from earth.
26. (d) Megha-Tropiques is an Indo-French Joint satellite mission for studying the water cycle and energy exchanges in the tropics. It was launched on 12 October 2011 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.
27. (b) The air version of Brahmos has been successfully test-fired recently. Brahmos-II will be hypersonic cruise missile with range more than 300 km.
28. (d) DRAMs are less expensive and slower than SRAMs. DRAM requires to be refreshed periodically as opposed to the SRAM. DRAM has higher bit density and lower power consumption.
29. (c) The ISRO is designing a Geo imaging satellite (Gisat) which is planned to be launched during 2016–17. It will carry a GEO imager with multi-spectral (Visible, near-infra-red and thermal) and multiresolution (50m to 1.5 km) imaging instruments. It will acquire images of a geographical strip and also provide near real time images of large areas of the country.
30. (a) Dhanush missile is an indigenously developed naval version of the Prithvi short range ballistic missile. It is a single stage missile and was developed by the DRDO and it uses liquid propellant. It was successfully test-fired on 13 November, 2013.
31. (c) It is a highly reliable, multi-purpose, fuel efficient rugged, lightweight twin turbo prop aircraft with a retractable tricycle landing gear.
32. (b) Cookies can be used to maintain data. They can be used to track internet user's web browsing as well.
33. (b) Data rates over Ethernet can be upto 100 gigabits per second. Ethernet has a good degree of compatibility.
34. (c) ISRO space vision 2025 includes satellite based communication and navigation systems mainly for rural connectivity.
35. (a) A 'Ramjet' is also referred to as a flying 'stovepipe' or an athodyd. Ramjets are frequently confused with pulsejets, which use an intermittent combustion but Ramjets employ a continuous combustion process. They can not produce thrust at zero airspeed. They are also confused with 'Scramjets', which are a similar system designed for higher speeds, using supersonic flow.
36. (c) NASA has joined the European space Agency's (ESA's) Euclid mission, a telescope designed to investigate the cosmological mysteries of dark matter and dark energy. Euclid is a medium -class ("M-class") mission and is part of ESA's "Cosmic Vision", 2015–2025 scientific program.
37. (b) Nirbhay is a long range, subsonic cruise missile being developed in India by Defence Research and Development Organisation. The missile has a good loitering capability i.e., it can go round a target and perform several manoeuvres and then re-engage it. Its first trial on 12 March 2013 from Chandipur, Odisha was failed. Brahmos is a supersonic cruise missile, while 'Lakshya' is an Indian pilot-less target drone system. Nirbhay's technology is not inspired by it. It is a "tree-top" missile because it can flyover or around hills, can fly at a very low altitude and avoid detection.
38. (d) A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a satellite. More explicitly, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) defines a dwarf planet as a celestial body in direct orbit of the Sun that is massive enough for its shape to be controlled by gravitation, but that unlike a planet has not cleared its orbital region of other objects. The point 3 refers to asteroids.
39. (a) 1 Mars year = 23 Earth months = 686.65 days = 1.88 Earth years
1 Day on Mars = 24 hours 39 minutes 35 seconds
Mars has all four seasons that the Earth does, but,

- since the year is longer on the planet, the axial tilt is different, and Mars has a more eccentric orbit than Earth, the seasons are not the same length as each other nor are they the same in each hemisphere. In the northern hemisphere spring is the longest season. In the northern hemisphere of Mars the seasons break down like this: Spring – 7 months, Summer – 6 months, Fall – 5.3 months, and Winter – just over 4 months. In the south seasons not exactly the same length as in the north, but they are similar; however, the temperatures can be as much as 30 C warmer.
40. (a) **HD40307g** is an exoplanet orbiting in the habitable zone of HD40307. It is located 42 light-years away in the direction of the southern constellation Pictor. The planet was discovered using the European Southern Observatory's HARPS apparatus by a team of astronomers of University of Hertfordshire and Guillem Anglada-Escude of the University of Goettingen, Germany.
41. (b) The **Mars-500** mission was a psychosocial isolation experiment conducted between 2007 and 2011 by Russia, the European Space Agency and China, in preparation for an unspecified future manned space flight to the planet Mars. The experiment's idea was to mimic the time scale of a MARS mission.
42. (c) *Hayabusa* was an unmanned spacecraft developed by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA). Its goal was to return a sample of material from a small near-Earth asteroid named 25143 Itokawa to Earth for further analysis.
43. (c) Brown dwarfs are substellar objects too low in mass to sustain hydrogen-1 fusion reactions in their cores. Red Dwarfs are cool but Brown Dwarfs are cooler than them and it is very large planet.
44. (a) The asteroid belt is a doughnut-shaped concentration of many different sized asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, closer to the orbit of Mars. The asteroids orbit the Sun. The asteroid belt is not smooth but there are concentric gaps in it known as Kirkwood gaps.
45. (b) The rings of Saturn is made up of many uneven particles. The ring particles are made almost entirely of water ice, with a trace component of rocky material. There is still no consensus as to their mechanism of formation.
48. (a) NASA's Swift satellite had uncovered in 2013, the previously unknown remains of a shattered star designated G306.3–0.9. The new object ranks among the youngest-known supernova remnants in our Milky Way Galaxy.
49. (c) In a dark, starless patch of intergalactic space, astronomers have discovered a never-before-seen cluster of hydrogen clouds strewn between two nearby galaxies, Andromeda (M31) and Triangulum (M33).
50. (a) One causal virus of gonorrhea has been detected which is more aggressive than HIV in spreading AIDS and is resistance to any antibiotic. Although no infected persons are yet detected with this virus.
51. (a) A new species had been discovered in 2013 in Bhagvan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary, Goa. Its name is *Idionyx gomantakensis*.
53. (a) The space plane constructed by Richard Branson's Spaceflight company, Virgin Galactic successfully completed to carry off people to space is called as Boeing X-37.
54. (a) Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center (JSCLC) is a Chinese space vehicle launch facility spaceport located in the Gobi desert, about 1,600 km from Beijing.
55. (a) Natural uranium is 99.284% ^{238}U isotope, with ^{235}U only constituting about 0.711% of its weight. Enriched uranium is a type of uranium in which the percent composition of uranium-235 has been increased artificially through the process of isotope separation.
56. (a) Holmium-166-chitosan complex for the treatment of knee and joint synovitis. The four naturally occurring isotopes of iron, iron-54, iron-56, iron-57, and iron-58 are used primarily as tracers in studies on blood. Arsenic -74 is used to detect the tumours in the human body. Phosphorus-32 is used in radiotherapy in cancer patients.
57. (b) Param Padma, a supercomputer was introduced in April 2003. It had a peak speed of 1024 GFLOPS (about 1 TFLOP) and a peak storage of 1 TB.
58. (c) Colossus was the world's first electronic digital computer that was at all programmable. The Colossus computers were developed for British code breakers during World War II to help in the cryptanalysis of the Lorenz Cipher. Colossus was designed by the engineer Tommy Flowers.
60. (a) Zero moment point is a concept related with dynamics and control of legged locomotion. ASIMO, Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility, is a humanoid robot designed and developed by Honda.

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64. (c) Neutrinos are tiny particles that carry no charge and interact very weakly with electrons and protons. NASA scientists have found that the giant black hole at the centre of the milkyway may be producing the mysterious high energy neutrinos.
66. (d) Agni-1 is a surface to surface, nuclear weapons capable ballistic missile.
67. (b) India is the first nation to successfully put spacecraft in Mars orbit in maiden attempt. India is the 4th nation in the world to have sent spacecraft to Mars. The other 3 nations are – The USA, Russia and European space agency.
70. (d) GSLV is three staged vehicle equipped with solid propellant at first stage, liquid at second and cryogenic engine at third and PSLV is 4 marked by alternate solid and liquid boosters.
73. (b) Phalcon is radar system provided by Israel to India.
74. (a) The High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) is located at Gulmarg (Jammu and Kashmir). It was set up in 1948 by the Indian Army to train its personnel high altitude warfare, counter intelligence and survival.
75. (b) Kiran MK 11: Aerobatic aircraft
MI 35 : Attack helicopter
Mirage 2000 is a jet fighter aircraft
83. (d) The Kessler syndrome (also called the Kessler effect, proposed by the NASA scientist Donald J. Kessler in 1978, is a scenario in which the density of objects in low Earth orbit (LEO) is high enough that collisions between objects could cause a cascade—each collision generating space debris which increases the likelihood of further collisions. One implication is that the distribution of debris in orbit could render space exploration, and even the use of satellites, unfeasible for many generations.
85. (a) GSLV Mk-3 is the latest version of GSLV. It can carry up to 4500 to 5000 kg satellites. Until now, India relied on EU's Arianespace launch vehicle to send those INSAT-4 satellites. It will consist of 3 stages. 1st stage will have solid propellant, 2nd stage will have liquid propellant and 3rd stage will be cryogenic engine. GSLV MK-3 will make ISRO a competitive player in commercial launches of foreign satellites.
86. (a) SMAP (Soil Moisture Active Passive) Satellite is a three-year mission which will measure the amount of moisture in soil. It will help to monitor drought, predict floods, assist crop productivity, weather forecasting and linking water, energy and carbon cycles.
87. (c) Idukki district of Kerala has become first district in India to have high speed Rural Broadband Network i.e. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) Internet connectivity. NOFN is the largest rural connectivity project of its kind in the world.
88. (a) Contactless cards launched by ICICI Bank can be used to make electronic payments by waving the cards near the merchant terminal instead of dipping or swiping. These cards are based on Near Field Communication technology.
89. (b) Lukosin is a herbal drug developed by Defense Research Development Organisation(DRDO) for treatment of Lucoderma(White patches on skin).
90. (c) Inbreeding helps in accumulation of superior genes and elimination of less desirable genes. Continued inbreeding usually reduces fertility and even productivity. This is called inbreeding depression.
91. (c) The Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating two out of eight national missions launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). These are National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC).
92. (a) Nuclear transmutation is the conversion of one chemical element or isotope into another. In other words, atoms of one element can be changed into atoms of another element through nuclear reactions or through radioactive decay.
93. (a) Tamiflu (oseltamivir) is an antiviral medication used to treat Swine flu.
94. (b) Thirty Meter Telescope will be the second largest of the existing and announced extremely large telescopes (ELT) which is under construction on Mauna Kea in Hawaii. The TMT will enable scientists to study fainter objects far away from earth providing information about early stages of the evolution of the universe. As a founding member of the important international scientific project, India will be a 10 percent partner in the project and 70 percent of its contributions will be "in kind".

SECTION F : GENERAL AWARENESS

1

Art and Culture

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Dhamar	1.	Krishna theme/ Holi theme
B.	Thumri	2.	Only rhythm is important
C.	Tarana	3.	Words are important
D.	Tappa	4.	Extinct

Codes:

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Flute and Sexophone are wind instruments
2. Dhol, Tabla, Mridanga are percussion instrument
3. Piano, Sitar and Vina are chordophone
4. Ghungru and Jaltarangs are percussion instruments

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Sahitya Academy	1.	1954
B.	Sangeet Natak Academy	2.	1953
C.	National Book Trust	3.	1957
D.	National School of Drama	4.	1959

Codes:

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Ravi Varma is called as 'Raffale of East'.
2. M.F. Hussain is called as 'Piccaso of India'.
3. Pahari painting discovered by Metcalfe in Kangra
4. Kangra painting is a mixture of Rajasthani and Mughal

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Bharatnatyam	1.	Tamil Nadu
B.	Kathakali	2.	Kerala
C.	Mohiniattam	3.	Andhra Pradesh
D.	Odissi	4.	Odisha

Codes:

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

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Odisi dance related to Odisha.
2. Kathak belongs to North India (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Sattaria dance belongs to Assam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Chhau	1. Punjab
B. Gatka	2. West Bengal & Jharkhand
C. Dumhal	3. Kashmir
D. Garba	4. Gujarat

Codes:

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

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Bhand pathar	1. Kashmir
B. Swang	2. Haryana & U.P.
C. Nautanki	3. Uttar Pradesh
D. Naach	4. Madhya Pradesh

Codes:

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

9. Consider the following statements :
1. Bhaona, the presentation of Ankia Noat of Shankar Dev in Assam.
 2. Jatra, Chaitanya's Bhakti form of West Bengal.
 3. Budesia, female role played by male in Bihar.
 4. Prahlad Natak belongs to Odisha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Mudiyettu	1. Kerala
B. Burrakatha	2. Andhra Pradesh
C. Therukoothu	3. Tamil Nadu
D. Yakshagan	4. Karnataka

Codes:

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

11. Consider the following statements :

1. Mudiyettu of Kerala enlisted in UNESCO.
2. It is performed in Kali temple.
3. It depicts the victory of Goddess Kail over Asur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. String puppet	1. Katputli (Rajasthan)
B. Rod puppet	2. Putul Nautch (Bengal)
C. Glove puppet	3. Kundhei Nach (Odisha)
D. Shadow puppet	4. Ravanchhaya (Odisha)

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Tamasha, dialogue delivery and footwork at lightning speed belongs to Maharashtra.
2. Dashavatar, Vishnu's 10 Avatars is main theme belongs to Konkan & Goa.
3. Bhavai, Rare synthesis of devotional and romantic sentiment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes:

List-I	List-II
A. Sitar	1. Pt. Ravi Shankar
B. Tabla	2. Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan
C. Flute	3. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan
D. Sarod	4. Hari Prasad Chaurasia

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements :
- Zubin Mehta is the famous exponent of Simphoni.
 - Himanshu Biswas is the exponent of Jal Tarang.
 - Jnan Prakash Ghosh is the exponent of Ghatam.
 - V. Balsara is the exponent of Piano.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Chong | 1. Nagaland |
| B. Goudi | 2. Chattisgarh |
| C. Mask dance | 3. Arunachal Pradesh |
| D. Yakshagan | 4. Karnataka |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. Bidesia | 1. Jharkhand |
| B. Lajri | 2. Uttarakhand |
| C. Dangri | 3. Himachal Pradesh |
| D. Thullal | 4. Kerala |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
- | List-I
(Tribes) | List-II
(States) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Baggarwal | 1. Jammu and Kashmir |
| B. Chencus | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| C. Tharu | 3. Jharkhand |
| D. Bhumij | 4. Uttar Pradesh |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
- | List-I
(Festival) | List-II
(States) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Ugadi | 1. West Bengal |
| B. Navbarsha | 2. Gujarat |
| C. Bhadra Purnima | 3. Maharashtra |
| D. Gudi Padwa | 4. Andhra Pradesh |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (b) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | (d) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
20. Consider the following statements:
- Bharatnatyam is considered the mother art of most of the other classical dances of India.
 - 'Kathak' means the one who tells a story.
 - Kuchipudi derives its name from the Kuchipudi village of Andhra Pradesh.
 - Odissi is considered a dance of love, joy and intense passion, pure, divine and human.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
21. 'Saptarang - 2014' is a
- Musical and Cultural Festival Organised by the Maharashtra Government
 - Theme of 'Filmfare Award-2014' programme
 - A folk dance festival organised by the Odisha Government
 - Theme of 'Taj Mahotsava 2014'
22. Choose the correct chronological sequence.
- Firoze Minar, Chand Minar, Char Minar, Qutub Minar
 - Chand Minar, Char Minar, Qutub Minar, Firoze Minar
 - Qutub Minar, Firoze Minar, Chand Minar, Char Minar
 - Char Minar, Qutub Minar, Chand Minar, Firoze Minar
23. Choose the correct sequence of location from north to south.
- Monolithic Kailashnath Temple, Brihadiswara Temple, Modhera Sun Temple, Avantiswami Temple

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- (b) Brihadiswara Temple, Avantiswami Temple, Monolithic Kailashnath Temple, Modhera Sun Temple
(c) Avantiswami Temple, Modhera Sun Temple, Monolithic Kailashnath Temple, Brihadiswara Temple
(d) Modhera Sun Temple, Avantiswami Temple, Brihadiswara Temple, Monolithic Kailashnath Temple
24. Choose the correct chronological sequence of sculptors whose preferred medium was stone
(a) Mahendra Pandya, Balbir Singh Katt, Rajshekhar Nair, M. Dharmani
(b) M. Dharmani, Mahendra Pandya, Balbir Singh katt, Rajshekhar Nair
(c) Balbir Singh Katt, M. Dharmani, Mahendra Pandya, Rajshekhar Nair
(d) Rajshekhar Nair, M. Dharmani, Mahendra Pandya, Balbir Singh Katt
25. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : Tertiary colours are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour.
Reason (R) : That is why tertiary hues are two-word names, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- Codes:**
(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
26. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : Sunga sculpture were invariably carved in low-relief with flat surfaces.
Reason (R) : Because the sculptors had no knowledge of perspective.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- Codes:**
(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
27. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : It would be logical to propose that social reality is integral to an artist's expression in the domain of visual arts.
Reason (R) : Because it is an inherent and natural instinct for human expression to seek contemporary relevance while formulating the visual image, both in form and content.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- Codes:**
(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
28. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : Sanat Kar explored and experimented with 'Sunmica' for achieving desired visual effects in colour viscosity prints.
Reason (R) : Because this was a period in modern Indian art when printmakers were exploring all possible new avenues in medium and material.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- Codes:**
(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(b) (A) in incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
29. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : Bronze sculptures are stronger than brass sculptures. It is the composition of alloys in bronze that makes it stronger.
Reason (R) : The high ratio of copper in bronze, with a little addition of lead, makes the material stronger and ensures greater pliability in the medium.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- Codes:**
(a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.

30. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A) : Traditional Indian painting avoided historical subjects and concentrated on the religious as theme.
Reason (R) : Because religion was the exclusive determining factor for cultural expression in that period.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (b) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.

31. Match the following objects with their museums :

List-I	List-II
A. Ashokan lion	1. Mathura capital
B. Bust of Kanishka	2. Patna
C. Govardhandhari (Gupta Period)	3. Sarnath
D. Didarganj Yakshi	4. Bharat Kala Bhavan BHU

Codes:

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

32. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A. Neo-tantricism	1. Bikash Bhattacharya
B. Photo-realism	2. Nandalal Bose
C. Folk	3. Biren De
D. Abstraction	4. Jehangir Sabavala

Codes:

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

33. Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus:

1. Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Tegh Bahadur.
2. Guru Arjan Dev became the Sikh Guru after Guru Ram Das.
3. Guru Arjan Dev gave to Sikhs their own script- Gurumukhi.

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2

34. Match the following :

List-I (Folk Dances)	List-II (State)
A. Bharat Natyam	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Kathak	2. North India
C. Kutchipudi	3. Andhra Pradesh
D. Karma	4. Madhya Pradesh

Codes:

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

35. Match List 1 with List 2 and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Nat-Natin	1. Karnataka
B. Yakshagan	2. Bihar
C. Mando	3. Meghalaya
D. Laho	4. Goa

Codes:

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

36. Consider the following statements :

1. Ustad Kausar Ali is a Sitar Player
2. Pandit Anindo Chatterjee is related with Flute
3. Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt plays Guitar .
4. Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt plays Mohan Veena

Which of the statements given above is/are correct.

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

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46. Consider the following statements

 - The Lahore Fort was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar (ruled 1556-1605) in the 1560s.
 - In 1981, UNESCO inscribed it on the World Heritage Site List as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - neither 1 nor 2
 - 1 only

47. Consider the following statements

 - The Taj Mahal was declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000.
 - In 2007, UNESCO designated it as a World Heritage Site for its architectural splendour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - neither 1 nor 2
 - 1 only

48. Consider the following statements.

 - The Badshahi Mosque was built by Shah Jahan's son and successor Aurangzeb (ruled 1658-1707).
 - It remains one of the top 10 largest mosques in the world

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 1 only
 - Neither 1 nor 2

49. Consider the following statements.

 - Bada Imambara, (Uttar Pradesh) also called the Asafai Imambara this huge and elegant building is almost built like a fort. Sirajuddaula built this building in a famine relief program in 1784.
 - Chota Imambara, (Uttar Pradesh) The third Nawab of Avadh, Muhammad Ali Shah built this imposing structure of Chota Imambara in 1840. The real name of this structure is Husainabad Imambara.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - neither 1 nor 2
 - 1 only

50. Consider the following statements.

 - Nitisara – Kamandaka
 - Nitishatak – Bhartrihari
 - Kathasaritsagar – Bhasa
 - Natyashastra – Bharata

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

 - 1 ,2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1,2 and 4 only

51. Consider the following observations about the “Sulbasutras” discussed in context of the ancient Indian history and heritage:

 - The formulae in the Sulbasutras enabled the accurate construction of altars needed for sacrifices
 - Apart from Bodhayana, Lopamudra is also credited for some Sulbasutras
 - The mathematics in the Baudhayana’s Sulbasutras was algebraic

Which among the above observations is / are correct?

 - Only 1
 - Only 1 & 2
 - Only 2 & 3
 - 1, 2 & 3

52. The temples constructed at Khajuraho are:

 - Jain temples
 - Vaishnavite Temples
 - Saivite Temples

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

 - Only 1 & 3
 - Only 2 & 3
 - 1, 2 & 3
 - Only 1 & 2

53. The “Siddhimatrika” script was one of the forms of writing Sanskrit in ancient India. This script, which made Sanskrit works known in China and Japan was developed during the times of ___:

 - Kanishka
 - Harsha
 - Meander
 - Chandragupta Vikramaditya

54. To perform which among the following functions, Rajukas were appointed by Asoka?

 - Revenue Functions
 - Judicial Functions
 - Religious Functions
 - Military Functions

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	7.	(b)	13.	(d)	19.	(a)	25.	(c)	31.	(a)	37.	(a)	43.	(d)	49.	(b)
2.	(d)	8.	(a)	14.	(b)	20.	(d)	26.	(a)	32.	(a)	38.	(c)	44.	(a)	50.	(d)
3.	(a)	9.	(d)	15.	(d)	21.	(a)	27.	(c)	33.	(d)	39.	(a)	45.	(d)	51.	(a)
4.	(d)	10.	(a)	16.	(a)	22.	(d)	28.	(c)	34.	(a)	40.	(a)	46.	(a)	52.	(c)
5.	(a)	11.	(d)	17.	(a)	23.	(c)	29.	(a)	35.	(b)	41.	(d)	47.	(c)	53.	(b)
6.	(d)	12.	(a)	18.	(d)	24.	(b)	30.	(a)	36.	(c)	42.	(d)	48.	(a)	54.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Dhamar — Krishna theme. Dhamar is one of the talas used in Hindustani classical music. It is associated with the dhrupad style and typically played on the pakhawaj. Dhamar tala has 14 beats grouped asymmetrically into a 5 - 2 - 3 - 4 pattern. Thumri — Words are important. Thumri is a common genre of semi-classical Indian music. The text is romantic or devotional in nature, and usually revolves around a girl's love for Krishna. The lyrics are usually in Uttar Pradesh dialects of Hindi called Awadhi and Brij Bhasha. Thumri is characterized by its sensuality, and by a greater flexibility with the raga.
- Tarana — Rhythm is important. The structure consists of a main melody, usually short, repeated many times, with variation and elaboration at the performer's discretion. There is a second, contrasting melody, usually with higher notes, which is introduced once before returning to the main melody.
- Tappa — Extinct. Tappa is a form of Indian semi-classical vocal music. Its specialty is its rolling pace based on fast, subtle and knotty construction. Its tunes are melodious, sweet and depict the emotional outbursts of a lover.
2. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
- Wind instruments- A wind instrument is a musical instrument that contains some type of resonator (usually a tube), in which a column of air is set into vibration by the player blowing into (or over) a mouthpiece set at the end of the resonator. The pitch of the vibration is determined by the length of the tube and by manual modifications of the effective length of the vibrating column of air. In the case of some wind instruments, sound is produced by blowing through a reed; others require buzzing into a metal mouthpiece.
- Percussion instruments- A percussion instrument is a musical instrument that is sounded by being struck or scraped by a beater (including attached or enclosed beaters or rattles); struck, scraped or rubbed by hand; or struck against another similar instrument. The percussion family is believed to include the oldest musical instruments, following the human voice.
- Chordophone- A chordophone is any musical instrument that makes sound by way of a vibrating string or strings stretched between two points. It is one of the four main divisions of instruments in the original Hornbostel-Sachs scheme of musical instrument classification. The string instruments are classified as chordophones. Violins, guitars, lyres, and harps are examples.
3. (a) A – Sahitya Academy 1. 1954
 B – Sangeet Natak Academy 2. 1953
 C – National Book Trust 3. 1957
 D – National School Drama 4. 1959
4. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
 (1) Raja Ravi Varma is called as 'Raffale of East'. Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian artist from the princely state of Travancore who got recognition for his depiction of scenes from the epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana.
 (2) M.F. Hussain is called as 'Piccaso of India'. Maqbool Fida Husain commonly known as MF Husain, was a painter and Film Director. Husain was associated with Indian modernism in the 1940s.
 (3) Pahari painting was discovered by Metcalfe in Kangra. Pahari painting (literal meaning a painting from the mountainous regions, pahar means a mountain in Hindi) is an umbrella term used for a

form of Indian painting, originating from Himalayan Hill kingdom of North India, during 17th-19th century. Notably Basohli, Mankot, Nurpur, Chamba, Kangra, Guler, Mandi, and Garhwal fall in these categories.

regions and it was done mostly in miniature forms.

(4) Kangra painting is a mixture of Rajasthani and Mughal art forms. This great art originated in a small hill state 'Guler' in the Lower Himalayas in the first half of the 18th century when a family of Kashmiri painters trained in Mughal painting Style sought shelter at the court of Raja Dalip Singh (1695-1741) of Guler. The artists adopted themes of eternal love between Radha and Krishna. The paintings were naturalistic and employed cool, fresh colors. The colors were extracted from minerals, vegetables and had enamel-like luster. Verdant greenery of the landscape, brooks, springs were the recurrent images on the miniatures.

5. (a) Andhra Pradesh - Kuchipudi, Ottam Thedal, Mohiniattam Kolattam
Kerala - Kathakali, Kaikottikali
Tamil Nadu - Bharatnatyam, Kolattam, Oyilattam etc.
Odisha - Odissi, Ghumara, Sambalpuri

6. (d) Odissi, also known as Orissi is one of the eight classical dance forms of India. It originates from the state of Odisha, in eastern India. It is the oldest surviving dance form of India on the basis of archaeological evidences. The classic treatise Natya Shastra, refers to it as Odra-Magadhi. This dance is characterised by various Bhangas (Stance), which involves stamping of the foot and striking various postures as seen in Indian sculptures. The common Bhangas are Bhanga, Abanga, Atibhanga and Tribhanga.

7. (b) A. Chhau 1. West Bengal & Jharkhand
B. Gatka 2. Punjab
C. Dumhal 3. Kashmir
D. Garba 4. Gujarat

These are all the folk dance forms of the respective states.

8. (a) A. Bhand pathar 1. Kashmir
 B. Swang 2. Haryana & U.P.
 C. Nautanki 3. Uttar Pradesh
 D. Naach 4. Madhya Pradesh

These are all the traditional folk dance forms of the respective states.

10. (a) Kerala. Mudiyett or Mudiyettu is a traditional ritual theatre and folk dance drama from Kerala that enacts the mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika. The ritual is a part of the bhagavathi or bhadrakali cult. The dance is performed by a set of people known as Kuruppanmar and is performed in temples called ‘Bhagvati Kavus’, the temples of the Mother Goddess, between February and May after the harvesting season.

Andhra Pradesh. Burra katha, also spelled burrakatha or burrakathe, is a oral storytelling technique in the Katha tradition, performed in villages of Telangana and coastal Andhra regions of Andhra Pradesh. The troupe consists of one main performer and two co-performers. It is a narrative entertainment that consists of prayers, solo drama, dance, songs, poems and jokes. The topic will be either a Hindu mythological story or a contemporary social issue.

Tamil Nadu, it has great social importance and religious importance relevant to village and agricultural life. It is one of the most entertainment forms of art. Therukoothu literally means "street party". The three forms of ancient Tamil Nadu arts are Iyal (literature), Isai (music) and Nadagam (drama). All three forms have their roots in this ancient dance form. Spontaneous dialogue delivery and use of effective dance movements and music are the unique characteristics of Therukoothu.

Karnataka. Yakshagana is a theater form that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form. This theater style, resembling Western opera, is mainly found in the coastal districts and the Malenadu region of India. Yakshagana is traditionally presented from dusk to dawn.

12. (a) All the names given are of different types of puppet dance forms belonging to the respective states.

14. (b) A. Sitar 1. Pt. Ravi Shankar
 B. Tabla 2. Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan
 C. Flute 3. Hari Prasad Chaurasiya
 D. Sarod 4. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan

18. (d) The correctly matched pairs are :
Baggarwal — Jammu and Kashmir
Chencus — Andhra Pradesh
Tharu — Uttar Pradesh
Bhumij — Jharkhand

All these are the names of different tribes existing in the respective states given above.

F-10 || Art and Culture

19. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
Ugadi — Andhra Pradesh
Navbarsha — West Bengal
Bhadra Purnima — Gujarat
Gudi Padwa — Maharashtra
- This is the time when New Year's Day is celebrated in the states of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka and Assam.
36. (c) Ustad Kausar Ali and Pandit Anindo Chatterjee both are Tabla Players.
39. (a) He got the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1959 for his work Sanskriti ke Char Adhyay and Dinkar was awarded the Jnanpith Award in 1972 for Urvashi.
40. (a) Sudama Caves are located at Jahanabad District in Bihar State.
41. (d) In all the Buddha depicted in the Gandhara Art is shown making four types of hand gestures and this is a remarkable feature in this art.
Abhayamudra : Don't fear Dhyanamudra : meditation Dharmachakramudra: a preaching mudra Bhumisparshamudra: Touching the earth. Was based on Greco-Roman norms encapsulating foreign techniques and an alien spirit. It is also known as Graeco-Buddhist School of art.
42. (d) No foreign Influence, however, later it cross fertilized with the Gandhara School.
- Prominent features of Mathura School of Art :
1. No foreign Influence, however, later it cross fertilized with the Gandhara School.
 2. Its development took place indigenously.
 3. Initially inspired by Yaksha Images
 4. The halo around the head of Buddha was profusely decorated.
43. (d) The third type of sculpture art that flourished during the Kushana time was Amaravati School of art in the Andhra Pradesh. White Marble was used in this art and the themes were Buddha's life and Jatakas tales. The curly hair of Buddha is a feature that is influenced by the Greeks. In this school, the Kings, Princes, Palaces etc. have got prominence.
44. (a) Mughal architecture, building style that flourished in northern and central India under the patronage of the Mughal emperors from the mid-16th to the late 17th century. The Mughal period marked a striking revival of Islamic architecture in northern India. Under the patronage of the Mughal emperors, Persian, Indian, and various provincial styles were fused to produce works of unusual quality and refinement.
45. (d) In 1993, UNESCO declared the garden-tomb as a World Heritage Site for its architectural grandeur and for its influence on the later Mughal architecture.
46. (a) The Lahore Fort was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar (ruled 1556-1605) in the 1560s on a site of an earlier citadel that had been built, rebuilt and demolished by several Mughal rulers. Akbar's fort was modified by his successors and later by the British rulers as well but in 1981, UNESCO inscribed it on the World Heritage Site List as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture. The Lahore Fort is located in the city of Lahore, the capital of the province of Punjab in Pakistan.
47. (c) The Taj Mahal was declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983. The Taj Mahal which is also the final resting place of Shah Jahan (he was buried next to his beloved wife) is located in the city of Agra, about 125 miles south from New Delhi.
48. (a) Built by Shah Jahan's son and successor Aurangzeb (ruled 1658-1707), the Badshahi Mosque was the largest mosque in the world when completed in 1673. It lost the title of the world's largest mosque in 1983, however, it remains one of the top 10 largest mosques in the world. Its style is reminiscent to that of Jama Masjid in Delhi but it is much larger as it has a capacity for 100,000 people.
49. (b) Bada Imambara, U.P Also called the Asafai Imambara this huge and elegant building is almost built like a fort. Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula built this building in a famine relief program in 1784.
50. (d) Kathasaritsagar is written by Somdeva. Kathasaritsagara is a famous Sanskrit 11th-century collection of Indian legends, fairytales and folk tales as retold by a Saivite Brahmin named Somadeva. Nothing is known about the author other than that his father's name was Ramadevabatta.
52. (c) Khajuraho, as we know, is the ancient capital of the Chandela Dynasty. The temples here were erected simultaneously in the 11th century and are nearly equally divided among the three religions viz. Jaina, Saiva and Vaishnava. Each group has one shrine greater than the rest around which small temples have been clustered. This largest temple is Kandariya Mahadev in Saivite, Ramachandra in Vaishnavite and Jinanatha in Jain.
53. (b) Harsha During the times of Harsha, a script called Siddhimatrika was developed which is sometimes called Harsha Script. Siddhimatrika was the form of writing in which Sanskrit works became known in China and Japan.

2

National and International Awards

NATIONAL

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I

- A. Padma Vibhushan 1. For distinguished service in any field.
B. Padma Bhushan 2. For distinguished service of high order.
C. Padma Shri 3. For exceptional and distinguished service

List-II

Codes:

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

2. Arrange the following awards in the correct chronological order :

1. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award
2. Arjuna Award
3. Dhyanchand Award
4. Dronacharya Award

Select the correct answer from the codes :

Codes:

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

3. Consider the following statements :

1. The Saraswati Samman is the most prestigious award of the KK Birla Foundation.
2. The Samman is given annually to an outstanding literary work published in Hindi only during the last 10 years.
3. It was initiated in 1991.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Saraswati Samman | 1. Science |
| B. Kabir Award | 2. Sports |
| C. Arjuna Award | 3. Social solidarity |
| D. Bhatnagar Award | 4. Literature |

List-II

Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements :

1. Bharat Ratna is not awarded to the dead persons like the Nobel Prize.
2. The holders of the Bharat Ratna rank 7th in the Indian order of precedence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Jnanpith Award is given to any of Indian citizens who writes in the eight scheduled languages of India.
2. Jnanpith Award was awarded for the first time in 1961.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

7. Consider the following statements :

1. Bharat Ratna is given to the outstanding Indian every year since its inception.
2. Padma Bhushan is the lowest civilian award given in the Republic of India.

F-12 || National and International Awards

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Who presents the following mentioned awards to the winners?

1. Swarna Kamal
2. Rajat Kamal
3. Dadasaheb Phalke Award
- (a) The President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) Minister of Cultural activities

9. Consider the following statements :

1. Padma Vibhushan is the second highest civilian award of India.
2. Tagore Literature Awards are jointly instituted by the Sahitya Akademi and UNESCO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. Consider the following statements about the K K Birla Foundation Awards :

1. Saraswati Samman is meant for outstanding literary work in any Indian language.
2. Vyas Samman is for an outstanding work in Hindi.
3. Bihari Puraskar is given for an outstanding work in Hindi or Indian philosophy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Jnanpith Award	1. Literature (1961)
B. Saraswati Award	2. Literature (1991)
C. Vachaspati Samman	3. Sanskrit (1992)
D. Shankar Award	4. Indian philosophy

Codes:

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

12. Consider the following statements :

1. Vyas Samman is presented for the outstanding work in literature.
 2. Kabir Samman presented for socio-communal harmony.
 3. Bhatnagar award presented for Science.
 4. Dhanwantari Award presented for medical science.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

13. Which of the following awards is presented on the eve of Republic Day of India?

1. Bharat Ratna
2. Padma Vibhushan
3. Padma Shree

Codes:

(a) 1 only	(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only	(d) 1, 2 and 3

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I List-II

A. Param Vir Chakra	1. Highest gallantry award
B. Mahavir Chakra	2. Second highest gallantry award
C. Vir Chakra	3. Third highest gallantry award

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements :

1. Ashok Chakra is the country's highest peace time gallantry award equivalent to Param Vir Chakra.
2. Kirti Chakra is awarded for conspicuous gallantry.
3. Shaurya Chakra is awarded for an act of gallantry.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
16. Which of the following medals are awarded to personnel of all the three services?
- Param Vishisht Seva Medal (PVSM)
 - Ati Vishisht Seva Medal (AVSM)
 - Vishisht Seva Medal (VSM)
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
17. Consider the following statements :
- Rajiv Gandhi Environment Award is given for outstanding contributions to neat technology and development.
 - First Bharat Ratna Award initiated in 1954.
 - The Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration consists of a citation and ₹ 5 lakh in cash.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
18. Consider the following statements :
- The Times of India Group founded the Bharatiya Jnanpith Trust.
 - ICAR gives the Swamy Sahajanand Saraswati Award.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Neither 1 nor 2
19. Consider the following statements :
- Tagore Awards have been instituted as part of Hope Project, a corporate social responsibility initiative.
 - Under this award literary works in 24 Indian languages are eligible.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
20. Consider the following statements :
- Sahitya Akademi Award, the highest literary prize given by the government of India.
 - Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar is an environmental prize.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
21. What is the correct chronological order of conferring Bharat Ratna for the following persons?
- MS Subbulakshmi
 - Amartya Sen
 - APJ Abdul Kalam
 - Lata Mangeshkar
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 1, 2, 4
 - 2, 1, 4, 3
 - 4, 3, 1, 2
22. Consider the following statements:
- Devika Rani was the first Indian to win Dadasaheb Phalke Award.
 - Bhanu Athaiya was the first Indian Oscar Winner.
 - Arundhati Roy is the first Indian to win Booker Prize.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 2 Only
23. Anna Hazare was awarded the Padma Bhushan in recognition for
- his war against corruption and launching Bhrashtachar Virodhi Jan Andolan
 - his service to the Indian army
 - transforming a barren dry village called Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra's Ahmednagar district into a model village of self-sufficiency, eco-friendly and harmony
 - his remarkable social service in the Adivasi areas of Bihar

F-14 || National and International Awards

24. Consider the following statements

 - Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award was instituted in the year 1991-92 to national accolade in the field of sports.
 - Viswanathan Anand was the first recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

25. Consider the following statements

 - Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema given annually by the government of India for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.
 - Prithviraj Kapoor was the first recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

26. National Urban Water Awards is instituted by Ministry of Urban Development for excellence in

 - Services to the Poor
 - Citizen Services and Governance
 - Urban Sanitation
 - Communication Strategy and Awareness Generation
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 3 only

27. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

 - Tagore Literature Awards are jointly instituted by the Sahitya Akademi and Nokia.
 - The Awards are given to the best of literary contributions by writers in 8 Indian languages.
 - Literary works in 24 Indian languages are eligible for consideration under the Scheme.
 - Awards have been instituted as part of Hope Project, a corporate social responsibility initiative.

Select correct answer from the codes given below

 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

28. Consider the following fields

 - Biology
 - Physics
 - Medicine
 - Mathematics

Which of the fields given above is/are awarded in the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize?

 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 and 4 only

29. Consider the following statements about National Energy Conservation Awards

 - This award is given on the basis of improvement in specific energy and energy conservation initiatives.
 - This was instituted by the Ministry of Power.
 - These awards are given in seven major categories.
 - This award is given on National Energy Conservation Day on 14th December every year.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - All of the above

INTERNATIONAL

30. Consider the following statements

 - The first recipient of the Bharat Ratna was politician C. Rajagopalachari who was honoured in 1960.
 - In 1966, former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri became the first individual to be honoured posthumously.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither of these

31. Consider the following statements

 - As a tribute to the ideals espoused by Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India had launched the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - First recipient of the prize is Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne President, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, Sri Lanka.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
32. Consider the following statements
1. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award is an annual prestigious award instituted by Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi.
 2. It is awarded to a business leader, management practitioner, public administrator, educator or institution builder for his/her sustained individual contributions for achievements of high professional order and excellence.
 3. The award was started in 2000.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3
33. Consider the following statements
1. The Lady Tata Memorial Trust was established by Sir Dorabji Tata in April 1932 in memory of his wife, Lady Meherbai.
 2. Awards are restricted to studies of leukaemogenic agents, and the epidemiology, pathogenesis, immunology and genetic basis of leukaemia and related diseases.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
34. Consider the following statements:
1. V.K. Krishna Menon Foundation is based in New Delhi.
 2. The first recipient of the V.K. Krishna Menon Award is the Chief Justice of India, KG. Balakrishnan.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
35. Consider the following statements:
1. Nobel prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology and Literature are awarded in Oslo, Norway.
 2. The Nobel peace prize is awarded in Stockholm, Sweden.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. Consider the following statements:
1. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding was founded in 1965.
 2. Mother Teresa was the first person to get the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
37. Consider the following statements:
1. Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development is awarded only to Indians.
 2. UNICEF is the only agency of the United Nations to get the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
38. Consider the following statements:
1. Nobel Prize is sometimes given to the outstanding persons in the related fields posthumously.
 2. The Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and peace were first awarded in 1901.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

F-16 || National and International Awards

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

40. Consider the following statements:

 1. The Miss World pageant is the oldest surviving major international beauty pageant. It was created in the United Kingdom.
 2. Miss Universe is an annual international beauty contest that is run by the Miss Universe organization. The contest was founded in 1953 by California.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

41. Consider the following statements:

 1. The Kalinga Prize is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to lay people.
 2. World Economic Forum gives the ‘Crystal Award’.
 3. Laureates award is related to sports.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

42. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List - I	List - II
A. Kalinga Award	1. Popularization of Science
B. Borlaug Award	2. Agriculture
C. Pulitzer Award	3. Journalism
D. Laureates Award	4. Sports

Codes:

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

44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Grammy Award	1. Music
B. Ramon Magsaysay Award	2. International under-standing
C. Pulitzer Award	3. Agriculture
D. Borlaug Award	4. Journalism

Codes:

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

45. Consider the following statements:

 1. International Gandhi Peace Prize is awarded biannually by the Government of India.
 2. The Government of India launched the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995.
 3. It was started on the occasion of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

46. The correct fields in which Ramen Magsaysay Award is given:

1. Government Services
2. Public Services
3. Journalism, Literature and Creative communication Arts
4. Emergent Leadership

Codes:

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

47. The first ever India Human Development Award 2012 is instituted by
 1. Ministry of Rural Development
 2. Government of India and World Bank
 3. Planning Commission and UNDP
 4. Ministry of Social Justice
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 4 only
48. Aegis Graham Bell Award is intended to promote innovation in the field of
 1. Telecom 2. Internet
 3. Media 4. Education
 (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
49. Consider the following statements:
 1. International Children's Peace Prize is conferred by the Kids Right Foundation of Netherland.
 2. Man Booker International Prize is conferred for the eminent writing skill.
 3. Pritzker Award is presented in the field of Architecture.
 4. Abel Prize is conferred to the Mathematics. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above
50. Consider the following statements
 1. The Nobel Prize awarding ceremony takes place on December 10 of every year.
 2. The Nobel Prize for Literature was added later on to the other five existing areas – Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Peace and Economics.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
51. Arab poet Shihab Ghanem bagged the Rabindranath Tagore Peace Prize for his translation of Indian works into both the Arabic and English language.
 Consider the following statements about this award
 1. This is given biannually.
 2. This is instituted on the 150th birth anniversary of Tagore, for promoting values of universal brotherhood.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
52. Consider about BAFTA Awards
 1. It is the British Counterpart of the Academy Awards (Oscars).
 2. It was first awarded in 1939.
 3. It honours the best national and foreign films.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- Codes:**
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 4
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of the above
53. Which of the following has/have been honoured with Padam Vibhushan in 2014?
 (a) Dr. Raghunath A Mashelkar, Science and Engineering, Maharashtra
 (b) B.K.S. Iyengar, Yoga, Maharashtra
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Prof. Padmanabhan Balaram, Science and Engineering, Karnataka
54. Consider the following statements
 1. Nobel Prize, any of the prizes (five in number until 1969, when a sixth was added) that are awarded annually from a fund bequeathed for that purpose by the Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Bernhard Nobel.
 2. The first distribution of the prizes took place on December 10, 1901, the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of the 2
55. Consider the following statements
 1. The Pulitzer Prize was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of American (Hungarian-born) publisher Joseph Pulitzer, and is administered by Columbia University in New York City.
 2. In twenty of the categories, each winner receives a certificate and a US\$10,000 cash award.

F-18 || National and International Awards

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
56. Consider the following statements
1. Golden Peacock Awards have given boost to the Industry worldwide.
 2. Award winners cannot use the Golden Peacock Awards Logo on all promotional literatures.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
57. Consider the following statements
1. The Manthan Award was launched on 10th October 2004 by Digital Empowerment Foundation.
 2. Its areas of operation now are all of South Asia & Asia Pacific countries.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
58. Consider the following statements
1. The FiFi Awards are an annual event sponsored by The Fragrance Foundation which honour the fragrance industry's creative achievements and is the most prominent and prestigious celebratory event of the fragrance industry.
 2. These awards have been held annually in New York City since 1973.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
59. Consider the following statements
1. The biennial Green Star Awards recognize individuals, organizations, governments and companies who have demonstrated achievements in prevention, preparedness and response to environmental emergencies.
 2. A joint initiative between Green Cross International (GCI), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the Green Star Awards seeks to increase awareness of environmental emergencies by drawing attention to efforts made to prevent, prepare for and respond to such emergencies.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
60. Consider the following statements
1. The Man Booker International Prize is an international literary award given every two years to a living author of any nationality for a body of work published in English or generally available in English translation.
 2. The inaugural winner was Albanian writer Ismail Kadare.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) Neither of these
61. Consider the following statements:
1. Nobel Peace Prize is presented annually in Oslo by the King of Norway.
 2. The Nobel laureate receives three things- a diploma, a medal and a document confirming the prize amount.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2
62. Consider the following statements:
1. Nobel Prize award in Economics has been awarded since 1969.
 2. Arjuna Award was introduced in 1965.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(a)	17.	(d)	25.	(a)	33.	(c)	41.	(a)	49.	(d)	57.	(c)
2.	(c)	10.	(d)	18.	(a)	26.	(a)	34.	(b)	42.	(a)	50.	(a)	58.	(c)
3.	(c)	11.	(a)	19.	(c)	27.	(c)	35.	(c)	43.	(d)	51.	(c)	59.	(c)
4.	(a)	12.	(d)	20.	(b)	28.	(a)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(c)	60.	(c)
5.	(c)	13.	(d)	21.	(b)	29.	(c)	37.	(d)	45.	(b)	53.	(c)	61.	(c)
6.	(c)	14.	(a)	22.	(a)	30.	(b)	38.	(b)	46.	(d)	54.	(c)	62.	(a)
7.	(d)	15.	(d)	23.	(c)	31.	(a)	39.	(c)	47.	(c)	55.	(c)		
8.	(a)	16.	(d)	24.	(c)	32.	(a)	40.	(d)	48.	(d)	56.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

NATIONAL

1. (a) Padma Vibhushan is awarded to recognize exceptional and distinguished service to the nation in any field, including government service. It is awarded to recognize distinguished service of a high order to the nation in any field while Padma Shri is awarded to citizens of India to recognize their distinguished contribution in various spheres of activities including the Arts, Education, Industry, Literature, Science, Sports, Medicine, Social Service and Public Affairs.
2. (c) Arjuna Awards was instituted in 1961, Drona Charya award was instituted in 1985 while Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award was commenced in the year 1991–92 and Dhyan Chand award was initiated in 2002.
3. (c) The Saraswati Samman was instituted in 1991 by the K. K. Birla Foundation. The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any Indian language .
4. (a) Saraswati Samman is meant for outstanding literary work in any Indian language. Kabir Award is given for promotion of communal harmony. Arjuna Award is meant for sports and Bhatnagar Award is conferred in the field of Science.
5. (c) Both the statements are correct. The holders of the Bharat Ratna rank 7th in the Indian order of precedence and it has also been awarded posthumously to various persons.
6. (c) Both the statements are correct. Any Indian citizen who writes in any of the eighth scheduled languages of India is eligible for the honour. The award was instituted in 1961.
7. (d) Both the statements are incorrect. Bharat Ratna is not given every year. The Padma Bhushan is not the lowest civilian award but the third highest civilian award in the Republic of India, after the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Vibhushan, but comes before the Padma Shri.
9. (a) Only statement 1 is correct. The Padma Vibhushan is the second highest civilian award in the Republic of India and is instituted by Samsung Electronics and the Sahitya Akademi and not by UNESCO.
10. (d) All the statements are correct. The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any Indian language. To be eligible for the Vyas Samman, the literary work must be in the Hindi language. Bihari Puruskar is awarded to an outstanding work published in Hindi or Rajasthani by a Rajasthani writer.

F-20 || National and International Awards

11. (a) Jnanpith award is a literary award in India. The Saraswati Samman is also a literary award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any Indian language. Vachaspati Samman is given in Sanskrit literature while Shankar award is for Indian Philosophy.
12. (d) All the statements are correct. Vyas Samman is presented for the outstanding work in literature. Kabir Samman is presented for communal harmony. Bhatnagar Award is presented for science and Dhanwantari award is conferred in medical science.
13. (d) All the three awards Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Shree are presented or announced on the eve of Republic Day.
14. (a) The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military decoration award. The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest military decoration while veer chakra is third in precedence in the war time gallantry awards.
15. (d) All the three medals are awarded to recognize "distinguished service of an exceptional order" to all ranks of the Indian armed forces.
16. (c) Tagore Literature Awards have been instituted as part of Samsung Hope Project and recognize the best literary contributions in 24 Indian languages.
17. (b) Only statement 2 is correct. Sahitya Akademy Award is the second-best award in literature.
35. research towards alleviation of human suffering from disease.
36. (c) Both the given statements are correct regarding the Nobel Prize. The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian committees in recognition of cultural and/or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895. The prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace were first awarded in 1901. The related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was created in 1968.
37. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding was founded in 1965. It is administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to people "for their outstanding contribution to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship among people of the world". The money constituent of this award is 2.5 million rupees.
38. (d) Neither of the given statements are correct.
39. (b) The Nobel prize except the Economics first awarded in 1901.
39. (c) Both the given statements are correct. The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually to honour a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture." Founded in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy, the award is funded by the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation and is considered to be one of the world's premier architecture prizes; it is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture. The prize is said to be awarded "irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology." The recipients receive US\$100,000, a citation certificate, and a bronze medallion.

INTERNATIONAL

30. (b) The first recipient of the Bharat Ratna was politician C. Rajagopalachari who was honoured in 1954.
31. (a) First recipient of the prize is Dr. Julius K. Nyerere Former President of Tanzania.
32. (a) He award was started in 1999.
33. (c) The Lady Tata Memorial Trust was established by Sir Dorabji Tata in April 1932 in memory of his wife, Lady Meherbai, who was struck with leukaemia in 1930 at the age of 50, and succumbed to the disease a year later in Wales, and passed away on 18th June 1931.
- The Trust offers one-fifth of its income to scholars doing scientific investigations in Indian Universities and Institutes into diseases of the blood, with special references to leukaemia, and for scientific
34. research towards alleviation of human suffering from disease.
35. (c) Both the given statements are correct regarding the Nobel Prize. The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian committees in recognition of cultural and/or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895. The prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace were first awarded in 1901. The related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was created in 1968.
36. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding was founded in 1965. It is administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to people "for their outstanding contribution to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship among people of the world". The money constituent of this award is 2.5 million rupees.
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- The Royal Institute of British Architects Stirling Prize is a British prize for excellence in architecture. It is named after the architect James Stirling, organised and awarded annually by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). The RIBA Stirling Prize is awarded to "the architect of the building which has made the greatest contribution to British architecture in the past year." The architects must be RIBA members, but the building can be anywhere in the European Union. Stirling Prize laureates receive a stipend of GB£20,000.

40. (d) None of the given statements are correct.
The Miss World pageant is the oldest surviving major international beauty pageant. It was created in the United Kingdom by Eric Morley in 1951. Since his death in 2000, Morley's wife, Julia Morley, co-chairs the pageant.
Miss Universe is an annual international beauty contest that is run by the Miss Universe Organization. The contest was founded in 1952 by the California clothing company Pacific Mills. The pageant became part of Kayser-Roth, and then Gulf Western Industries, before being acquired by Donald Trump in 1996.
41. (a) Laureates Awards is associated with aerospace, aviation and defense arenas and Laureus awards is associated with sports.
42. (a) Kalinga Award — Popularization of Science. The Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to lay people. It was created in 1952, following a donation from Biju Patnaik, Founder President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India.
Borlaug Award — Agriculture. The Borlaug Award is an award recognition conferred by a fertilizer company, Coromandel International, for outstanding Indian scientists for their research and contributions in the field of agriculture and environment. The award was created in 1972 and named in honour of Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. It carries a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh, a gold medal, and a citation.
- Pulitzer award — Journalism. The Pulitzer Prize is a U.S. award for achievements in newspaper and online journalism, literature, and musical composition. It was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of American (Hungarian-born) publisher Joseph Pulitzer, and is administered by Columbia University in New York City.
- Laureates Award — Sports.
44. (b) Grammy Award — Music. A Grammy Award (originally called Gramophone Award) — or Grammy — is an accolade by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences of the United States to recognize outstanding achievement in the music industry. The first Grammy Awards ceremony was held on May 4, 1959 to honour the musical accomplishments by performers for the year 1958. Following the 2011 ceremony, NARAS overhauled many Grammy Award categories for 2012. The 56th Grammy Awards were held on January 26, 2014, at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, California.
- Ramon Magsaysay Award — International understanding. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is an annual award established to perpetuate former Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay's example of integrity in government, courageous service to the people, and pragmatic idealism within a democratic society. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is often considered to be Asia's Nobel Prize. The prize was established in April 1957 by the trustees of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund based in New York City with the concurrence of the Philippine government.
- Pulitzer Award — Journalism.
Borlaug Award — Agriculture.
45. (b) The government of India laurelled the International Gandhi peace prize in 1995. This is an annual award given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries ₹ 10 million in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and a citation. It is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex.
48. (d) Graham Bell award is intended to promote innovation in the field of Telecom, Media, Internet and Education.
49. (d) International Childrens - Kids Rights Foundation - peace prize. The Kids Rights Foundation is an international children's aid and advocacy organisation based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Founded in 2003, Kids Rights raises funds for independent local aid projects in a number of countries around the world, including Zimbabwe, Ukraine and Haiti. The organisation's mission is to support and empower vulnerable children around the world, by raising funds for small-scale local projects, and by raising awareness for children's rights through the international media.
- Man Booker International Prize — Authors. The Man Booker International Prize is an international literary award given every two years to a living author of any nationality for a body of work published in English or generally available in English translation. The introduction of the International Prize was announced in June 2004. The award, sponsored by the Man Group, complements the Man Booker

F-22 || National and International Awards

Prize and rewards an author's "continued creativity, development and overall contribution to fiction on the world stage."

Pritzker Award — Architecture. The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually to "honour a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture."

Abel prize — Mathematics. The Abel Prize is an international prize presented by the King of Norway to one or more outstanding mathematicians. Named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829), the award was established in 2001 by the Government of Norway and complements the Holberg Prize in the humanities, social sciences, law and theology. The Abel Prize has often been described as the "mathematician's Nobel prize". It comes with a monetary award of 6 million Norwegian kroner (NOK) (approximately US\$1 million), to be used to fund future research.

54. (c) After Nobel's death, the Nobel Foundation was set up to carry out the provisions of his will and to administer his funds. In his will, he had stipulated that four different institutions—three Swedish and one Norwegian—should award the prizes.
55. (c) The Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States. It was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of American (Hungarian-born) publisher Joseph Pulitzer, and is administered by Columbia University in New York City. Prizes are awarded yearly in twenty-one categories. In twenty of the categories, each winner receives a certificate and a US\$10,000 cash award. The winner in the public service category of the journalism competition is awarded a gold medal.
56. (a) Award winners are eligible to use the Golden Peacock Awards Logo on all promotional literatures.
57. (c) It was launched on 10th October '2004, by Digital Empowerment Foundation in partnership with World Summit Award, Department of Information Technology, Govt. of India, and various other stakeholders like similar organisations engaged in promoting digital content inclusiveness in the whole of South Asian & Asia Pacific nation for development.
58. (c) The FiFi Awards is an annual event sponsored by The Fragrance Foundation which honour the fragrance industry's creative achievements and is the most prominent and prestigious celebratory event of the fragrance industry. These awards have been held annually in New York City since 1973 and are attended by around 1,000 members of the international fragrance community, designers and celebrities from the fashion, theatre, film, or television industries.
59. (c) The idea for the Award was conceived in June 2007 during the 7th Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (AGEE) meeting in Rosersberg, Sweden, where meeting participants recommended the establishment of a special recognition scheme. As a result, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme and Green Cross International were requested to develop a suitable award.
60. (c) Ten writers are on the judges' list of finalists under serious consideration for the sixth Man Booker International Prize, the £60,000 award which recognises one writer for his or her achievement in fiction.
62. (a) Arjuna Award was introduced in 1961

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3

Books and Authors

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Books)	List-II (Authors)
A. Panchatantra	1. Pt. Vishnu Sharma
B. Mudra Rakshas	2. Vishakhadatta
C. Prem Vatika	3. Raskhan
D. Astadhyayi	4. Panini

Codes:

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

List-I	List-II
A. Mitakshara	1. Vigyaneshwar
B. Daybhag	2. Jeemootwahan
C. Rajtarangini	3. Kalhana
D. Natural History	4. Plini

Codes:

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

4. Consider the following statements :

 1. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.
 2. Dashkumaracharitam was written by Dandi.
 3. Bhagwat Gita was written by Ved Vyasa.
 4. Buddha Charitam was written by Kalhana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- | List-I | List-II |
|--------|---------|
|--------|---------|

A.	Geet Govind	1.	Jayadev
B.	Kadambari	2.	Bana Bhatt
C.	Malti Madhav	3.	Bhavabhuti
D.	Amarkosh	4.	Amar Singh

Codes:

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

6. Consider the following statements :

 1. Niti-Shatak was written by Bhartrihari.
 2. Shahnama was written by Firdausi.
 3. Akabarname was written by Abul Fazal.
 4. Sursagar was written by Kabir Das.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Bijak	1. Kabirdas
B. Humanyunama	2. Gulbadan Begum
C. Kitab-ul-Hind	3. Al Beruni
D. Padmavat	4. Malik Mohd. Jayasi

D

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

F-24 || Books and Authors

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Coolie	1. Mulk Raj Anand
B. Hinduism	2. Nirad C. Chaudhary
C. Gitanjali	3. Rabindra Nath Tagore
D. The judgement	4. Kuldip Nayyar

Codes:

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

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes :

List-I	List-II
A. Jyotsana	1. Sumitra Nandan Pant
B. Life Divine	2. Shri Aurobindo Ghosh
C. Divine Life	3. Swami Shivanand
D. Death of a City	4. Amrita Pritam

Codes:

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

10. Consider the following statements :

1. Godan and Gaban were written by Premchand.
2. 'The Company of Women' was written by Khushwant Singh.
3. Untold story was written by B.M. Kaul.
4. Sakharam Binder was written by R.K. Narayanan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All of the above

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. The Dark Room	1. R.K. Narayanan
B. Indian Philosophy	2. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
C. Golden Threshold	3. Sarojini Naidu
D. Anamika	4. Nirala

Codes:

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Jhootha sach	1. Yashpal
B. Kamayani	2. Jai Shankar Prasad
C. Agnii Verma	3. Kazi Nazrul Islam
D. Bharat Bharati	4. Maithilisharan Gupt

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements :

1. Kurukshetra and Urvashi were written by Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'.
2. Eternal India was written by Indira Gandhi.
3. Yama was written by Mahadevi Verma.
4. Guide was written by Vijay Tendulkar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All of the above

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Amrit Aur Vish	1. Amrit Lal Nagar
B. A Voice of Freedom	2. Nayantara Sehgal
C. Area of Darkness	3. V.S. Naipaul
D. Chandrakanta Santati	4. Devkinandan Khatri

Codes:

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

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Devdas	1. Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyaya
B. Jhansi Ki Rani	2. Vrindavanlal Verma
C. Tyagpatra	3. Jainendra Kumar
D. Chitralekha	4. Bhagwati Charan Verma

Codes:

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

16. Consider the following statements :

 1. ‘Malgudi Days’ was written by R.K. Narayanan.
 2. ‘Kagaz te Canvas’ was written by Amrita Pritam.
 3. ‘Swami and Friends’ was written by B.M. Kaul

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Codes:

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

18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Playing to Win	1. Saina Nehwal
B. Accidental Apprentice	2. Vikas Swarup
C. Durbar	3. Tavleen Singh
D. Land of the Seven Rivers	4. Sanjeev Sanyal

Codes:

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

19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Vinay Patrika	1. Tulsidas
B. Virangana	2. Maithili Sharan Gupta
C. Vish Vriksha	3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji
D. Voice of Conscience	4. V.V. Giri

Codes:

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

20. Consider the following statements :

 1. ‘In Custody’ was written by Anita Desai.
 2. ‘Sea of Poppies’ was written by Amitav Ghosh.
 3. ‘The Argumentative Indian’ was written by Amartya Sen.
 4. ‘My Presidential Years’ was written by R. Venkataraman.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1,2 and 3 (d) All of the above

21. Which of the following books is written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

1. Ignited Minds
2. Wings of Fire
3. The Luminous Sparks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

Codes:

22. Match List I (Book) and List II (Author) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. In Custody	1. Amartya Sen
B. Sea of Poppies	2. Amitav Ghosh
C. The Argumentative Indian	3. Anita Desai
D. Unaccustomed Earth	4. Jhumpa Lahiri

F-26 || Books and Authors

Codes:

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

23. Ramachandra Guha wrote which of the following books?
- 'Makers of Modern India'
 - 'India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy'
 - (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only (d) Neither 1 or 2
24. Consider the following statements
- Freedom from Fear - Aung San Suu Kyi
 - Decision Points - George W. Bush
 - The Illusion of Density - Prof. Amartya Sen
 - The Brief History of Time - Stephen Hawking
- Which of the above is/are correctly matched?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - All of these
25. Match the following

List-I (Books)	List-II (Author)
A. Rich Like Us	1. Nirad C Chaudhari
B. Reflection on our Time	2. P N Haksar
C. Hinduism a religion to live by	3. Nayantara Sahgal
D. Bliss was it in that Dawn	4. Monoo Masani

Codes:

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

26. A much acclaimed book "The Immortals of Meluha" has been authored by
- Amish Tripathi
 - Karan Johar
 - Mahesh Bhatt
 - Karan Thapar
27. Consider the following statements
- Nani Palkhivala wrote the famous book - 'We the people'
 - George Orwell is the author of the book 'Nineteen Eighty Four'
 - Manasorovar is NOT written by Munshi Premchand
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above

28. Consider the following statements

- A Suitable Boy was written by Vikram Bhat.
- Jagmohan wrote the book 'My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir'
- 'To Live or Not Live' was written by Nirad C. Chaudhuri.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- All of the above

29. Consider the following statements

- 'A Voice for Freedom' is a book written by Nayantara Sahgal.
- The father of English Poetry is Chaucer
- 'Neem ka Ped' was written by Rahi Masoom Raza.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- All of the above

30. Match the following :

List 1	List 2
Book	Author
1. War and Peace'	Leo Tolstoy
2. Anandmath-	Rabindranath Tagore
3. Savitri-	Aurobindo
4. The Gathering Storm'	Winston Churchill

Select the correct answer.

- 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- 1, 3 and 4 are correct

31. Consider the following statements

- 'Charitraheen' is a book written by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- 'Swamy and Friends' is a book written by Swami Vivekanand
- 'The Naked Face' is a book written by Sidney Sheldon
- 'A Secular Agenda' is a book written by Arun Shourie

Select the correct answer.

- 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- All are correct

32. Consider the following statements
1. 'Three Decades in Parliament' is a collection of the speeches of Yashwant Sinha.
 2. Khushwant Singh is the author of book 'We Indians'.
 3. 'India of our Dreams' is a book written by M.V. Kamath
 4. Paul Kennedy is the author of the book 'Preparing for the Twenty - First Century.'
- Select the correct answer.
- (a) 1,2 and 3 are correct
 - (b) 1 ,2 and 4 are correct
 - (c) 2,3 and 4 are correct
 - (d) All are correct
33. Consider the following statements
1. Vikramorvashi is the second of the three dramas attributed to Kalidasa.
 2. It tells the story of mortal King Chandragupta Vikramaditya and celestial nymph Urvashi who fall in love.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither of the above
34. Consider the following statements:
1. The Tuzk-e-Babri, or the memoirs of Babur, were translated into Persian by Mirza Abdul Rahim Khan Khana
 2. Abul Fazl translated the Panch Tantra (Anwar-i-Sahili) into Persian.
 3. Faizi translated the story of Nal-Damayanti into Persian.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
35. Match the following :
- | List 1 | List 2 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Book | Author |
| 1. Abul Fazl | (a) Akbarnama |
| 2. Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad | (b) Tabaqat-i-Akbari |
| 3. Gulbadan Begum | (c) Humayun-Nama |
| 4. Jauhar | (d) Tazkiratul-Waqiat |
- Select the correct answer
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
36. Consider the following statements
1. Kalidasa lived in 4th century CE and was contemporary of Chandragupta II.
 2. His earliest production was Ritusamhara. But earliest drama was Malvikagnimitram.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 & 2
 - (d) Neither of 2
37. Consider the following statements
1. Bhatti was contemporary of Shunga Dynasty.
 2. Śiśupāla-vadha was written by Magha in 7th century AD and is one of the 6 Sanskrit Mahakavyas.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
38. Consider the following statements
1. Samkhya Karika is a book written by Ishwar Krishna
 2. Nyaya Sutra Bhashya, is written by Vatsyayana
 3. Kavyadarshana is written by Panini
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
39. Consider the following statements
1. Brahma Sutras was written by Badarayana.
 2. Natya Shastra was written by Bharatihari.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 1 only
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
40. Match the following
- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| A. | Harsha Vardhana | 1. | Kathasaritsagara |
| B. | Kshemendra | 2. | Shishupala Vadha |
| C. | Magha | 3. | Brihat-Katha-Manjari, |
| D. | Somadeva | 4. | Priyadarshika, |
| | A B C D | | |
| | (a) 4 3 2 1 | | |
| | (b) 4 2 3 1 | | |
| | (c) 2 3 1 4 | | |
| | (d) 2 3 4 1 | | |
41. Consider the following statements:
1. Baital Pachisi is written by Somdev.
 2. Vasavdatta is written by Subandhu.
- Select the correct answer
- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 1 only
 - (c) Both 1 & 2
 - (d) Neither of 2

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42. Match the following
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Ratnavali- | 1. Harshavardhana |
| B. Uttar Ramachari Ta- | 2. Bhavabhuti |
| C. Bala Ramayana- | 3. Rajasekhara |
| D. Karpuri Manjari - | 4. Rajasekhara |
| A B C D | |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | |
| (b) 4 2 3 1 | |
| (c) 2 3 1 4 | |
| (d) 2 3 4 1 | |
43. Match the following
- | Scholars | patrons |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Hemchandra- | 1. Kumarapala Chalukya |
| B. Nagarjuna- | 2. Kanishka |
| C. Amarsimha- | 3. Chandragupta |
| D. Ravikirti- | 4. Pulakesin |
| A B C D | |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | |
| (b) 4 2 3 1 | |
| (c) 2 3 1 4 | |
| (d) 2 3 4 1 | |
44. Match the following:
- | Scholars | patrons |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Bhavabhuti- | 1. Yasovarman of Kannauj |
| B. Harisena- | 2. Samudragupta |
| C. Rajasekhara- | 3. Mahipala |
| D. Somadeva- | 4. Prithviraj III |
| A B C D | |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | |
| (b) 4 2 3 1 | |
| (c) 2 3 1 4 | |
| (d) 2 3 4 1 | |
45. **Scholars**
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Dandin- | 1. Narasimhavarma |
| B. Bharavi- | Pallava |
| C. Gunadhyaya- | 2. Simha Vishnu |
| D. Inasena- | Pallava |
| A B C D | |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | |
| (b) 4 2 3 1 | |
| (c) 2 3 1 4 | |
| (d) 2 3 4 1 | |
46. Consider the following statements:
1. Patron of Jinasena was Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta King)
 2. Patron of Jaideva was Lakshmanasena (Bengal)
- Select the correct answer
- 2 only
 - 1 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither of the above
47. Consider the following statements:
1. Bilhana was in the court of Vikramaditya VI Chalukya of Kalyani
 2. Lakshmidhara was in the court of Govindchandra of Gahadavalas of Kannauj
- Select the correct answer
- 2 only
 - 1 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither of 2
48. Consider the following statements:
1. Mahavircharita was written by Bhavabhuti
 2. Harekali Nataka was written by Vighraharaja
- Select the correct answer
- 2 only
 - 1 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither of 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	8.	(a)	15.	(a)	22.	(a)	29.	(d)	36.	(c)	43.	(a)
2.	(c)	9.	(a)	16.	(c)	23.	(c)	30.	(d)	37.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(a)	10.	(c)	17.	(a)	24.	(d)	31.	(b)	38.	(a)	45.	(a)
4.	(c)	11.	(a)	18.	(a)	25.	(c)	32.	(c)	39.	(b)	46.	(c)
5.	(a)	12.	(a)	19.	(a)	26.	(a)	33.	(a)	40.	(a)	47.	(c)
6.	(c)	13.	(c)	20.	(d)	27.	(a)	34.	(c)	41.	(c)	48.	(c)
7.	(a)	14.	(a)	21.	(d)	28.	(b)	35.	(b)	42.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Panchatantra — Pt. Vishnu Sharma. Vishnu Sharma was a scholar and author who had written the Panchatantra, collection of fables. The exact period of the composition of the Panchatantra is uncertain, and estimates vary from 1200 BCE to 300 CE. Some scholars place him in the 3rd century BCE.
- Mudra Rakshas — Vishakhadatta. Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. Although Vishakhadatta furnishes the names of his father and grandfather as Maharaja Bhaskaradatta and Maharaja Vateshvaradatta in his political drama Mudra Rakshas, we know little else about him. only two of his plays, the Mudra Rakshas and the Devichandraguptam are known to us.
- Prem Vatika — Raskhan. Raskhan was a poet who was both a Muslim and follower of Lord Krishna. His real name was Sayyad Ibrahim and is known to have lived in Pihani.
- Astadhyayi — Paniniwas a Sanskrit grammarian from ancient India. He was born in Pushkalavati, Gandhara, in the modern-day Charsadda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
2. (c) Mirchhakatikam was written by Shudrak. Kamasutra was composed by Vatsayana.
3. (a) Mitakshara — Vigyaneshwar
Daybhag — Jeemootwahan
Rajtarangini — Kalhana
Natural History — Plini
4. (c) Arthashastra — Kautilya.
Dashkumaracharitam — Dandi.
Bhagwat Gita — Ved Vyasa.
5. (a) Jayadeva was a Sanskrit poet circa 1200 AD. He is most known for his composition, the epic poem Gita Govinda, which depicts the divine love of Krishna, and his consort, Radha.
- BānaBhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana, who reigned c. 606–647 CE in north India. Bana's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita, and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari.
- Bhavabhuti was an 8th-century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa.
6. (c) Niti-Shatak was written by Bhartrihari. Bhartrihari is a Sanskrit author who has written two influential Sanskrit texts: the Vakyapadiya, on Sanskrit grammar and linguistic philosophy, and the Śatakatraya, a work of Sanskrit poetry, comprising three collections of about 100 stanzas each.
- Shahnama was written by Firdausi. Hakim Abul-Qasim Firdausi, most commonly known as Ferdousi; also spelled as Firdausi or Firdausi; 940 – 1020 CE, was a highly revered Persian poet. He is the author of the Shahnama, the national epic of Iran and the Persian-speaking world.
- Akabarnama was written by Abul Fazal. Shaikh Abual Fazal ibn Mubarak (January 14, 1551 – August 12, 1602) was the wizier of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the Ain-i-Akbari) and a Persian translation of the Bible. He was also one

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- of the Nine Jewels (Navaratans) of Akbar's royal court and the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.
7. (a) Kabir was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabīr which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam.
- The Imperial Princess Gulbadan Begum was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of Emperor Babur, she is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun.
- Abu al-Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad albiruni known as Alberonius in Latin and Albiruni in English, was a Persian-Khwarezmian Muslim scholar and polymath from the Khwarezm region.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi was an Indian poet who wrote in the Avadhi dialect of Hindi. He hailed from Jais, presently a city in the Rae Barieli district in Uttar Pradesh.
8. (a) Mulk Raj Anand (12 December 1905 – 28 September 2004) was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of Indo-Anglian fiction, he, together with R. K. Narayan, Ahmad Ali and Raja Rao, was one of the first India-based writers in English to gain an international readership.
- Nirad C. Chaudhuri was a Bengali–English writer and cultural commentator. He was born in 1897 in Kishoreganj, which today is part of Bangladesh but at that time was part of Bengal, a region of British India.
- Rabindranath Tagore, sobriquet Gurudev, was a Bengali polymath who reshaped his region's literature and music.
- Kuldip Nayar is a veteran Indian journalist, syndicated columnist, human right activist and author, noted for his long career as a left-wing political commentator.
9. (a) Sumitranandan Pant was one of the most famous modern Hindi poets. He is considered one of the major poets of the Chhayavaadi school of Hindi literature. Pant mostly wrote in Sanskritized Hindi.
- Sri Aurobindo, was a nationalist, freedom fighter, philosopher, yogi, maharishi, guru and poet. He joined the Indian movement for freedom from British rule, for a while became one of its influential leaders and then turned into a spiritual reformer, introducing his vision on human progress and spiritual evolution.
- He was a direct disciple of Ramakrishna, and became the second president of the Ramakrishna Mission. His devotees refer to him as Mahapurush Maharaj (Great Soul).
- Amrita Pritam was a Punjabi writer and poet, considered the first prominent woman Punjabi poet, novelist, and essayist, and the leading 20th century poet of the Punjabi language, who is equally loved on both sides of the India Pakistan border.
10. (c) Godan and Gaban were written by Premchand. Munshi Premchand was a writer famous for his modern Hindustani literature. He is one of the most celebrated writers of the Indian subcontinent, and is regarded as one of the foremost writers of the early twentieth century.
- 'The Company of Women' was written by Khushwant Singh. Khushwant Singh was a novelist and journalist. An Indo-Anglian novelist, Singh is best known for his trenchant secularism, his humour, and an abiding love of poetry.
- Untold Story was written by B.M. Kaul.
11. (a) The Dark Room — R.K. Narayan
Indian Philosophy — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Golden Threshold — Sarojini Naidu
Anamika — Nirala
12. (a) (December 3, 1903 – December 26, 1976) was a Hindi language author who wrote in a range of genres, including essays, novels and short stories. He also wrote a play and an autobiography.
Jaishankar Prasad was one of the most famous figures in modern Hindi literature as well as Hindi theatre.
- Kazi Nazrul Islam, known popularly as Nazrul, was a Bengali poet, musician and revolutionary who pioneered poetic works espousing intense spiritual rebellion against fascism and oppression.
- Maithilisharan Gupt was one of the most important modern Hindi poets. He is considered one among the pioneers of Khari Boli poetry and wrote in Khari Boli dialect, at a time when most Hindi poets favoured the use of Braj Bhasha dialect.

14. (a) Amrit Aur Vish — Amrit Lal Nagar
 A voice of freedom — Nayantara Sehgal
 Area of Darkness — V.S. Naipal
 Chandrakanta — Devkinandan Santati
 Khatri
15. (a) Devdas — Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyaya
 Jhansi Ki Rani — Vrindavanlal Verma
 Tyagpatra — Jainendra Kumar
 Chitralekha — Bhagwati Charan Verma
17. (a) Maila Aanchal — Phanishwar Nath ‘Renu’
 Chand Ka Munh Tedha hai — Muktibodh
 Bharat Durdasa — Bhartendu Harishchandra
 Mare Gaye Gulfam — Phanishwar Nath ‘Renu’
18. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Playing to Win — Saina Nehwal
 Accidental Apprentice — Vikas Swarup
 Durbar — Tavleen Singh
 Land of the Seven Rivers — Sanjeev Sanyal
19. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Vinay Patrika — Tulsidas.Tulsidas, also known as Goswami Tulsidas; 1497/1532–1623) was a poet-saint, reformer and philosopher renowned for his devotion to the god Rama.
 Virangana — Maithili Sharan Gupta. Maithilisharan Gupt was one of the most important modern Hindi poets. He is considered one among the pioneers of Khari Boli poetry and wrote in Khari Boli dialect, at a time when most Hindi poets favoured the use of Braj Bhasha dialect.
 Vish Vriksha — Bankim Chandra Chatterji. Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (27 June 1838 – 8 April 1894) was a Bengali writer, poet and journalist. He was the composer of India’s national song Vande Mataram, originally a Bengali and Sanskrit stotra personifying India as a mother goddess and inspiring the activists during the Indian Freedom Movement.
- Voice of Conscience — V.V. Giri.Varahagiri Venkata Giri, commonly known as V. V. Giri, was the fourth President of India from 24 August 1969 to 23 August 1974. He served as Acting President of India from 3 May 1969 to 20 July 1969, before getting elected.
20. (d) In custody. Anita Mazumdar Desai is a novelist and professor of Humanities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 Sea of Poppies — Amitav Ghosh. Amitav Ghosh, is a Bengali author best known for his work in English fiction.
 The Argumentative Indian — Amartya Sen. Amartya Kumar Sen, is an Indian economist and a Nobel laureate. He has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines.
 My Presidential Years — R. Venkata Raman. Ramaswamy Venkataraman was a lawyer, Indian independence activist and politician who served as a Union minister and as the eighth President of India. Venkataraman was born in Rajamadam village in Tanjore district, Madras Presidency.
27. (a) Nani Palkhivala- ‘We the people’
 George Orwell-‘Nineteen Eighty Four’
 Manasarovar- Munshi Premchand
28. (b) A Suitable Boy was written by Vikram Seth.
30. (d) Anandmath is written by Bankim Chand Chattarji.
32. (c) Three Decades in Parliament’ is a collection of the speeches of A.B. Vajpayee.
33. (a) It tells the story of mortal King Pururavas and celestial nymph Urvashi who fall in love.
36. (c) The true beauty and grandeur of the literature in Gupta Era can be seen in the kavyas. The greatest among all the names is Kalidasa who lived in 4th century CE and was contemporary of Chandragupta II. His earliest production was Ritusamhara. But earliest drama was Malvikagnimitram.
37. (b) Bhatti was contemporary of Gupta Dynasty.
38. (a) Kavyadarshana is written by Dandin
39. (b) Natya Shastra was written by Bharata Muni.
41. (c) Vetala Panchavimshati, is a collection of tales and legends within a frame story, from India. It was originally written in Sanskrit.
 Vasavadatta is a Gupta period romantic akhyayika written in an ornate style of language that was in fashion at the height of Classical Sanskrit literature. Its author is Subandhu, a courtier of Kumaragupta I and his son Skandagupta.

4

Sports and Games

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Wally Grout	1. Swimming
B. Eusebio	2. Lawn Tennis
C. Rod Laver	3. Cricket
D. Mark spitz	4. Football

Codes:

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Deodhar Trophy	1. Football
B. Durand Cup	2. Cricket
C. Grand master	3. Chess

Codes:

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

3. Consider the following statements :

 1. 'The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna' is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports.
 2. It carries a medal, a scroll of honour and a substantial cash component.

Which of the above is/are true?

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Country)	List-II (National game)
A. India	1. Hockey
B. Spain	2. Bull Fighting

- C. Japan 3. Table Tennis
D. China 4. Judo

Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements :

- Consider the following statements :

 1. Dhyan Chand Award is India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games.
 2. The award is named after the legendary Indian Hockey player Dhyan Chand

Which of the above is/are true?

- 6 Consider the following statements :

- Consider the following statements :

 1. The term catch out is associated with Golf.
 2. Pierre de Coubertin is the father of modern olympic games.

Which of the given above is/are true?

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Ravindra Jadeja	1. Cricket
B. Gagan Narang	2. Shooting
C. Saina Nehwal	3. Badminton
D. Somdev Devvarman	4. Tennis

Codes:

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

8. Consider the following statements :
1. Saina Nehwal is the first Indian badminton player who won the bronze medal in the Olympic Games 2012.
 2. Karnam Malleswari was the first Indian woman to win the individual medal in Olympic games.
 3. Karnam Malleswari is associated with weight lifting.
- Which of the above is/are true?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3 only
9. Consider the following statements :
- Arrange the international tennis opens chronologically from the beginning of a year tournament schedule?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wimbledon | 2. Australian open |
| 3. US open | 4. French open |
| (a) 2, 4, 1, 3 | (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 | (d) 4, 3, 2, 1 |
10. Match the following :
- | List-I
(Name) | List-II
(Event in London
Olympic 2012) |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Vijay Kumar | 1. Men's 10 m air rifles |
| B. Gagan Narang | 2. Men's 25 m rapid fire pistol |
| C. Sushil Kumar | 3. Men's 60 kg freestyle |
| D. Yogeshwar Dutt | 4. Men's 66 kg freestyle |
- Codes:**
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 3 2 4 1 | (b) 1 2 3 4 |
| (c) 2 1 4 3 | (d) 4 3 2 1 |
11. Which of the following statements about ICC One Day World Cup 2011 is/are correct?
1. India won the World Cup ICC one day final at Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai.
 2. Man of the match was awarded to Mahendra Singh Dhoni.
 3. Man of the series was won by Sachin Tendulkar.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Match the following :
- | List-I
(Grand slam
tournament) | List-II
(Surface) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Wimbledon | 1. Grass |
| B. US open | 2. Hard (Turf) |
| C. French open | 3. Clay |
| D. Australian open | 4. Hard (Plexicushion) |
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 4 3 2 1 |
| (c) 3 4 1 2 | (d) 2 1 4 3 |
13. Which one of the following is correct about the Thomas cup?
- (a) It is the World Men's Team Badminton Championship
 - (b) It is the World Men's Tennis Team Championship
 - (c) It is the World Women's Table Tennis Team Championship
 - (d) It is the World Women's Badminton Championship
14. Consider the following statements :
1. Australia is the only country to win the ICC Cricket World Cup three times consecutively.
 2. India won the ICC Cricket World Cup for the first time in 1983.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
15. Consider the following statements :
1. Hopman cup is the mixed team championship Lawn Tennis Cup.
 2. Hopman cup is the International Tennis Tournament held every three years.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Country)	List-II (National game)
A. USA	1. Baseball
B. Canada	2. ICC Hockey
C. China	3. Table Tennis
D. Japan	4. Judo

Codes:

19. Consider the following statements :

 1. First ICC Cricket World Cup was held in India.
 2. West Indies had won the inaugural ICC Cricket World Cup 1975.
 3. India has won the ICC Cricket World Cup in 1983 and 2011.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) None of these

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Year)	List-II (World Cup Football winners)
2010	1. Spain
2006	2. Italy
2002	3. France
1998	4. Brazil

Codes:

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

22. Consider the following statements given below :

 1. The first commonwealth games were held in 1930 at Hamilton, Canada.
 2. India, for the first time, participated in the second commonwealth games held in London in 1934.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

23. Consider the following statements :

 1. The first SAF Games were held in Kathmandu in 1984.
 2. The Motto of SAF games is ‘Peace, Prosperity and Progress’.
 3. The first SAF games were held in India at Chennai 1995

(a) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements :
- The game basketball was invented by Dr. James Naismith of USA in 1891 at Springfield college.
 - International Basketball Federation was set up in 1940.
 - Basketball Federation of India was formed in 1950.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 3 only
 - None of these
25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | List-I
(Game) | List-II
(Terminology) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Wrestling | 1. Basketball |
| B. Dribbling | 2. Nelson |
| C. Flat hit | 3. Polo |
| D. Chucker | 4. Table Tennis |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (d) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- | List-I
(Game) | List-II
(Terminology) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Butterfly | 1. Baseball |
| B. Upper cut | 2. Swimming |
| C. Diamond | 3. Golf |
| D. Bunker | 4. Boxing |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
27. Consider the following statements :
- Aga Khan Cup is associated with the Badminton.
 - Uber Cup is associated with the Hockey.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of these
28. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- | Player | Game |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Yelena Isinbayeva | 1. Pole Vault |
| (b) Ande Marre | 2. Tennis |
| (c) Virdhaval Khade | 3. Boxing |
| (d) Vijay Singh | 4. Golf player |
29. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- | Sports | Trophy |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Wellington Cup | 1. Hockey |
| (b) Champions Trophy | 2. Football |
| (c) Travancore Cup | 3. Table Tennis |
| (d) Polo | 4. Radha Mohan Cup |
30. Match List-I with List-II :
- | Sports | Number of players |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. Basketball | 1. 11 |
| B. Volleyball | 2. 7 |
| C. Netball | 3. 6 |
| D. Football | 4. 5 |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
31. Match List I with LIst II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.
- | List-I
(Country) | List-II
(National Game) |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Russia | 1. Football |
| B. Spain | 2. Bull Fighting |
| C. Japan | 3. Table Tennis |
| D. China | 4. Judo |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
32. Match List I with LIst II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.
- | List-I
(Trophy) | List-II
(Game) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Aga Khan Cup | 1. Bridge |
| B. Durand Cup | 2. Hockey |
| C. Irani Trophy | 3. Football |
| D. Holker Trophy | 4. Cricket |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
33. Which of the following countries have never won the World Cup Cricket?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. New Zealand | 2. England |
| 3. Zimbabwe | 4. South Africa |
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

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44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List-I		List-II	
A. Bull's Eye	1. Cricket		
B. Caddy	2. Tennis		
C. Deuce	3. Shooting		
D. Googly	4. Golf		

Codes:

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

45. Consider the following statements.
- Roger Federer is one of the most winning of the men's singles titles of Wimbledon Grand Slam.
 - Roger Federer has won the men's single titles of the Wimbledon Grand Slam than Pete Sampras.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- None of the above
- All of the above

46. Consider the following statements.
- Stanley Cup is associated with the hockey.
 - Heisman Trophy is associated with the football.
 - Wightman Cup is associated with the track and field.

Which of the following is wrong?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 3 only
- None of these

47. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (a) Golden Ball | : | The best player |
| (b) Golden Boot | : | The top goal scorer |
| (c) Yashin Award | : | The best player aged 21 or younger |
| (d) Ballon d'or | : | Best player in the previous season |

48. Match the following lists

List-I		List-II	
(Players)		(Sport)	
A. Samir Suhag	1. Polo		
B. Vikas Krishan	2. Boxing		
C. Anup Kumar	3. Kabaddi		
D. Yash Pal Solanki	4. Judo		

Codes:

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

49. Match the following:

A. Tiger Woods -	1. Golf.
B. Vijay Kumar -	2. Shooting.
C. Jwala gutta -	3. Badminton
D. Lionel Messi -	4. Football.

Select the correct answer

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

50. Consider the statements:

1. Begum Hazarat Mahal Cup	-Football
2. Begam Rasul Trophy	-Hockey
3. Champions Trophy	-Cricket
4. Asia Cup	-Basketball

Select the correct answer

Codes:

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

51. Match the Following:

A. Arthur Walker Trophy -	1. Billiards
B. Naidu Trophy, -	2. Chess
C. President's Trophy	3. Golf
D. Federation Cup -	4. Athletics

Select the correct answer

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

52. Consider the statements:

1. The Commonwealth Games is a sporting event staged between the elite athletes of countries from the Commonwealth .
2. It is held every year.

Select the correct answer

(a) I only	(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) None of these

53. Consider the statements:

1. FIFA (The Fédération Internationale de Football Association) was founded in 1904.
2. Headquarter of FIFA is situated in Brazil.

Select the correct answer

(a) I only	(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) None of these

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	7.	(a)	13.	(a)	19.	(c)	25.	(a)	31.	(d)	37.	(a)	43.	(c)	49.	(b)
2.	(c)	8.	(c)	14.	(c)	20.	(a)	26.	(b)	32.	(b)	38.	(c)	44.	(d)	50.	(b)
3.	(c)	9.	(a)	15.	(a)	21.	(b)	27.	(d)	33.	(d)	39.	(c)	45.	(a)	51.	(b)
4.	(a)	10.	(c)	16.	(d)	22.	(b)	28.	(c)	34.	(d)	40.	(a)	46.	(c)	52.	(a)
5.	(c)	11.	(c)	17.	(a)	23.	(a)	29.	(b)	35.	(b)	41.	(c)	47.	(c)	53.	(a)
6.	(b)	12.	(a)	18.	(d)	24.	(b)	30.	(a)	36.	(c)	42.	(c)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Correctly matched :

Wally Grout — Cricket. Arthur Theodore Wallace Grout was a Test cricketer who kept wicket for Australia and Queensland. Grout played in 51 Test matches between 1957 and 1966.

Eusebio — Football. Eusébio da Silva Ferreira, GCIH, GCM.(25 January 1942 – 5 January 2014) was a Mozambican-born Portuguese football forward. He is considered one of the greatest footballers of all time. During his professional career, he scored 733 goals in 745 matches.

Rod Laver — Lawn Tennis. Rodney George "Rod" Laver MBE is an Australian former professional tennis player who holds the record for most singles titles won in the history of tennis, with 200 career titles.

Mark Spitz — Swimming. Mark Andrew Spitz is an American former swimmer, Olympic champion, and former world record-holder. He won seven gold medals at the 1972 Summer Olympics, an achievement only surpassed by Michael Phelps.

2. (c) Correctly matched :

Deodhar Trophy — Cricket. The Deodhar Trophy is a List A cricket competition in Indian domestic cricket. It is named after Prof. D. B. Deodhar (known as the Grand Old Man of Indian cricket) and is a 50-over knockout competition played on an annual basis among the 5 zonal teams - North Zone, South Zone, East Zone, West Zone and Central Zone. The competition was introduced in 1973-74 season with South Zone winning the trophy.

Durand Cup — Football. The Durand Football Tournament is a football competition in India which has a history dating back to 1888. The Tournament is named after its founder, Sir Mortimer Durand, British India's Foreign Member of the time, the counterpart of the Foreign Secretary in London.

Grand master — Chess.

3. (c) The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna is India's highest honour for achievement in sports awarded annually. It carries a medal, scroll of honour and cash component.

4. (a) Correctly matched :

Country	—	National game
Indian	—	Hockey
Spain	—	Bull Fighting
Japan	—	Judo
China	—	Table Tennis

5. (c) Both A and R is correct. Dhyan Chand award is highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games.

Dhyan Chand was the greatest Indian player of Hockey.

6. (b) Catch out is associated with Cricket and Mr. Pierre de Coubertin is considered to be the father of Modern Olympic Games. Modern Olympic games were first held in 1896. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, which

- were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD.
7. (a) Correctly matched :
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Ravindra Jadeja | — Cricket |
| Gagan Narang | — Shooting |
| Saina Nehwal | — Badminton |
| Somdev Devvarman | — Tennis |
8. (c) Saina Nehwal is the first Indian badminton player, won the bronze medal in the Olympic Games 2012 and Karnam Malleswari was the first Indian woman to win the individual medal in Olympic games, who is associated with weight lifting.
9. (a) Australian open – French open – Wimbledon – US open.
10. (c) Correctly matched :
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Vijay Kumar | — Men's 25 m rapid fire pistol |
| Gagan Narang | — Men's 10 m air rifles |
| Sushil Kumar | — Men's 66 kg freestyle |
| Yogeshwar Dutt | — Men's 60 kg freestyle |
11. (c) India won the World Cup ICC one day final at Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai.
Man of the match was Mahendra Singh Dhoni and man of the series was won by Yuvraj Singh.
12. (a) Correctly matched :
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Wimbledon | — Grass |
| US open | — Hard (Turf) |
| French open | — Clay |
| Australian open | — Hard (Plexicushion) |
13. (a) Thomas Cup is the World Men's Team Badminton Championship. Uber Cup is the World Women's team badminton championship. China has won maximum number of times Thomas and Uber Cups.
14. (c) Australia is the only country which has won the ICC Cricket World Cup four times in 1987, 1999, 2003 and 2007 and won three times consecutively. Indian have also won the ICC Cricket World Cup 1983 and 2011.
15. (a) Hopman Cup is the mixed team championship Lawn Tennis Cup. It is the International Tennis Tournament held every year.
16. (d) Davis Cup is the premier international team event in men's tennis started between Britain and the United states in 1900. This championship is only for men.
17. (a) Correctly matched :
- | Country | National game |
|----------------|----------------------|
| USA | Baseball |
| Canda | ICC Hockey |
| China | Table Tennis |
| Japan | Judo |
18. (d) A player wins Grand Slam in tennis, if he competes in Australian open, French open, Wimbledon and American open title.
19. (c) First ICC Cricket World Cup held in England. The first World Cup was organized in England in June 1975, with the first ODI cricket match having been played only four years prior.
20. (a) Usain Bolt hails from Jamaica and he is an athlete. He holds the record of Olympic and World Championship in 100 m and 200 m.
21. (b) Correctly matched :
- | Year | World Cup Football winners |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2010 | Spain |
| 2006 | Italy |
| 2002 | Brazil |
| 1998 | France |
22. (b) The first commonwealth games were held in 1930 at Hamilton, Canada and India first time participated in London games in 1934. And last commonwealth games were held in New Delhi in 2011, India secured second rank in the medal tally.
23. (a) SAF Games means South Asian Federation Games. It is sport festival of South Asian countries. The South Asian sports Federation comprising India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives was formed in New Delhi on November 26, 1982.
24. (b) International Basketball Federation was set up in 1932. This game was invented by Dr. James Naismith of USA in 1891.
25. (a) Correctly matched :
- | Games | Terminology |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Wrestling | Nelson |
| Dribbling | Basketball |
| Flat hit | Table Tennis |
| Chucker | Polo |

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26. (b) Correctly matched :

Games	Terminology
Butterfly	Swimming
Upper cut	Boxing
Diamond	Baseball
Bunker	Golf

27. (d) Aga Khan Cup is associated with the Hockey.
And Uber Cup is associated with the Badminton.
28. (c) Virdhaval Khade is the player of swimming.
Yelena Isinbayeva, Ande Marre and Vijay Singh
are the players of Pole Vault, Tennis and Golf
respectively.

29. (b) Champions trophy is associated with Cricket.

30. (a) Correctly matched :

Sports	No. of players
Basketball	5
Volleyball	6
Netball	7
Football	11

50. (b) Asia Cup is related to Badminton

52. (a) Commonwealth Games is organized in every
four years.

53. (a) Headquarters of FIFA is situated in Zürich,
Switzerland.

5

Miscellaneous

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I				List-II			
A.	Labour's Day	1.	May 31st				
B.	Anti-Tobacco Day	2.	May 2nd				
C.	Mother's Day	3.	May 1st				
D.	National Girl Child	4.	Jan 24th				

Codes:

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Folk Dance)				List-II (State)			
A.	Bidesia	1.	Jharkhand				
B.	Lajri	2.	Uttarakhand				
C.	Dangri	3.	Himachal Pradesh				
D.	Tamasha	4.	Mahrashtara				

Codes:

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

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I				List-II			
A.	Khadakvasla	1.	Victorial Memorial				
B.	Konark	2.	Ambabai				
C.	Kolhapur	3.	Sun Temple				
D.	Kolkata	4.	National Defence Academy				

Codes:

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

4. Consider the following statements :

1. Lord Clive was the first Governor of Bengal.
2. G.V. Mavlankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha.
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim President of Indian Republic.
4. Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian Cosmonaut.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I				List-II			
A.	The largest lake	1.	Jammu and Kashmir				
B.	The largest delta	2.	Sunderbans (Kolkata)				
C.	The largest planetarium	3.	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)				
D.	The highest airport	4.	Leh (Ladakh)				

Codes:

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

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Panchatantra was written by Pt. Vishnu Sharma.
2. Buddha charitam was written by Ashwaghosh.
3. Prem Vatika was written by Raskhan.
4. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Bandipur National Park	1. Mysore, Karnataka
B. Dachigam Sanctuary	2. Jammu and Kashmir
C. Ghana Bird Sanctuary	3. Bharatpur, Rajasthan
D. Periyar	4. Idukki, Kerala

Codes:

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

8. Consider the following statements :
1. Nagarjuna Sagar Project located on river Krishna.
 2. Kakarpura Project located on river Tapi.
 3. Banasagar project located on river Sone.
 4. Dul Hasti project located on river Chenab.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Brihadeeswara temple	1. Tanjore
B. Dilwara temple	2. Mt. Abu
C. Nataraja temple	3. Chennai
D. Golden temple	4. Amritsar

Codes:

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

10. Consider the following statements :
1. Largest port of India is Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai.
 2. Kandla in Gujarat is a tidal port.
 3. The largest natural port is in Vishakapatnam.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Pichavaram	1. Odisha
B. Krishna estuary	2. Maharashtra
C. Ratnagiri	3. Andhra Pradesh
D. Bhitar Kanika	4. Tamil Nadu

Codes:

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

12. Consider the following statements :

1. Kapilavastu related to Lord Buddha.
2. Kedarnath the temple of Lord Kedar.
3. Khajuraho, famous for its temples and erotic sculpture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

13. Which among the following famous dancers is an exponent of the Odissi dance style?

1. Sonal Man Singh
2. Sanjukta Panigrahi
3. Yamini Krishnamurthy
4. Madhavi Mudgal

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of the above

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Birds sanctuary)	List-II (State)
A. Keoladeo	1. Rajasthan
B. Point Calimere	2. Tamil Nadu
C. Ratan Mahal	3. Gujarat
D. Ghat Prabha	4. Karnataka
E. Astamudi	5. Kerala

Codes:

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

General Awareness || F-43

15. Consider the following statements :
- Darjeeling Himalayan Railway started in 1881 is the oldest.
 - Kalka Shimla Railway covers the longest distance among the three trains.
 - Nilgiri mountain covers the shortest distance.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. Tejas | 1. Air-to-air missile |
| B. Arjun | 2. Ship-based missile |
| C. Dhanus | 3. Main battle tank |
| D. Astra | 4. Light combat aircraft |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | (d) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I | List-II |
|---|----------------|
| A. National Institute of Immunology | 1. Pune |
| B. National centre for cell Science | 2. Manesar |
| C. Centre for DNA finger Printing and diagnostics | 3. Hyderabad |
| D. National Brain Research Centre | 4. New Delhi |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
18. Consider the following statements :
- World Peace Day is observed on 6th August
 - World Literacy Day is observed on 8th September.
3. Worldwide Wildlife Day is observed on 6th Oct.
4. World Heart Day is observed on 29th Sept. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - All of the above
19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A. National Youth Day | 1. 12th January |
| B. Kargil Memorial Day | 2. 26th July |
| C. Indian Air Force Day | 3. 8th October |
| D. National Sports Day | 4. 29th August |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (d) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
20. Consider the following statements :
- Ajanta Caves included in UNESCO's list in 1983.
 - Elephanta Caves of Mumbai founded by Rashtrakutas.
 - Buddhists were founder of Ellora caves.
 - Jantar Mantar was founded by Sawai Jay Singh.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - All of the above
21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Nickname) | List-II
(Person) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Grand Old Man of India | 1. Dadabhai Naoroji |
| B. Tota-e-Hind | 2. Amir Khushro |
| C. Shakespeare of India | 3. Kalidas |
| D. Nightingale of India | 4. Sarojini Naidu |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

F-44 || Miscellaneous

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Crematorium)		List-II (Persons)	
A.	Raj Ghat	1.	Mahatama Gandhi
B.	Veer Bhumi	2.	Rajiv Gandhi
C.	Shakti Sthal	3.	Indira Gandhi
D.	Shanti Van	4.	J.L. Nehru

Codes:

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

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Places)		List-II (Persons)	
A.	Anand Bhawan	1.	J.L. Nehru
B.	Sabarmati	2.	Mahatma Gandhi
C.	Kushi Nagar	3.	Gautam Buddha
D.	Kundgram	4.	Mahavir

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Central Rice Research Institute	1.	Cuttack
B.	National Dairy Research Institute	2.	Karnal
C.	National Institute of Oceanography	3.	Panaji
D.	National Aeronautical Laboratory	4.	Bangalore

Codes:

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

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Ports)		List-II (Rivers/ Ocean)	
A.	Kandla	1.	Arabian Sea
B.	Paradip	2.	Bay of Bengal
C.	New Tutilorin	3.	Bay of Bengal
D.	Kolkata	4.	Hoogly River

Codes:

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

26. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Scientists)		List-II (Country)	
A.	Archimedes	1.	Britain
B.	Graham Bell	2.	Germany
C.	Nicolos Copernicus	3.	Greece
D.	Albert Einstein	4.	USA
		5.	Poland

Codes :

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

27. Consider the following statements :

1. Zubin Mehta is a renowned musician.
2. Orhan Pamuk is an environmentalist.
3. Robert Zoellick is a novelist.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

28. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Person)		List-II (Company)	
A.	Steve Jobs	1.	Google
B.	Sheryl Sandberg	2.	Apple
C.	Larry Page	3.	Yahoo
D.	Marissa Mayer	4.	Facebook

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements :
- In Custody is written by Anita Desai.
 - Sea of Poppies is written by Amitav Ghosh.
 - The Argumentative Indian is written by Amartya Sen.
 - Unaccustomed Earth is written by Jhumpa Lahiri.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I (Books)		List-II (Author)	
A. Moon and Sixpence	1. Salman Rushdie		
B. The Moor's Last Sigh	2. Ved Mehta		
C. Portrait of India	3. Sidney Sheldon		
D. Rage of Angels	4. Somerset Maugham		

Codes:

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

31. Consider the following statements :

- 'The Struggle is My Life' is written by Nelson Mandela
- 'The Struggle and the Triumph' is written by Lech Walesa.
- 'Friends and Foes' is written by Mujibur Rehman.
- 'Rebirth' is written by Leonid Brezhnev.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Books)		List-II (Author)	
A. Freedom From Fear	1. Aung San Suu Kyi		
B. Decision Points	2. George W. Bush		
C. The Illusion of Destiny	3. Amartya Sen		
D. The Brief History of Time	4. Stephen Hawking		

Codes:

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

33. Consider the following statements :

- 'Rahul Dravid : Timeless Steel' is written by Greg Chappell.
- 'An Ashes Summer' is written by V. Krishnaswamy.
- 'Sachin: A Hundred Hundreds Now' is written by Steve Waugh and Naseer Hussain.
- 'Opening up: My Autobiography' is written by Mike Artherton.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
A. Death Valley		1. Arizona	
B. Edward's Plateau		2. California	
C. Sonoran Desert		3. Florida	
D. The Everglades		4. Texas	

Codes:

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

35. Consider the following statements :

- India banned imports of milk and milk products from China.
- Melamine was detected in milk.
- China is the largest producer of milk in the world.
- The ban was under the control of the ministry of commerce and industry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

F-46 || Miscellaneous

36. Consider the following statements :
1. Mauritius is the largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India.
 2. India has signed a nuclear deal with Kazakhstan, Argentina, Namibia, Mongolia and France.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of these
37. Consider the following statements :
1. A conventional warhead contains high energy explosives.
 2. Strategic warhead, radioactive materials are present, they exhibit huge radioactivity that can wipe out even cities.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of these
38. Consider the following statements :
1. Better Life Index is given by OECD.
 2. The Happy Planet Index is launched by New Economics Foundation.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List-I
(Organisation) | List-II
(Reports) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. World Bank | 1. Doing Business Index |
| B. Yale and WB | 2. Better Life Index |
| C. OECD | 3. Environmental Performance Index |
| D. UN | 4. Global HDI |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | (b) 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Organisation)	List-II (Reports)
A. WEF	1. Trade and Development Report
B. UNCTAD	2. The Global Competitiveness Report.
C. Charities Aid Foundation	3. World Giving Index
D. RICS, India	4. Sustainable competitiveness report.

Codes :

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

41. Consider the following statements :

1. The Global Integrity Report is an essential guide to anti-corruption institutions and mechanisms around the world.
2. The report is presented by local researchers, journalists and academics using double-blind peer review process.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

42. Consider the following statements :

1. The EU is the world's largest economy.
2. The EU has its own flag, anthem and currency.
3. The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
4. The EU has its own constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

43. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Parliament)	List-II (Country)
A. Knesset	1. Israel
B. Diet	2. Japan
C. Majlis	3. Iran
D. Shura	4. Afghanistan

Codes :

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

44. Consider the following statements :

 1. North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) is the name of the new organization which has replaced the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
 2. The United States of America and the United Kingdom became the members of the NATO when it was formed in the year 1949.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

45. Consider the following statements :

 1. East Asia Summit (EAS) is formed in 2005 with ASEAN in a leadership position.
 2. The first EAS summit was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Agencies)	List-II (Headquarters)
A. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1. Nairobi
B. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	2. Vienna
C. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNID)	3. Berne
D. Universal Postal Union (UPI)	4. New York

Codes :

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

47. Consider the following statements :

 1. India is a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum.
 2. Russia is a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Consider the following statements :

1. Asia Development Bank is located in Tokyo.
 2. Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation is located in Singapore.
 3. ASEAN is located in Bangkok.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

49. Consider the following statements :

1. The headquarters of UNESCO is located in Geneva.
 2. The headquarters of IMF is located in Paris.
 3. The headquarters of ILO is located in Washington.
 4. The headquarters of UNIDO is located in Vienna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

50. Consider the following statements regarding IAEA:

1. The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria.
 2. IAEA encourages the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

51. Consider the following statements :

1. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an inter-governmental organisation of twelve oil producing countries.

2. Ecuador and Venezuela are the members of the OPEC outside the Arab countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

F-48 || Miscellaneous

52. Consider the following statements :

 1. International Labour Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations.
 2. International Labour Organisation is one of the oldest specialised agencies of the United Nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. 4th November	1. World Citizen Day
B. 10th December	2. International Human Rights Day
C. 26th November	3. National Law Day
D. 5th October	4. World Teacher's Day

Codes:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{(a)} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} & \text{(b)} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{matrix} & \text{(c)} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

55. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. 8 th September	1. World Literacy Day
B. 21 st September	2. World Peace Day
C. 6 th March	3. World Wide Wildlife Day
D. 29 th September	4. World Heart Day

Codes :

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

56. Consider the following statements :

 1. International Women's Day observed on 8th March.
 2. World AIDS Day observed on 1st December.
 3. World Forest day observed on 21st March.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Tribes)	List-II (Country)
A. Eskimo	1. Canada
B. Khirgir	2. Central Asia
C. Masai	3. Tanzania
D. Maori	4. New Zealand

Codes:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{(a)} & A & B & C & D \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \text{(c)} & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} \text{(b)} & A & B & C & D \\ & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{(d)} & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

58. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Baalaika	1. Russia
B. Cabaca	2. Latin America
C. Hityokin	3. Japan
D. Sitar	4. India

D
Codes:

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

59. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Detective Agency)	List-II (Country)
A. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	1. USA
B. MOSSAD	2. Israel
C. KGB/G.R.U	3. Russia
D. Naicho	4. Japan

Codes :

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

60. Consider the following facts about Education Development Index:

1. This index has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Development.

2. EDI comprises

61. Which government body promotes measures for care and protection of persons with disability in the event of death of their parents or guardians?
- Child Welfare Committee
 - Central Social Welfare Board
 - National Trust
 - National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation
62. Determinant of population growth is-
- Family
 - Marriage
 - Economy
 - Fertility

Codes:

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- 4 only

63. Match List - I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below.

List - I	List - II
(Commission/ Committee)	(Mandate)
A. Sachar Committee	1. Anti-Sikh Riots, 1984
B. Srikrishna Commission	2. Socio-economic and educational conditions of Muslims in India
C. Ranganath Misra	3. Bombay Commission Communal Riots, 1992
D. Nanavati Commission	4. Linguistic and religious minorities in India

Codes:

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

64. Which of the following are UNESCO recognized world heritage sites?
- Caves of Ajanta
 - Temple and Caves at Ellora
 - Mandapas of Mahabalipuram
 - Caves of Kanheri

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

Codes:

- 1 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 3 and 4
- 2, 3 and 4

65. Which of the following are true of Matrilineal societies?

- Newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.
- As per the rules of inheritance, the property passes from mother to daughter.
- Women play a dominant role in the family.
- Examples of matrilineal societies are those of the Khasi and Jaintia tribes of Meghalaya.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only

66. Consider the following statements about the Palestine-

- UNO General Assembly Voted to upgrade the status of the Palestine to that of a 'Non-member observer State'.
 - Now Palestine is a sovereign state.
 - Palestinian Authority is eligible for membership of several U.N. agencies.
 - Palestinian Authority is still not eligible to sign Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

67. Which of the following statements about India-China relations is/are correct?

- 'Look East Policy' is a vital part of the relationship.
- There is an active defence exchange programme.
- Institutional mechanism to share international waters is in place.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only

F-50 | | *Miscellaneous*

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

69. Arrange the following Acts in order in which they were enacted? Use the codes given below:

 1. Child Marriage Restraint Act.
 2. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.
 3. Hindu Marriage Act.
 4. Dowry Prohibition Act.

Codes :

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

70. Match the following

List-I (Event)	List-II (Date of Observance)
A. World Consumer Day	1. October 24th
B. International Literacy Day	2. September 8th
C. World Mental Health Day	3. October 10th
D. UN Day	4. March 15th

Codes :

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

71. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A) : Inspite of best efforts Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan failed to achieve desirable literacy rate.

Reason (R) : Results can be achieved without political will.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes :

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

73. Consider the following statements
When a man circles round the earth in a satellite,
then

 - (a) His mass becomes zero but weight remains constant
 - (b) Mass remains constant but weight becomes zero
 - (c) Both mass and weight remain constant
 - (d) Both mass and weight remain zero

74. Consider the following statements

 1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has signed a US \$400 million currency swap agreement with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
 2. The currency swap agreement will allow central banks of both nations to make withdrawals of US Dollar or Euro in multiple tranches up to a maximum of USD 400 million or its equivalent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	10.	(d)	19.	(a)	28.	(c)	37.	(c)	46.	(b)	55.	(d)	64.	(b)	73.	(b)
2.	(a)	11.	(c)	20.	(d)	29.	(d)	38.	(c)	47.	(d)	56.	(a)	65.	(a)	74.	(c)
3.	(a)	12.	(d)	21.	(a)	30.	(d)	39.	(b)	48.	(b)	57.	(a)	66.	(b)	75.	(a)
4.	(d)	13.	(c)	22.	(a)	31.	(d)	40.	(a)	49.	(c)	58.	(a)	67.	(d)	76.	(a)
5.	(a)	14.	(b)	23.	(a)	32.	(a)	41.	(c)	50.	(c)	59.	(a)	68.	(d)	77.	(c)
6.	(d)	15.	(d)	24.	(a)	33.	(d)	42.	(a)	51.	(c)	60.	(b)	69.	(b)	78.	(b)
7.	(a)	16.	(c)	25.	(a)	34.	(c)	43.	(a)	52.	(c)	61.	(c)	70.	(a)	79.	(c)
8.	(d)	17.	(a)	26.	(a)	35.	(b)	44.	(b)	53.	(c)	62.	(d)	71.	(d)	80.	(d)
9.	(a)	18.	(d)	27.	(a)	36.	(c)	45.	(c)	54.	(d)	63.	(a)	72.	(a)	81.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Labour's Day — 1st May
 Anti-Tobacco Day — 31st May
 Mother's Day — 2nd May
 National Girl Child Day — 24th Jan.
2. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Bidesia — Jharkhand
 Lajri — Uttarakhand
 Dangri — Himachal Pradesh
 Tamasha — Maharashtra
 These are names of folk stage performances in their respective states.
3. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Khadakwasla — National Defence Academy. The National Defence Academy (NDA) is the Joint Services academy of the Indian Armed Forces, where cadets of the three services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force train together before they go on to pre-commissioning training in their respective service academies. The NDA is located in Khadakwasla near Pune, Maharashtra. It is the first tri-service academy in the world.
 Konark — Sun Temple. Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century temple, at Konark, in Odisha, India. It was supposedly built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty around 1250.
- Kolhapur — Ambabai. The Shri Mahalakshmi Temple of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, India, is one of the Shakti Peethas listed in various puranas of Hinduism. According to these writings, a Shakti Peetha is a place associated with Shakti, the goddess of power.
- Kolkata — Victoria Memorial. The Victoria Memorial is a large marble building in Kolkata, West Bengal, India which was built between 1906 and 1921.
4. (d) All the statements given above are correct.
5. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
 Largest lake — Jammu and Kashmir
 Largest delta — Sunderbans (Kolkata)
 Largest planetarium — Kolkata
 Highest airport — Leh (Ladakh)
6. (d) All of these statements given above are correct.
7. (a) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Bandipur National Park — Mysore. Bandipur National Park, established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the south Indian state of Karnataka. It was once a private hunting reserve for the Maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore.
 Dachigam Sanctuary — Jammu and Kashmir. Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometers.

- Ghana Bird Sanctuary — Bharatpur.The Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that plays host to thousands of birds especially during the summer season.
- Periyar — Idukki, Kerala.Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala, south India. It is notable as an elephant reserve and a tiger reserve.
8. (d) All the given statements are correct.
9. (a) Brihadeeshwara temple — Tanjore. The Peruvudaiyar Kovil, also known as Brihadeeswara Temple, RajaRajeswara Temple and Rajarajeswaram, at Thanjavur in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva.
- Dilwara temple — Mt. Abu.The Jain Dilwara temples of India are located about 2½ kilometres from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These temples built by Chalukya between the 11th and 13th centuries AD are world famous for their stunning use of marble. The five legendary marble temples of Dilwara are a sacred pilgrimage place of the Jains.
- Nataraja temple — Chennai.Thillai Natarajah Temple, Chidambaram or Chidambaram temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in the town of Chidambaram, East-Central Tamil Nadu, South India.
- Golden temple — Amritsar.The Harmandir Sahib, also Darbar Sahib and informally referred to as the "Golden Temple", is a prominent Sikh Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It was built by the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan, in the 16th Century.
10. (d) All the above statements are correct.
11. (c) Pichavaram — Tamil Nadu
Krishna estuary — Andhra Pradesh
Ratnagiri — Maharashtra
Bhitarkanika — Odisha
12. (d) All the above statements are correct.
13. (c) The famous exponents of Odissi dance style are Sonal Mansingh, Sanjukta Panigrahi and Madhavi Mudgal.
14. (b) Keoladeo — Rajasthan. The Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that plays host to thousands of birds especially during the summer season.
- Point Calimere — Kerala. Point Calimere, also called Cape Calimere, is a low headland on the Coromandel Coast, in the Nagapattinam district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is the apex of the Cauvery River delta, and marks a nearly right-angle turn in the coastline.
- Ratan Mahal —Gujarat.This sanctuary harbours maximum population of sloth bears in the entire state, which is the star attraction in the wilds of Ratanmahals.
- Ghat Prabha —Karnataka. Ghataprabha River originates in the Western Ghats at an altitude of 884 meters and flows eastward for a distance of 283 kilometers before its confluence with the Krishna River at Almatti. The river basin is 8,829 square kilometers wide and stretches across Karnataka and Maharashtra states.
- Astamudi —Kerala. Ashtamudi Lake in the Kollam District of Kerala, India, is the second largest and deepest wetland ecosystem, a palm-shaped large water body, next only to the Vembanad estuary ecosystem of the state.
16. (c) Tejas — Light combat aircraft.The HAL Tejas is a 4+ generation, multirole light fighter developed by India. It is a tailless, compound delta-wing design powered by a single engine.
- Arjun — Main battle tank.The Arjun is a third generation main battle tank developed by India's Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), for the Indian Army. The Arjun features a 120 mm main rifled gun with indigenously developed APFSDS ammunition, one 7.62 mm coaxial machine gun, and a 12.7 mm machine gun.
- Dhanush — Ship based missile. Dhanush is a variant of the surface-to-surface/ship-to-ship Prithvi II missile, which has been developed for the Indian Navy. It is capable of carrying both conventional as well as nuclear warheads with pay-load capacity of 500 kg and can strike targets in the range of 350 km.
- Astra — Air-to-air missile.Astra is an active radar homing beyond-visual-range air-to-air missile (BVRAAM) developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), India. Astra is designed to be capable of engaging targets at varying ranges and altitudes allowing for engagement of both short-range targets (up to 20 km) and long-range targets (up to 80 km) using alternative propulsion modes.

F-54 || Miscellaneous

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>17. (a) A. National Institute of Immunology
B. National Centre for Cell Science
C. Centre for DNA Finger Printing and diagnostics
D. National Brain Research Centre</p> <p>18. (d) All the statements given below are correct.</p> <p>19. (a) National Youth Day — 12th January
Kargil Memorial Day — 26th July
Indian Air Force Day — 8th October
National Sports Day — 29th August</p> <p>20. (d) All of the above statements are correct.</p> <p>21. (a) A. Grand old man of India
1. Dadabhai Naoroji. Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader.
B. Tota-e-Hind
2. Amir Khushro. Ab'ul Hasan Yamin ud-Din Khusrow was a Sufi musician, poet and scholar. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent.
C. Shakespeare of India
3. Kalidas. Kalidas was a Classical Sanskrit writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. His floruit cannot be dated with precision, but most likely falls within the 5th century AD.
D. Nightingale of India
4. Sarojini Naidu. Sarojini Naidu, born as Sarojini Chattopadhyay also known by the sobriquet as The Nightingale of India, was a child prodigy, Indian independence activist and poet.</p> <p>22. (a) Raj Ghat — Mahatama Gandhi
Veer Bhumi — Rajiv Gandhi
Shakti Sthal — Indira Gandhi
Shanti Van — J.L. Nehru</p> <p>23. (a) Anand Bhawan — J.L.Nehru. The Anand Bhawan is a historic house museum in Allahabad, focusing on the Nehru-Gandhi Family. It was constructed by Motilal Nehru in the 1930s to serve as the residence of the Nehru family when the original mansion Swaraj Bhavan (previously called Anand Bhavan) was transformed into the local headquarters of the Indian National Congress.</p> | <p>1. New Delhi
2. Pune
3. Hyderabad
4. Manesar</p> <p>Sabarmati — Mahatma Gandhi. Sabarmati Ashram (also known as Gandhi Ashram, Harijan Ashram, or Satyagraha Ashram) is located in the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, on the banks of the River Sabarmati. This was one of the residences of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, generally called Mahatma Gandhi, who lived there for about twelve years along with his wife, Kasturba Gandhi.</p> <p>Kushi Nagar — Gautam Buddha. Kushinagar, Kusinagar or Kusinara is a town and a Nagar panchayat in Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh located around NH-28, being 52 km east to Gorakhpur.</p> <p>Kundagram — Mahavir. Mahavira was Kshatriya of the Jnatri clan and a native of the (Kshatriya) Kundagram, a suburb of the town of Vaishali (near Patna). He was the second son of Siddhartha and Trishala.</p> <p>24. (a) Central Rice Research Institute — Cuttack
National Dairy Research Institute — Karnal
National Institute of Oceanography — Panaji
National Aeronautical Laboratory — Bangalore</p> <p>25. (a) Kandla — Arabian Sea
Paradip — Bay of Bengal
New Tuticorin — Bay of Bengal
Kolkata — Hoogly River</p> <p>26. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
Archimedes – Greece
Graham Bell – Britain
Nicolas Copernicus – Poland
Albert Einstein – USA</p> <p>These are the names of famous scientists who belong to the respective countries.</p> <p>27. (a) Zubin Mehta is a renowned musician. Zubin Mehta is an Indian Parsi conductor of Western classical music. He is the Music Director for Life of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and the Main Conductor for Valencia's opera house.</p> <p>28. (c) The correctly matched pairs are :
Steve Jobs – Apple. Steven Paul "Steve" Jobs was an American entrepreneur, marketer, and inventor, who was the co-founder, chairman, and CEO of Apple Inc.
Sheryl Sandberg – Facebook. Sheryl Kara Sandberg is an American businesswoman. Till August 2013, she had been the chief operating officer of Facebook.</p> |
|---|--|

Larry Page – Google. Lawrence “Larry” Page is an American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who is the co-founder of Google, alongside Sergey Brin. On April 4, 2011, Page succeeded Eric Schmidt as the chief executive officer of Google.

Yahoo. Ross Levinsohn is the CEO of Guggenheim Digital Media, overseeing such assets as The Hollywood Reporter, Billboard, Adweek, The Clio Awards and Film Expo Group. Previously, he served as interim CEO of Yahoo! in 2012.

29. (d) All the statements given above are correct in respect of the books and their authors.
 30. (d) The correctly matched pairs are :

Moon and Six pence – Somerset Maughan. William Somerset Maughan CH was a British playwright, novelist and short story writer. He was among the most popular writers of his era and reputedly the highest paid author during the 1930s.

The Moor’s Last Sigh – Salman Rushdie. Sir Ahmed Salman Rushdie is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, *Midnight’s Children*, won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fictions are set in the Indian subcontinent.

Portrait of India – Ved Mehta. Ved Parkash Mehta is a writer who was born in Lahore, British India. He lost his sight at the age of four to cerebrospinal meningitis.

Rage of Angels – Sidney sheldon. Sidney Sheldon (February 11, 1917 – January 30, 2007) was an American writer. His TV works spanned a 20-year period during which he created *The Patty Duke Show* (1963–66), *I Dream of Jeannie* (1965–70) and *Hart to Hart* (1979–84), but he became most famous after he turned 50 and began writing best-selling novels, such as *Master of the Game* (1982), *The Other Side of Midnight* (1973) and *Rage of Angels* (1980). He is the seventh best selling fiction writer of all time.

All these are names of famous books written by the respective authors.

31. (d) All the statements given above are correct.
 32. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :

Freedom from Fear – Aung San Suu Kyi. Aung San Suu Kyi is a Burmese opposition politician and chairperson of the National League for Democracy in Burma. In the 1990 general election, the NLD won 59% of the national votes and 81% of the seats in Parliament.

Decision Points – George W. Bush. George Walker Bush is an American politician and businessman who served as the 43rd President of the United States of America from 2001 to 2009 and the 46th Governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000.

The Illusion of Destiny – Amartya Sen. Amartya Kumar Sen (born 3 November 1933), is an Indian economist and a Nobel laureate. He has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines, and indexes of the measure of well-being of citizens of developing countries. He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his work in welfare economics.

A Brief History of Time – Stephen Hawking. Stephen William Hawking is an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist, author and Director of Research at the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology in the University of Cambridge.

33. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
 34. (c) Death Valley – California
 Edward’s Plateau – Texas
 Sonaran Desert – Arizona
 The Everglades – Florida
 35. (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry banned imports of milk from China because Malanine was detected in milk.
 39. (b) The correctly matched pairs are :
 World Bank – Doing Business Index
 Yale and WB – Environmental Performance Index
 OECD – Better Life Index
 UN – Global HDI
 40. (a) WEF – The Global Competitiveness Report
 UNCTAD – Trade and Development Report
 Charities Aid Foundation – World Giving Index
 RICS, India – Sustainable Competitiveness Report.
 41. (c) Both the statements given above are correct.
 42. (a) 1. The EU is the world’s largest economy
 2. The EU has its own flag, anthem and currency
 3. The EU’s combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.

F-56 || Miscellaneous

43. (a) Knesset – Israel
 Diet – Japan
 Majlis – Iran
 Shura – Afghanistan
 All these are the names of Parliament of the respective countries.
44. (b) USA and UK became members of NATO in 1949.
46. (b) The correctly matched pairs are :
 UNDP – New York
 UNEP – Nairobi
 UNID – Vienna
 UPU – Berne
48. (b) Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation is located in Singapore.
49. (c) The headquarter of UNIDO is located in Vienna.
50. (c) IAEA encourages the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology.
51. (c) Both the statements given above are correct.
52. (c) Both the statements given above are correct.
53. (c) All the statements given above are correct.
54. (d) The correctly matched pairs are :
 World Citizen Day – 4th December
 International Human Rights Day – 10th November
 National Law Day – 26th November
 World Teacher's Day – 5th October
55. (d) 8th September – Word Literacy Day
 21st September – Word Peace Day
 6th March – Word Wide Wildlife Day
 29th September – Word Heart Day
57. (a) Eskimo – Canada
 Khirgir – Central Asia
 Masai – Tanzania
 Maori – New Zealand
 All these are names of tribes existing in their respective countries.
58. (a) Ballaiaka – Russia
 Cebaca – Latin America
 Hityokin – Japan
 Sitar – India
 All these are names of musical instruments played in their respective countries.
59. (a) FBI – USA
 MOSSAD – Israel
 KGB/ GRU – Russia
 Naicho – Japan
 All these terms are the names of investigative bureaus of the following countries.
71. (d) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** (Education for all Movement) is a programme by the Government of India aimed at the universalization of elementary education “in a time bound manner”, as mandated by the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free education to children aged 6–14 a fundamental right. The programme was pioneered by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.
72. (a) After Census 2011 India became second most populous country in the World.
73. (b) Mass remains constant but weight becomes zero
74. (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has signed a US \$400 million currency swap agreement with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The currency swap agreement will allow central banks of both nations to make withdrawals of US Dollar or Euro in multiple tranches up to a maximum of USD 400 million or its equivalent. The agreement will be valid for a period of three years and further economic co-operation between the two countries.
75. (a) Supreme Court held that
 - Section 66 A is unconstitutional because it failed two major tests, the clear and present danger test and the tendency to create public disorder test.
 - Language used in this section is vague and nebulous does not properly define words like offensive or even persistent.
 - SC in its ruling held that Section 66A interferes with freedom of speech and expression envisaged under Article 19 of Constitution of India and also hit the root of two cardinal pillars of democracy liberty and freedom of expression.
76. (a) Madhav Gadgil is an Ecologist. Renowned Indian Ecologist Madhav Gadgil has won the prestigious Tyler Prize 2015 for Environmental Achievement. He will share this prize with noted American marine ecologist and environmental scientist Jane Lubchenco.
77. (c) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a Central Scheme of GOI launched in 2007 for 5 years to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on a sustainable basis so as to ensure food security of the country.
81. (b) The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 8 goals that UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015.

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G-2 || National

G-4 || National

2. He was honoured by naming All India Radio (AIR) Vijayawada (in Andhra Pradesh) building after him.
3. He was born in Bhatlapenumarru, near Masulipatnam district in Andhra Pradesh.
4. India's present flag was adopted during the meeting of Constituent Assembly held on the 22 July 1950.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 ,2 only (b) 1,2 ,3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

23. Consider the following statements about Rajendra Singh.

1. He has been conferred with 2015 Stockholm Water Prize.
2. The prize is founded and financed by Stockholm Water Foundation and administered by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of the above

24. Consider the following statements:

1. National Mission for a Green India aims for afforestation at 10 million hectares of land over the next decade in order to increase and improve the country's forest cover
2. Union Government has merged Green India Mission (GIM) with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of the above

25. Consider the following statements about Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme.

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched nationwide Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme in Suratgarh town of Sriganganagar district, Rajasthan.
2. The card carries crop-wise recommendation of fertilisers that are required for farm lands.
3. In the budget, government had allotted ₹1000 crore for issuing cards under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- (a) 1, 2 only (b) 3, 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of the above

26. Consider the following statements about 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana'.

1. It was launched on 15th August 2014.
2. Every individual who opens a bank account will become eligible to receive an accident insurance cover of up to ₹ 1 Lakh for his entire family.
3. An additional ₹ 30,000 life insurance cover will be provided for those opening bank accounts before January 26, 2015

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of the above

27. Consider the following statements about Sansad Aadharsh Gram Yojana'.

1. On the basis of some parameters, each of the MPs should make one village of his or her constituency a Model Village by 2016.
2. After 2016, select two more villages for this purpose, before the General Elections in 2019.
3. After 2019, each Member of Parliament, during his/her tenure of 5 years must establish at least five model villages in his/her area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3, only (d) All of the above

28. Consider the following statements

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a scheme, 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' (save the girl child, educate the girl child), on January 22 at Panipat in Haryana.
2. With an initial corpus of ₹100 crore, the scheme has been launched in a hundred districts across the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) All of the above (d) Neither of the above

29. Which of the following states/part of these states have been declared as “Disturbed Areas” and the armed forces here have special powers under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958?

 - Assam
 - Tripura
 - Sikkim
 - Meghalaya

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only

30. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Bill, 2014?

 - The bill grants Constitutional status to the NJAC.
 - NJAC will be headed by the Chief Justice of India.
 - It will be responsible for transfer of judges to the Supreme Courts and the High Courts.

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these

31. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

 - R.K Srivastava : Chairman of Airports Authority of India
 - A.K Mittal : Chairman of Railway Board
 - Shailesh Nayak : Chairman of BARC

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these

32. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - Indian Science Congress 2015 has started in Delhi.
 - The theme of this year Congress is “Science and Technology for Human Development”

Codes:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2

33. Which of the following statements are correct regarding recommendations by Bezbarua panel on safety of North East people?

 - Any offence against North East people should be made cognizable and non-bailable.
 - The trial should be completed within 90 days.

(3) To set up Relief Corpus Fund for helping heinous crime victims.

(4) Promotion of Sports from North East India to establish bond with rest of India.

Codes:

 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - All of these

34. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - Digital Village Project has been launched by State Bank of India
 - The project was launched in Rajasthan
 - The digital village has three themes i.e. cashless, comprehensive and connected.

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - All of these

35. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Dr. V.R Gowarikar?

 - He is considered as the ‘Father of the Indian Monsoon Model’.
 - He was honoured with Padma Vibhushan Award.
 - He is the author of book ‘I Predict’.

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of these

36. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - Recently, President’s rule has been imposed in Jammu and Kashmir
 - It was imposed under Article 356 of the Indian constitution.

Codes:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2

37. Which of the following statements are correct regarding ordinance-issuing power of the President?

 - It can be issued under article 123 of the constitution.
 - It comes under legislative powers of the President.
 - He can issue ordinances when at least one house of parliament is not in session.
 - Every ordinance must be laid and approved by both houses of the parliament within one month from the reassembling.

G-6 || National

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) All of these

38. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan is a campaign launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development.
(2) The campaign seeks to generate a spirit of innovation and exploration amongst school children.
(3) Higher education institutions will be encouraged to assist secondary and elementary schools in the study of Science and Mathematics.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

39. Which of the following pairs are correct?
(1) World Hindi Day: 10 January
(2) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas: 7 January
(3) International Day of Yoga: 21 June

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

40. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Dandi Kutir in Ahmedabad.
(2) Dandi Kutir is the biggest permanent museum in the world based on life of one person.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

41. Which of the following are the provisions of ordinance signed recently by the President, which amends Citizenship Act, 1955?
(1) The ordinance merges Person of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) schemes.
(2) It will provide life-long Indian visa facility to PIOs.
(3) It provides for relaxation of visa norms for minor children of OCI cardholders.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

42. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (1) Rajaram Sanjaya: A Mexican Scientist
(2) Kanwaljit Singh Bakhshi: A politician in New Zealand
(3) Kamlesh Lulla: A scientist in NASA
(4) Mala Mehta: Founder of Indo-Australian Bal Bharatiya Vidyalaya

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) All of these

43. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Pulicat Lake is second largest brackish water lake in India
(2) It is separated from Bay of Bengal by the barrier island of Sriharikota.
(3) Recently, Flamingo Festival was held at Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

44. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT)?
(1) It is located at Mumbai
(2) It is a statutory body
(3) It comes under the aegis of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

45. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Monument | State |
| (1) Konark sun temple | Odisha |
| (2) Hazarduari palace | Jharkhand |
| (3) Rang ghar | Assam |
| (4) Vaishali-Kolhua | West Bengal |

Codes:

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

46. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) India's first compressed natural gas (CNG) powered train was flagged off between Vadodara and Ahmedabad.

G-8 || National

65. Which of the following statements are correct?
- According to recent published report of Forest Survey of India, West Bengal has registered the highest increase in forest cover.
 - Arunachal Pradesh has the largest forest cover in India.
 - More than 90% of total area of Mizoram is under forest cover.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
66. Which of the following statements are correct regarding World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) - 2015 released by France-based organization Reporters Without Borders (RWB)?
- Finland has been ranked at top in the list.
 - India improved its rank as compared to last year.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
67. Which of the following statements are correct?
- The National Deworming initiative was launched by Union Ministry for Health & Family Welfare.
 - First National Deworming Day was observed on 12th February 2015.
 - Albendazole tablets are used against parasitic worm infestation.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
68. Which of the following statements are correct?
- The first Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet and Expo (Re-Invest) 2015 has been launched in New Delhi.
 - Renewable sources contribute around 6% in the total power produced in India.
 - After hydro power, solar power is the major contributor in India's renewable energy production.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - None of these
69. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaption to Climate change (SLACC) Project?
- It aims to improve adaptive capacity of the rural poor engaged in farm-based livelihoods
 - India has recently signed a loan grant agreement of US \$8 million with the World Bank for SLACC Project.
 - NABARD is the implementing agency of the project.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
70. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana?
- The scheme is fully funded by the central government.
 - It is managed by the National Rural Roads Development Agency.
 - The villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana will get priority in the selection of roads for new connectivity.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
71. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Project 17A of the Indian government?
- The project is aimed at building country's most advanced fighter planes
 - Under the project, Advanced RADAR system will be installed in order to counter stealth technology during war or any other such situation.
 - India has signed for joint programmes with France and Russia to accomplish the project.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - None of these
72. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme?
- The scheme aims to provide information to the farmers about nutrients present in the soil.
 - It is sponsored jointly by centre and state in the ratio 75:25.

G-10 || National

- (3) According to health card report, soil nutrients will be provided to the farmers free of cost.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

73. The Indian government in Union Budget 2014-15 has proposed to open new AIIMS in which of the following states?

- (1) Kerala (2) Punjab
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) Assam

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

74. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) Gujarat Forest Department has signed a MoU with The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) for conservation of Asiatic lion and its habitat.
(2) Asiatic lions are found only in Gir forest.
(3) They have been listed as endangered species by IUCN.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

75. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) 3D printing makes products by layering material until a three-dimensional object is created.
(2) World's first 3D-printed jet engine has been created in Germany.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

76. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (1) Meenakshi Temple Madurai
(2) Vishwanath Temple Varanasi
(3) Pashupatinath Temple Cuttack

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

77. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) India has recently signed an agreement on Mutual Protection of Classified Information with France.

- (2) The agreement has paved the way for deeper negotiation and enhancing defence cooperation.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

78. What is the purpose of establishing Kaya Kulp Council?

- (a) To give recommendations to improve the Indian Railways
(b) To give recommendations to improve Air India
(c) To give recommendations to improve the working of National Highway Authority of India
(d) To give recommendations to enhance the role of waterways in transportation

79. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKSY)?

- (1) It has been launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
(2) The scheme will be implemented with an outlay of 1, 500 crore rupees.
(3) Centre and state will contribute the funds in the ratio of 75:25.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1 and 3 only

80. India is helping to develop some ports in other countries. Which of the following such ports are correctly matched with the country in which they are located?

- (1) Kankesanthurai Maldives
(2) Chabahar Iran
(3) Sittwe Myanmar

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

81. Which of the following agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were signed between India and Qatar in March 2015?

- (1) MoU in the field of Television and Radio
(2) MoU in the field of Information and Communication technology
(3) MoU in the field of sports

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

82. A panel under T.S.R Subamaniam has been set up to review the eco laws. Which of the following laws are to be reviewed?
- (1) Environment Act, 1986 (Protection)
 - (2) Wildlife Act, 1972 (Protection)
 - (3) National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
 - (4) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
83. KIRAN scheme is related to
- (a) Women Engineers
 - (b) Women Doctors
 - (c) Women Scientists
 - (d) Women teachers
84. If one moves from East to West, in which order would he find the below passes?
- (1) Zoji La (2) Nathu La
 - (3) Bomdila (4) Dungri La

Codes::

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

85. Which of the following statements are correct about Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?
- (1) Account holders will be provided zero-balance bank account with RuPay debit card
 - (2) An accidental insurance cover of Rs 1 lakh will be provided to the account holders
 - (3) After six months of opening account, the person can apply for a loan of more than Rs 10000

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 only

86. Which of the following statement(s) regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India is/are correct?
- (1) CSR norms would be applicable on companies having at least Rs 5 crore net profit or Rs. 500 crore net worth
 - (2) These corporates would need to spend 2% of their 3-year average yearly net profit on CSR activities
 - (3) CSR activities also include safeguard of national heritage, art and culture

Codes:

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

87. Which of the following are the components of scheme called “Enhancement of Competitiveness of the Capital Goods Sector” approved by CCEA?
- (1) Creation of Advanced Centres of Excellence for R&D and Technology Development
 - (2) creation of a Technology Acquisition Fund
 - (3) Expansion of National Investment & Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ)
 - (4) Establishment of Machine Tool Parks

Codes:

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

88. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM)?
- (1) Hardeep Singh Puri has been appointed as the Secretary General of the commission.
 - (2) The commission has been launched by International Peace Institute (IPI).
 - (3) It is being funded by Norway and Canada

Codes:

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

89. Which of the following are the features of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana?
- (1) The minimum age for entry in skill development programme is 15 years.
 - (2) Private agencies will be promoted to impart skills to the rural youth
 - (3) Youth belonging to Only Below the Poverty Line (BPL) households will be benefitted under the scheme.

Codes:

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

90. Which of the following statements are correct about “Make in India” campaign?
- (1) All Central government services to be integrated with an e-Biz single window online portal
 - (2) Expert group from DIPP and FICCI to be set up to propose reforms to the Centre and states.

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- (3) States are recommended to initiate the self-certification
(4) Home Ministry to provide all security clearances to investment proposals within 3 months.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

91. Which of the following statement(s) regarding National Career Service Portal is/are correct?
(1) It is to be launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development
(2) An MoU has been signed with the UK to learn from a similar project launched by the UK government.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

92. A Person of Indian Origin (PIO) is a person without an Indian passport and may fall under which of the following categories?
(1) Any person who has at any time held an Indian passport
(2) Any person whose parent(s) or grandparent(s) or great grandparents(s) was born in India or was a permanent resident in India.
(3) Any person who is a spouse of a citizen of India
(4) Any person who is a spouse of a PIO who falls under category (1) or (2)

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

93. Which of the following are bird sanctuaries?
(1) Sur Sarovar (Keetham) lake
(2) Sultanpur
(3) Periyar
(4) Keoladeo National Park

Codes:

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

94. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
(1) India is the largest producer of tobacco
(2) India is the second largest consumer of tobacco

- (3) India is a signatory to the declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly to reduce the consumption of tobacco

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

95. Which of the following statements are correct about "The Maithreyi International Visiting Professorship"?
(1) The programme has been launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
(2) 12 leading international scholars in science and technology will be invited to deliver talks in schools, colleges and research institutions.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

96. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
(1) Chief of Indian Navy: RK Dhovan
(2) National Security Adviser: Ajit Doval
(3) Defence Secretary : RK Mathur
(4) Cabinet Secretary : Rajiv Mehrishi

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

97. Which of the following statements are correct about Tithi Bhojan?
(1) It has been introduced by Ministry of Human Resource Development
(2) It is a part of Mid Day Meal Scheme
(3) It seeks to involve the members of the community to provide nutritious food to the children
(4) It was first successfully implemented in Madhya Pradesh

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

98. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana?
(1) It encourages MPs to identify and develop one village from their respective constituency as a model village by 2016.

- (2) An MP cannot pick his/her own village or spouse's village
- (3) It integrates with Bharat Nirman Yojana to provide basic facilities to all the inhabitants.
- (4) The implementation will be ensured by web-based monitoring.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of the above

99. Which of the following International days are correctly matched with the dates they are observed on?

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| (1) International day of the Girl Child | : | 11 October |
| (2) International day of the rural Women | : | 15 October |
| (3) World Environment Day | : | 5 June |
| (4) World No-Tobacco Day | : | 31 July |

Codes:

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of the above

100. Which of the following statements are correct regarding new counter-Naxal doctrine?

- (1) The state police will be in lead but central paramilitary forces will help them
- (2) There will be an oversight committee at national level headed by the Prime Minister
- (3) It seeks to encourage police/CPMFs to recruit local tribal youth

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

101. Which of the following statements regarding India Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) are correct?

- (1) It was founded in 1950.
- (2) Presently, Lokesh Chandra is the chairman of ICCR.
- (3) The chairman of ICCR is appointed by the Prime Minister
- (4) ICCR develops relations with national and international organizations in the field of culture

Codes:

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

102. Which of the following statements are correct about Kalakshetra Foundation?

- (1) Kalakshetra was founded in 1936 by Rukmini Devi Arundale
- (2) It is located in Chennai
- (3) It is an 'Institute of National Importance'.
- (4) Y. S Rao has been appointed as the new chairman of the foundation

Codes:

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

103. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Tribe	State
(1) Onges	: Andaman & Nicobar
(2) Khasi	: Assam
(3) Bakarwals	: Andhra Pradesh
(4) Ho	: Jharkhand

Codes:

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

104. Which of the following statements regarding Ashtamudi lake are correct?

- (1) Its clam governing council is the first fishery Certified in India by the Marine Stewardship Council
- (2) It is the largest estuarine system in Kerala
- (3) It is among the sites in Ramsar Wetland of International importance.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

105. Which of the following statements regarding Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) are correct?

- (1) It is an agency of Government of India working under the Ministry of Environment and Forests
- (2) It was formed in the year 2002
- (3) The primary objective of the agency is to reduce energy intensity in the economy.
- (4) Presently, Ajay Mathur is the chairperson of the agency

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

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106. Which of the following states have female sex ratio more than 1000 per 1000 males?

 - Kerala
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Puducherry
 - Meghalaya

Codes:

 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only

107. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - The Palk strait connects the Bay of Bengal with the Palk Bay.
 - Adam's bridge is a chain of low islands and reef shoals

Codes:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2

108. Which of the following are among the themes of nationwide Bal Swachhta Mission?

 - Clean Anganwadis
 - Clean Toilets
 - Clean drinking water
 - Clean food

Codes:

 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - All of these

109. According to Union Finance Ministry, which of the following states/UTs have achieved 100% financial inclusion under Jan Dhan Yojana?

 - Kerala
 - Punjab
 - Chandigarh
 - Daman & Diu
 - Lakshadweep
 - Goa

Codes:

 - 1, 2, 4 and 6 only
 - 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 4, 5 and 6 only

110. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - "Jeevan Praman" is a self certification and a "Digital Life Certificate" for pensioners.
 - Aadhar card is essential to avail this benefit
 - The facility is to be operated under the National e-Governance Plan.

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of these

111. Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) has put ten bird sanctuary "in seriously danger" category. Some of them have been mentioned below with their respective states/UTs. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(1) Sailana Kharma	:	Madhya Pradesh
Sanctuary		
(2) Tillangchong	:	Mizoram
Sanctuary		
(3) Dihaila Jheel	:	Chandigarh
(4) Ranebennur Black	:	Karnataka
buck Sanctuary		

Codes:

 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 4 only

112. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(1) Irrfan Khan	:	UN Women's Goodwill Ambassador for South Asia
(2) Aamir Khan	:	UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador for South-East Asia
(3) Sachin Tendulkar	:	UNEP Goodwill Ambassador for India

Codes:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only

113. Which of the following were included in 'good' category in the latest assessment of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)?

 - Keoladeo National Park
 - Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park
 - Great Himalayan National Park

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - None of these

114. Which of the following measures are announced by the Government of India for Pacific island nations?

 - Visa on Arrival (VoA) for all 14 Pacific island nations.
 - Special Adaptation Fund of 1 million US dollars for Climate change.
 - Pan Pacific Islands Project for telemedicine and tele-education to be formulated.
 - Negotiation for Free Trade Agreement to be accelerated.

Codes:

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only

115. Which of the following statements are correct about Verghese Kurien?

- (1) He is known as “the Father of the Green Revolution”.
- (2) He was the founder of Amul brand of dairy products.
- (3) He was the recipient of Ramon Magsaysay Award.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only (d) All of these

116. According to Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014; passed in the Lok Sabha, the committee to appoint the Director of Central Bureau of Investigation would include

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Home Minister
- (3) Law Minister
- (4) Chief Justice of India or a supreme court judge nominated by him
- (5) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha or Leader of the single largest opposition party (in case there is no Leader of Opposition)

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only (b) 1, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

117. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) India and Nepal has signed an agreement to construct hydropower plant on Arun River which flows through Nepal and India.
- (2) Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam will construct this mega power plant
- (3) 22 per cent of the power generated from the plant could be used by Nepal free of cost.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

118. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC)?

- (1) It is located in Pune
- (2) It will function under the DRDO.
- (3) It is a joint initiative of Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Bharat Electronics Ltd
- (4) The main focus is to provide coastal security to check terrorist activities through sea.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

119. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- (1) Guru Ghasidas National : Rajasthan Park
- (2) Bandhavgarh tiger : Madhya Pradesh reserve
- (3) Bandipur tiger reserve : Karnataka
- (4) Dampa tiger reserve : Mizoram

Codes:

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

120. Which of the following statements regarding Union Public Service Commission are correct?

- (1) It is a statutory body
- (2) Rajni Razdan is the present chairman of the UPSC.
- (3) The chairman and members of the UPSC are appointed by the parliament.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

121. What is the full form of ICANN?

- (a) Internet Corporation for Authorized Names and Numbers
- (b) Internet Council for Authorized Names and Numbers
- (c) Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- (d) Internet Council for Assigned Names and Numbers

122. Recently, Lok Sabha has passed School of Planning & Architecture Bill, 2014. School of Planning & Architecture (SPA) are located at which places?

- (1) Bhopal (2) Delhi
- (3) Allahabad (4) Vijayawada

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

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123. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Fair/Festival	State
(1) Baneshhwar Fair	Rajasthan
(2) Hornbill Festival	Nagaland
(3) Thrissur Pooram	Tamil Nadu

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

124. Who among the following are the members of the National Development Council (NDC)?

- (1) Prime Minister
(2) Home Minister
(3) Finance Minister
(4) Attorney General of India
(5) Chief Ministers of all states

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

125. Dineshwar Sharma has been named as the new chief of

- (a) National Investigating Agency (NIA)
(b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
(c) Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW)
(d) Intelligence Bureau (IB)

126. Tiladhak University (an ancient university), located in Bihar, was established during the rule of which dynasty?

- (a) Mauryan dynasty (b) Gupta dynasty
(c) Kushan dynasty (d) Pala dynasty

127. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(1) Sambhar Lake	:	Rajasthan
(2) Sepahijala Sanctuary	:	Tripura
(3) Kaziranga Sanctuary	:	Assam
(a) 1 and 2 only	(b) 1 and 3 only	
(c) 2 and 3 only	(d) All of these	

128. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Sunderbans?

- (1) It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
(2) Major portion of Sunderbans is located in India.
(3) The largest delta of the world is in Sunderbans.
(4) Sunderbans are well known for their Mangrove forests.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

129. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Adventure Sport/	State
martial arts	
(1) Dahi Handi	:
(2) Gatka	:
(3) Kalaripayattu	:
(4) Varma Kalai	:
	Madhya Pradesh
	Punjab
	Kerala
	Tamil Nadu

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of these

130. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Lok Adalats?

- (1) The first National Lok Adalat was held in 1982.
(2) The decision of the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties to the dispute.
(3) Its decision cannot be challenged in any other court.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

131. Which of the following statements are correct about Jayant Vishnu Narlikar?

- (1) He is a prominent writer of Hindi literature world.
(2) He has been chosen for Sahitya Akademy Award- 2014.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

132. Which of the following are the features of "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India" scheme initiated by the central government?

- (1) The languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 people will be considered as endangered languages
(2) All endangered languages will be protected, preserved and documented by the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Chennai.
(3) Digital map will be prepared for all the words, their pronunciation and basic grammar of the endangered languages.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

133. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Central Vigilance Commission CV(c)?
 (1) Central Vigilance Commission is a statutory body.
 (2) It has the powers to exercise superintendence over functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment.
 (3) The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

134. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Maritime Silk Road initiative?
 (1) It is an initiative of Chinese government.
 (2) The latest country to join the project is Maldives.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

135. Which of the following statements are correct about Sukhna Lake?
 (1) It is a natural lake at the foothills of the Shivalik hills.
 (2) The lake has been listed under the Ramsar wetland sites

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

136. Who among the following personalities have been chosen as new brand ambassadors of 'Clean India' campaign by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently?
 (1) Sourav Ganguly (2) Harbhajan Singh
 (3) Kapil Sharma (4) Kiran Bedi

Codes:

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

137. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was named for Bharat Ratna posthumously in December 2014?

- (1) He was the founder of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi, which was established in 1912.

- (2) He was the founder member of Congress Nationalist Party.
 (3) He started Sanatana Dharma, a magazine dedicated to religious, dharmic interests.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

138. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (1) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is scheduled to be held from 7-9 January, 2015 in Gujarat.
 (2) It will be 6th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.
 (3) The youth segment of the occasion will have the theme Bharat ko Jano and Bharat ko Mano

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

139. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (1) Generally, 2.1 children per woman is considered to be the Replacement level fertility.
 (2) According to Sample Registration Survey by Registrar General of India, Kerala has India's lowest fertility.
 (3) In India, only nine states have not reached replacement levels.
 (4) Infant Mortality Rate in India has been estimated as 40 deaths under the age of 5 years per 1000 live births.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

140. Which of the following pairs are correct?
 (1) Mission Indradhanush : Ministry of tourism and culture
 (2) Van bandhu kalyan : Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 (3) Pradhan mantri jan dhan yojana : Ministry of Rural Development

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 only (d) All of these

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141. Consider the following statements:
- (1) Garuda is a bilateral exercise between Indian and French armies.
 - (2) Fifth bilateral exercise held this year.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 Only
 - (b) 2 Only
 - (c) 1 and 2 Both
 - (d) None
142. Consider the following statements:
- (1) Telangana has become the India's 29th state
 - (2) A bill has to be passed in the Parliament by two-third majority for the creation of a new state.
 - (3) There is no need for the approval of the state whose boundaries are being demarcated.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 Only
 - (b) 1 and 3 Only
 - (c) 2 and 3 Only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
143. Consider the following statements:
- (1) There is no Leader of opposition in current Lok Sabha.
 - (2) The Leader of opposition is chosen from the opposition which has the highest number of representatives in the house.
 - (3) The largest opposition party should have atleast 10% seats in the house to nominate a leader of opposition.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 Only
 - (b) 1 and 3 Only
 - (c) 2 and 3 Only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
144. Diamond Quadrilateral Project is a project:
- (a) of high speed trains linking four main metros.
 - (b) of development of national highways linking four main metros.
 - (c) to improve airways connectivity among all the domestic airports.
 - (d) to launch new waterways.
145. Consider the following statements:
- (1) Mukul Rohatgi is attorney General of India
 - (2) Attorney General is appointed by the President
 - (3) He could be removed in the same manner as a judge of the supreme court.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 Only
 - (b) 1 and 3 Only
 - (c) 2 and 3 Only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
146. Consider the following statements:
- (1) There are 32 World Heritage Sites in India that are recognized by UNESCO
 - (2) The latest site to be added was Great Himalyan National Park
 - (3) The earliest sites added from India were Mahabalipuram and Khajuraho temples.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 Only
 - (b) 1 and 3 Only
 - (c) 2 and 3 Only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
147. Which of the following are objectives of Project Mausam launched by Ministry of Culture?
- (1) to increase interaction among diverse culture of India
 - (2) to conserve the minority culture
- Choose the correct codes:
- (a) 1 Only
 - (b) 2 Only
 - (c) 1 and 2 Both
 - (d) None
148. Consider the following statements:
- (1) Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the state of Maharashtra
 - (2) It will become the 47th Tiger Reserve in India
- Which of the above statement/s are correct?
- (a) 1 Only
 - (b) 2 Only
 - (c) 1 and 2 Both
 - (d) None
149. The new fastest train in India traveled for first time between which stations?
- (a) Delhi-Agra
 - (b) Delhi-Kota
 - (c) Mumbai-Ahmedabad
 - (d) Bangalore-Chennai
150. Indian government has recently announced addition of some new vaccines in its Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). The vaccines are against which of the following diseases?
- (1) Rotavirus
 - (2) Rubella
 - (3) Malaria
 - (4) Dengue
- Choose the correct code from the options given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only
 - (d) all of these
151. Which of the following statement(s) regarding report released by Union Ministry of Environment and Forest is correct?
- (1) 21.23% of the total geographical area of the country is under forest and tree cover.

- (2) The maximum percentage of increase in Mangrove forest is seen in Gujarat since 2011.
- (3) The maximum increase in forest cover is in West Bengal since 2011.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

152. Who among the following has been recently sworn in as the judges of the Supreme Court?

- (1) Arun Kumar Mishra
- (2) Gyan Sudha Misra
- (3) Adarsh Kumar Goel
- (4) Rohinton Nariman

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

153. A new 24×7 channel called Arun Prabha is proposed to be started which would act as a platform?

- (a) for culture of tribal people all over India.
- (b) for cultural and linguistic identity of the North-East.
- (c) to showcase success of the Indians all over the world.
- (d) for all art forms related to Indian culture.

154. Which of the following recommendation in Juvenile Justice Bill, 2014 were not present in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2002?

- (1) It incorporates the principles of the Hague convention on protection of children, 1993
- (2) The word ‘juvenile’ has been replaced by the word ‘child’
- (3) Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been made a statutory body

Choose the correct code from the options given below:

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

155. Which of the following statement(s) is/are regarding the Ninth Edition of the National Health Profile, 2013 are correct?

- (1) Percentage of Public Funds in health sector is more than 50%.

- (2) Uttar Pradesh reported the maximum number of foeticide and infanticide cases.

Choose the correct code from the options given below:

- (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2 both (d) None

156. Which of the following statements regarding proposed ‘Mahila Suraksha Dal’ is/are correct?

- (1) It will be established in Delhi for the safety of women at public places
- (2) It will comprise of retired army personnel, representatives from the local community and local NGO representatives

Choose the correct code from the options given below:

- (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2 both (d) None

157. According to Red data list 2013, which of the following bird species reported from India is critically endangered?

- (1) Great Indian Bustard
- (2) Bengal Florican
- (3) Indian Vulture
- (4) Pink-headed Duck
- (5) Asian Koel

Choose the correct code from the options given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 3,4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2 and 5 (d) 2,3 and 4

158. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) K.N Tripathi took oath as the Governor of Punjab
- (2) The President administer oath to the Governor

Choose the correct option from codes given below:

- (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None

159. Which of the following are the recommendations of the Law Commission headed by Justice A.P. Shah?

- (1) To introduce “cooling off” period for retired judges before they accept the position offered by the government.

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- (2) To fix the same retirement age of 65 years for the judges of Supreme court and the High courts
- (3) To fix the tenure of the Chief Justice of India to minimum two years

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

160. Which of the following are the features of Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC) Bill?

- (1) JAC will recommend for the appointment of the Supreme Court judges and the High Court judges.
- (2) JAC will recommend the transfer of the judges of the High courts.
- (3) It will set criteria for the appointment of lower court judges.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

161. Consider the following statements given below and select the statement (s), which is/are correct?

- 1. The Union Cabinet allowed 59 percent FDI in Railways, apart from raising the FDI cap in Defence from 26 to 51 percent.
- 2. The amendments proposed to the Juvenile Justice Act will allow the Juvenile Justice Board to decide whether those in the age group of 16 to 18 can be tried as adults in case of heinous crimes.

Select the appropriate option:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None

162. Consider the following statements given below, and choose the Statement (s) which is/are correct?

- 1. National development and reform commission is an institution modelled on the Lines of Planning commission of Nepal.
- 2. Planning commission has been replaced with National development and Reform commission which will be more promising.

Choose the appropriate option:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (c) Neither 1 nor 2

163. Consider the following statements given below and Choose the statement (s) which is/are correct?

- 1. The NDA is set to appoint Bimal Jalan (former RBI Governor) as the Head of

Expenditure management Commission (EMC).

- 2. Haryana government has decided to constitute Mahila Suraksha Dals to ensure safety of women.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

164. Consider the following statements given below and Choose the statement (s) which is/are correct?

- 1. Renuka Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh will bring 275 million Gallons water a day to Delhi.

- 2. Adani group bought Lanco Power Unit for ₹8000 crores.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

165. Consider the following statements given below and choose the correct option

- 1. In Collegium system the CJI recommends the names of the Supreme court Judges after consulting apex courts and also have powers to transfer judges.

- 2. The Judicial appointment commission will record names for the CJI, Supreme court Judges, High court chief justice and judges and also have powers to transfer judges.

Choose the appropriate option:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

166. Consider the following statements given below and select which is/are correct?

- 1. Salman Khan has become the first Indian to become the brand ambassador of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

- 2. Interpol has signed Salman Khan as the ambassador for its global “Turn Back Crime” campaign.

Choose the appropriate option:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

167. Who among the following has been appointed as the new chief of Joint Intelligence Committee?

- (a) Ramesh Chand Tayal
- (b) RN Ravi
- (c) K V Thomas
- (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	21	(b)	41	(d)	61	(a)	81	(a)	101	(b)	121	(c)	141	(b)	161	(b)
2	(d)	22	(b)	42	(d)	62	(c)	82	(a)	102	(c)	122	(c)	142	(b)	162	(b)
3	(a)	23	(c)	43	(d)	63	(d)	83	(c)	103	(d)	123	(a)	143	(d)	163	(a)
4	(c)	24	(c)	44	(c)	64	(c)	84	(a)	104	(c)	124	(b)	144	(a)	164	(a)
5	(c)	25	(c)	45	(a)	65	(b)	85	(a)	105	(b)	125	(d)	145	(a)	165	(c)
6	(b)	26	(d)	46	(d)	66	(c)	86	(d)	106	(a)	126	(c)	146	(a)	166	(d)
7	(d)	27	(d)	47	(d)	67	(b)	87	(c)	107	(c)	127	(d)	147	(d)	167	(b)
8	(a)	28	(c)	48	(d)	68	(c)	88	(d)	108	(d)	128	(b)	148	(c)		
9	(b)	29	(d)	49	(b)	69	(a)	89	(a)	109	(b)	129	(b)	149	(a)		
10	(b)	30	(d)	50	(d)	70	(d)	90	(d)	110	(d)	130	(c)	150	(b)		
11	(b)	31	(a)	51	(a)	71	(d)	91	(a)	111	(d)	131	(b)	151	(c)		
12	(c)	32	(b)	52	(b)	72	(b)	92	(d)	112	(d)	132	(b)	152	(c)		
13	(c)	33	(d)	53	(a)	73	(b)	93	(d)	113	(d)	133	(a)	153	(b)		
14	(a)	34	(c)	54	(b)	74	(d)	94	(c)	114	(c)	134	(c)	154	(d)		
15	(a)	35	(c)	55	(d)	75	(a)	95	(b)	115	(b)	135	(d)	155	(d)		
16	(a)	36	(d)	56	(b)	76	(d)	96	(b)	116	(b)	136	(d)	156	(c)		
17	(c)	37	(a)	57	(a)	77	(b)	97	(c)	117	(c)	137	(c)	157	(a)		
18	(c)	38	(d)	58	(c)	78	(a)	98	(a)	118	(b)	138	(b)	158	(a)		
19	(b)	39	(b)	59	(b)	79	(b)	99	(b)	119	(d)	139	(b)	159	(d)		
20	(c)	40	(b)	60	(b)	80	(d)	100	(b)	120	(d)	140	(c)	160	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The 17 MFPs will be spread across 11 States. While Kerala, Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu were sanctioned two MFPs each whereas Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were sanctioned one MFP each. The Scheme was launched in 2008 by UPA Government. Its focus is to overcome the bottlenecks in the food supply chain due to which around 33 percent food is wasted in India making it the largest food waster in the world.
- (a) Two ISVs were built by Rodman Spain and the third vessel was built by the Abu Dhabi Ship Builders (ADSB).
- (c) Union Ministry of Railways has constituted a Committee to review the existing Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell in the Railway Board with former IAS officer Ajay Shankar as its head.
- (c) PRAGATI is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform aimed at addressing grievances of common man. It also aims at simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important Union government programmes and projects as well as projects flagged by State Governments.
- (b) Union Government has launched a new digital platform ‘Twitter Samvad’ in association with social networking giant Twitter (Chief Executive is Dick Costolo). The service aims to boost the nation’s e-governance plans and facilitate direct communication between leaders, government agencies and citizens.

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7. (d) Supreme Court held that
- Section 66 A is unconstitutional because it failed two major tests, the clear and present danger test and the tendency to create public disorder test.
 - Language used in this section is vague and nebulous does not properly define words like offensive or even persistent.
8. (a) Out of these 17 food parks, 7 parks have been allotted to state agencies whereas 10 to private players in 11 states.
9. (b) Union Ministry of Railways has constituted 'Kaya kulp' Council, an innovation council for Indian Railways. Purpose of the Council. To recommend innovative methods and processes for the improvement, betterment and transformation of the Indian Railways.
10. (b) Supreme Court (SC) has rejected the notification issued by Union Government to include Jats in the Central list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) for the benefit of reservation.
11. (b) Union Government has selected legendary boxer and five-time world boxing champion MC Mary Kom as Brand Ambassador for the North East Region.
12. (c) The scheme will provide consumers with an online facility to redress their complaints related to over-pricing of medicines, non-availability of medicines and refusal of supply for sale of any medicine without good and sufficient reason.
13. (c) This judgment was given by two member SC bench comprising of Justices SJ Mukhopadhyaya and NV Ramana.
14. (a) Attorney General is not merely a lawyer for the government, but is a constitutional authority. This is because functions performed by the AG under Article 76 (2) of the Constitution of India are in the nature of public functions. So the office of Attorney General is a public authority and comes under the ambit of section 2(h) of the RTI Act.
15. (a) The 5 sick PSU that will be closed include HMT and its three units, Hindustan Shipyard. Government also has declared Air India and MTNL as sick PSU units as per the criteria after they have incurred losses worth 50 per cent or more of their average net worth during past four years.
16. (a) It was unveiled by the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) in New Delhi.
17. (c) Union Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways on 3 March 2015 launched a website Shipping Samvad to invite innovative ideas and suggestions from general public and experts related to Indian maritime sector for improvement in the ports, shipping and inland waterways sector.
18. (c) NBT established in 1957 under Union Ministry of HRD (then Union Ministry of Education).
19. (b) A historic bronze statue of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled at the Parliament Square in London.
20. (c) The North-South Rail link was completely destroyed by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) militants during the civil war in 1980s.
21. (b) Kolkata has become India's first Wi-Fi-enabled metro city as the service was launched from Park Street in city.
23. (c) The prize is founded and financed by Stockholm Water Foundation and administered by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). It recognizes persons for their outstanding achievements in conservation and protection of the world's water resources and presented annually. Rajendra Singh is fourth Indian to win the prestigious global award.
24. (c) By merging GIM with MGNREGA Scheme government seeks to increase 10 million hectares of forest cover.
25. (c) In the budget, government had allotted ₹100 crore for issuing cards under the scheme
Key facts of Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme
 - SHC is centrally-sponsored nationwide scheme which aims to help farmers to improve the productivity of farms by providing them basic information for use of nutrients or fertilizers.
 - The card carries crop-wise recommendation of fertilisers that are required for farm lands.
 - It also helps farmers identify health of soil and judiciously use soil nutrients.
 - Under this scheme Centre plans to target over 14 crore farmers in the next three years. In financial year 2014-15, around 3 crore farmers will be covered to check the excess use of fertilisers.

26. (d) PM Narendra Modi launched the ambitious 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana' which aims to achieve comprehensive financial inclusion. Mr. Modi had announced this scheme on his maiden Independence Day speech on August 15, 2014. On the very first day, a record 1.5 Crore (15 million) bank accounts were opened under this scheme.
27. (d) While delivering his maiden Independence Day speech Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a scheme on behalf of the Member of Parliament- 'Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana' calling upon the Members of Parliament (MPs) to select any one of the villages having population of 3 to 5 thousand in their constituency. They must fix parameters according to the time, space and situation of that locality. It will include the conditions of health, cleanliness, atmosphere, greenery, cordiality etc.
28. (c) The scheme aims at making girls independent socially as well as financially through education. This approach of the Government can facilitate in generating awareness and improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for the women.
29. (d) Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is not extended to Sikkim. Recently, AFSPA is extended for one more year in Assam.
30. (d) NJAC Bill, 2014 seeks to scrap the collegium system of appointing judges to higher judiciary.
31. (a) Shailesh Nayak has succeeded K Radhakrishnan to become the new Chairman of ISRO.
32. (b) Indian Science Congress 2015 was inaugurated in Mumbai on January 3.
33. (d) The committee has recommended immediate, short term and long term measures to be implemented in certain time period to prevent discrimination against people of eight North-Eastern states.
34. (c) Digital Village Project was launched by ICICI bank in Akodara Village of Gujarat in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
35. (c) He was honoured with Padma Shree and Padma Bhushan Awards.
36. (d) Governor's Rule has been imposed in Jammu and Kashmir under Section 92 of J&K Constitution.
37. (a) Every ordinance must be laid and approved by both houses of the parliament within six weeks from the reassembling.
38. (d) The campaign will encourage higher education institutions to assist secondary and elementary schools in the study of Science and Mathematics and to create awareness among the students in Science and Mathematics.
39. (b) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated in India on 9 January each year to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community to the development of India.
40. (b) Dandi Kutir museum was inaugurated in Gandhinagar.
41. (d) The ordinance gives better visa facilities to Person of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) schemes.
42. (d) All these personalities were honoured with Pravasi Bharatiya Samman 2015.
43. (d) Flamingo Festival began at Lake Pulicat in Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary located at Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.
44. (c) FCAT is located at New Delhi
45. (a) Hazarduari palace is located at West Bengal and Vaishali-Kolhua in Bihar. All these monuments have been covetted with Adarsh Monument tag recently by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
46. (d) India's first CNG powered train ran between Rewari and Rohtak and it will be based on dual fuel system- diesel and CNG.
47. (d) The scheme aims to strengthen coastal security measures in 9 states and 4 Union Territories which have a sea-line running along their borders. It is being implemented under the aegis of Union Home Ministry.
48. (d) The ordinance has made exemptions for defence, rural infrastructure, affordable housing and industrial corridor.
49. (b) He was never nominated as Member of Rajya Sabha.
50. (d) ICRISAT will assist Andhra Pradesh in making agriculture sustainable and profitable by increasing productivity of agriculture and allied sectors.
51. (a) Pahlaj Nihalani has been appointed as the chairperson of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).
52. (b) Rajya Sabha has limited power in case of money bill. Constitution Amendment Bill should be passed by both the Houses separately.
53. (a) Memorandum of Understandings were signed on Ajmer, Allahabad and Vishakhapatnam.

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54. (b) The project has been started by India and Nepal. It is the second largest dam in the world with a capacity of 6720 MW power generation.
55. (d) The scheme aims to spread awareness about the declining trend of Child Sex Ratio in the country.
56. (b) Eminent singer and theatre artist Shekhar Sen has been appointed as the new chairman of Sangeet Natak Akademi.
57. (a) The words Secular and Socialist were added through 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. Recently, question on their addition in the preamble created controversy in the political sphere.
58. (c) The fenced sanctuary will allow elephants to move around freely within the secure area.
59. (b) The Supreme Court has ordered to continue to close the roads through Bandipur Tiger Reserve, Karnataka during night.
60. (b) Lebanon is the Partner Nation of this year's fair.
61. (a) Nepal is the only country to achieve zero poaching with no tiger killed in last three years.
62. (c) India was ranked second last and Thailand last in the list.
63. (d) The 17th edition of Bharat Rang Mahotsav was inaugurated by Culture Minister Dr Mahesh Sharma and actor Om Puri.
64. (c) The project seeks to check the dwindling population of jackals and blackbuck in Akbar's tomb premises.
65. (b) Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in India followed by Arunachal Pradesh.
66. (c) India improved its rank from 140th in 2014 to 136th this year, but absolute score has declined from 40.34 to 40.49.
67. (b) First National Deworming Day was observed on 10th February 2015.
68. (c) Solar power is the second major contributor in India's renewable energy production.
69. (a) National Rural Livelihoods Mission is the implementing agency of SLACC.
70. (d) The union government has recently revised the guidelines for the scheme. It accord priority in the selection of roads for new connectivity to those villages which are being developed under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.
71. (d) Under Project 17A, seven advance warships will be built indigenously with stealth features. This will help India to combat the rise of Chinese Navy in Indian Ocean.
72. (b) The scheme is fully sponsored by the central government. The scheme plans to target 14 crore farmers in next three years.
73. (b) The budget has proposed to open few new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Assam.
74. (d) Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Western Gujarat is the only habitat for the Asiatic lion. ZSL will provide technical assistance to forest department in handling rescue operations and treatment centres.
75. (a) Australian researchers have created the world's first 3D-printed jet engine. Australia is the world leader in using 3D printing for manufacturing.
76. (d) Pashupatinath Temple is located at Kathmandu. Kathmandu-Varanasi bus has been started to promote tourism between the two cities, which will connect Pashupatinath temple to Kashi Vishwanath temple.
77. (b) The agreement has been signed with Spain. It will deepen the defence cooperation between the two nations.
78. (a) Kaya Kulp Council is an innovation council constituted by the Ministry of Railways to recommend ways to improve and transform the Indian Railways. The council will be headed by Ratan Tata.
79. (b) The scheme will be implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship with 100% contribution by the central government.
80. (d) Kankesanthurai port in Sri Lanka is the nearest port for all eastern ports in India. Prime Minister of India, in his recent visit to Sri Lanka, re-assured India's commitment to help to re-develop the port. It was closed during the war in Sri Lanka.
81. (a) The agreements were signed for exchange of English-language news, TV and radio, ICT, diplomatic institutions, scientific collaboration in earth sciences and oceanography and transfer of sentenced prisoners.
82. (a) The laws to be reviewed are Environment Protection Act of 1986, Forest Conservation Act of 1980, Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981.

83. (c) KIRAN (Knowledge and Involvement in Research Achievement through Nurturing) is a scheme that would allow Public Sector institutions to make alternate offers to women scientists who have/had a break in their career or change in their residence.
84. (a) Bomdila is in Arunachal Pradesh, Nathula in Sikkim, Dungri La in Uttarakhand and Zoji La in Ladakh. Nathu La has been in news recently as Prime Minister approved China's proposal for an alternative route to Kailash Mansarovar via Nathu La.
85. (a) After six months of opening account, the person can avail a loan of Rs. 5000.
86. (d) Government has notified certain amendments in CSR spending norms which include all the above provisions.
87. (c) Expansion of National Investment & Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) is not a component of the scheme.
88. (d) The commission is being funded by Norway and Canada and Kevin Rudd (Former Australian Prime Minister) will be the first chairman.
89. (a) The scheme is not limited to the youth of BPL households.
90. (d) Make in India campaign focus to make investments hassle-free and reduce time in giving clearance to various projects.
91. (a) The portal will be launched by the Labour Ministry.
92. (d) According to the notification of the Union Government, the people falling under all these categories are regarded as PIOs.
93. (d) Periyar is a tiger reserve. Sur Sarovar was recently in news due a case in National Green Tribunal.
94. (c) India is the second largest producer of tobacco
95. (b) The programme has been launched by the Ministry of Science and Technology
96. (b) Rajiv Mehrishi has been recently appointed as Secretary to Department of Economic Affairs in Finance Ministry.
97. (c) Tithi Bhojan was first implemented in Madhya Pradesh
98. (a) There is no provision to integrate Nirmal Bharat and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
99. (b) World No-Tobacco Day is observed on 31st May
100. (b) The oversight committee at national level will be headed by the Home Minister
101. (b) The chairman of ICCR is appointed by the President.
102. (c) N.Gopalaswami has been named as the Chairman of the governing board of the Kalakshetra Foundation. Y. S Rao is the chairman of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR).
103. (d) Bakkarwal is a tribe which lives in hilly regions of Jammu & Kashmir
104. (c) Ashtamudi is the second largest estuarine system after Vembanad in Kerala
105. (b) Agency is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Power.
106. (a) Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya have sex ratio less than 1000 females to 1000 males.
108. (c) The Palk strait is a strait between Tamil Nadu and Mannar state (Srilanka).
108. (d) Bal Swachhta Mission has been launched with above theme along with clean surrounding and clean self (personal hygiene). Bal Swachhta Week is being observed from 14 November to 19 November 2014.
109. (b) The Ministry has declared that Goa, Kerala, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Lakshadweep have became the states/UTs to achieve 100% financial inclusion.
110. (d) Jeevan Praman is a Aadhar-based Digital Life Certificate for pensioners. From now, the pensioners will not have to submit a Physical Life Certificate each year.
111. (d) Tillangchong Sanctuary and Dihaila Jheel are located in Andaman & Nicobar islands and Madhya Pradesh respectively.
112. (d) Recently, Farhan Akhtar has been named as UN Women's Goodwill Ambassador for South Asia.
113. (d) All these sites were assessed as 'good with some concerns'.
114. (c) Free Trade Agreement with the Pacific Island countries was not a part agenda of Indian Prime Minister's recent visit to Fiji.
115. (b) Verghese Kurien is known as "the Father of the White Revolution".
116. (b) The committee would not include the Home Minister and the Law Minister.
117. (c) Arun river flows through China and Nepal.
118. (b) The centre is located at Gurgaon and it will function under the National Security Adviser (NSA).

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119. (d) Guru Ghasidas National Park is located in Chhattisgarh. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has given in-principle approval for creation of Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla tiger reserve.
120. (d) Deepak Gupta has replaced Rajni Razdan as the new chairman of the UPSC which a constitutional body. He was appointed by the President.
121. (c) Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), located in Los Angeles, manages Internet protocol numbers and Domain name system.
122. (c) There are three SPAs located in Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayawada. The bill seeks to convert these SPAs into centres of excellence.
123. (a) Thrissur Pooram is a temple festival celebrated in Kerala. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Hornbill festival of Nagaland this year.
124. (b) NDC comprises of the Prime Minister, all cabinet ministers, and chief ministers and finance ministers of all states. New body replacing Planning Commission may become a part of NDC.
125. (d) Dineshwar Sharma will succeed Syed Asif Ibrahim to become the new IB chief.
126. (c) Excavation near Nalanda institution has shown that the foundation of Tiladhak University was laid down during the rule of Kushanas.
127. (d) Sambhar Lake, the largest wetland of India under Ramsar list, is fast degrading and losing its biodiversity. Sepahijala Sanctuary was in news recently due to death of a Rhino due to Anthrax. The Rhino was brought from Kaziranga Sanctuary in 2001.
128. (b) 60% area of Sunderbans is located in Bangladesh and rest in India. The ecosystem in Sunderbans and its surrounding sea is in danger due to recent oil spill.
129. (b) Maharashtra government has recently declared Dahi Handi as an adventurous sport.
130. (c) The first National Lok Adalat was held in 2013. The First Lok Adalat was held in Junagarh district of Gujarat in 1982.
131. (b) Jayant Vishnu Narlikar is an astrophysicist and well known for his contribution in Hoyle-Narlikar theory. He has been awarded Sahitya Akademy Award- 2014 for his autobiography.
132. (b) Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) is located in Mysore.
133. (a) The Commissioners in CVC are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. Supreme Court has recently directed the government to not appoint CVC without its approval.
134. (c) Maldives has become the latest country to join the Chinese strategic initiative named as he 21st Century Maritime Silk Route Economic Belt Maritime Silk Roa(d).
135. (d) Sukhna Lake is an artificial lake declared as protected national wetland. It is going through problem of siltation. Recently, it was shut due to spread of avian flu virus among its birds.
136. (d) Recently, Prime Minister has chosen Sourav Ganguly, Kapil Sharma and Kiran Bedi as new brand ambassadors of ‘Clean India’ campaign, which was started in October.
137. (c) Banaras Hindu University (BHU) was established in 1916 under the Parliamentary legislation, B.H.U. Act 1915.
138. (b) It will be 12th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.
139. (b) According to Sample Registration Survey by Registrar General of India, West Bengal has India's lowest fertility.
140. (c) Mission Indradhanush has been launched by Ministry of health and family welfare. Pradhan mantri jan dhan yojana has been launched by Ministry of Finance.
141. (b) Garuda is a bilateral air exercise between India and France.
142. (b) A bill under article 3 has to be passed which requires only simple majority. The bill then has to be sent to the concerned State Legislative Assembly, but approval is not required.
143. (d) There is no Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha as the largest opposition party, Congress has just got 48 seats which is less than 10% of the total seats
144. (a) The project will provide special high speed railway corridors to link the four main metros.
145. (a) Attorney General in India serves on the pleasure of the president and he could be removed by the President easily.
146. (a) The earliest sites to be added in World Heritage Sites from India were Agra Fort and Ajanta caves.
147. (d) The objective of the project is to increase the communication between the countries of the Indian Ocean and to enhance understanding of various cultures in the region.

148. (c) Bor Wildlife Sanctuary has been notified as new Tiger Reserve by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests.
149. (a) The first trial run of the India's fastest train was performed on Delhi-Agra route. The train with maximum speed of 160 km/hour surpassed highest speed of 150 km/hour of Bhopal Shatabdi.
150. (b) Union Government on 3 July 2014 introduced four new vaccines as part of India's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). These include vaccines against rotavirus, rubella and polio (injectable), along with an adult vaccine against Japanese encephalitis. The adult vaccine against Japanese encephalitis will be introduced in districts with high levels of the disease (in 179 endemic districts in 9 states).
151. (c) 21.23% of the total geographical area of the country is under forest cover, while 24.01% is under forest plus tree cover.
152. (c) Justice Gyan Sudha Misra retired from the Supreme Court in April, while all the other three have been recently appointed.
153. (b) Arun Prabha, which would be a 24x7 channel, will act as a platform for cultural and linguistic identity of the North-East
154. (d) The proposal has been made to make CARA a statutory body in the bill. The draft bill has changed the use of phrase 'juvenile in conflict with law' to 'child in conflict with law'.
155. (d) Percentage of Public Funds in health sector is 26.70%. Madhya Pradesh reported the maximum number of foeticide and infanticide cases, while it was followed by Uttar Pradesh.
156. (c) Mahila Surasha Dals will be set up across the national capital to ensure women safety at public places
157. (a) Asian Koel is mentioned under "least concerned" category in Red data book.
158. (a) The Chief Justice of the state high court administer oath to the Governor. K.N Tripathi took oath as the Governor of West Bengal.
159. (d) Justice A.P. Shah chaired Law Commission has recommended fixed tenure for CJI along with fixing 65 years as the retiring age for supreme court and High courts judges. It also suggested a cooling off period for judges before taking any government position post-retirement.
160. (a) JAC will not be responsible for the appointment of lower court judges.
161. (b) Statement 1st is incorrect because the FDI in Railways is 100 percent and in Defence sector the FDI limit has been raised from 26 percent to 49 percent.
162. (b) National Development and Reform commission is a new institution which is likely to be modelled after China's policy advisory body.
163. (a) Statement 2nd is incorrect because, Delhi government has decided to constitute the Mahila Suraksha Dals for women safety and not the Haryana Government.
164. (a) Adani group bought Lanco Power Unit for ₹6000 Crores and not for ₹8000 crores.
165. (c) Both the statements regarding the Judicial Appointment Commission are correct.
166. (d) Shah Rukh Khan, has become the first Indian to become the Brand ambassador of the INTERPOL, for its global "Turn Back Crime" Campaign.
167. (b) Union Government on 25 August 2014 cleared the name of RN Ravi for appointment as Chief of the Joint Intelligence Committee. RN Ravi is a 1976-batch Indian Police Service (IPS) officer from Kerala. In 2012, he retired as Special Director of Intelligence Bureau.

2

International

7. Consider the following statements:
- Solar Impulse 2 is a Swiss long-range solar-powered aircraft project.
 - The aircraft was piloted by Swiss pilots Bertrand Piccard and Andre Borschberg from its first halt Muscat, Oman.
 - It will stop in Ahmedabad and Delhi in India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
8. Consider the following statements:
- Pakistan on 9 March 2015 successfully conducted the first test of surface-to-surface Shaheen-III ballistic missile off the Arabian Sea.
 - The missile, also called White Falcon-III in English has been developed by Pakistan's Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) and NESCOM along with its subsidiary NDC.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
9. Consider the following statements:
- City of Hatra, a UNESCO World Heritage Site was founded 2,000 years ago, in the days of the Parthian Empire.
 - It is located in south-west of Syria.
 - Islamic State (IS) militants have destroyed the ruins at the ancient city of Hatra.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
10. Consider the following statements:
- Sunil Sabharwal, has been re-nominated as Alternate Executive Director at International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - For the first time he was nominated Alternate Executive Director at IMF in April 2014.
 - He is an independent Indian-American investor, born in 1964 in New Delhi.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
11. Consider the following statements:
- World's first electric satellites were successfully lifted off by a SpaceX Technologies rocket from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, United States.
 - The rocket was carrying two all-electric commercial satellites built by Airbus.
 - The satellites are owned by the French satellite provider Eutelsat and Asia Broadcast Satellite (ABS).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
12. Consider the following statements:
- H-1B visa is a non-immigrant visa in US under section 101(a)(15)(H) of Immigration and Nationality Act.
 - H-1B visa allows US employers to temporarily employ foreign workers in specialty occupations.
 - United States has announced to provide work permits to spouses of H-1B visa holders from 26 May 2015.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
13. Consider the following statements?
- Rana Bhagwandas recently passed away, was second Hindu Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP).
 - He was second non-Muslim to head of the Supreme Court of Pakistan.
 - First non-Muslim CJP was Alvin Robert Cornelius (He was Christian).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

G-30 || International

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
22. Consider the Statements:
1. Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is now the world's 3rd oldest living monarch.
 2. She is also the second longest reigning monarch in British history.
 3. She acceded to the throne on 6 February 1952.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above
23. Consider the Statements:
1. The 5th General Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) has begun in Qatar.
 2. India is not one of the 33 Permanent members of IRENA.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
24. Consider the Statements:
1. India and Bangladesh inaugurated third border haat in Srinagar-Purba on the Tripura-Bangladesh border.
 2. This is the first border haat opened in state Tripura which shares 856-km border with Bangladesh.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
25. Consider the following statements:
1. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha was appointed Chief Justice of Pakistan.
 2. He has become the 3rd Hindu to hold highest judicial post in the Muslim-majority country.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither of the above
26. Consider the following statements:
1. Veteran Indian-origin civil servant Joseph Yubaraj Manuel Pillay was reappointed as the Chairman of the Presidential Council of Advisers (CPA) by Singapore President Tony Tan Keng Yam.
 2. In 2012, for his public service, Pillay was awarded the Order of Nila Utama (First Class) award- one of Singapore's most prestigious National Day Awards.
 3. He was sworn in as top advisor to Singapore's President for a period of next two years.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above
27. Consider the Statements:
1. Russia and four ex-Soviet nations have finalized the formation of a new economic alliance- Eurasian Economic Union (EEU).
 2. Four ex-Soviet nations are Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.
 3. Ukraine has joined the EEU on 1 January 2015.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above
28. Consider the following statements:
1. Denmark has presented claim to United Nations over the area surrounding the North Pole.
 2. As per Denmark, this area is connected to the continental shelf of Greenland is their autonomous territory.
 3. There is trade dispute between Denmark, Canada and Russia.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above

G-32 || International

29. Consider the Statements about Global Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).
1. It came into force on 24 December 2014 after it was adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2013.
 2. It is the first legally-binding multilateral agreement that prohibits nations from exporting conventional weapons to countries that may use it for genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.
 3. India has already signed the treaty.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
30. Consider the Statements:
1. Bangladesh's oil spill disaster is considered as ecological catastrophe which may threaten rare dolphins, other wildlife species and world's largest mangrove forests in the Sundarbans.
 2. The tanker carrying an estimated 350,000 litres of furnace oil partly sank in the Sundarban's Shela River after it collided with another vessel.
 3. This disaster may be considered as an ecological catastrophe and can destroy the delicate ecology of the Sundarbans – a UNESCO-listed World Heritage Site.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
31. Which of the following statements are correct regarding International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)?
- (1) It is an intergovernmental organization to promote adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy
 - (2) Headquarter of the organization is located at Abu Dhabi.
 - (3) This year's session was its fifth General Assembly and was held at Beijing.
- Codes
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
32. Which among the following West African nations has been recently declared as Ebola-free by its government and the United Nations?
- (a) Guinea (b) Sierra Leone
(c) Mali (d) Liberia
33. Which of the following countries have been requested to join 'Quad' proposed by Japan?
- (1) Australia (2) India
(3) Germany (4) USA
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only
34. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | Place | Country |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Bamiyan | Iraq |
| (2) Aleppo | Syria |
| (3) Nimrud | Afghanistan |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these
35. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | Name of parliament | Country |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (1) Rashtriya Panchayat | Bangladesh |
| (2) Diet | Japan |
| (3) Knesset | Germany |
| (4) Majlis | Iran |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only
36. Who among the following personalities have been included in 2015 Fortune magazine's "50 greatest leaders" list?
- (a) Sonia Gandhi (b) Kailash Satyarthi
(c) Narendra Modi (d) Raj Panjabi
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of these
37. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Earth Hour?
- (1) It is observed on 28th March every year.
 - (2) The initiative was taken in 2007 in New York to conserve the energy.
 - (3) It is organised by World Wide Fund.

- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
38. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched:
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|
| (1) Golan Heights | : | Syria |
| (2) Mogadishu | : | Sudan |
| (3) Dakar | : | Senegal |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3
39. During the visit of Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott to India, MoU have been signed in which of the following fields?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (1) Civil Nuclear | (2) Sports |
| (3) Agriculture | |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3
40. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?
- (1) Australia is the largest producer of Uranium while Canada has the largest reserves
 - (2) India has signed civil nuclear deal with both Australia and Canada
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
41. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Fiji | Pacific Ocean |
| (2) Scotland | Arctic Ocean |
| (3) Ukraine | Black Sea |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
42. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) India is a regular member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
 - (2) China and India are members of East Asia Summit (EAS)
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
43. Which of the following pairs of mountains with the places given are correct?
- (1) Mt Hermon : Syria
 - (2) Mt Qasioun : Lebanon
 - (3) Mt Sinjar : Iran
 - (4) Mt Carpathian : Ukraine
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
44. Which of the following water bodies touch the border of Scotland?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Atlantic Ocean | (2) North Sea |
| (3) Irish Sea | (4) English Channel |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
45. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct about International Economic Association (IEA)?
- (1) IEA is an inter-government association to promote mutual understanding among economists in different parts of the world.
 - (2) IEA organize a congress every three years.
 - (3) The 2014 International Congress was held at Jordan
 - (4) Kaushik Basu became the first Indian to be president-elect of the association
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 2 and 3 only
46. Which of the following are the features of Ukraine-EU Pact?
- (1) Three years of limited self-rule to parts of rebel held territory offered
 - (2) Right for use of Russian in all state institutions guaranteed
 - (3) Rights of Legislatures of rebel-held regions to set up their own police forces recognised
 - (4) Merging of Crimea into Russia recognised
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

G-34 || International

47. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the expanded Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument?
(1) It is the largest ocean preserve in the world.
(2) It is located between Kiribati islands and Hawaii
(3) It is under the jurisdiction of the United States.
- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 only
48. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Hatf IX (Nasr) of Pakistan?
(1) It is a Surface-to-Surface missile
(2) It has a maximum range of 500 km
- Codes:**
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
49. Which of the following pairs are correct?
(a) John Ashe : President of UN General Assembly
(b) K Radhakrishan : Chairman of ISRO
(c) John Key : President of Spain
- Code:**
(a) 2 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these
50. Which of the following countries are members of BCIM Forum?
(1) Bhutan (2) Maldives
(3) India (4) Bangladesh
- Codes:**
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these
51. Which of the following pairs of joint defence exercises of India are correct?
(1) Yudh Abhyas : USA
(2) Garuda : UK
(3) Hand-In-Hand : Russia
(4) Varuna : France
- Codes:**
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of these
52. Which of the following United Nations' Organizations are involved in publishing annual report on global food insecurity?
(1) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(2) World Health Organization (WHO)
(3) World Food Programme (WFP)
(4) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these
53. Aral Sea borders which of the following countries?
(1) Kazakhstan (2) Uzbekistan
(3) Azerbaijan (4) Iran
- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
54. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
(1) Mount Ontake : China
(2) Mount Baker : USA
(3) Mount Fuji : Japan
(4) Mount Mayon : Philippines
- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
55. Which of the following are the feature of Bilateral Security Agreement signed between the USA and Afghanistan?
(1) All US and NATO troops will be called back from Afghanistan
(2) NATO has agreed to fund Afghanistan's police and security forces till 2017
(3) Afghanistan and USA retain the right to withdraw from the agreement after two years
- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
56. Which of the following pairs are correct?
- | Cyclone | Country/region |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Bejisa | Mauritius |
| (2) Iselle | East Africa |
| (3) Phanfone | Japan |
| (4) Hudhud | India |
- Codes:**
(a) 1, 3 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of the above

57. Which of the following statements are correct about UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Trade and Investment Report 2014 (APTIR-2014)?
- Trade of Asia-Pacific grew by more than 10 percent in 2013
 - North East Asia is the largest contributor in Asia-Pacific trade
 - FDI in new and small locations has increased
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
58. Which of the following statements are correct about Living Planet Report-2014?
- The report has been published by UNDP
 - The theme of the report is Species and Spaces, People and Places
 - Populations of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles have declined by 52 percent since 1970
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above
59. Which of the following statements regarding gender parity report of World Economic Forum (WEF) are correct?
- India has slipped to 114th rank in the overall gender parity
 - India has fared better in health sub-index compared to last report in 2006.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
60. Which of the following statements regarding "Ease of Doing Business" Report released recently are correct?
- The report has been released by World Trade Organization.
 - India ranks 125th among the 189 countries surveyed for the report.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
61. Which of the following statements are correct?
- UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, has constituted a blue-ribbon panel to respond to the emergency situation created by Ebola outbreak.
 - Eastern Africa has witnessed the maximum number of deaths due to the disease
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
62. Which of the following statements are correct about Philae, a probe separated from the Rosetta mother craft?
- Philae is the first probe to carry out a landing on a comet
 - The mission is being carried out by NASA
 - The mission was started in 2004
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of these
63. Which of the following statements are correct regarding G-20?
- It was founded in 1999 as a forum for the governments of 20 major economies of the world.
 - The summit for 2014 is being held at Australia
 - The 2015 Summit will be presided by Turkey.
 - No African nation is a regular member of the group.
- Codes:**
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - All of these
64. Arrange the below countries in chronological order starting from highest to lowest emitter of carbon dioxide?
- USA
 - Russia
 - China
 - India
- Codes:**
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 1, 4, 2
 - 1, 3, 2, 4
 - 3, 1, 2, 4

G-36 || International

65. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) "State of the World's Population" Report released recently?
- (1) The theme of the report is "The Power of 1.8 Billion: Adolescents, Youth and the Transformation of the Future."
 - (2) India has the world's largest population in the age group of 10-24 years.
 - (3) The African population is younger than the Northern European population.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these
66. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| Tribe | Country |
| (1) Maasai | Sudan |
| (2) Yazidi | Iraq |
| (3) Vedda | Srilanka |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these
67. Which of the following countries are in Pacific Ocean region?
- (1) Fiji (2) Nauru
 - (3) Kiribati (4) Madagascar
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of these
68. Which among the following countries are the observer members of SAARC?
- (1) China (2) Myanmar
 - (3) Iran (4) Mauritius
 - (5) Maldives
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
 - (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 5 only
69. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Endemic Species | Country |
| (1) Forest Owlet | Srilanka |
| (2) Muscicapa sodhii | Indonesia |
| (3) Yellow-throated Bulbul | India |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
70. Recently, India and Russia has inked which of the following agreements?
- (1) Oil and gas pact (2) Atomic energy
 - (3) Health research (4) Civil aviation
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these
71. Which of the following statements are correct about Web Index released by World Wide Web Foundation?
- (1) It measures the internet's contribution to social, economic and political progress.
 - (2) India ranks last among the BRICS nations.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
72. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (1) Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean.
 - (2) Cuba follows a single party system in its political set up.
 - (3) The recent deal between the US and Cuba will allow a broad US tourism to Cuba.
 - (4) The US and Cuba have also agreed for repatriation of prisoners.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these
73. Which of the following countries have observer status in CERN?
- (1) Russia (2) India
 - (3) Pakistan (4) USA
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 2 and 4 only
74. Which of the following countries are members of Eurasian Economic Union?
- (1) Belarus (2) Kazakhstan
 - (3) Kyrgyzstan (4) Turkmenistan
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these
75. Which of the following statements are correct about Global Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)?
- (1) It is a legally-binding agreement.
 - (2) It sets global standards for cross-border transfers of conventional weapons.

- (3) It prohibits transfer of uranium to Non-nuclear states.
 (4) India has already ratified the treaty in 2013.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
76. Boko Haram, a terrorist group was in news recently for its activities. The group is mainly active in?
 (a) Egypt
 (b) South Sudan
 (c) Democratic Republic of Congo
 (d) Nigeria
77. Juan Manuel Santos has been elected as the President of which country?
 (a) Ecuador (b) Chile
 (c) Colombia (d) Cuba
78. Who among the following have been chosen to assist UN rights probe in Sri Lanka?
 (1) Martti Ahtisaari (2) Silvia Cartwright
 (3) Asma Jehangir
 Choose the correct code:
 (a) 1 and 2 Only (b) 1 and 3 Only
 (c) 2 and 3 Only (d) 1, 2 and 3
79. Consider the following statements:
 (1) India has become the first country to ratify Marrakesh Treaty for visually impaired
 (2) The treaty was adopted in World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
 Which of the above statement/s are correct?
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None
80. Chung Hung Won is the Prime Minister of?
 (a) South Korea (b) Vietnam
 (c) Laos (d) Cambodia
81. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the UN report "World Urbanisation Prospects"?
 (1) Delhi ranks second in the world in terms of population
 (2) Shanghai is the most populous city of the world
 Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None
82. Which of the following statements regarding New Development Bank to be established by BRICS nations are correct?
 (1) The headquarter of the bank will be in Shanghai
 (2) It will provide financial assistance to infrastructure projects of BRICS nations only
 (3) The proposal for the bank was first made in 2012 summit in New Delhi.
 Choose the correct code from the options given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
83. Which of the following statements regarding IBSA are correct?
 (1) It is an initiative to promote South-South cooperation and exchange
 (2) India will host the 7th IBSA summit in 2015.
 Choose the correct code from the options given below:
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) None
84. Consider the following statements about Ninth edition of Earth Hour.
 1. It was observed on 28 March 2015 across the World.
 2. It is an annual global event organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
 3. The initiative began in 2007 in New York, U.S.A and later became global event.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 1,2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
85. Consider the following statements about World Wetland Day (WWD):
 1. Every year World Wetland Day (WWD) is observed on 2nd February.
 2. This day marks the date of the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands also called as Ramsar Convention on 2nd February 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar.
 3. The maximum Ramsar sites are located in Canada.
 4. The largest area covered by the Ramsar sites is in U.K
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	11	(c)	21	(a)	31	(a)	41	(b)	51	(c)	61	(d)	71	(c)	81	(b)
2	(c)	12	(d)	22	(b)	32	(c)	42	(b)	52	(c)	62	(c)	72	(b)	82	(b)
3	(b)	13	(b)	23	(d)	33	(c)	43	(c)	53	(a)	63	(a)	73	(c)	83	(c)
4	(c)	14	(c)	24	(c)	34	(b)	44	(c)	54	(d)	64	(b)	74	(b)	84	(b)
5	(b)	15	(c)	25	(d)	35	(b)	45	(d)	55	(b)	65	(d)	75	(a)	85	(b)
6	(a)	16	(d)	26	(a)	36	(b)	46	(d)	56	(a)	66	(b)	76	(d)		
7	(a)	17	(d)	27	(a)	37	(b)	47	(c)	57	(c)	67	(a)	77	(c)		
8	(c)	18	(a)	28	(a)	38	(b)	48	(a)	58	(b)	68	(c)	78	(d)		
9	(c)	19	(b)	29	(a)	39	(d)	49	(b)	59	(a)	69	(c)	79	(c)		
10	(d)	20	(c)	30	(d)	40	(b)	50	(b)	60	(d)	70	(a)	80	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Houthi rebels is associated with Yemen.
2. (c) Bangladesh is only country in the world where the Prime Minister, Parliament speaker, Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Leader of the house, and a major opposition leader are all women.
3. (b)
 - Instituted in 1973. John and Alice Tyler are the founders of prize.
 - It recognizes and honours persons for their exceptional dedication for environmental science, environmental health, and energy.
 - First Indian was Father of Indian Green Revolution MS Swaminathan to receive the prize in 1991.
 - Awarded by International Tyler Prize Executive Committee. The administrative support to committee is provided by the University of Southern California.
4. (c) Every year March 23 is observed as World Meteorological Day (WMD). Theme for this year is Climate Knowledge for Climate Action.
On this day in 1950 the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Convention came into force that aimed at creating WMO. Later in 1951, WMO became United Nations specialized agency for meteorology, geophysical sciences and operational hydrology.
5. (b) AIIB is an international financial institution proposed by China which seeks to provide support to infrastructure projects in Asia.
6. (a) By successfully testing of Burraq, Pakistan became the 9th country in the World to develop an unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) domestically.
7. (a) Solar Impulse 2 will stop in Ahmedabad and Varanasi in India, Mandalay (Myanmar), Chongqing & Nanjing (China).
8. (c) Solid-fuelled multi stage ballistic missile. Capable of carrying both nuclear as well as conventional warheads. Range: 2,750 km.
9. (c) Islamic State (IS) militants have destroyed the ruins at the ancient city of Hatra located in southwest of Mosul in Northern Iraq.
10. (d) He was re-nominated to key post at IMF by US President Barack Obama. In this regard, President Obama has forwarded his decision to re-nominate Sabharwal to the US Senate.
11. (c) The rocket was carrying two all-electric commercial satellites built by Boeing.
12. (d) United States (US) has announced to provide work permits to spouses of H-1B visa holders from 26 May 2015. Under existing US laws, spouses of H-1B visa holders are not eligible to work.

13. (b) First Hindu Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP) Rana Bhagwandas passed away in Karachi, Pakistan. He was 72 year old.
15. (c) In WPFI 2015, India has shown improvement from its rank of 140 in 2014
17. (d) Tony Abbott is the Prime Minister of Australia.
18. (a) In this list India is placed at 29th rank among the 30 countries. While, US has been placed at the top in the list and Thailand at last position.
19. (b) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has launched Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) satellite to observe soil moisture. It was launched from the Delta 2 rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.
20. (c) Renowned chemist Carl Djerassi passed away in San Francisco, US. He was 91. He was famously known as the father of the birth control pills for his contribution to the development of oral contraceptive birth pills.
21. (a) Its Headquarters is located at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
22. (b) Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is now the world's oldest living monarch. Currently she is 88 years old.
23. (d) The 5th General Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) has begun in Abu Dhabi. India is one of the 33 Permanent members of IRENA.
24. (c) Haats in India Language means Rural Market. The aim of this border haat is to enhance border trade between the two countries. It will also cater to the needs of the people living within a five km radius in this border area.
25. (d) Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha was appointed Chief Justice of Bangladesh by President Mohammad Abdul Hamid. With this appointment, he has become the first Hindu to hold highest judicial post in the Muslim-majority country.
26. (a) He was sworn in as top advisor to Singapore's President for a period of next four years.
27. (a) EEU came into existence on 1st January 2015. Earlier Russia had tried to encourage Ukraine to join EEU. But after Crimean crisis of February 2014 i.e. after Russia annexed Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula, Ukraine decided to stay away from EEU and moved closer towards NATO and EU.
28. (a) There is territorial dispute between Denmark, Canada and Russia over the energy rich Arctic territory.
 - Greenland geographically forms part of North America rather than Europe. But it is largely self-governed, but it remains part of former colonial master Denmark, which controls foreign affairs and defence policy.
29. (a) Major weapons producers like Russia, China, India and Pakistan have not signed the treaty.
31. (a) Its General Assembly in January 2015 held at Abu Dhabi.
32. (c) United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) has declared Mali Ebola-free as no new case was reported in last 42 days.
33. (c) The proposed "Quad" will comprise of the USA, Australia, India and Japan.
34. (b) Nimrud, an ancient city of Iraq has been destroyed by the ISIS. Bamiyan is located at Afghanistan. Aleppo has also been attacked in Syrian war. All the three places are world heritage sites.
35. (b) Rashtriya Panchayat and Knesset are the parliaments of Nepal and Israel respectively. In recent elections, Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud party has again won the largest number of seats in Knesset.
36. (b) Kailash Satyarthi is ranked 28 in the list for leading global fight against child labour. Raj Panjabi, an Indian-origin Liberian is at 34th spot. He is CEO of non-profit Last Mile Health. Narendra Modi is at 5th spot in the list.
37. (b) For the first time, Earth Day was observed in Sydney, Australia in the year 2007. During the event, the lights are turned off for an hour.
38. (b) Mogadishu is located in Somalia
39. (d) MoU have been signed between India and Australia in the field of Civil Nuclear, Sports and Agriculture.
40. (b) Australia has the largest reserves while Kazakhstan is the largest producer of Uranium.
41. (b) Scotland is surrounded by Atlantic Ocean, North Sea and Irish Sea.
42. (b) India is an observer member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

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43. (c) Mt Qasioun is located in Syria and Mt Sinjar in Kurd region of Iraq. The places have been in news recently for internal disturbances.
44. (c) English Channel separates Southern England and Northern France.
45. (d) IEA is an non-government association. Kaushik Basu became the first Indian to be president-elect of the association after Amartya Sen.
46. (d) Merging of Crimea into Russia or independence of Crimea has not been recognised in the Ukraine-EU Pact.
47. (c) The reserve located between American Samoa and Hawaii islands.
48. (a) Hatf IX is a short range missile with maximum range of 60 km.
49. (b) John Key has been re-elected as the President of Newzealand
50. (b) Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar are the member countries of BCIM Forum for Regional Cooperation.
51. (c) Hand-In-Hand is a joint defence exercise between India and China.
52. (c) UNDP is not involved in publishing this report.
53. (a) NASA's Earth Observatory has claimed that Aral Sea which lie between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan is at the verge of vanish.
54. (d) Mount Ontake is in Japan. It erupted on 27th September killing more than 30 people.
55. (b) The NATO and US forces combined are expected to be reduced to 12,000 and the US will retain access to 9 major land and airbases.
56. (a) Hurricane Iselle hit Hawaii, US in August 2014.
57. (c) Trade of Asia-Pacific grew by only 2 percent in 2013
58. (b) The report has been published by WWF.
59. (a) India is among the lowest in health sub-index due to its decreasing female to male child sex ratio.
60. (d) India ranks 142nd among the 189 countries surveyed for the report released by the World Bank.
61. (d) Blue-ribbon panel has been created to recommend changes to international peacekeeping to enable it to cope with increasingly complex and dangerous conflicts worldwide. Western Africa is worst hit by Ebola disease.
62. (c) The mission is being carried out by European Space Agency (ESA).
63. (a) South Africa is the only African nation to be a member of G-20.
64. (b) China is the highest emitter of carbon dioxide with 24.65% of the total emissions. The emissions by the USA, India and Russia are 16.16%, 5.98% and 5.18% respectively.
65. (d) India has the world's largest population in the age group of 10-24 years followed by China. Indian population is 10 years younger than the European population.
66. (b) Maasai live in Kenya and Tanzania. They were in news recently as they are being deprived of their ancestral land by the Tanzanian government for commercial purposes.
67. (a) Madagascar is a country in Indian Ocean region.
68. (c) Maldives is a regular member of SAARC.
69. (c) Forest Owlet was recently spotted in Western Ghats. The bird is thought to be endemic to the Satpura mountain ranges. Muscicapa sodhii is named after Indian ornithologist Navjot Sodhi.
70. (a) The agreements between Russia and India included oil and gas pact, atomic energy, health research, defence training, data non-disclosure, building accreditation system and cooperation in external affairs.
71. (c) India ranked 48th, last among the BRICS nations. Overall, Denmark ranked number 1.
72. (b) The US and Cuba have initiated diplomatic relations after around five decades which may pave a way for end of economic sanctions on Cuba among others. Though, travel restrictions for US citizens to Cuba has been eased, but broad US tourism to Cuba has not been approved.
73. (c) Pakistan has been granted the status of Associate Member State in CERN. Russia, Japan, India and the USA are the observer countries.
74. (b) Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan are members of Eurasian Economic Union.
75. (a) The treaty is only for conventional weapons and not nuclear weapons. India has not ratified the treaty and had abstained from voting in UN General Assembly. Treaty came into force on 24 December 2014.

76. (d) Boko Harem has kidnapped many teenaged Christian girls in Nigeria and has demanded the Nigerian government to release some prisoners who were involved in terrorist activities.
77. (c) Juan Manual Santos has been elected for the second time as the President of Colombia
78. (d) The above three personalities will help the team set up to conduct an investigation of human rights violation in Sri Lanka.
79. (c) Marrakesh Treaty for visually impaired was adopted by 79 countries of WIPO and India has become the first country to ratify the treaty. The treaty can come into force only if it is ratified by at least 20 member countries.
80. (a) Chung Hung Won was retained as Prime Minister of South Korea on 25 June 2014. The President of South Korea, Park Geun-Hye announced the decision to retain the Chung Hung Won who had resigned over ferry disaster in April 2014. Chung Hong-Won resigned as Prime Minister on 27 April 2014 taking the responsibility of government's inability and untimely response to the ferry disaster. President Park accepted the resignation and asked him to remain in the job until new Prime Minister was found.
81. (b) According to UN report, Tokyo is the most populous city of the world. Shanghai is at third place.
82. (b) New Development Bank will provide financial assistance to developing and emerging economies mainly for infrastructure projects.
83. (c) India will be hosting the IBSA summit for the third time in 2015.
84. (b) The initiative began in 2007 in Sydney, Australia and later became global event.
85. (b) The maximum Ramsar sites are located in UK i.e. 168. The largest area covered by the Ramsar sites is in Canada.

3

Economical

2. Its main objective is to facilitate an affordable payment mechanism in order to facilitate financial inclusion.
3. National Payments Corporation (NPCI) has successfully linked 15 crore Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) accounts with the Aadhaar numbers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 4 March 2015 has cut down repo rate by 25 basis points to 7.5 percent from 7.75 percent, with immediate effect.
2. RBI has changed cash reserve ratio (CRR) to 4 percent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 , only (b) 2, only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above

7. Consider the following statements about Union Budget 2015-16.

1. No change in the Tax slab on personal income.
2. Wealth tax has been increased.
3. Service tax increased to 14 per cent.
4. A University of Disability Studies will be established in Tamilnadu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 ,and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1,2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

8. Consider the following statements:

1. Six Indian women entrepreneurs and businesswomen have been named by Fortune as among the 50 'Power Businesswomen' from Asia.
2. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw is the MD of Shriram Capital.
3. Shikha Sharma is the MD of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) All of the above (d) None of the above

9. Consider the following statements regarding single window government-to-business (G2B) portal- e-Biz (www.ebiz.gov.in).

1. It provides single platform for online submission and processing of forms including online payment.
2. Government has identified 10 pilot states for its initial implementation and later to expand it across the country.
3. The portal will provide in total 10 Union government services to meet its objective.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet and Expo (Re-Invest) 2015 held in Mumbai.
2. It will provide single platform to attract large scale investments for solar and wind power generation in India.
3. At present, renewable energy contributes over 6 percent of the total power generated in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of the above

11. Consider the following statements:

1. Balasubramaniam Venkataramani has been appointed as new MD & CEO of Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX).
2. Anish Aggarwal has been appointed as new Director (Pipelines) in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC).
3. Vijay Kumar Saraswat has taken charge as full time-member of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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18. Consider the following statements:
1. Arvind Panagariya is Vice-Chairman of the newly-created National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog .
 2. He was an ex-Chief Economist at the World Bank.
 3. He is an Indian-American economist and Professor of Economics at Harvard University.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
19. Consider the following statements:
1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has released commemorative coins to honour Tata Group founder Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.
 2. PM released coins in the denomination of 100 and five rupee to mark Jamsetji Tata's 175th birth anniversary.
 3. Earlier, government had honoured Jamsetji twice by releasing his postal stamps; one in 1960 and another in 1965.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) All of the above
20. Consider the following statements about Budget Vision 2022:
1. A roof for each family in India under the vision Housing for All by 2022 requiring construction of 2 crore houses in Urban areas and 4 crore houses in rural areas.
 2. To electrify remaining 20000 villages in the country by 2020, this will be met by different process including by off-grid solar power generation.
 3. 178000 unconnected habitations will be connected by all weather roads.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
21. Consider the following statements:
1. Sutirtha Bhattacharya has taken charge as full-time Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of Coal India Limited (CIL)
 2. It is headquartered in Dhanbad, Jharkhand
 3. It is the largest coal producer company in the world and contributes around 81% of the coal production in India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
22. Consider the following statements:
1. Kudankulam has started generating electricity on a commercial basis after it received green signal from Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC).
 2. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is a nuclear power station in Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of generating 2000 MW with 2 reactors.
 3. It is India's largest nuclear reactor with the capacity of 1000 MV.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
23. Consider the following statements:
1. NTPC has emerged as the country's biggest company in terms of annual revenue as per an annual list of Fortune 500 companies in India- 2014.
 2. This year's list of the country's 500 largest corporations was compiled by the global business magazine Fortune's Indian edition.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
24. Consider the following statements:
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has constructed Nyaborongo Hydro Electric Project in Republic of Uganda.
 2. It was BHEL's first order from this East-African country.

G-46 || Economical

3. Nyaborongo Hydro Electric project is owned by the Government of Uganda and has been financed under the Government of India's Line of Credit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

25. Consider the following statements:

1. The government has approved revival of 7 sick central PSUs through disinvestment or joint venture route.
2. It includes HMT Machine Tools and Tyre Corporation, Tungabhadra Steel Products, HMT Bearings, Richardson & Cruddas Ltd, Central Inland Water Transport Corp and Hoogly Docks & Port Engineers Ltd.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of the above

26. Which of the following statements is/are correct about 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'?

1. Funds will be used for improving cleanliness levels only in rural areas.
2. It will be under the Ministry of Rural Development.
3. Its functioning will be monitored on quarterly basis by Union Minister of Agriculture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of the above

27. Consider the following statements:

1. Union Finance Ministry has announced that Goa and Kerala became the first states in the country to achieve 100 percent Financial Inclusion under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).
2. Union Finance Ministry also announced that three Union Territories (UTs) namely Chandigarh, Puducherry and Lakshadweep

achieved 100 percent financial inclusion under PMJDY.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements:

1. 21 Asian countries, including India, have signed an agreement to become the founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
2. AIIB is an international financial institution that was proposed by India.
3. The Headquarters of the AIIB will be at Beijing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

29. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Direct Benefits Transfer scheme?

1. Scheme was launched in 54 districts from November 15, 2014 and in the rest of the country from January 1, 2015.
2. The subsidy amount to be given per domestic subsidized LPG cylinder shall remain fixed.
3. Persons who have opened accounts under the newly introduced Jan Dhan Yojana can also link their LPG connection to such an account.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

30. Which of the following statements are correct regarding National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog?

- (1) The Prime Minister will be the chairperson.
- (2) Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairperson would be appointed by the parliament.
- (3) Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers can be nominated by the Prime Minister.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

31. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA)?
 (1) It is an advisory body.
 (2) It was created by an act passed in 1999.
 (3) The headquarter of IRDA is located in Hyderabad.
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 3 only (d) All of these
32. Which of the following statements are correct about Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes Scheme?
 (1) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Limited will be the Sponsor this scheme.
 (2) Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will provide assistance of Rs. 15 crore each to 30 persons a year in the form of loan.
 (3) Atleast 40% of beneficiaries will be women.
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
33. Which of the following statements are correct regarding National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)?
 (1) It is the largest rural connectivity project of its kind in the world.
 (2) It has been launched by the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications
 (3) Vellore has become first district in India to have high speed Rural Broadband Network
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
34. Recently, State Bank of India (SBI) has signed a loan agreement for 100 million euro with European Investment Bank (EIB). It will be used for:
 (1) the development of small and medium-sized enterprises
 (2) the development of social and economic infrastructure
 (3) the climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
35. Which among the following are the recommendations of the High Level Committee (HLC) for Restructuring of Food Corporation of India (FCI) chaired by Shanta Kumar?
 (1) FCI procurement should focus on eastern belt, where farmers do not get minimum support price.
 (2) It proposes to virtually dilute the scope of National Food Security Act (NFS) by lowering its coverage to about 40 per cent population.
 (3) It proposes to start Direct Benefit Transfer in lieu of distribution through Public Distribution System.
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
36. RBI has recently eased the restriction on export and import of bank notes of 1,000 and 500 denominations to which of the following countries?
 (1) Bangladesh (2) Bhutan
 (3) Nepal (d) Srilanka
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 2 and 4 only
37. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme?
 (1) It has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism
 (2) Twelve cities has been identified which will be rejuvenated and developed under HRIDAY scheme.
- Codes**
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
38. Which of the following statements are correct regarding high-level panel on urban cooperative banks (UCB) appointed by the Reserve Bank of India?
 (1) The panel will be headed by Raghuram Rajan.
 (2) It will suggest appropriate size of UCBs and the line of businesses it may be permitted to undertake.

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- (3) It will analyse the modalities of implementing the suggestion of the Malegam Committee.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

39. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Credit Suisse emerging consumer scorecard 2015?

- (1) The scorecard was prepared by fifth annual Emerging Consumer Survey by the Credit Suisse Research Institute.
(2) India has topped the list among nine emerging economies.
(3) e-commerce share in India have increased to 32 per cent from 20 per cent in 2013.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

40. According to UN report on global investments, arrange the following countries in the decreasing order of FDI inflows in the respective countries?

- (1) India (2) China
(3) Brazil (4) Singapore

Codes

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

41. Which of the following statements are correct about Coal India Limited?

- (1) It is the largest coal producer company in the world.
(2) It is a Maharatna company of the Indian government.
(3) The Indian government holds 51% stake in the company.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

42. Which of the following are the criteria adopted by the central government for capital infusion into banks?

- (1) Return on Assets for last three years
(2) Return on Credits for last financial year
(3) Return on Equity for last financial year
(4) Percentage increase in number of branches in rural areas

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

43. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Sukanya Samridhi Yojna?

- (1) It has been started under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign.
(2) All the girls under 18 years of age can open Sukanya Samridhi Account.
(3) A minimum of ₹ 1000 needs to be deposited every year in the account.
(4) The government deposits ₹ 1000 every year in the account.

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

44. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)?

- (1) It is an autonomous body established in 1942.
(2) It is India's largest research and development (R&D) organization.
(3) President of India is the Chairman of CSIR.
(4) As Kiran Kumar is the present Director General of CSIR.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

45. Which bank has launched 'Pockets', India's first digital Bank on mobile phones?

- (a) ICICI Bank
(b) HDFC Bank
(c) Kotak Mahindra
(d) Punjab National Bank

46. Which of the following statements are correct regarding National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)?

- (1) It works under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs.
(2) It is a public enterprise with centre holding 51% shares.
(3) It provides loans at lower interest rates for self-employment to backward sections of the minority communities.

- (4) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis are covered under this scheme.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

47. Which company has become the first corporate to cross the 700 billion dollar mark in market capitalization?
 (a) Microsoft (b) Exxon
 (c) Google (d) Apple Inc.

48. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Commercial Courts Bill, 2015?
 (1) It proposes to establish at least 60 commercial courts across the country.
 (2) It proposes to establish Commercial Appellate Division of two judges at Supreme Court to hear appeal from commercial courts.
 (3) It proposes to set a time limit of 90 days for delivery of judgment after conclusion of arguments.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

49. Which of the following statements are true regarding e-Biz portal launched by the Indian government recently?
 (1) It has been launched by the Finance Ministry.
 (2) It will provide single window facility for business transactions and other formalities.
 (3) Initially, the portal will be launched in 10 pilot states.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

50. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has recently approved four highway projects in which of the following states?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh (2) Madhya Pradesh
 (3) Odisha (4) Chhattisgarh

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

51. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank?

- (1) The bank will refinance Micro-Finance Institutions.
 (2) It will give priority to SC/ST enterprises in lending.

- (3) It will be created with a corpus of ₹20,000 crore and credit guarantee corpus of ₹3,000 crore.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

52. Economic Survey 2014-15 has given three-pronged strategy. Which of the following are included in it?
 (1) Revival of public investment in short term
 (2) Flexibility in labour and environment law
 (3) Reorientation and restructuring of the PPP model.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

53. Below mentioned women are included in Asia's 50 Power Businesswomen 2015 list released by Forbes. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Businesswomen	Associated with
(1) Arundhati Bhattacharya	State Bank of India
(2) Chanda Kochchar	ICICI Bank
(3) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw	Axis Bank
(4) Akhila Srinivasan	Biocon

Codes

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

54. Under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, which of the following minerals have been categorised as notified minerals?

- (1) Bauxite (2) Limestone
 (3) Manganese (4) Mica

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

55. Which of the following are provisions of Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015?

- (1) It increases FDI cap to 49%
 (2) It rename Life Insurance Corporation as Life Insurance Council

G-50 || Economical

- (3) It allows PSU general insurers to raise funds from the capital market.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

56. Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved to extend subsidy on which of the following till March 31, 2015?
(1) PDS kerosene
(2) LPG
(3) Freight to far-flung areas
(4) Wheat

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

57. Arrange the following countries in decreasing order with highest steel producer as first and so on.
(1) Japan (2) USA
(3) China (4) India

Codes

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

58. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015?
(1) It seeks to give status of 'Maharatna' Public Sector Enterprise to Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)
(2) The central government will become the financial guarantor once the bill is passed.

Codes

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

59. Which of the following are the guidelines recently approved by SEBI to govern international financial services centres (IFSC)?
(1) The existing stock exchanges can establish their subsidiaries in the IFSC.
(2) The minimum initial capital to set up stock exchange is lowered to ₹ 25 crore.
(3) IFSC will be established under the Company Act, 2013.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

60. Which of the following statements are true regarding Mega Food Parks?

- (1) Their aim is to replace the Food Corporation of India.
(2) All these parks would function under the central government through public sector enterprises.
(3) They will be based on cluster approach.
(4) They will give boost to the food processing industries by providing forward and backward linkages.

Codes

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

61. Central Warehousing Corporation has approved to set up steel silos for storage of wheat at which of the following places?

- (1) Nabha
(2) Muzzafarnagar
(3) Rayanapadu
(4) Ernakulam

Codes:

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

62. Recently, Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given approval for sale of stakes in which of the following companies?

- (1) Life Insurance Corporation
(2) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
(3) National Thermal Power Corporation
(4) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
(5) Coal India Limited

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
(c) 2, 4 and 5 only (d) 3, 4 and 5 only

63. Consider the following statements regarding the latest data (for 2012-13) of Central Statistics Office (CSO):

- (1) Bihar has registered the fastest growth rate
(2) The growth rate of Punjab and Goa is under five percent

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

G-52 || *Economical*

73. Recently, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana has been implemented in which of the following states?
 (1) Bihar (2) Himachal Pradesh
 (3) Rajasthan (4) Uttar Pradesh
 (5) Telangana

Codes:
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 5 only (d) 3, 4 and 5 only

74. Which of the following pairs are correct?

Organization	Headquarter
(1) New Development Bank	Shanghai
(2) Asian Development Bank	Tokyo
(3) International Monetary Fund	Washington, DC
(4) IBRD	Geneva

Codes:
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only

75. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)?
 (1) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) is a think tank for doing applied research in the field of public finance.
 (2) It is based in New Delhi.
 (3) Presently, Rathin Roy is the chairman of the institute.

Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

76. Which of the following statements are correct about Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme?
 (1) The investments could be made in the range of ₹1000 - ₹50,000.
 (2) Tax rebate will be provided on the amount invested.
 (3) The certificates can be used as pledged security to avail loans from banks.
 (4) The certificates will carry a lock-in period of 2 years and 6 months.

Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 3 and 4 only

77. Which of the following are the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in November 2014 for Licensing of Payments Banks?

(1) Existing non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers, mobile firms and supermarket chains etc will be allowed to work as payment banks.
 (2) Payment Banks will initially be restricted to hold a maximum balance of 1 lakh rupees per individual customer
 (3) Payment Banks will not be allowed to issue ATM or debit cards.
 (4) These banks will need to maintain the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) with the Reserve Bank of India.

Codes:
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

78. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Pre-paid Payment Instruments (PPIs)?
 (1) The limit of the payment card is ₹ 1 lakh.
 (2) One beneficiary can use only one card.
 (3) RBI has recently enhanced the validity of gift card from 2 years to 5 years.
 (4) The banks are not allowed to issue rupee denominated PPIs for visiting foreign nationals

Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of these

79. Which among the following insurance companies has announced an insurance plan to have life cover upto the age of 100 years?
 (a) ICICI Lombard (b) MaxBupa
 (c) IDBI Federal (d) LIC

80. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (1) Repo Rate (presently 8 percent) is the rate at which banks borrow funds from RBI.
 (2) Cash Reserve Ratio (Presently 4 percent) is the portion of total deposits of customers which the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with RBI.
 (3) Reverse Repo Rate is greater than Repo Rate.

Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

81. ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL) will sign a deal to acquire oilfields in Siberia. Which of the following oilfields are included in the deal?
 (1) PetroCarabobo
 (2) San Cristoba
 (3) Vankor
 (4) Yurubcheno Tokhomskoye
- Codes:**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 3 and 4 only
82. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)?
 (1) It is a national credit fund for women under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 (2) It extends credit to the women in the informal sector.
 (3) It extends monetary help to the pregnant women
- Codes:**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
83. Which of the following are the features of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill being introduced in the parliament?
 (1) The bill allows 49% foreign stakes in insurance firms, which may include both foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment.
 (2) The limit for paid-up capital for health insurance firms is Rs 100 crore.
 (3) The management of an insurance company can be in foreign hands.
- Codes:**
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
84. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill 2011?
 (1) The bill seeks to amend the constitution under 115th Constitution Amendment Bill, 2011.
 (2) Parliament and state legislatures would have exclusive power to levy GST on imports and inter-state trade respectively.
- (3) Appeals on the decision of Dispute Settlement Authority to settle disputes regarding GST lie with the Supreme Court.
 (4) Petroleum products are exempted from the bill.
- Codes:**
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
85. Recently, Reserve Bank of India has imposed monetary penalty on two banks due to violation of Know Your Customer (KYC norms). Which of the following are those banks?
 (a) ICICI Bank and Bank of Baroda
 (b) ICICI Bank and State Bank of Patiala
 (c) State Bank of Patiala and Yes Bank
 (d) HDFC Bank and IDBI Bank
86. Consider the following Statements:
 (1) Arun Jaitley is a member of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
 (2) Asian Development Bank is based in Philippines.
- Choose the correct statement/s using the following codes:
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None
87. Consider the following statements:
 (1) RBI has lowered Statutory Liquidity Rate (SLR) by 0.50% in its June review.
 (2) Reduction in SLR helps in increasing credit availability in the market
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None
88. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the recommendations of P.J Nayak committee?
 (1) Dilute the ownership of government in public sector banks to 50%
 (2) Allow separate Authorized bank investors to own up to 20% of public bank's shares.
- Choose the correct option:
 (a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
 (c) 1 and 2 Both (d) None

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89. Consider the following statements:
- After acceptance of Mayaram panel report, any investment more than 10% would be treated as FDI
 - Qualifies Foreign Investors (QFIs) are also a part of FDI.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 Both
 - None
90. Which of the following statement/s are correct about new reforms of SEBI?
- All Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to ensure atleast 25% public shareholding within 3 years.
 - SEBI has approved to set norm and regulate 'research analysts'
- Choose the correct option:
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 Both
 - None
91. Which of the following companies are recognised as Navratna by the Government of India?
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
 - Engineers India Limited
 - Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
 - Airports Authority of India
- Choose the correct option:
- 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
92. Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme includes which of the following commodities?
- Tea
 - Coffee
 - Paddy
 - Rubber
- Choose the correct option:
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
93. Which of the following commodities have been recently approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) to include under the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?
- Onion
 - Jute
 - Potato
 - Tomato
- Choose the correct code from the options given below:
- 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - all of these
94. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- Rs. 100 crore has been allocated for Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna
 - The scheme was earlier implemented by the government of Madhya Pradesh in the state.
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 Both
 - None
95. The government in its budget has announced to open Horticulture university in:
- Haryana and Telangana
 - Haryana and Andhra Pradesh
 - Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
96. According to RBI, which of the following are the criteria to designate banks as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs)?
- It should have a size beyond 1 per cent of GDP
 - Interconnectedness
 - lack of readily available substitutes
 - its complexity
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
97. Which of the following are the reasons for opposing Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) by India at WTO?
- TFA restricts farm subsidies to 10% of the value of agricultural production
 - TFA is discriminatory as it imposes restriction on farm subsidies only on developing nations.
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 Both
 - None
98. Which of the following Indian companies have achieved market capitalization of ₹5 lakh crore?
- ONGC
 - TCS
 - GAIL
 - Reliance industries

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	16	(c)	31	(b)	46	(b)	61	(a)	76	(d)	91	(b)
2	(c)	17	(a)	32	(a)	47	(d)	62	(c)	77	(a)	92	(b)
3	(a)	18	(a)	33	(a)	48	(c)	63	(c)	78	(a)	93	(b)
4	(b)	19	(b)	34	(d)	49	(d)	64	(b)	79	(c)	94	(a)
5	(d)	20	(d)	35	(a)	50	(b)	65	(d)	80	(a)	95	(a)
6	(a)	21	(b)	36	(c)	51	(d)	66	(c)	81	(d)	96	(c)
7	(b)	22	(d)	37	(b)	52	(b)	67	(b)	82	(a)	97	(c)
8	(d)	23	(b)	38	(c)	53	(a)	68	(b)	83	(b)	98	(b)
9	(a)	24	(b)	39	(d)	54	(a)	69	(b)	84	(d)	99	(a)
10	(c)	25	(c)	40	(b)	55	(b)	70	(d)	85	(a)	100	(a)
11	(d)	26	(d)	41	(a)	56	(a)	71	(b)	86	(a)	101	(a)
12	(b)	27	(c)	42	(a)	57	(b)	72	(a)	87	(c)	102	(b)
13	(a)	28	(b)	43	(a)	58	(d)	73	(c)	88	(a)	103	(b)
14	(b)	29	(d)	44	(a)	59	(a)	74	(d)	89	(a)		
15	(b)	30	(b)	45	(a)	60	(b)	75	(a)	90	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) The plant is built at a cost of Rs 676 crore. It will help VSP to move step towards achieving self-sufficiency in power generation and to reduce dependency on the State Grid in the process of steel making.
2. (c) Bill has changed it for 50 years, as against present 30 years for all minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals.
3. (a) The bill has provision of punishment to deal with the black money cases. It proposes penalty at the rate of 300 per cent of taxes to be levied on the concealed income and assets, in addition to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.
4. (b) State-run insurance giant LIC will provide a Financial Assistance of Rs 1.5 lakh crore to Indian Railways for developing infrastructure.
5. (d) NPCI is also nodal agency for all retail payment systems under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which was launched in 2014 to push DBT and financial inclusion.
6. (a) RBI has kept the cash reserve ratio (CRR) unchanged at 4 percent
8. (d) Six Indian women entrepreneurs and businesswomen have been named by Forbes magazine as among the 50 'Power Businesswomen' from Asia.
Kiran Mazumdar Shaw- Chairman & MD of Biocon.
Shikha Sharma- CEO of Axis Bank.
9. (a) The portal will provide in total 11 Union government services to meet its objective.
10. (c) Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet and Expo (Re-Invest) 2015 held in New Delhi .
12. (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has made packaging of foodgrains & sugar in jute material mandatory for jute year 2014-15.
13. (a) FCI procurement should focus on eastern belt, where farmers do not get minimum support price.

14. (b) Guinness book of World Records has given certificate stating it as most bank accounts opened in one week.
15. (b) They had imposed ban citing the reason that fruit flies from these consignments may damage European salad crops. India is the biggest producer of mangoes in the world.
17. (a) Its highest speed is 100 km/hr.
18. (a)
 - He is an Indian-American economist and Professor of Economics at Columbia University. He holds a Ph.d. degree in Economics from prestigious Princeton University.
 - He was an ex-Chief Economist at the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
19. (b) government had honoured Jamsetji twice by releasing his postal stamps one in 1958 and another in 1965.
21. (b) It is headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal
22. (d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is a nuclear power station in Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of generating 2000 MW with 2 reactors.
23. (b) State-run Indian Oil Corp (IOC) has emerged as the country's biggest company in terms of annual revenue as per an annual list of Fortune 500 companies in India- 2014. IOC topped the list with annual revenue of Rs 4, 75, 867 crore.
24. (b) Public sector power equipment maker Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has achieved one more milestone by constructing and successfully commissioning 28 MW (2×14 MW) Nyaborongo Hydro Electric Project in Republic of Rwanda.
25. (c) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) was established in 2004 for this purpose.
26. (d) Funds will be used for improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools. It will be under the Ministry of Finance and will be managed by a Governing Council headed by Expenditure Secretary.
Its functioning will be monitored on quarterly basis by the Finance Minister and by the Prime Minister from time-to-time.
27. (c) On 28th August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had launched the scheme with the goal of eradicating financial untouchability of the poor by opening at least one bank account for every family in the country in less than six months.
28. (b) AIIB is an international financial institution that was proposed by China.
30. (b) Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog would be appointed by the Prime Minister.
31. (b) IRDA is an autonomous statutory body. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority was renamed as Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India on 30 December 2014.
32. (a) There is no such provision in the scheme.
33. (a) Idukki district of Kerala has become first district in India to have high speed Rural Broadband Network i.e. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) internet connectivity.
34. (d) SBI has signed a loan agreement of 100 million euro with European Investment Bank majorly to boost private industries in India and develop infrastructure along with climate change mitigation and adaptation.
35. (a) It proposes to defer implementation of NFSA in states that have not done end to end computerization.
36. (c) RBI has lifted ban on carrying Indian bank notes of ₹1,000 and 500 denominations to and from Nepal, Bhutan.
37. (b) HRIDAY scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Urban Development
38. (c) RBI's Deputy Governor R Gandhi will head the committee.
39. (d) The survey provides insights regarding consumer sentiment and future consumption patterns in emerging economies. India improved its rank from fourth to first.
40. (b) FDI inflows to India increased to \$35 Billion (26% increase) in 2014.
41. (a) At present, the central government holds around 89% stakes in the company. It has announced to sell up to 10 per cent of its stakes.
42. (a) Centre has adopted new criteria for capital infusion into banks based on the efficiency of the banks with extra equity capital.
43. (a) A minimum of one thousand Rupees and maximum of One lakh fifty thousand rupees can be deposited annually, upon which interest of 9.1% will be accrued.
44. (a) Prime Minister is the Chairman of CSIR. Dr M.O. Garg has recently taken charge as Director General (DG) of CSIR.

G-58 || Economical

45. (a) The users can instantly send money to any e-mail id, mobile number, friends on Facebook and bank account through this facility.
46. (b) Recently, the share of centre has been increased to 73% from 65%.
47. (d) Apple Inc. registered 64.36% growth in market capitalization to cross \$700 billion mark.
48. (c) Commercial Appellate Division are proposed to be established at High Courts.
49. (d) The single window facility will help in bringing transparency. It will improve ease of doing business in the country.
50. (b) CCEA has approved six laning of Chakeri-Allahabad section and Handia-Varanasi section in UP, Baleshwar-Chandikhole section in Odisha and Raipur-Bilaspur section in Chhattisgarh.
51. (d) Through MUDRA Bank, the government aims to fund SMEs. The bank will enable existing small businesses to expand their activities.
52. (b) Economic survey states that creative solutions are needed to be devised to strengthen institutions relating to bankruptcy. It doesn't talk about labour and environment law.
53. (a) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw is founder and MD of Biocon and Akhila Srinivasan is MD of Shriram Life Insurance. The CEO and MD of Axis Bank is Shikha Sharma.
54. (a) The bill has included bauxite, iron ore, limestone and manganese ore as notified minerals. A new schedule 4 s proposed to be added through the amendment.
55. (b) It provides for the establishment of Life Insurance Council and the General Insurance Council. These bodies will regulate the insurance industry.
56. (a) CCEA has given its nod to extend the PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002 and Freight Subsidy Scheme, 2002 for far-flung for a period of one year that is up to 31st March, 2015. These schemes ended on 31st March, 2014.
57. (b) India has overtaken the US to achieve third position in steel production. China is the largest producer of steel followed by Japan, India and the US.
58. (d) The bill states that the CWC has been awarded the 'Miniratna' by the Department of Public Enterprises. As per the criteria, the government will not continue as the financial guarantor of the enterprise.
59. (a) IFSC will be established under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005. SEBI has relaxed the norms for setting up of stock exchanges and capital market infrastructure in such centres.
60. (b) The scheme was started in 2009 to give boost to the food processing industry along with infrastructure development. The aim was to establish 42 such parks. Recently, the government has approved last 17 parks, out of which 7 have been allotted to the states and 10 to private companies.
61. (a) Steel silos for storage of wheat are to be set up at Nabha, Muzzafarnagar, Rayanapadu, Miraj and Kandhwā.
62. (c) LIC and NTPC are not among the companies which are approved for disinvestment by CCEA.
63. (c) According to CSO date for the year 2012-13, Bihar was the fastest growing state with 10.73% growth rate. The growth rate of Punjab and Goa were below 5% at 4.63% and 4.10% respectively.
64. (b) PJ Nayak Committee recommended the maximum retirement age as 65 years whereas RBI has prescribed it as 70 years
65. (d) The maximum limit for an MSME in service sector is Rs. 5 crore and for manufacturing is Rs 10 crore.
66. (c) SBI has signed a \$500 LoC with the Exim Bank of South Korea in addition to the \$200 LoC signed earlier in this year.
67. (b) Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) has been started by the World Bank.
68. (b) Disinvestment in Public Sector Banks is not a proposal by the committee.
69. (b) The employer can pay to employee only through account transfer
70. (d) The aim of the scheme is to create conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease
71. (b) According to October 2014 update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), China has overtaken the US to become the world's largest economy in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms.
72. (a) Japan will be the second largest share holder of AIIB after China.

73. (c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are not among the states where the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (for development of tribals) has been launched.
74. (d) The headquarter of Asian Development Bank and IBRD are in Manila and Washington, DC respectively.
75. (a) Vijay Kelkar has been appointed as the chairman of the institute.
76. (d) There is no upper limit on the investment. No tax benefits would be available on these investments.
77. (a) Payment Banks will be allowed to issue ATM or debit cards but not credit cards.
78. (a) RBI has enhanced the validity of gift card from 2 years to 5 years. It has also allowed the banks to issue rupee denominated PPIs for visiting foreign nationals.
79. (c) IDBI Federal has announced IDBI Federal Lifesurance Whole Life Savings insurance plan, providing for life cover upto the age of 100 years.
80. (a) Reverse Repo Rate (presently 7 percent) is less than Repo Rate. RBI borrows money from the commercial banks at Reverse Repo Rate.
81. (d) Petro Carabobo and San Cristoba oilfields are located in Venezuela.
82. (a) There is no provision to extend monetary help to the pregnant women. The target is to cover at least 10 lakh women under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) over the next three years.
83. (b) The bill retains the condition that management and control of the company has to remain in Indian hands.
84. (d) Parliament will have exclusive power to levy GST on imports and inter-state trade.
85. (a) RBI has imposed monetary penalty on ICICI Bank and Bank of Baroda as these banks violated the RBI's instructions on KYC and anti-money laundering norms.
86. (a) Arun Jaitley has been appointed as the member of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). He replaced P. Chidambaram.
87. (c) The reduction in SLR increases the liquidity in the market as banks have more money in hand and can provide more credit.
88. (a) The committee has recommended to allow separate authorized bank investors to own up to 20% of private bank's shares.
89. (a) QFIs comes under Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI).
90. (c) SEBI has asked all PSUs to increase public shareholding from atleast 25% which was earlier 10%. SEBI has approved regulate 'research analysts' including stringent disclosure requirements.
91. (b) Engineers India Limited and National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited have been added recently in Navratna List of PSUs by the Union Government. BHEL is a Maharatna while AAI is a Miniratna company.
92. (b) Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme includes tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco.
93. (b) The CCEA has recently announced inclusion of Onion and Potato under the Essential Commodities to empower the State governments to carry out de-hoarding operations.
94. (a) The scheme is already running in the state of Gujarat under the state government.
95. (a) The government has announced to open Horticulture universities in Haryana and Telangana and new agriculture universities in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
96. (c) The bank should have a size beyond 2 per cent of GDP to be designated as a D-SIB.
97. (c) If farm subsidies are restricted to 10%, it will become difficult to continue the policy of providing MSP and subsidies on fertilizers and seeds to the farmers. It will also hamper PDS system. It will not have any effect on farm subsidies in the USA as restriction will not be imposed on developed countries.
98. (b) TCS has become the first Indian company to achieve market capitalization of ₹ 5 lakh crore followed by ONGC at 3.5 lakh crore.
99. (a) Mahendra Dev Committee recommended that the CPI-Rural is the suitable index for protecting the wages against inflation.
100. (a) Voting rights of foreign partner is capped at 26%. Indian investors will retain the management control.
101. (a) Jindal Steel and power has bought Australian mining and exploration company Legend Mining's iron ore project in Cameroon for Australian \$17.5 million (₹100 crores).
102. (b) Narendra Modi, said that the Planning commission based on the Russian model will be replaced by the newly constituted National Development and reform commission.
103. (b) Union Finance Ministry ordered the forensic audit of Dena Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce.

4

Awards and Honours

1. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Madan Mohan Malviya was conferred with Bharat Ratna posthumously.
 2. He founded Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
 3. Malviya was 3 time President of Indian National Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
 2. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Adoor Gopalakrishnan was awarded the Dr Bhupen Hazarika International Solidarity Award on 29 March 2015.
 2. It is a biennial award instituted in 2013 and named in the memory of the cultural doyen Dr Bhupen Hazarika.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
 3. Consider the following Statements:
 1. NASA (National Aeronautics and Research Administration) has been selected for the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2014.
 2. The prize carries an award of Rs. 1.00 crore, a plaque and a citation.
 3. Ramakrishna Mission was the first recipient of the prize (1995).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) All of the above
 4. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was awarded Bharat Ratna on 27 March 2015.
 2. For the first time he had served as PM for just 13 days in 1996 and second time for 13 months in 1998-1999.
 3. Union government led by Narendra Modi has declared his birthday as Good Governance Day.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
5. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Gopaldas Neeraj was awarded with National Kavi Pradeep Samman on 24 March 2015.
 2. This award was instituted by the Madhya Pradesh government.
 3. He is the 3rd recipient of this prize.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
 6. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Veteran actor and film producer Shashi Kapoor has been awarded with prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award 2014.
 2. Dada Saheb Phalke Award was established in 1959 to commemorate the birth centenary year of father of Indian cinema Dadasaheb Phalke.
 3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a cash prize of 10 lakh rupees and a shawl.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

7. Consider the following Statements:
- Rajendra Singh has won 2015 Stockholm Water Prize.
 - The prize is founded and financed by Stockholm Water Foundation and administered by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).
 - He is fourth Indian to win the prestigious global award.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
8. Consider the following statements:
- Veerappa Moily has been selected for the Saraswati Samman 2014.
 - He is the second Kannada author to receive the honour after S. L. Bhyrappa (2010).
 - Saraswati Samman was established by the Sir Ratan Tata foundation in 1991.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
9. Consider the following statements about Stree Shakti Puraskar
- Stree Shakti Puraskar was given in six categories.
 - Awarded by Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 - Its objective is to recognize the spirit of courage of women in difficult circumstances.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
10. Consider the following statements:
- Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has been awarded the inaugural Charleston-EFG John Maynard Keynes Prize 2015.
 - It is an international award, instituted in the memory and spirit of British Economist John Maynard Keynes' work, life and legacy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
11. Consider the following Statements:
- Vinod Mehta has been awarded with Yash Bharti Samman.
 - Yash Bharti Samman is conferred by the Rajasthan Government for excellence in literature, fine arts, folk and classical music and sports.
 - Currently, he is editorial chairman of the Outlook Group
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
12. Consider the following statements:
- Paulina Vega was crowned 63rd Miss Universe.
 - She is daughter of celebrated Colombian singer Gastón Vega.
 - It was founded by the California clothing company Pacific Mills in 1952.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
13. Consider the following Statements:
- Arundhathi Subramaniam has won the inaugural Khushwant Singh Memorial Prize.
 - It was established by the Indian Government in memory of the late Khushwant Singh.
 - She was awarded for her work When God is a Traveller
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
14. Consider the following statements:
- Jhumpa Lahiri has won prestigious DSC Prize for South Asian Literature 2015.
 - She has received the prize for her work The Lowland.
 - It is awarded annually to writers of any ethnicity or nationality writing about South Asia such as culture, politics, history, or people.

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- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
15. Consider the following Statements:
1. Frank Islam was given Martin Luther King Jr. Award.
2. Prabhu Nath Dwivedi has been conferred with prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award 2014.
3. M.Y.S. Prasad has been selected for the prestigious Vikram Sarabhai memorial award 2014-15.
4. Dr Kamal Kishore Goyanka was awarded with Saraswati Samman.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1,2 and 3 only (b) 1,3 and 4 only
(c) 2,3, and 4 only (d) All of the above
16. Consider the following Statements:
1. Boxer Manoj Kumar was awarded with Arjuna Award.
2. He has won silver medal in Commonwealth Games 2010.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both1and 2 (d) None of the above
17. Consider the following Statements:
1. Dilip Vengsarkar has been selected for Col. CK Nayudu Lifetime Achievement Award.
2. Vengsarkar is the 19th recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award.
3. Sunil Gavaskar is also recipient of the award.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
18. Consider the following Statements:
1. Marathi litterateur Bhalchandra Nemade has been chosen for 2014 Jnanpith Award.
2. Kedarnath Singh was the recipient of 2013 Jnanpith Award.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both1and 2 (d) None of the above
19. Consider the following Statements:
1. Australian author Richard Flanagan won the Man Booker Prize 2014.
2. He is the third Australian to win the Man Booker Prize.
3. The Booker Prize was first awarded in 1969.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
20. Consider the following Statements:
1. The Nobel Prize for Economics was awarded to Jean Tirole.
2. He is 6th Frenchman to have been awarded a Nobel Prize this year.
3. It is not one of the original Nobel Prizes established by Alfred Nobel's will in 1895.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
21. Consider the following statements:
1. French author, Patrick Modiano is the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature for 2014.
2. His stories also tend to be of an autobiographical nature and draw upon his city and its history.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both1and 2 (d) None of the above
22. Match the following:
- | Person | Nobel Prize |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| A. William E. Moerner | 1. Physics |
| B. Isamu Akasaki | 2. Literature |
| C. May-Britt and Edvard Moser | 3. Chemistry |
| D. Patrick Modiano | 4. Medicine |
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

23. Consider the following Statements:
- Balbir Singh Senior was awarded with Major Dhyan Chand Lifetime Achievement Award.
 - He is often called Balbir Singh Senior to distinguish him from other Indian hockey players named Balbir Singh.
 - Balbir Singh Senior was a member of three Olympic gold medal winning Indian team.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
24. Consider the following Statements:
- Indian-American author Akhil Sharma won The Folio Prize 2015 for his novel Family Life.
 - The prize recognises the best fiction of any language from around the world.
 - The Folio Prize was instituted in 2000.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
25. Consider the following Statements:
- Hifikepunye Pohambawon the Mo Ibrahim prize for achievement in African leadership for year 2014.
 - He was the president of Ghana.
 - Mo Ibrahim prize was established in 1995.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
26. Consider the following statements:
- Wipro on 19 February 2015 won seven awards at the third annual edition of the CIO Choice Honour and Recognition 2015.
 - The CIO Choice Honour and Recognition was organised by the Centre of Recognition and Excellence (CORE).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
27. Consider the following statements:
- Women scientists Dr. Tessy Thomas and Geeta Varadan were jointly named for Dr. Y Nayudamma Memorial Award 2014.
 - This is the second time in the history of the trust that two eminent women scientists are being concurrently honoured.
 - Dr. Tessy Thomas is the Director, Advanced Systems Laboratory of the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Hyderabad and Geeta Varadan is the Project Director (Mission) of Agni V, and Director, Advanced Data Processing Research Institute at ISRO.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
28. Consider the following Statements:
- Lal Krishna Advani was conferred with Padma Bhushan.
 - Harish Salve was conferred with Padma Vibhushan.
 - Bimal Roy was conferred with Padma Shri.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
29. Consider the following Statements:
- Subhash Chandra Agrawal was conferred with Giraffe Hero award 2015.
 - Baba Amte was also the recipient of the award.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
30. Which of the following pairs of awards and awareness in 72nd Golden Globe Award are correctly matched?
- | Award | Awardee |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Best film (drama) | Boyhood |
| (2) Best actor (drama) | Richard Linklater |
| (3) Best film
(foreign language) | Leviathan |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these

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31. Which of the following pairs are correct regarding recipient of Padma Vibhushan Awards 2015?
- | Recipient | Category |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Karim Al Hussaini Aga Khan | Public Affairs |
| (2) Dr.D.Veerendra Heggade | Social Work |
| (3) Prof. Malur Ramaswamy Srinivasan | Science & Engineering |
| (4) Dilip Kumar | Art |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these
32. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1) John Maynard Keynes Prize 2015 | Amartya Sen |
| (2) National Science Foundation CAREER Award | Gurpreet Singh |
| (3) Dr. Y Nayudamma Memorial Award 2014 | J.V Narlikar |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
33. Which of the following statements are correct regarding new scheme for forming selection committee for Arjuna Award?
- (1) A sportsperson will be its head.
 - (2) It will have one para sports expert as its member.
 - (3) It can have only one member from one particular sport.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
34. Which of the below statements are correct regarding the International Women of Courage Award?
- (1) It is given by UN Women.
 - (2) It was established in the year 2007.
 - (3) No Indian has been honoured with the award this year.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
35. Which of the following categories of National Film Awards 2014 have been correctly paired with the recipients?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Best Actor | Bobby Simhaa |
| (2) Best Actress | Kangana Ranaut |
| (3) Best Film on Social Issues | Pagdi- The Honour |
| (4) Best Feature Film | Court |
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
36. Which of the following Indian buildings were among the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards- 2014?
- | |
|---|
| (1) Lal Chimney compound |
| (2) Royal Bombay Yacht Club |
| (3) Shri Shakhargad Nivasini Devi Complex |
| (4) Esplanade House |
- Codes::**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1,2, 3 and 4
37. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding MIDORI Prize?
- (1) R.Kamal Bawa has won the prize for the year 2014.
 - (2) The award is presented by IUCN.
 - (3) It is given to an individual for outstanding contribution to conserve and sustain biodiversity
- Codes::**
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
38. Consider the following statements:
- (1) Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award is named after Sir Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar who was the first chairman of UGC.
 - (2) The award is given to the individuals for their contribution in the field of art and architecture
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- Codes::**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
39. Kailash Satyarthi, who has been selected for Nobel Peace Prize recently is associated with
- (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - (b) Beej Bachao Andolan
 - (c) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
 - (d) Save Democracy

40. Richard Flanagan recently won Man Booker Prize for which of the following book?

 - (a) The Narrow Road to the Deep North
 - (b) The Sound of One Hand Clapping
 - (c) Death of a River Guide
 - (d) The Unknown Terrorist

41. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - (1) Jnanpith Award is presented by the Ministry of Broadcasting.
 - (2) Kedarnath Singh has received the award for the year 2013.
 - (3) Any Indian citizen who writes in hindi is eligible for the award.

Codes::

42. Which of the following statements are correct about International Children's Peace Prize?

 - The prize is an initiative of KidsRights Foundation.
 - The Prize was launched in the year 2005.
 - The prize for 2014 has been awarded to Neha Gupta, an Indian citizen.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

43. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

	Personalities	Awards/Prizes (2014)
(1)	Xu Youyu	: UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize
(2)	Ramesh Chandra	: Sahitya Akademi Award
(3)	Jayprakash Panwar Shah	: ICT Mountain Development Award
(4)	Manoj Kumar	: Arjuna Award

- ## Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 4 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of these

44. Consider the following statements given below regarding Arjuna Awards 2014 and select which is/are correct?

1. Arjuna Awards is given to sportspersons for their consistent outstanding performance for 5 years preceding the year of award.
 2. Arjuna Awards carry a cash prize of 7 lakh rupees, a statuette and a citation.

Choose the appropriate option from those given below:

45. Consider the following statements given below regarding Dronacharya Awards 2014 and select which is/are correct?

1. Mahabir Prasad, has been awarded Dronacharya Award for Wrestling
 2. Gurcharan Singh Gogi, has been awarded Dronacharya Award for Boxing.

Choose the appropriate option from those given below:

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	8	(a)	15	(a)	22	(b)	29	(c)	36	(c)	43	(c)
2	(c)	9	(d)	16	(a)	23	(d)	30	(b)	37	(b)	44	(d)
3	(c)	10	(b)	17	(d)	24	(a)	31	(c)	38	(a)	45	(a)
4	(d)	11	(b)	18	(c)	25	(a)	32	(a)	39	(c)		
5	(a)	12	(b)	19	(d)	26	(c)	33	(c)	40	(a)		
6	(b)	13	(b)	20	(b)	27	(b)	34	(c)	41	(b)		
7	(d)	14	(d)	21	(c)	28	(b)	35	(c)	42	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) He was 4 time President of Indian National Congress and had served his term in 1909, 1918, 1932 and 1933.
2. (c) Gopalakrishnan is regarded as one of the finest filmmakers of India. As a director, producer and script writer he had played a major role in revolutionizing Malayalam cinema.
3. (c) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been selected for the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2014. Julius Nyerere (the first President of Tanzania) was the first recipient of the prize (1995).
4. (d) In his third term as PM he completed his full five-year term and became first PM from outside the Congress party to serve a full term.
5. (a) He is the first recipient of this prize.
6. (b) Dada Saheb Phalke Award was established in 1969 to commemorate the birth centenary year of father of Indian cinema Dadasaheb Phalke.
8. (a) Saraswati Samman was established by the K. K. Birla Foundation in 1991.
9. (d) These categories are Kannagi, Rani Gaidinliu Zaliang, Rani Ahilyabai Holkar, Rani Lakshmibai, Rani Rudramma Devi and Mata Jijabai.
10. (b) Amartya Sen has been awarded the inaugural Charleston-EFG John Maynard Keynes Prize 2015.
11. (b) Yash Bharti Samman is conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Government.
12. (b) Paulina Vega is granddaughter of celebrated Colombian singer Gastón Vega.
13. (b) It was established in 2014 by Suhel Seth in memory of the late Khushwant Singh.
15. (a) Dr Kamal Kishore Goyanka was awarded with Vyasa Samman.
16. (a) He has won gold medal in Commonwealth Games 2010.
The award was instituted in 1961. It carries a monetary prize of Rs. 500,000, a bronze statuette of Arjuna and a scroll.
17. (d) Dilip Vengsarkar is also known by the nickname 'Colonel'. He was a member of the Indian team that won the World Cup in 1983 and the World Championship of Cricket in 1985.
18. (c) Eminent Marathi litterateur Bhalchandra Nemade, whose 1963 novel Kosala(Cocoon) changed the dimensions of Marathi novel, was selected for the 2014 Jnanpith Award.
20. (b) Jean Tirole is the second Frenchman to have been awarded a Nobel Prize this year. It is not one of the original Nobel Prizes established by Alfred Nobel's will in 1895. The Economics Prize was established only in 1968, and is funded by Sweden's central bank, Sveriges Riksbank.
21. (c) Modiano was born on July 30, 1945 in a suburb of Paris. He studied at the Lycée Henri-IV in Paris.
23. (d) Balbir Singh Senior was a member of three Olympic gold medal winning Indian team, viz.,

- London Olympics (1948), Helsinki Olympics (1952) and Melbourne Olympics (1956). He was the Vice Captain of the Indian Hockey team during Helsinki Olympics and Captain during Melbourne Olympic.
24. (a) The prize recognises the best Englishlanguage fiction from around the world, published in the United Kingdom (UK) during a given year, regardless of form, genre or the author's country of origin.The Folio Prize was instituted in 2014.
25. (a) He was the president of Namibia.Mo Ibrahim prize was established in 2007.
26. (c) Wipro won the award in the categories of Managed IT Services, Managed Security Services, Enterprise Infrastructure Automation Services, Systems Integrator, Network Maintenance Services, Service Assurance Program, and Application Managed Service.
27. (b) This is the first time in the history of the trust that two eminent women scientists are being concurrently honoured.The award was established in 1986 in memory of distinguished chemical scientist, leather technologist and former Director-General of CSIR Yelavarthy Nayudamma.
28. (b) Lal Krishna Advani- Padma Vibhushan
Harish Salve - Padma Bhushan
Bimal Roy- Padma Shri.
29. (c) Earlier, the following people from India were honoured with the Giraffe Hero award including Baba Amte, Mabelle Arole, Jaya Arunachalam, C P Bhatt, Sunitha Krishnan, Usha Narayane, Bunker Roy, Vijay Saluja and G Venkatasamy.
30. (b) Richard Linklater has been conferred with the award for best director.
31. (c) Karim Al Hussaini Aga Khan has been honoured with the award under Trade & Industry category.
32. (a) Tessy Thomas of DRDO and Geeta Varadan of ISRO have been honoured with Dr. Y Nayudamma Memorial Award 2014.
33. (c) The selection committee for Arjuna Award will be headed by retired judge of Supreme Court or High Court. The amendments in National Sports Award Scheme have been based on the suggestions given by selection committee for Arjuna Awards headed by Kapil Dev.
34. (c) The award was established in the year 2007 by the US government. Nirbhaya (fearless), victim of Delhi gang rape and Ms. Laxmi, an acid attack victim were awarded in 2013 and 2014 respectively.
35. (c) Vijay for Nanu Avanalla Avalu (Kannada) and Bobby Simhaa for film Jigarthanda (Tamil) were adjudged as Best Actor and Best Supporting Actor respectively. Chotoder Chobi (Bengali) by Kaushik Ganguly was adjudged as the Best Film on Social Issues.
36. (c) Shri Shakhargad Nivasini Devi Complex and Esplanade House were among the 14 winners of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards- 2014.
37. (b) The prize is given by the AEON Foundation and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
38. (a) The award is given to the individuals for their contribution in the field of science and technology.
39. (c) Kailash Satyarthi, through Bachpan Bachao Andolan campaigns for protection of child rights and to abolish illegal human trafficking.
40. (a) The Narrow Road to the Deep North is set in the background of World War II and give details about life of Prisoners of War.
41. (b) Jnanpith Award is presented by the Bhartiya Jnanpith(a trust). Any citizen who writes in any of the official languages of India is eligible for the award.
42. (a) Neha Gupta, the winner of International Children's Peace Prize-2014, is a citizen of the USA.
43. (c) Xu Youyu, a Chinese pro-democracy activist, has been awarded with Sweden's Olof Palme Human Rights prize
44. (d) Arjuna award is given to the sportspersons for their consistent outstanding performance for 4 years preceding the year of award. It carry a cash prize of 5 Lakh rupees.
45. (a) Gurcharan Singh Gogi, has been awarded Dronacharya Award not for Boxing, but in the field of Judo.

5

Sports and Games

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Saina Nehwal won the India Open Super Series Badminton Women's Singles 2015 Title.
 2. She defeated Thailand's Ratchanok Intanon in the final match played at Siri Fort Indoor Complex in New Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
2. Consider the following statements about ICC Cricket World Cup 2015.
 1. Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 for the record fourth time.
 2. In the final match Australia defeated, New Zealand.
 3. It was first time of New Zealand to enter final of Cricket World Cup.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Shivani Cherukuli Dolly has created new record in Archery and has entered into the India Book of Records.
 2. Shivani is the kid sister of late Indian coach and International archer Cherukuri Lenin.
 3. Shivani Cherukuli Dolly belongs to Tamil Nadu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
4. Consider the following statements:
 1. Mahendra Singh Dhoni has become first Indian Cricket team Captain to register the 100 One Day International (ODI) match wins.
 2. He was able to achieve this feat after Indian team defeated Bangladesh in the 2015 ICC World Cup quarter-final match by 109-run in Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG), Australia.
 3. He is the third captain in the history of the cricket to record 100 wins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. Kidambi Srikanth won badminton's Swiss Open Grand Prix Gold title in Men's singles category on 15 March 2015.
 2. Kidambi Srikanth became third Indian to win this prestigious title in Men's singles category.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
6. Consider the following statements about Mary Kom.
 1. Her full name is Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom and belongs to Meghalaya.
 2. She is five-time World Boxing champion.
 3. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships.
 4. Her autobiography is Unbreakable.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - All of the above
7. Consider the following statements about WAADS.
- The WAADS World Association of Anti-Doping Scientists' is an international organisation that comprises anti-doping scientists from all the WAADA-accredited labs across the world.
 - It provides assistance to combat the issue of doping in sport.
 - India's Dr. Alka Beotra has been nominated as a member of the WAADS executive board.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - All of the above
8. Consider the following statements:
- Mumbai won the Ranji Trophy for season 2014-2015.
 - In the history of Ranji Trophy, Mumbai (formerly Bombay) has recorded most wins i.e. 40 wins.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
9. Consider the following statements:
- Carolina Marin Martin of Spain has won the prestigious Women's Singles Title in the All England Open Badminton Championships 2015.
 - She defeated India's Saina Nehwal.
 - Carolina Marin became the first Spanish player to win this prestigious title.
 - The first England Open Badminton Championships tournament was held in 1898 in London.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - All of the above
10. Consider the following statements:
- Jagmohan Dalmiya is the incumbent President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).
2. BCCI was established in 1930 by replacing Calcutta Cricket Club.
3. It is third term of Jagmohan Dalmiya as President of BCCI.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - All of the above
11. Consider the following statements:
- Chris Gayle became first batsman to score a double century in the World Cup.
 - Gayle's record score comprised of 10 fours and 16 sixes that helped West Indies score 372 runs during the match.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
12. Consider the following statements:
- Anil Kumble has been chosen to be inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame.
 - He will be 77th inductee into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame.
 - The ICC Cricket Hall of Fame was launched in January 2007 by the International Cricket Council (ICC).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above
13. Consider the following statements:
- The Union Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has revised the Scheme of Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar.
 - According to the revised plan, this scheme will be given in six categories.
 - Corporates now can spend and provide funds for promotion and development of sports from the funds earmarked for CSR(Corporate Social Responsibility).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of the above

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14. Consider the following statements:
1. Leander Paes and Martina Hingis have won 2015 Australian Open mixed doubles title.
 2. With this win Leander Paes clinched his 10th Grand Slam title.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
15. Consider the following statements:
1. Serena Williams of United States has won Australian Open 2015 Women's Singles title.
 2. She defeated Russia's Maria Sharapova.
 3. With this win Serena Williams has won 6th Australian Open title and 19th Grand Slam title.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
16. Consider the following statements:
1. Pakistan will host International Cricket Council (ICC) World Twenty20 in 2016.
 2. England will host three ICC events in the next fouryear period.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
17. Consider the following statements:
1. Saina Nehwal Syed Modi International India Grand Prix Gold badminton title 2015 in the women's singles category.
 2. In the final match she defeated world champion Carolina Marin (Spain) by score of 19-21, 25-23, 21-16 held at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
 3. After the death of badminton player Syed Modi, a badminton tournament was constituted in his memory.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
18. Consider the following statements:
1. Sania Mirza and Bethanie Mattek-Sands won the Sydney International Tennis Tournament double title 2015.
 2. It is played annually at the Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre in Homebush, New South Wales, Australia.
 3. Bethanie Mattek-Sands is the tennis player of England.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
19. Consider the following statements:
1. Indian cricket team has unveiled new eco-friendly ODI jersey ahead of the triangular series starting in Australia on 16 January 2015.
 2. Eco-friendly ODI jersey is made out of 100% recycled polyester obtained from 33 recycled plastic bottles.
 3. It was unveiled in Melbourne.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
20. Consider the following statements:
1. Bhakti Sharma has set a new world record by swimming 1.4 miles in 52 minutes in one degree temperature in the Antarctic Ocean.
 2. She has become youngest female swimmer in the world to swim in 5 oceans (Indian, Atlantic, Pacific, Antarctic and Arctic) and 7 seas.
 3. She is also the second Asian girl and youngest in the world to achieve this feat.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
21. Consider the following statements:
1. Ronaldinho has won the FIFA Ballon d'Or award for year 2014.
 2. It is an annual football association award given by FIFA to the male player who has performed the best in the previous calendar year.
 3. This award was instituted in 2010.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
22. Consider the following statements:
1. Tennis player Roger Federer has recorded 1000 titles wins in men's professional circuit career.
 2. Roger Federer is third tennis player to win more than 1000 titles.
 3. He is a Spanish professional tennis player.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
23. Consider the following statements:
1. Ankita Raina has won ITF singles title in tennis.
 2. She defeated Katy Dunne from Britain.
 3. After Saniya Mirza, she became the second Indian to win the title in the tournament after 14 years.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
24. Consider the following statements:
1. Viswanathan Anand has won 6th London Chess Classic title.
 2. He defeated British Grandmaster Michael Adams.
 3. London Chess Classic title was held at the Olympia Conference Centre, West Kensington, London.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
25. Consider the following statements About Champions Trophy Hockey:
1. It is an international field hockey tournament organized by the International Hockey Federation.
 2. It was established in 1978 by Pakistan's Air Marshal Nur Khan and the Pakistan Hockey Federation.
 3. India has won the title five times.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
26. Consider the following statements:
1. World Snooker Title was won by Yan Bingtao the 14-year-old prodigy from China.
 2. He has become the youngest player to win the men's title in the IBSF World Snooker Championship.
 3. He defeated Pankaj Advani 8-7 in the final match held in Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
27. Consider the following statements:
1. Indian Woman Boxer, Sarjubala Devi has won gold medal in the World Women's Boxing Championships held in Jeju City, Korea.
 2. In 2011, she won gold medal in Youth World Women Boxing Championship organised in Turkey.
 3. Sarjubala Devi is from Manipur.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
28. Consider the following statements:
1. Viswanathan Anand won the world chess championship 2014.
 2. He defeated Norway's Magnus Carlsen.
 3. Magnus Carlsen is the second youngest grandmaster in history, although he has since become the third youngest.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 3 only (d) All of the above
29. Consider the following statements:
1. Sri Lankan cricket captain Angelo Mathews has been named as captain of the ICC Test Team of the Year 2014.

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ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	6	(c)	11	(c)	16	(b)	21	(c)	26	(a)	31	(d)	36	(b)
2	(c)	7	(d)	12	(a)	17	(d)	22	(a)	27	(c)	32	(c)	37	(b)
3	(a)	8	(b)	13	(b)	18	(a)	23	(a)	28	(c)	33	(c)	38	(b)
4	(d)	9	(a)	14	(a)	19	(d)	24	(d)	29	(c)	34	(c)		
5	(a)	10	(a)	15	(d)	20	(a)	25	(a)	30	(a)	35	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

2. (c) Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 for the record fifth time.
3. (a) Shivani Cherukuli Dolly belongs to Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh.
4. (d) Other two captains to achieve this feat are – Australians Allan Border (107 wins) and Ricky Ponting (165 wins).
5. (a) Kidambi Srikanth became first Indian to win this prestigious title in Men's singles category.
6. (c) She belongs to Manipur.
7. (d) All statements are correct.
8. (b) Karnataka won the Ranji Trophy for season 2014-2015.
9. (a) The first England Open Badminton Championships tournament was held in 1898 in Guildford.
10. (a) BCCI was established in 1928 by replacing Calcutta Cricket Club. It is his second term as President of BCCI.
11. (c) He made this record by scoring 215 runs off just 147 balls in a Pool-B match against Zimbabwe.
12. (a) The ICC Cricket Hall of Fame was launched in January 2009.
13. (b) According to the revised plan, this scheme will be given in following four categories. They are
 - Identification and nurturing of budding/young talent.
 - Encouragement of sports through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
 - Employment of sportspersons and sports welfare measures.
 - Sports for Development.
14. (a) Leander Paes clinched his 15th Grand Slam title.
15. (b) India will host International Cricket Council (ICC) World Twenty20 in 2016.
17. (d) Syed Modi Memorial and All India Syed Modi badminton championship is organised each year at Lucknow.
18. (a) Bethanie Mattek-Sands is the tennis player of America.
20. (a) She is also the first Asian girl and youngest in the world to achieve this feat.
21. (c) Cristiano Ronaldo has won the FIFA Ballon d'Or award for year 2014.
22. (a) Roger Federer is third tennis player to win more than 1000 titles. Other two tennis player are Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl.
23. (a) She also became the first Indian to clinch the title in the tournament after 14 years. She is native of Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
25. (a) India has won it once.
26. (a) He defeated Pakistan's Muhammad Sajjad 8-7 in the final match held in Bengaluru, Karnataka.
27. (c) Sarjubala Devi won Silver medal in World Women's Boxing Championships.
28. (c) Norway's Magnus Carlsen retained his title of World chess champion by defeating Indian opponent Viswanathan Anand in the 11th round of their title match held in Sochi, Russia.
30. (a) The tournament comprises 24 teams and it will be held in six cities across India Including New Delhi.
31. (d) All statements are correct.
32. (c) Ramkumar Ramanathan is the winner of Lawn Tennis event in 35th National Games.
33. (c) Simona Halep defeated Karolina Pliskova in the final match of ATP Tennis Championship 2015. Roger Federer was the winner of men's singles title. Rohan Bopanna and Daniel Nestor won the men's doubles title.
34. (c) Prakash Padukone became the first Indian to be ranked world no. 1. Saina Nehwal is the first Indian women to do so.
35. (b) Marin Cilic of Croatia won the US Open men's title 2014.
36. (b) Saurav Ghoshal is associated with squash.
37. (b) Vikas Gowda won the gold medal in discuss throw event.
38. (b) Ravi Shastri, has been appointed as the Director of the Indian Cricket Team. Adille Sumariwala, President of Athletics Federation of India (AFI), was appointed as the Chef-de-Mission for Asian Games, by Indian Olympic Association to represent India in the Asian Games 2014.

6

Science and Technology

1. Consider the following statements about Minor planet.
 1. It was named after India's chess legend Vishwanathan Anand by the Minor Planet Centre.
 2. Now the Minor planet will be called as 4538 Vishyanand.
 3. It is located somewhere between the Mars and Venus.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
2. Consider the following statements AWACS project.
 1. Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) can detect incoming aerial threats like hostile fighters, drones and cruise missiles from 400 km away.
 2. The project will involve mounting indigenous 360-degree coverage active electronically scanned array (AESAs) radars on Airbus A-330 wide body jets.
 3. HAL will develop the AWACSS.
 4. Union Government on 27 March 2015 gave its approval to build next generation Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS).Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 , 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All of the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has successfully launched Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)-1D.
 2. It was launched by Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) C-27.
 3. It is fourth Indian navigation satellite.
 4. IRNSS-1D will be launched into a sub Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (sub GTO).Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 , 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above
4. Consider the following Statements about PRAGATI.
 1. Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform aimed at addressing grievances of common man.
 2. Designed in-house by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) team with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC).
 3. On a monthly basis, Prime Minister will interact with bureaucrats i.e. on fourth Wednesday of every month at 3.30 PM-called as PRAGATI Day.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) All of the above (d) None of the above
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) was successfully operationalised for research in North Antarctica by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT).
 2. It is India's second Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) in North Antarctica.
 3. It will help researchers to study and find out details about dissolved oxygen in sea bottom, salinity and the quantity of sunlight hitting the bottom of the sea.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
6. Consider the following Statements about 'Twitter Samvad'.
1. It is a new digital platform in association with social networking giant Twitter which has been launched by Indian Government.
 2. The service aims to boost the nation's e-governance plans and facilitate direct communication between leaders, government agencies and citizens.
 3. Twitter Chief Executive is Mark Elliot Zuckerberg.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
7. Consider the following statements:
1. NASA's Hubble Space Telescope has spotted massive saltwater ocean under the icy crust of Jupiter's largest moon Ganymede.
 2. Ganymede is the largest moon in our solar system.
 3. It is also the only moon with its own magnetic field.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
8. Consider the following statements about Solar Impulse 2:
1. World's first solar powered aircraft is on global journey.
 2. It is a Swiss long-range solar-powered aircraft project and claimed to be first aircraft to fly in day only without consuming conventional fuel.
 3. The Solar Impulse 2 has 17,248 solar cells inbuilt into its wings. These cells supply renewable energy to propel the electric motors of aircraft.
 4. It was successfully landed in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
9. Consider the following Statements:
1. World's first electric satellites were successfully lifted off by a Space Exploration (SpaceX) Technologies rocket from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, United States.
 2. The rocket was carrying two all-electric commercial satellites built by Boeing.
 3. It was lifted off from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, United States.
 4. The satellites are owned by the French satellite provider Eutelsat and Asia Broadcast Satellite (ABS)
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 ,2 and 3 only (b) 1 ,3 and 4 only
 (c) 2 ,3 and 4 only (d) All of the above
10. Consider the following Statements:
1. U.S.A has become the first country to legalise the creation of three-parent IVF designer babies using Mitochondrial Donation Technique.
 2. This law will help to prevent serious inherited diseases that are being passed on from mother to child.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
11. Consider the following Statements:
1. India successfully test-fired its nuclear capable Prithvi-II missile from a test ranges at Chandipur in Odisha.
 2. It is surface-to- air ballistic missile.
 3. Dhanush is the variant of prithvi designed for Indian Navy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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12. Consider the following Statements:
1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has launched Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) satellite.
 2. SMAP satellite is one-year mission which will measure the amount of moisture in soil.
 3. The satellite is built to measure moisture in the top 5 inches (10 centimeters) of soil.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of the above
13. Consider the following Statements about ISRO's Mars Orbiter Mission(MOM)
1. It was launched on 5 November, 2013.
 2. The team of ISRO's Mars Mission has been awarded 2015 Space Pioneer Award.
 3. Mars Orbiter Programme Team will receive the award during NSS' 34th International Space Development Conference which will be held in New Delhi from 20 May 2015.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
14. Consider the following statements:
1. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has successfully tested an advanced electronic warfare (EW) suite from Tejas-PV1.
 2. EW suite consists of Radar Warner and Jammer.
 3. It will replace existing EW systems, which are fitted on various combat aircraft as they consist of basic equipment – Radar Warner Receiver.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
15. Consider the following statements:
1. 102nd Indian Science Congress 2015 was held in New Delhi.
 2. Delhi is hosting it again after the gap of 45 years.
3. It is 5 day event and will witness deliberations and presentation of papers by the scientific fraternity from across the globe.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of the above
16. Consider the following Statements:
1. China has launched Yaogan-26 a remote sensing satellite.
 2. It will mainly be used for scientific experiments, land surveys, crop yield estimates and disaster prevention.
 3. China launched Yaogan-1, first satellite in the Yaogan series in 2006.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
17. Consider the following Statements:
1. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully lifted off GSLV Mark-III X from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
 2. It is India's first sub-orbital flight and latest generation launch vehicle.
 3. The GSLV-Mark III is a two stage/engine launch vehicle.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
18. Consider the following Statements:
1. India's multi-band communication satellite GSAT-16 was successfully put on a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) by the European launcher Ariane 5 VA221, from the Kourou space port in French Guiana.
 2. It is indigenously developed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
 3. GSAT-16 satellite will help to boost public and private TV and radio services, large-scale Internet and telephone operations.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

19. Consider the following statements:
1. India has launched IRNSS 1C the next satellite in IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System) series on 16th October.
 2. IRNSS is a navigation system that will cover India, and also extend 2000 kms from its boundaries.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
20. Consider the following statements:
1. Canada's M3M (Maritime Monitoring and Messaging Micro-Satellite) is set to be launched by India's PSLV rocket.
 2. The satellite is due to be launched in July 2015.
 3. The satellite was built for the Canadian Department of National Defence, and is a communications satellite.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
21. Consider the following Statements:
1. Port Blair Magnetic Observatory (PBMO) was inaugurated at Shoal Bay No. 8 in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 30 March 2015.
 2. The observatory has been set up by the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG) under the Multi-Parametric Geophysical Observatories (MPGO).
 3. The IIG is located in Chennai.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
22. Consider the following Statements:
1. Austrian researchers unveiled the world's first 3D-printed jet engine. This is the first of its kind 3D printed engine on 26 February 2015.
2. The engine will help engineers in making and testing parts of jet engines in days instead of months.
3. 3D printing makes products by layering material until a three-dimensional object is created.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
23. Consider the following statements:
1. India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on 19 December 2014 successfully tested an indigenously built 1000 kg glide bomb.
 2. The bomb had successfully hit a target 200 km away in the Bay of Bengal off the Odisha coast.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
24. Consider the following Statements:
1. Bridgmanite was declared the most abundant mineral on earth by a team of American geologists.
 2. The mineral is named in honour of Percy Bridgman, a physicist who won the 1946 Nobel Prize in Physics.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
25. Consider the following Statements:
1. The world's tallest hybrid wind generator turbine was installed in Kutch on 6 November 2014.
 2. It is installed by Suzlon Energy.
 3. With this new turbine, the installed wind energy capacity at the Kutch region of Gujarat has gone up to 100 MW.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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26. Consider the following statements:
1. NASA installed and activated its first Earth-observing instrument ISS-RapidScat (ISS Rapid Scatterometer) on the International Space Station (ISS).
 2. It will monitor ocean winds and hurricane for climate research.
 3. It is closer to Earth and it sees Earth at different times of the day with a different schedule.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
27. Consider the following statements:
1. Unit 3 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) is the 2nd longest running reactor in the world by being in operation for 765 days nonstop.
 2. Unit 7 of Canada's Pickering nuclear plant holds the world record of running the largest operating plant that ran continuously for 894 days.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
28. Consider the following Statements:
1. Union Government launched a new domain Dot Bharat (.Bharat) in Devanagari script.
 2. Originally the domain will cover 22 languages mentioned in the Schedule-8 of the Constitution of India.
 3. The domain was developed jointly by National Internet Exchange of India and CDAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
29. Consider the following statements about INS Kolkata.
1. It is constructed by the Mazagon Dockyards Limited.
 2. It is largest indigenously-built warship.
3. It is equipped with Combined Gas and Gas (COGAG) propulsion system.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
30. Consider the following statements:
1. Dongfeng-41 (DF-41) missile was developed by North Korea.
 2. Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) has a range of 12,000 kms.
 3. It is world's longest-range missiles.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
31. Prezista (Darunavir Ethanolate) manufactured by drug firm Lupin will be used to treat
- (a) Tuberculosis (b) Breast cancer
(c) HIV (d) Ebola
32. Which of the following statements are correct regarding advance Electronic Warfare (EW) suite tested recently?
- (1) It has been developed by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR).
 - (2) It is fitted with a Jammer in addition to a Warner, which would enhance its capability against the RADAR system.
 - (3) It was tested onboard of Tejas-PV1.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
33. Which of the following statements are correct about proposed India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) project?
- (1) The project will be located in Maikal Hills.
 - (2) The project is jointly supported by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST).
 - (3) It will also host experiments such as the search for dark matter.
- Codes:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these

34. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Agni-V missile?
- It is an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) designed and developed indigenously.
 - It can carry Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles (MIRV) payloads.
 - It is a 3-stage solid fuelled missile.
 - It can be transported and can be launched from any place.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 3 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
35. Which of the following statements are correct?
- Space Pioneer Award is conferred by the US government.
 - The team of ISRO's Mars Mission has been awarded 2015 award in the Science and Engineering category.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
36. Which of the following are the characteristics of the algal species *Ulva paschima* Bast and *Cladophora goensis* Bast discovered recently?
- They have excellent ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
 - Both species are endemic to western coast of India.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
37. Which of the following statements are correct about the ship 'Amogh'?
- It has been inducted by the Indian Navy
 - It is a stealth ship powered by nuclear fuel
 - It has facilities like firing gun, rubber boats, GPS system and upgraded radar system.
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - All of these
38. Which of the following statements are correct about Mitochondrial Donation Technique?
- It uses a modified version of In-vitro fertilisation (IVF) and involves three parents.
- (2) It does not allow passage of defective mitochondria from mother to babies.
- Codes:**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 Nor 2
39. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Exercise | Conducted by |
| (1) HADR | Indian Navy |
| (2) Hand in Hand | Indian Army |
| (3) Iron Fist | Indian Air Force |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
40. Which of the following statements are correct regarding HAL Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA)?
- It is twin engine fifth generation fighter plane being developed by HAL.
 - It will be equipped with the stealth technology.
 - It will have the ability to release weapons at supersonic speeds.
 - It is fitted with Kaveri engines.
- Codes:**
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - All of these
41. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Substance/mineral | Use |
| (1) Graphite electrode | Vulcanization of rubber |
| (2) Limestone | Smelting of iron |
| (3) Aluminium | Mixing with other metals to provide strength and lightness |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
42. Which of the following pairs are correct?
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Disease | Caused by |
| (1) Swine flu | Protozoa |
| (2) Malaria | Bacteria |
| (3) Measles | Virus |
| (4) Athlete's foot | Fungi |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 4 only

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63. Which of the following statements are correct about Very-small-aperture terminal?
(1) It is two way satellite ground station
(2) Its Data rates generally range from 4 kbit/s up to 4 Mbit/s
(3) It access geosynchronous orbit to relay data from small remote earth stations

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

64. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, which has been reconstituted recently will have 18 members.
(2) The council includes Home Minister along with 7 more ministers
(3) The Council will facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and guide policy in relevant areas.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of these

65. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Prithvi-II is a Surface-to-Surface Missile
(2) It can carry a 500 kg nuclear warhead
(3) It has a range of 350 KM
(4) Akash is the naval variant of the Prithvi missile

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) All of these

66. Which of the following statements are correct about Akash Missile?
(1) It has been developed by the ISRO
(2) It is a Surface to Air supersonic missile
(3) It can be fired from both tracked and wheeled platforms
(4) It has the capacity to carry upto 60 kg warhead

Codes:

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

67. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) A baryon is a composite subatomic particle made up of three quarks.

- (2) Each baryon has a corresponding antiparticle (antibaryon) where quarks are replaced by their corresponding antiquarks.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

68. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) GSLV Mark III will be about 50 percent heavier than the GSLV
(2) GSLV Mark III will operate in three-stages
(3) GSLV Mark III will be less sensitive than the GSLV to disturbances that might occur as it accelerates through the dense atmosphere.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

69. Which of the following statements are correct about space probe 'Hayabusa 2'?
(1) It has been launched by Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency through the H-IIA rocket.
(2) This project aims to send the explorer towards Mercury.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

70. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) Green diesel is chemically same as biodiesel.
(2) Green diesel can be made from vegetable oils, waste cooking oil and animal fats.
(3) A Boeing aircraft ecoDemonstrator 787 is the first test flight to use green diesel blended with petroleum jet fuel.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

71. Which of the following statements are correct regarding INS Arihant?
(1) It is India's first indigenously designed and built nuclear submarine.
(2) It will be powered by thorium fuel.
(3) It is capable to launch K-4 missiles, which have range upto 500 km.

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None of these

72. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) is an experimental test vehicle of ISRO launched by GSLV Mark III.
 - CARE was made of aluminium alloy with ablative thermal protection.
 - The tested technology can be used for manned-mission to space.

Codes:

73. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - (1) Dr. K Radhakrishnan, the Head of ISRO, has topped the list of eminent scientist inNature, a science magazine.
 - (2) Mars Orbiter Mission has been named as the most important scientific Breakthrough of the Year 2014 by Science journal.

Codes:

74. Which of the following pairs are correct according to the possible date for the event?

 - (1) Summer solstice : June 21
 - (2) Winter solstice : December 22
 - (3) Vernal Equinox : February 20
 - (4) Autumn Equinox : August 22

(4) Au
Casless

- Codes:**
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

75. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - (1) Naval Light Combat Aircraft is indigenously designed and developed.
 - (2) It is a supersonic aircraft
 - (3) It requires shorter run during take-off and landing.
 - (4) It had first successful flight from INS Vikramaditya.

Codes:

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

76. Consider the following statements:

 - (1) India is one of six nations with an operational nuclear submarine
 - (2) India's Nuclear Command Authority is chaired by the President

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

77. Consider the following statements:

- (1) INS Kolkata is the largest warship in India
 - (2) INS Kolkata is an indigenous warship
 - (3) BrahMos missile has been test fired from
INS Kolkata

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

78. RAPS-5, a pressurised heavy water reactor set a new Asian record for non-stop operation. RAPS-5 is a part of which atomic power station?

79. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Scorpene-class submarines?

 - These submarines run on nuclear power
 - India has ordered these submarines from France

Choose the correct option:

- 80 Consider the following statements:

- Consider the following statements:

 - (1) Akash is a Surface-to-Air missile
 - (2) It will be inducted in the Army and the Air Force
 - (3) It has capability to intercept supersonic cruise missile.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

81. Sensing Skin Technology could help in?

- (a) Diagnosing skin diseases in human beings
 - (b) Tracing oil and gas reserves
 - (c) Detecting cracks in concrete structure
 - (d) Early warning of Tsunami danger

82. Which of the following satellites launched by PSLV-C23 have been paired correctly with their respective countries?

- respective countries:

(1) SPOT-7	:	France
(2) AISAT	:	Germany
(3) NLS 7.1	:	Canada
(4) VELOX-1	:	Italy

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- Choose the correct code from the options given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) all of these
83. Which of the following statements regarding INS Kamorta is/are correct?
- (1) It is an anti-submarine stealth corvette
(2) It is the first indigenous anti-submarine corvette
(3) It is the first indigenous stealth corvette
(4) It has a rail-less helicopter traversing system.
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
84. The full form of REIT is?
- (a) Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Trust
(b) Real Estate Investment Trust
(c) Regional Enterprises of Information Technology
(d) Regional institute of Engineering and Information Technology
85. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) Malaria is mainly a tropical disease.
(2) RTS,S, to be launched soon, is claimed to be the first Malarial Vaccine
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	14	(d)	27	(b)	40	(a)	53	(d)	66	(c)	79	(b)
2	(c)	15	(c)	28	(b)	41	(c)	54	(a)	67	(c)	80	(a)
3	(c)	16	(d)	29	(d)	42	(c)	55	(a)	68	(a)	81	(c)
4	(c)	17	(a)	30	(c)	43	(a)	56	(a)	69	(a)	82	(a)
5	(b)	18	(d)	31	(c)	44	(c)	57	(c)	70	(c)	83	(d)
6	(a)	19	(a)	32	(c)	45	(a)	58	(a)	71	(a)	84	(b)
7	(d)	20	(d)	33	(c)	46	(a)	59	(c)	72	(d)	85	(c)
8	(b)	21	(a)	34	(d)	47	(a)	60	(c)	73	(c)		
9	(d)	22	(c)	35	(b)	48	(d)	61	(b)	74	(a)		
10	(b)	23	(a)	36	(c)	49	(b)	62	(b)	75	(d)		
11	(b)	24	(c)	37	(c)	50	(a)	63	(d)	76	(a)		
12	(b)	25	(a)	38	(c)	51	(a)	64	(c)	77	(c)		
13	(a)	26	(d)	39	(d)	52	(b)	65	(a)	78	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) A minor planet is a term used to describe an astronomical object that is neither a dominant planet nor a comet and thus includes the dwarf planets that orbit around the Sun. Minor planet 4538 Vishyanand was discovered on 10 October 1988 by Japanese astronomer Kenzo Suzuki which is located somewhere between the Mars and Jupiter.
2. (c) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) will develop the AWACSS.
3. (c) It was launched by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-27. It is launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.
4. (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform on 25 March 2015.
5. (b) It is India's first Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) in North Antarctica.
6. (a) Twitter Chief Executive Dick Costolo. Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is the founder of social networking website Facebook.
7. (d) Scientists believe that this finding could potentially support life. NASA's Galileo mission had provided first evidence of ocean in Ganymede after measuring its magnetic field in 2002.
8. (b) It is a Swiss long-range solar-powered aircraft project and claimed to be first aircraft to fly day and night without consuming conventional fuel.
9. (d) It will provide services like mobile, internet, video and other communications services to expand its reach into the Americas.
10. (b) United Kingdom has become the first country to legalise the creation of three-parent IVF designer babies using Mitochondrial Donation Technique.
11. (b) Prithvi-II is surface-to-surface missile developed by DRDO.
12. (b) SMAP satellite is three-year mission which will measure the amount of moisture in soil. It will measure in top2 inches (5 centimeters) of soil
13. (a) NSS' 34th International Space Development Conference will be held in Toronto.
14. (d) This suit gives pilot an additional capability of nullifying the effect of detected radar threat by appropriate mode of jamming.
15. (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi has inaugurated the Indian Science Congress 2015 at the Mumbai University. Mumbai is hosting it again after the gap of 45 years.

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16. (d) The satellite was carried by a Long March-4B rocket, marking the 202th mission for the rocket family.
17. (a) The GSLV-Mark III is a three stage/engine launch vehicle.
18. (d) After it was successfully placed in GTO, ISRO's Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan, Karnataka has taken control of GSAT-16 satellite.
19. (a) The satellite weighed 1, 425.4 kg and was successfully placed into a sub geosynchronous transfer orbit just 20 minutes after the launch.
21. (a) The IIG is located in Mumbai.
22. (c) Australian researchers unveiled the world's first 3D-printed jet engine.
23. (a) The bomb had successfully hit a target 100 km away in the Bay of Bengal off the Odisha coast.
24. (c) Bridgmanite makes up about 70 percent of the earth's lower mantle and 38 percent of the total volume of earth. It is made up of high-density magnesium iron silicate.
25. (a) With this new turbine, the installed wind energy capacity at the Kutch region of Gujarat has gone up to 1100 MW.
26. (d) It has a different orbit than other Earth remote sensing platforms.
27. (b) Unit 5 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) is the 2nd longest running reactor in the world by being in operation for 765 days nonstop.
28. (b) Originally the domain will cover 8 languages like Hindi, Bodo, Dogri, Konkani, Maithili, Marathi, Nepali and Sindhi.
29. (d) Length: 164 m, Width: 18 m, Full load displacement: 7400 tonnes;
30. (c) China has unveiled the sophisticated Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). It is widely speculated that the DF-41 missiles will be capable of carrying three nuclear warheads.
31. (c) The tablets will be used to treat HIV-1 infection.
32. (c) It has been developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
33. (c) The project will be located in Bodhi West Hills, Tamil Nadu.
34. (d) Recently, Canister-based Agni-V missile was launched which provided operational flexibility to the missile.
35. (b) Space Pioneer Award is conferred by the National Space Society (NSS), an American educational and scientific organization.
36. (c) Ulva paschima Bast and Cladophora goensis Bast are the first algal species discovered in past 40 years in India. These were discovered by Dr. Felix Bast and two research students working with him.
37. (c) Amogh is a high-speed patrolling ship inducted by Indian Coast Guard into its fleet.
38. (c) Recently UK parliament has voted to legalise law for creation of three parent IVF babies using Mitochondrial Donation Technique.
39. (d) Indian Navy recently undertook Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) exercise involving more than 20 ships from the Western and Eastern Fleet and various aircraft of the Indian Navy.
40. (a) AMCA will be fitted with K9 or K10 engines. The engines will be developed in collaboration with a foreign manufacturer.
41. (c) Graphite electrode is used in melting of steel. Recently, the Indian government has imposed anti-dumping duty on import of graphite electrode to protect domestic industry.
42. (c) Swine flu/influenza is caused by virus. There are several types of swine influenza such as influenza C and influenza A (includes H1N1, H1N2, H2N1, H3N1, H3N2, and H2N3). Malaria is caused by protozoa, plasmodium.
43. (a) Anil Ambani will take over as chairman of Pipavav Defence as Reliance Infrastructure has acquired it.
44. (c) Astra is a single stage solid fuelled missile. It can be integrated with all the major fighter planes of Indian Air Force. Recently, it was successfully test-fired from a Sukhoi-30 fighter aircraft.
45. (a) Gorakhpur nuclear power plant has been proposed to be constructed at Fatehabad (Haryana), but has met with continuous protest from the farmers. Recently, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change has given coastal regulatory zone approval to Mithivirdi Nuclear Power Plant, Bhavnagar (Gujarat).
46. (a) IRNSS will be used for both civil as well as defence purpose. All the four satellites have been launched by PSLV.
47. (a) The ozone depletion over Antarctic zone is more severe than in the Northern hemisphere.
48. (d) National Green Tribunal has banned the burning of tyres in open as harmful products are released while burning them.
49. (b) R-22 gas is another name for Chloro-di-fluoro-methane.

50. (a) Graphene is a two-dimensional material comprising of sheets of carbon atoms and is one of the strongest, most lightweight and flexible materials.
51. (a) INS Kolkata is a missile-guided destroyer provided with anti-air missiles, anti-ship missiles and guns and capability for anti-submarine warfare.
52. (b) The mission used Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for the launch.
53. (d) Compounds including Carbon dioxide, Nitrous oxide, Black carbon, Methane, Sulphur dioxide and CFCs are major contributors to global warming.
54. (a) Akatsuki is a Japanese space mission to Venus.
55. (a) Yellow light is not used to produce white LED light.
56. (a) Hippocampus where place cells are located is a part of brain.
57. (c) The missile is a variant of Dongfeng-31 A with same range but improved capability in carrying warheads.
58. (a) Nirbhay is a subsonic missile with capability to reach speed of 0.7 Mach.
59. (c) The index will measure eight major pollutants in major cities based on real time monitoring.
60. (c) Tuberculosis is not a vector-borne disease as it is not transmitted by the bite of an anthropod.
61. (b) Israeli built Spike anti-tank missile is a third generation fire and forget system.
62. (b) Staphefekt is a new drug which does not contain the antibiotics.
63. (d) A very small aperture terminal (VSAT), is a two-way satellite ground station or a stabilized maritime VSAT antenna with a dish antenna.
64. (c) The composition of the re-constituted Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change does not include the Home Minister.
65. (a) Dhanush is the naval variant of the Prithvi missile.
66. (c) It has been developed by the DRDO.
67. (c) Baryon are sub-atomic particles. CERN scientists have recently discovered two new heavy-weight subatomic particles belonging to the family of baryon.
68. (a) GSLV Mark III will be more sensitive than the PSLV and the GSLV to disturbances that might occur as it accelerates through the dense atmosphere.
69. (a) The explorer is intended to be sent to 1999JU3 asteroid.
70. (c) Green diesel is chemically distinct fuel product than biodiesels.
71. (a) It will use uranium as fuel. K-4 missiles have range upto 3500 km.
72. (d) The technology will make possible for spaceships to re-enter the atmosphere of the earth by providing protection against the heat produced during re-entry.
73. (c) Science Journal (a US magazine) has been named Mission Rosetta as the most important scientific Breakthrough of the Year 2014.
74. (a) Equinox occurs twice a year, around 20 March and 22 September.
75. (d) In December 2014, Naval Light Combat Aircraft had its first successful flight from INS Hans, a shore-based test facility.
76. (a) India's Nuclear Command Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister.
77. (c) INS Kolkata is the largest indigenous warship and is yet to be commissioned.
78. (d) RAPS-5 continuously operated for 678 days and surpassed the record of unit 2 of the Tarapur atomic power station.
79. (b) French-origin Scorpene-class are diesel-electric submarines and are being constructed at Mazagaon Dock.
80. (a) Akash missile has capability to intercept subsonic cruise missile.
81. (c) Researchers have developed Sensing Skin Technology which could serve as an early warning system for cracks in concrete structure.
82. (a) VELOX-1 is a Singaporean satellite. ISRO's PSLV C23 was launched on 30 June 2014 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh at 9.52 am. The PSLV C23 carried five satellites belonging to four countries namely France, Germany, Canada and Singapore. All these five satellites were launched under commercial arrangements that ANTRIX (ISRO's commercial arm) has entered with the respective foreign agencies.
83. (d) INS Kamorta has been handed over to the Indian Navy it is the first indigenous stealth corvette as well as first indigenous anti-submarine corvette.
84. (b) REITs sell units to investors and use the money to invest in completed or almost-completed projects. Major changes are proposed by the government in the working of RIETs to increase the investments in real estate sector.
85. (c) RTS,S, world's first malaria vaccine would be launched by 2015 by GSK.

7

Miscellaneous

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - (1) International Mother Language Day is observed on 21 February every year.
 - (2) The theme for this year was Inclusive Education through and with Language - Language Matters.

Codes :

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

2. Recently, Expert Appraisal Committee on Infrastructure Development has approved the development of no-frill airports at which of the following places?

 - (1) Kishangarh, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
 - (2) Belgaum (Karnataka)
 - (3) Holongi (Arunachal Pradesh)

Codes :

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of these

3. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is set to add 10,000 MW to its existing capacity of 43,143 MW through the planned solar projects. It is planning to install these solar plants in which of the following states?

 - (1) Andhra Pradesh
 - (2) Madhya Pradesh
 - (3) Telangana
 - (4) Rajasthan

Codes :

 - (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only
 - (d) All of these

4. Which of the following statements are correct?

 - (1) World Water Day is observed on 22nd March.
 - (2) Rajendra Singh (Water Man) of India has won Stockholm Water Prize 2015.
 - (3) Rajendra Singh is also the winner of Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

Codes :

5. The author of the book “Family Life” is
(a) Gopaldas Neeraj (b) Meira Kumar
(c) Subodh Sarkar (d) Akhil Sharma

6. Which of the following statements are correct?
(1) The Western coast of India experiences more cyclones than the Eastern coast.
(2) The direction of cyclone is counter-clockwise.
(3) Nilofar which recently hit Gujarat coast was an anti-cyclone.

Codes:

7. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Animal	IUCN Red list category
(1) Asian elephant	Vulnerable
(2) Pink headed duck	Extinct
(3) Snow leopard	Threatened
(4) Indian Wild Ass	Endangered

Codes:

8. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Slavery Index-2014 released by Walk-free Foundation Group?

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

(1) Out of 167 countries surveyed, India has the greatest number of slaves.

(2) In percentage term, Qatar has the maximum slaves in its population.

Codes:

9. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- Idukki dam : Tamil Nadu
 - Mullaperiyar dam : Kerala
 - Mettur dam : Andhra Pradesh
 - Ranganadi dam : Arunachal Pradesh
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
10. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | Mineral | Leading Producer |
|-------------|------------------|
| (1) Coal | China |
| (2) Mica | India |
| (3) Diamond | Canada |
| (4) Uranium | Kazakhstan |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - All of these
11. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | (1) Beijing Protocol | Biodiversity |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (2) Montreal Protocol | Ozone layer |
| (3) Cartagena Protocol | Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) |
- Codes:**
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - All of these
12. Consider the following statements:
- Rani ki Vav has been approved for inscription on the World Heritage List
 - Rani ki Vav is located in Rajasthan
 - World Heritage List is maintained by UNESCO
- Choose the correct option:
- 1 and 2 Only
 - 1 and 3 Only
 - 2 and 3 Only
 - 1, 2, and 3
13. Which of the following sites has become 1000th World Heritage Site of UNESCO?
- Caves of Maresha (Israel)
 - Cave of Pont d'Arc (France)
 - Erbil Citadel (Iraq)
 - Okavango Delta (Botswana)
14. Which of the following statement(s) regarding Human Development Report-2014 is/are correct?
- The theme of the report is "Human Progress in a Diverse World"
 - India ranked 135th in the Human Development Index (HDI)
- Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 Both
 - None
15. Consider the following statements about the Shaurya Missile:
- It has been developed by DRDO
 - It is a supersonic missile
 - It is a surface-to-surface missile
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 & 2
 - 1 & 3
 - 2 & 3
 - 1, 2 & 3
16. Consider the following facts about Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project:
- Being developed by Areva of France
 - Will be a Light water reactor
 - Will be the largest nuclear power generating station in the world by net electrical power rating once completed
 - Located in the seismically moderate Risk Zone.
- 1, 2, 3,
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 2, 3, 4,
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
17. Consider the following statements:
- Amaravathi will be the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.
 - Amaravathi is located on the banks of river Kaveri.
 - It is also known as 'Dakshina Kashi' (Kashi of the south).
 - It was ancient seat of Satavahana ruler's kingdom.
- Which among the above statements is/ are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - All of the above

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18. Consider the following statements:
1. National Payments Corporation (NPCI) has successfully linked 15 crore Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) accounts with the Aadhaar numbers.
 2. NPCI is an umbrella body for all retail payments system in India.
 3. It operates under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 4. It was incorporated in 2008 under the Companies Act.
- Which among the above statements is/ are correct?
- (a) 1,2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above
19. Consider the following statements:
1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cut down repo rate by 25 basis points to 7.5 percent from 7.75 percent.
 2. Current cash reserve ratio (CRR) is 5 percent.
- Which among the above statements is/ are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
20. Consider the following statements:
1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has enhanced the limit for foreign exchange (FOREX) remittances.
 2. It would be Rs. 2 crore per person per year.
 3. This limit was doubled compared to earlier limit of per person per year.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
21. Consider the following statements
1. Nepal and India on 5 March 2015 launched a direct bus service linking cultural cities Kathmandu and Varanasi.
 2. It was launched under the ambit of Motor Vehicle Agreement between India and Nepal signed during 18th SAARC Summit.
 3. This bus service will connect Kathmandu's Pashupatinath Temple with Varanasi's Kashi Vishwanath.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
22. Consider the following statements about Kalvari:
1. It is first indigenously-built Scorpene Submarine.
 2. It was undocked at the Goa Shipyard Limited.
 3. The submarine is part of the Indian Navy's ambitious submarine programme- Project 75.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
23. Consider the following statements:
1. National Air Quality Index (AQI) has been launched by the Indian Government to give pollution information on real time basis.
 2. Initially the new index will cover 20 cities.
 3. The AQI has been developed for six pollutants- nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, ozone, Particle Pollution (PM) 2.5, PM10 and carbon monoxide.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
24. Consider the following statements:
1. India will host the 5th meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Health Ministers in New Delhi.
 2. The purpose of the meeting is to frame a road map for strengthening collaboration among SAARC countries on a number of issues and challenges faced by them.
 3. The 4th meeting of the SAARC Health Ministers was hosted by Maldives in April 2012.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
25. Consider the following statements:
1. 8th edition of India-Nepal Combined Exercise Surya Kiran VIII concluded on 8 March 2015 at Salijhandi in Nepal.

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Which among the above statements is/are correct?

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Union Government on 1 April 2015 launched Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles (FAME) – India Scheme.
 2. The scheme was launched with an aim to boost sales of eco-friendly vehicles in the country.

3. NEMMP (National Electric Mobility Mission Plan) aims to achieve national fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles in the country.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	6	(b)	11	(c)	16	(b)	21	(d)	26	(b)	31	(a)
2	(a)	7	(c)	12	(b)	17	(b)	22	(b)	27	(a)	32	(d)
3	(d)	8	(a)	13	(d)	18	(d)	23	(b)	28	(b)	33	(c)
4	(a)	9	(d)	14	(b)	19	(a)	24	(d)	29	(c)	34	(d)
5	(d)	10	(c)	15	(b)	20	(b)	25	(a)	30	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) 21 February is observed International Mother Language Day since 2000. It was proclaimed by UNESCO.
2. (a) The committee has not approved for the development of airport at Holongi as it is in river plain and no construction is allowed in such areas.
3. (d) NTPC is planning to install 500MW of solar project in Andhra Pradesh and 250MW each in Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Rajasthan.
4. (a) Rajendra Singh was awarded with Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership in the year 2001. He has received Stockholm Water Prize 2015 along with USD 150,000 and a specially designed sculpture.
5. (d) Akhil Sharma's "Family Life" won the 2015 Folio Prize for fiction. It is his second novel after "An Obedient Father".
6. (b) Cyclone Nilofar hit the Western coast of India recently. The cyclone in this part are fewer than the Eastern coast which witness frequent cyclones.
7. (c) Asian elephant and Snow leopard are listed as Endangered species in Reda data list book
8. (a) In percentage term, Mauritania has the maximum slaves in its population, while Qatar has come to 4th place this year from 96th place last year.
9. (d) Idukki dam is located in Kerala and Mettur dam is located in Tamil Nadu.
10. (c) The largest producer of diamond is Russia. India is stepping up to directly procure diamond from Russia instead of being routed through European Union.
11. (c) Beijing Protocol is related to terrorist actions against civil aviation. India is also a signatory to the protocol. So, a bill has been introduced in the parliament which would ratify the protocol.
12. (b) Rani Ki Vav, a stepwell is located in the Patan town of Gujarat. It was designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water.
13. (d) Okavango Delta (Botswana) has become 1000th World Heritage Site of UNESCO. The delta has rich biodiversity and is home to many endangered animals including Cheetah.
14. (b) The theme of the report is "Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience".
15. (b) Shaurya Missile is a hypersonic missile.
16. (b) It is the first set of two third-generation European Pressurized Reactors.
17. (b) Amaravathi is located on the banks of river Krishna.
18. (d) Apart from this linking programme NPCI is also nodal agency for all retail payment systems under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which was launched in 2014 to push DBT and financial inclusion.
19. (a) Current cash reserve ratio (CRR) is 4 percent.
20. (b) It would be Rs. 1.5 crore per person per year
21. (d) Nepal and India are also planning to establish a direct bus service to link Kathmandu and Patna in future.
22. (b) Kalvari was undocked at the Mazagaon Dockyard Limited (MDL) in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The undocked submarine was named Kalvari and is expected to be commissioned into Indian Navy by September 2016.

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- 23. (b) Initially the new index will cover 10 cities.
- 24. (d) The 5th meeting is scheduled to start on 9 April 2015 and is being held in pursuance of decisions taken by the SAARC Summit of Heads of States held at Kathmandu in November 2014.
- 25. (a) The first Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet & Expo, Re-invest 2015 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on the 15th February in New Delhi.
- 26. (b) The terminal covers 28,000 square metres and is the latest addition to The Dubai Cruise Terminal facility at Mina Rashid.
- 27. (a) The project will be financed by the Gujarat forest department as WTI has inked a broader MoU with the state.
- 28. (b) The first Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST) has been inaugurated in Shibpur located in the city of Howrah, West Bengal.
- 29. (c) China opened its second railway line in Tibet, close to Indian border in Sikkim.
- 30. (c) Chutak Hydroelectric Plant is situated at Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir. The power station is a run-of-the-river power project on the Suru River (a tributary of Indus).
- 31. (a) The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) viz., the US, the UK, France, China and Russian Federation.
- 33. (c) This facility will be available to all South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member countries, that is, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- 34. (d) Union Government launched the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 in 2013. There is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards.
There is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards.