



38th B.P.S.C. (Pre) Exam – 1992

1. To which country does Boutros Ghali, the new secretary general of UN belong?
(1) Cuba (2) Zimbabwe
(3) Nigeria (4) Egypt

2. Which republic of the former USSR was first to declare itself independent?
(1) Russia (2) Estonia
(3) Lithuania (4) Ukraine

3. In the beginning of 1992 for what reason was the 'Dovas' in Switzerland in the news?
(1) For hosting the WEF meeting
(2) For hosting the Finance Ministers' meeting of the European Economic Community
(3) For Winter Olympics
(4) For organising 'India week'

4. What was the purpose of establishing SAARC?
(1) Non-interference in one another's issues
(2) Military agreement
(3) Scientific and cultural exchange
(4) Regional cooperation

5. Where was the first direct dialogue between Israel and PLO held?
(1) Washington
(2) Moscow
(3) Madrid
(4) Lisbon

6. Indira Gandhi prize for peace, disarmament and development for the year 1991 was given to –
(1) Kurt Waldheim
(2) Chancellor Kohl
(3) Sam Nujoma
(4) Nelson Mandela

7. The religious congregation founded by Mother Teresa is known as

- (1) Sisters of Charity
(2) Missionaries of Charity
(3) Organisation of Love
(4) Charity for All

8. Which one of the following is true?

- (1) The USA has a federal form of government
(2) India has both federal and unitary form of government
(3) France has a federal form of government
(4) The Prime Minister of Pakistan is appointed by its people

9. What is the significance of Panchsheel?

- (1) Non-alignment
(2) Economic cooperation and development
(3) Development of cultural relations
(4) Friendship and peaceful co-existence among countries

10. Famous Film director, Satyajit Ray, has recently received this award.

- (1) Dada Sahab Phalke Award
(2) Best Indian Film Award
(3) Honorary Oscar for lifetime achievement
(4) Padma Vibhushan

11. In the beginning of 1992, JKLF was in the news for –

- (1) abduction of an Indian politician
(2) planting a bomb in Indian Embassy
(3) demonstration in Islamabad
(4) making an attempt to cross LOC and enter POK

12. Where did the recent massacre in Bihar in which about 40 people were killed, take place?

- (1) Near Gaya
(2) Near Patna
(3) Near Ranchi
(4) Near Bhagalpur

13. In the recent (1992) Punjab Assembly elections, how many seats did BJP win?

- (1) 10 (2) 8
(3) 6 (4) 3

14. Bachendri Pal is a famous name from one of the following fields –

- (1) Sports (2) Music
(3) Dance
(4) Mountaineering

15. At present in which state is Kala-azar disease spread?

- (1) West Bengal
(2) Bihar
(3) Orissa
(4) U.P.

16. Fiscal Deficit for 1992-1993 is about-

- (1) Rs 500 crore
(2) Rs 1000 crore
(3) Rs 5000 crore
(4) Rs 2000 crore

17. Ustad Zahiruddin Dagar was recently in the news for –

- (1) winning Sangeet Natak Akademi Award
(2) winning Indira Priyadarshini Award
(3) his performance in UNO
(4) his performance in Republic Day celebrations

18. 1991 has been declared as

- (1) Environment Protection Year
(2) Tour of India Year
(3) Girl Child Year
(4) Employment for All Year

19. Who was given the Bharat Ratan in the awards declared on Republic Day in 1992?

MODEL SOLVED PAPER-01

- (1) Only J.R.D. Tata
(2) Only Rajiv Gandhi
(3) Only Subhash Chandra Bose
(4) J.R.D Tata and Subhash Chandra Bose
- 20.** Who is the Chairman of UGC?
(1) Professor Yashpal
(2) Professor Rajni Kothar
(3) Professor K.N. Khanna
(4) None of them
- 21.** Which of the following statements about India's Vice President is incorrect?
(1) For being eligible the candidate's age must be at least 35 years
(2) Vice-President is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(3) Vice-President is elected by the President of India
(4) S.Radhakrishnan was India's first Vice-president
- 22.** If a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha at most how long can Rajya Sabha keep the bill pending?
(1) Six month
(2) Four months
(3) One month
(4) Fourteen months
- 23.** The bill for the amendment of Indian Constitution can be introduced in
(1) Only Lok Sabha
(2) Only Rajya Sabha
(3) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
(4) Supreme Court
- 24.** Which of the following High courts has jurisdiction over more than one state/union territory?
(1) Allahabad (2) Delhi
(3) Guwahati
(4) Maharashtra
- 25.** The possible dispute related to the presidential election is handed over to –
(1) Cabinet Secretary of India
(2) Parliament
(3) Supreme Court of India
(4) None of the above
- 26.** Who gave the slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' ?
(1) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(2) Subhas Chandra Bose
(3) Devi Lal
(4) Morarji Desai
- 27.** Indian constitution does not give one of the following rights to the President.
(1) To appoint the Prime Minister
(2) To appoint the Chief Minister of states
(3) To be the commander-in-chief of the defence forces
(4) To declare emergency in any part of the country
- 28.** The first constitutional amendment bill was introduced in –
(1) 1950 (2) 1951
(3) 1955 (4) 1958
- 29.** Sikkim was made a state of India-
(1) According to 30th amendment
(2) According to 32th amendment
(3) According to 35th amendment
(4) According to 40th amendment
- 30.** What is the sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court ?
(1) 24 (2) 20
(3) 18 (4) 9
- 31.** Who was the Chairman for the Committee that recommended Panchayati Raj in India?
(1) Balwant Rai Mehta
(2) B.R. Ambedkar
(3) Justice Krishna Ayyar
(4) Jagjeevan Ram
- 32.** What is the important feature of the Panchayati Raj System of the Government?
(1) There is a three-tier government
(2) Its objective is to provide social and economic justice to villages
(3) Some members of Parliament are the members of Zila Parishad
(4) All of the above
- 33.** Which of the famous Indian is known as 'Gurudev'?
(1) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(2) C. Rajgopalachari
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai
(4) B.R. Ambedkar
- 34.** Whom did Mahatma Gandhi consider as his political mentor or guru?
(1) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(2) Madan Mohan Malviya
(3) Dadabhai Naoroji
(4) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
- 35.** Simon Commission first came to India in –
(1) 1926 (2) 1928
(3) 1939 (4) 1942
- 36.** In which year did INC pass the 'Complete Independence' resolution?
(1) 1930 (2) 1929
(3) 1917 (4) 1911
- 37.** The year 1919 in Indian history is related to –
(1) Shift of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
(2) Jalianwala Bagh Massacre
(3) Division of Bengal
(4) Khilafat Movement
- 38.** The writer of the song 'Vande Matram'
(1) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
(2) Sarojini Naidu
(3) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(4) Jayshankar
- 39.** Who led the movement for the separate state of Pakistan?
(1) Agha Khan
(2) Nawab Salimullah
(3) Liyaqat Ali Khan
(4) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- 40.** When was Indian National Congress founded?
(1) 1852 (2) 1884
(3) 1870 (4) 1885

MODEL SOLVED PAPER-01

41. Which of the famous Indian leader is known as the frontier 'Gandhi' ?
 (1) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (2) Abul Kalam Azad
 (3) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
 (4) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
42. Who was the Prime Minister of U.K. at the time of the Second World War?
 (1) Clement Atlee
 (2) Anthony Eden
 (3) Winston Churchill
 (4) Herald Wilson
43. Which city does River Seine pass through?
 (1) London (2) Paris
 (3) Rome (4) Frankfurt
44. Gobi desert is in
 (1) China
 (2) Western Africa
 (3) Southern Australia
 (4) Southern America
45. Suez Canal connects-
 (1) Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea
 (2) Mediterranean Sea with Caspian Sea
 (3) Red Sea with Indian Ocean
 (4) None of the above
46. Bihar is situated between one of the following longitudes -
 (1) About 84 East to 88° East
 (2) About 80 East to 84° East
 (3) About 80 East to 88° East
 (4) None of the above
47. The rate of literacy in Bihar is about-
 (1) 30% (2) 34%
 (3) 38% (4) 45%
48. The population of Bihar in India is-
 (1) Largest
 (2) Second largest
 (3) Third largest
 (4) Fourth largest
49. The Munda tribe is mostly inhabited in
 (1) Bihar (2) M.P.
 (3) Orissa (4) Punjab
50. In which of the following states is iron ore not found?
 (1) Bihar (2) MP
 (3) Orissa (4) Punjab
51. At the sea level, the place nearest to the centre of the earth is-
 (1) North Pole
 (2) Tropic of Capricorn
 (3) Tropic of Cancer
 (4) Equator
52. The distance between the two rails of the broad gauge railway track is -
 (1) 6 1/2 ft (2) 5 1/2 ft
 (3) 5 ft (4) 4 1/2 ft
53. Tipu Sultan established his capital at
 (1) Srirangapattanam
 (2) Mysore
 (3) Bangalore
 (4) Coimbatore
54. The Gandhar School of Art flourished in one of the following periods -
 (1) Kushan period
 (2) Gupta period
 (3) Akbar's period
 (4) Mauryan period
55. 'Operation Blackboard' is a government scheme for
 (1) stopping the terrorism in Punjab
 (2) improving the national Programme of school education
 (3) improving the school education of girls
 (4) encouraging the adults to become literate
56. Dada Sahab Phalke Award in 1990 was given to -
 (1) Raj Kapoor
 (2) Satyajit Ray
 (3) Ashok Kumar
 (4) A. Nageshwar Rao
57. Chipko Movement is-
 (1) Movement to stop untouchability
 (2) Movement to save trees
 (3) An organisation for milk production
 (4) None of the above
58. What is Esperanto?
 (1) Highest mountain of Latin America
 (2) Port city of Spain
 (3) Name of a sport
 (4) An artificial language developed to serve as the global language
59. "Autobiography of an unknown Indian" has been written by -
 (1) Nirad C. Chaudhuri
 (2) Khushwant Singh
 (3) Kamla Das
 (4) Balwant Gargi
60. Author of "India Wins Freedom" is-
 (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (2) Abul Kalam Azad
 (3) Sarojini Naidu
 (4) Nayantara Sahgal
61. The language which is spoken by the highest number of people in India after Hindi is -
 (1) Marathi (2) Tamil
 (3) Telugu (4) Urdu
62. The languages spoken in Switzerland are
 (1) Only German
 (2) Only French
 (3) Both German and French
 (4) German, French, Italian and Romansh
63. The official languages of UNESCO are
 (1) Only French
 (2) Only English
 (3) Both English and French
 (4) Only English, French and Russian
64. The author of the book "Life Divine" -
 (1) S. Radhakrishnan
 (2) Mulkraj Anand
 (3) Arvind Ghosh
 (4) Swami Vivekanand
65. Which of the following matches is incorrect ?

- (1) Bhimsen Joshi-classical vocal music
(2) Allahrakha-Tabla
(3) Debu choudhary-Sitar
(4) M.S. Subbulakshmi-Flute
- 66.** Which of the following journalists has won the Magsay-say award-
(1) Khushwant Singh
(2) Arun Shourie
(3) Dharmveer Bharti
(4) Kamleshvar
- 67.** Various states and their popular dances are given-
I. Andhra Pradesh a. Bihar
II. Assam b. Burra
III. Himachal Pradesh c. Ghoomar
IV. Rajasthan d. Nati
Match the state with its dance correctly.
(1) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
(2) I-b, II-a, III-c, IV-d
(3) I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c
(4) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
- 68.** Lakshadweep Island are located in-
(1) South-Western India
(2) South India
(3) South-Eastern India
(4) Near West Bengal
- 69.** Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the empress of India in
(1) 1858 (2) 1876
(3) 1877 (4) 1885
- 70.** Two American citizens born in India who have won Nobel Prize in the field of science are -
(1) Hargovind Khurana and C.V. Raman
(2) S. Chandrasekhar and C.V. Raman
(3) C.V. Raman and S.N. Bose
(4) Hargovind Khurana and S. Chandrasekhar
- 71.** Who is the father of Indian Nuclear Programme?
(1) S.A. Bose
(2) H.J. Bhabha
(3) S. Chandrasekhar
(4) S.S. Bhatnagar
- 72.** The credit for research and development on space science goes to -
(1) S.S. Bhatnagar
(2) V. Sarabhai
(3) S.Z. Kasim
(4) C.V. Raman
- 73.** The Noble Prize in Chemistry for the year 1991 was given to
(1) Irwin Neher
(2) Bert sakmann
(3) Richard R. Ernst
(4) Pierre Gilles de Gennes
- 74.** Kalinga Prize is given for-
(1) The best film of the year
(2) Popularization of science
(3) Development of cultural understanding
(4) Extraordinary performance in sports
- 75.** Ozone Layer refers to -
(1) The atmospheric condition of Antarctica
(2) A recent discovery made on Saturn
(3) The layer about 10-20 km above the earth's surface
(4) The layer of atmosphere about 15-20 km above the surface of the earth
- 76.** The weight of an adult elephant is -
(1) 500 kg (2) 1000 kg
(3) 5000 kg (4) 10000 kg
- 77.** Scientist Albert Einstein is famous for -
(1) explaining the atomic structure of hydrogen
(2) the photoelectric effect
(3) constructing the first nuclear reactor
(4) predicting the existence of neutrons
- 78.** Fast breeder reactor is a nuclear reactor for producing electricity that produces electricity by -
(1) Fission process
(2) The help of solar cells
(3) Use of reprocessed fissile material
(4) Use of hard water
- 79.** Pasteurization is a process in which
(1) Milk is kept at very low temperature for 24 hours
(2) Milk is heated for 8 hours
(3) Milk is heated for a period and then suddenly cooled within a certain period of time
(4) None of the above
- 80.** 'Amphibians' refer to
(1) Fast boats
(2) Animals that live in water above
(3) Animals that live on land alone
(4) Animals that can live both on land and in water
- 81.** Which of the following statements about malaria is not true?
(1) It is a disease caused by parasitic insects
(2) It is spread by mosquitoes
(3) It mostly spreads in regions of swamp
(4) It is cured by chloroquine
- 82.** How long does the sun's ray take to reach the earth?
(1) 8 seconds
(2) 1 minutes
(3) 8 minutes
(4) 24 minutes
- 83.** Stainless steel is an alloy of -
(1) Iron and copper
(2) Iron and tin
(3) Iron and chromium
(4) Iron and graphite
- 84.** An example of physical change is -
(1) Blackening of silverware in air
(2) Burning of candle
(3) Conversion of milk into curd
(4) Dissolution of sugar in water

85. There is no reaction when steam passes over-
(1) Aluminium (2) Copper
(3) Carbon (4) Iron
86. In which field is scientist Ivan Pavlov known for his work?
(1) Physics
(2) Mathematics
(3) Chemistry
(4) Clinical Psychology
87. Nicolaus Copernicus is famous for-
(1) Invention of telescope
(2) To proclaim that planets revolve around the Sun, not the earth
(3) Discovery of calculus
(4) Study of surgery of human body
88. Jantar Mantar was constructed by-
(1) Akbar
(2) Shahjahan
(3) Shivaji
(4) Maharaja Jai Singh
89. The country that exports the highest amount of petroleum-
(1) Algeria
(2) Iran
(3) Nigeria
(4) Saudi Arabia
90. In the 1992-93 budget, the estimated increase in the surplus revenue was -
(1) Rs 130 crore
(2) Rs 290 crore
(3) Rs 13,000 crore
(4) Rs 20,000 crore
91. The most important source of revenue for Indian Government is
(1) Direct Tax
(2) Indirect Tax
(3) Deficit Financing
(4) Loans from RBI
92. Which of the following is not the correct plan period?
(1) First-1951 to 1956
(2) Second -1956 to 1961
(3) Third - 1961 to 1966
(4) Fourth - 1966 to 1971

93. The 1991 Davis Cup was won by -
(1) Germany
(2) France
(3) Sweden
(4) USA
94. Thomas Cup prize is given for-
(1) Tennis
(2) Football
(3) Golf
(4) Badminton
95. First Asian Games were held at -
(1) Peking
(2) Tokyo
(3) New Delhi
(4) Colombo
96. The largest stadium of the world is situated in -
(1) Brazil
(2) Czechoslovakia
(3) Germany
(4) USA
97. Prakash Padukone is famous for -
(1) Badminton (2) Hockey
(3) Football (4) Tennis
98. Durand Cup is associated with -
(1) Cricket
(2) Football
(3) Hockey
(4) Table Tennis
99. Which of the following statements is true about the recent cricket series between India and Australia ?
(1) Ravi Shastri scored a century in the fifth test
(2) Ravi Shastri scored a double century
(3) Kapil Dev scored a century in the last test
(4) Vengsarkar scored a century in the last test
100. Limba Ram is famous for -
(1) Archery
(2) Swimming
(3) Table Tennis
(4) Lawn Tennis

SHORT ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)
5. (1)	6. (3)	7. (2)	8. (1)
9. (4)	10. (3)	11. (4)	12. (1)
13. (3)	14. (4)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (1)	20. (4)
21. (3)	22. (4)	23. (3)	24. (3)
25. (3)	26. (1)	27. (2)	28. (2)
29. (3)	30. (1)	31. (1)	32. (4)
33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (2)	36. (2)
37. (2)	38. (1)	39. (4)	40. (4)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (2)	44. (1)
45. (1)	46. (4)	47. (3)	48. (3)
49. (4)	50. (4)	51. (1)	52. (2)
53. (1)	54. (1)	55. (2)	56. (4)
57. (2)	58. (4)	59. (1)	60. (2)
61. (3)	62. (4)	63. (*)	64. (3)
65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (3)	68. (1)
69. (3)	70. (4)	71. (2)	72. (2)
73. (3)	74. (2)	75. (4)	76. (3)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (3)	80. (4)
81. (1)	82. (3)	83. (3)	84. (4)
85. (2)	86. (4)	87. (2)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (2)	91. (1)	92. (4)
93. (2)	94. (4)	95. (3)	96. (4)
97. (1)	98. (2)	99. (2)	100. (1)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) Boutros Ghali was an **Egyptian** politician and diplomat. He was the 6th secretary General of UN from January 1992 to December 1996.
2. (2) Estoni was the first republic within the USSR to declare its independence on 16th November 1988.
3. (1) World Economic Forum was formed in 1971. It is a Swiss non-profit foundation based in Cologny, Geneva. It is best known for its annual winter meeting for five days in Davos.
4. (4) SAARC was established on 8th December 1985 at Dhaka. SAARC promotes economic and regional integration through regional cooperation. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu.

5. (1) After the Madrid conference of 1991 in which an attempt was made to revive the Israel-Palestine peace process, from 9th December, 1991 bilateral meetings took place in Washington.
6. (3) Sam Nujoma, the president of Namibia, was given the Indira Peace prize in 1991
7. (2) Mother Teresa (Now Saint Teresa) established Missionaries of Charity in 1950. It is a Roman catholic religious congregation.
8. (1) The United States of America has a federal government. States have their own constitutions. The USA is considered as the model of federal polity.
9. (4) Panchsheel refers to the five principles of peaceful co-existence. These principles were first enunciated in an agreement between India and China in 1954.
10. (3) Satyajit Ray was an Indian film-maker. He directed 36 films including Pather Panchali, The Apu Trilogy etc. He received an honorary Oscar, i.e. the life time achievement Oscar in 1992.
11. (4) JKLF (Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front) made an attempt to cross the LOC in February 1992. It made a second attempt in October 1992.
12. (1) At midnight on 12-13 February 1992 the Maoist Communist Centre of India brutally killed 35 members of the Bhumihar Brahmin Caste at Bara Village near Gaya.
13. (3) BJP won six seats out of total 117 assembly seats in Punjab in 1992.
14. (4) Bachendri Pal is an Indian mountaineer, who in 1984 became the first woman to climb Mount Everest.
15. (2) Bihar has been the hot spot of Kala-azar. Kala-azar is a major public health problem in eastern part of India, especially Bihar. It is caused by bites from female phlebotomine sandflies.
16. (3) Fiscal Deficit is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure of the government. While calculating the total revenue, borrowings are not included. In 1992 fiscal deficit was rupees 5000 crore.
17. (1) Zahiruddin Dagar was a singer of the Indian classical music of Dhrupad genre. He won Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for 1991.
18. (2) 1991 was declared as the 'Tour of India' Year.
19. (1) J.R.D Tata was given the Bharat Ratna in 1992. Subhash Chandra Bose's name was announced but the award was not conferred because it was opposed by those who had refused to accept the fact of his death.
20. (4) Professor G Ram Reddy was the 12th Chairman of UGC from 1991 to 1995.
21. (3) The Vice-president of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of the both Houses of Parliament. This provision is in Article 66(1) of the constitution.
22. (4) According to Article 109 of the constitution, if a money bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period.
23. (3) According to Article 368 of the constitution, Amendment Bills can be introduced in either of the two Houses of Parliament.
24. (3) Guwahati High Court has the largest jurisdiction in terms of states. It has jurisdiction over Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
25. (3) According to Article 71, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-president shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.
26. (1) 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' slogan was given to India by the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 at a public gathering at Ramlila maidan, Delhi.
27. (2) The constitution vests in the Governor the power to appoint the Chief Minister.
28. (2) The first constitution Amendment bill was introduced on 10th May 1951 and was enacted by Parliament on 18th June 1951. It provided against the abuse of the freedom of speech and expression, Validation of Zamindari abolition laws, and clarified that right to equality does not bar laws which provide special consideration for the weaker sections of society.
29. (3) The 35th Amendment made Sikkim an "Associate State". Later, the 36th Amendment repeated the 35th Amendment and made Sikkim a full state.
30. (1) In 1992, the sanctioned strength was 24. The current sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court is 30.
31. (1) Balwant Rai Mehta was the Chairman of the committee that recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj in its report submitted in 1957.
32. (4) All of the above statements about the Panchayati Raj are true.
33. (1) After Rabindranath Tagore had given Gandhiji the title of 'Mahatma', Gandhi paying tribute to Tagore gave him the title 'Gurudev'.
34. (4) Gandhiji called Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his mentor and political guru. In fact, Gokhale was mentor to both Gandhi and Jinnah.
35. (2) The Indian statutory commission commonly referred to

- as the Simon Commission after its chairman Sir John Simon was dispatched to India in 1928.
36. (2) Indian National Congress passed the 'Complete Independence' resolution at its Lahore session in 1929.
37. (2) On 13th April 1919 the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. A crowd of non-violent protesters along with Baisakhi pilgrims were fired upon by the troops under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer.
38. (1) The Song 'Vande Matram' was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji in his book Anandmath published in 1882.
39. (4) The movement for a separate Pakistan was led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah of the All India Muslim League.
40. (4) Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 at Bombay. Its first President was Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.
41. (1) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi. He was a political and spiritual leader known for his non-violent opposition to British rule. He was a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi.
42. (3) Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the Second World War. He was in office from 10th May 1940 to 26th July 1945.
43. (2) Seine River passes through Paris
Thames River passes through London
Tiber River passes through Rome
Main River passes through Frankfurt
44. (1) Gobi desert is a cold desert located in northern China and southern Mongolia.
45. (1) Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt. It connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
46. (4) Bihar is located between longitude $82^{\circ} 19' 50''$ East and $88^{\circ} 17' 40''$ East.
47. (3) In 1991 census the literacy rate of Bihar was 37.49%. It increased to 47.53% in 2001 census and further to 63.82 in the 2011 census.
48. (3) According to 2011 census, the population of Bihar is the third largest after UP and Maharashtra.
49. (4) Munda tribe was earlier found in Bihar. But now the regions inhabited by Munda tribe are located in Jharkhand.
50. (4) Iron ore is not found in Punjab. Earlier, the undivided Bihar had a very rich deposit of iron ore.
51. (1) The Earth is oblate spheroid in shape. It is bulged near the equator and slightly flattened. Poles are at the minimum distance from the centre of the earth.
52. (2) The British Raj in India adopted a 5 feet 6 inches wide broad gauge.
53. (1) Tipu Sultan made Srirangapatnam his capital. Tipu died at this place and his memorial is located here.
54. (1) The Gandhar School of Art developed in the first century AD during the reign of Kushana rulers in the Gandhara region.
55. (2) 'Operation Blackboard' is a centrally sponsored programme started in 1987 to supply the bare minimum crucial facilities to all primary schools in the country.
56. (4) Akkineni Nageshwar Rao widely known as ANR was a Telugu actor and producer. He received the Dada Saheb Phalke award in 1990.
57. (2) The Chipko Movement was primarily a forest conservation movement in India that began in 1973 in the Uttarakhand region. Important participants included Sundarlal Bahuguna, Dhoom Singh Negi, Ghanshyam Raturi.
58. (4) Esperanto is an artificial language devised in 1887 as an international medium of communication based on roots from the chief European languages.
59. (1) The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian is the autobiography of Nirad C. Chaudhari written in 1951.
60. (2) 'India Wins freedom' was written by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
61. (3) Currently Bengali is the second most spoken language. Telugu is the 3rd most spoken language in India.
62. (4) The four national languages of Switzerland are German, French, Italian and Romansh.
63. (*) Currently UNESCO has six official languages. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
64. (3) 'The Life Divine' is the principal philosophical work of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. It was originally published in 1939.
65. (4) M.S. Subbulakshmi was a Carnatic vocalist.
66. (2) Arun Shourie won the Magsaysay Award in 1982. He was the editor of the Indian Express. Later, he became Union minister.
67. (3) Burra or Burrakatha is Telugu art. It is a dance of Andhra Pradesh. Nati is a folk dance of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Ghoomar is a folk dance of Rajasthan and Sindh. Bihu is a folk dance of Assam related to the Bihu festival.
68. (1) Lakshadweep is a group of islands in the Laccadive Sea, which is a part of the Arabian Sea.
69. (3) In 1877 Benjamin Disraeli, the Prime Minister of the U.K. had Queen Victoria proclaimed as the empress of India.

- dia. India was already under crown control after 1858.
70. (4) Hargovind Khurana was born in 1922 in Raipur (now in Pakistan). He won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1968. S. Chandrasekhar was born in Lahore in 1910. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983.
71. (2) Homi Jehangir Bhabha is considered as the father of Indian Nuclear programme. He was the founding director of TIFR and Trombay Atomic energy Establishment. Under H.J. Bhabha Indian nuclear programme started in 1967.
72. (2) Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai was an Indian scientist widely regarded as the father of India's space programme. The establishment of ISRO was his greatest achievement. He convinced the Indian government of the importance of space programme.
73. (3) Richard. R. Ernst won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1991. He is a Swiss physical chemist.
74. (2) The Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to lay people.
75. (4) Ozone layer is a region of the Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation.
76. (3) An adult Indian elephant weighs between 2000 and 5000 kg.
77. (2) The photoelectric effect was explained by Albert Einstein in a paper published in 1905. In 1921, Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.
78. (1) The Fast Breeder Reactor works on the principle of nuclear fission. It generates more fissile material than it consumes.
79. (3) Pasteurization process was invented by French scientist Louis Pasteur. Foods like milk, cheese, etc. are exposed to a high temperature for a period of time sufficient to destroy certain micro-organisms and then foods are cooled.
80. (4) Amphibians like frogs, toads, salamanders, newts, etc. spend part of their life in water and part on land.
81. (1) Malaria is caused by one-celled parasite called plasmodium. It is a mosquito-borne infectious disease.
82. (3) Sunlight travels at the speed of light. It takes sunlight an average of 8 minutes and 20 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth.
83. (3) Stainless steel is iron alloy with a minimum of 10.5% chromium. It is corrosion resistant. Other alloying elements like nickel, molybdenum, titanium, copper, carbon and nitrogen are added to enhance its strength.
84. (4) Physical changes are changes affecting the chemical substance, but not its chemical composition. Dissolution of sugar in water is an example of a physical change.
85. (2) When steam is passed over carbon, water gas is formed. When steam passes over aluminium, aluminium oxide and hydrogen gas are formed. When steam is passed over iron oxide and hydrogen gas are formed.
86. (4) Ivan Pavlov was a Russian physiologist known primarily for his work in classical conditioning.
87. (2) Nicolaus Copernicus was a renaissance mathematician and astronomer. He formulated a model of the universe that placed the sun rather than the Earth at the centre of the universe.
88. (4) Jantar Mantar is an equinoctial sundial. It was constructed in early 18th century by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur.
89. (4) Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of crude oil or petroleum. It is followed by Russia, Iran, UAE, etc.
90. (2) In 1992-93, the union budget showed a revenue surplus of rupees 209 crore.
91. (1) Currently, the two of the most important sources of revenue are the corporate income tax and the personal income tax. These are direct taxes. Earlier, Indirect tax like excise was the largest source of revenue.
92. (4) From 1966-67 to 1968-69 there was a period of plan holiday. Due to miserable failure of the 3rd plan, plan holiday was declared. The fourth plan was from 1969 to 1974.
93. (2) The 1991 Davis Cup was the 80th edition of the most important tournament between national teams in men's tennis. France defeated the USA in the final.
94. (4) Thomas Cup is an international badminton competition among teams representing the member nations of the Badminton World Federation.
95. (3) First Asian Games was hosted by India in New Delhi in 1951. India ranked 2nd with 15 gold medals.
96. (4) The largest stadium in the world by capacity is in Pyongyang. It is followed by three stadiums in the USA.
97. (1) Prakash Padukone was a famous badminton player. He won the All England Championship in 1980. In 1981 he won a gold medal at the World Cup.
98. (2) The Durand Cup is a football tournament in India which was first held in 1888.
99. (2) Ravi Shastri scored 206 in the first innings of the 3rd test played at Sydney between 2nd to 6th January 1992.
100. (1) Limba Ram is an Indian archer who represented India in three Olympic Games, Asian Games, etc. ■■■