

## Static GK for IIFT, SNAP and XAT

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| <p>1. Which of the following was not occupied by the British or the French and just remained as a buffer state?<br/>             (a) Thailand (b) Malaysia<br/>             (c) Indonesia (d) China</p> <p>2. Consider the following statements:<br/>             I. Under the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, China took over Hong Kong from the British.<br/>             II. The Second Opium War was fought between China and Japan.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?<br/>             (a) I (b) II<br/>             (c) I and II (d) None</p> <p>3. By the Treaty of Boque, X made the British its most favoured nation. X is<br/>             (a) South Africa (b) China<br/>             (c) Sri Lanka (d) Indonesia</p> <p>4. By 1885, Vietnam was completely under the possession of<br/>             (a) the French (b) the Dutch<br/>             (c) the British (d) the Portuguese</p> <p>5. X occupied Egypt from Ottoman Turkey in 1882. X is<br/>             (a) France (b) Portugal<br/>             (c) Belgium (d) Britain</p> <p>6. The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent under<br/>             (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb<br/>             (c) Shah Jahan (d) Jahangir</p> <p>7. Fatwa-i-Alamgiri was created during the reign of<br/>             (a) Humayun (b) Shah Jahan<br/>             (c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar</p> <p>8. Who was the first Nizam of Hyderabad?<br/>             (a) Mujaffar Jung (b) Nasir Jung<br/>             (c) Salabat Jung (d) Chin Quilich Khan</p> <p>9. Who took away the Peacock Throne from India?<br/>             (a) Nadir Shah (b) Ahmed Shah Abdali<br/>             (c) Mahmud of Ghazni (d) Muhammad Ghor</p> <p>10. Whom did Chhatrapati Shivaji considered his guru?<br/>             (a) Chokhamela (b) Ramdas<br/>             (c) Tukaram (d) Eknath</p> | <p>11. The Treaty of Warna divided the Maratha Kingdom between<br/>             (a) Sahuji and Sambhaji I<br/>             (b) Rajaram and Sambhaji I<br/>             (c) Rajaram and Sambhaji II<br/>             (d) Sahuji and Sambhaji II</p> <p>12. Who defeated the Nizam-ul-Mulk and imposed the Treaty of Durai Sarai on him?<br/>             (a) Sahuji (b) Sambhaji I<br/>             (c) Baji Rao I (d) Shivaji</p> <p>13. Consider the following statements<br/>             I. The Marathas restored Shah Alam II on the throne of Delhi in 1772.<br/>             II. Baji Rao I was also known as Nana Saheb.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?<br/>             (a) I (b) II<br/>             (c) I and II (d) None</p> <p>14. Whom did Shahuji, the king of the Maratha Kingdom, made the Peshwa in 1713?<br/>             (a) Madhavrao (b) Bajirao I<br/>             (c) Balaji Vishwanath (d) Narayanrao</p> <p>15. Jiziya, during the Mughal Empire, was a tax levied on<br/>             (a) mercantile companies like the East India Company<br/>             (b) non-Muslim citizens<br/>             (c) money lenders<br/>             (d) all the citizens</p> <p>16. The <i>Sardeshmukhi</i>, in the Maratha regime, was a<br/>             (a) tax levied on revenue<br/>             (b) designation equivalent to Peshwa<br/>             (c) designation lesser to Peshwa<br/>             (d) name given to the Chhatrapati</p> <p>17. Who was the first of the 'hereditary Peshwas' of the Maratha kingdom?<br/>             (a) Madhav-Rao I (b) Balaji Bajirao<br/>             (c) Baji Rao I (d) Balaji Vishwanath</p> <p>18. Consider the following statements<br/>             I. In the First Carnatic War, the British defeated the Nawab of Arcot.<br/>             II. Anwar-ud-Din was the Nawab of Arcot in the First Carnatic War.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?<br/>             (a) I (b) II<br/>             (c) I and II (d) None</p> |
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19. Consider the following statements  
I. The French, under Joseph Francois Dupleix, won the Third Carnatic War against the British.  
II. The Dutch joined the British against the French in the Carnatic Wars.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
20. Consider the following statements  
I. Eyre Coote was the British General in the Battle of Wandiwash.  
II. The British defeated the French in the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
21. Consider the following statements  
I. Robert Clive was the commander of the Company forces in the Battle of Buxar.  
II. In 1760, the East India Company replaced Mir Jafar with his son in law as the Nawab of Bengal.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
22. The English East India Company received the diwani of Bengal through the  
(a) Treaty of Bengal  
(b) Treaty of Allahabad  
(c) Treaty of Hyderabad  
(d) Treaty of Buxar
23. Which Governor-General of India sold Allahabad and Kara to the Nawab of Awadh?  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
24. Who became the first Indian power to accept the subsidiary alliance?  
(a) Nawab of Awadh  
(b) Marathas  
(c) Nizam of Hyderabad  
(d) Kingdom of Mysore
25. Consider the following statements  
I. By the Treaty of Bassein, Peshwa Baji Rao II accepted subsidiary alliance with the British.  
II. By the Treaty of Amritsar signed in 1809, river Ravi had been fixed as the boundary between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's territories.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
26. The Treaty of Sagauli was signed between the British and the  
(a) Marathas (b) Nawab of Bengal  
(c) Nawab of Awadh (d) Gorkhas
27. Who was the Governor-General of India during the First Anglo-Sikh War?  
(a) Lord Auckland (b) Lord Hardinge  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Canning
28. Who among the following Governor-Generals of India introduced modern civil services based on separation of power?  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Ripon
29. Consider the following statements  
I. Maharaja Dalip Singh entered the subsidiary alliance at Lahore in 1846.  
II. The Second Anglo-Sikh War was the last war fought by the British within the natural frontiers of India for the extension of their empire.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
30. From whom did the British take away the famous diamond Koh-i-noor to send it to Queen Victoria?  
(a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
(b) Maharaja Dalip Singh  
(c) Nadir Shah  
(d) Ahmed Shah Abdali
31. The Holkars, one of the regional Maratha dynasties, was founded by  
(a) Ranoji (b) Malhar Rao  
(c) Damaji I (d) Raghuji
32. By the Treaty of Deogaon, Orissa was surrendered to the British by  
(a) Raghuji Bhonsle I (b) Raghuji Bhonsle II  
(c) Daulat Rao Sindhia (d) Jaswant Rao Holkar
33. Who was the political agent sent by Lord Hardinge to Punjab to make them break the Treaty of Amritsar?  
(a) Major Broadfoot (b) Major Bardsley  
(c) Major Lawrence (d) Major Whistler

34. The Gaikwar dynasty was founded by  
(a) Malhar Rao (b) Raghuji Bhonsle I  
(c) Raghuji Bhonsle II (d) Damaji I
35. Who introduced the dual government in Bengal?  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Robert Clive (d) Lord Canning
36. Consider the following statements  
I. The Governor-General of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India through the Regulating Act of 1773.  
II. The Charter Act of 1833 declared that no Indian shall hold any government position under the company.  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
37. Which Act made the Governor-General of Bengal general authority over other two presidencies?  
(a) Regulating Act of 1773  
(b) Charter Act of 1813  
(c) Charter Act of 1833  
(d) Charter Act of 1853
38. Swami Dayanand Saraswati's parental name was  
(a) Mula Sankara (b) Mula Krishnacharya  
(c) Om Sankara (d) Narayan Sankara
39. Which Governor-General of India abolished the sati system?  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Bentinck
40. After the premature death of Raja Rammohun Roy, the Brahmo Movement was given a new life by  
(a) Debendranath Tagore  
(b) Shankar Seth  
(c) Atmaram Pandurang  
(d) Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar
41. Who among the following was not a member of the Brahmo Samaj?  
(a) Keshab Chandra Sen  
(b) Debendranath Tagore  
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(d) Dwarkanath Tagore
42. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio founded the  
(a) Deccan Education Society  
(b) Servants of India Society  
(c) Young Bengal Movement  
(d) Theosophical Movement
43. Who was not a member of the Prarthana Samaj?  
(a) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(b) Atmaram Pandurang  
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(d) Jyotiba Phule
44. The Deccan Education Society was formed under the spiritual guidance of-  
(a) Swami Vivekananda  
(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(c) Swami Dayananda Saraswati  
(d) Raja Rammohun Roy
45. Who founded the Servants of India Society?  
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(b) Annie Besant  
(c) Sayyid Ahmad Khan  
(d) Louis Vivian Derozio
46. His campaign for the upliftment of the weak acquired the character of an anti-Brahmin movement. He is  
(a) Sayyid Ahmad Khan  
(b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(c) Jyotiba Phule  
(d) Mahadev Govind Ranade
47. The famous Fergusson College of Pune was founded under  
(a) Deccan Education Society  
(b) Theosophical Society of India  
(c) British Indian Association  
(d) None of the above
48. The Central Hindu College at Varanasi was founded in 1898 by-  
(a) Annie Besant  
(b) Louis Vivian Derozio  
(c) Swami Vivekananda  
(d) Keshab Chandra Sen
49. The first Headquarters of the Arya Samaj were at-  
(a) Calcutta (b) Nasik  
(c) Lahore (d) Bombay
50. The Shuddhi Movement was started by  
(a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(b) Swami Vivekananda  
(c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa  
(d) Baba Khari Singh

51. Consider the following statements  
I. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Punjab Himalayas.  
II. The part of Himalayas lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
52. The northern part of the western coastal plains of India is also known as  
(a) Northern Circar (b) Malabar coast  
(c) Kannad Plain (d) Konkan
53. Which is the largest drainage basin in the world?  
(a) Nile basin (b) Amazon basin  
(c) Congo basin (d) Mississippi basin
54. The pattern formed when a river is joined by its tributaries at approximately right angles is known as  
(a) trellis pattern (b) dendritic pattern  
(c) rectangular pattern (d) radial pattern
55. Which of the following states does not share its boundary with Nepal?  
(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Jharkhand
56. The northern plains of India are formed of  
(a) alluvial soil (b) red yellow soil  
(c) black soil (d) laterite soil
57. Which of the following is the highest peak of the Western Ghats?  
(a) Doda Betta (b) Anamudi  
(c) Javadi Hills (d) Shevroy Hills
58. Consider the following statements  
I. The bhabhar belt of the northern plains lies south of the terai belt.  
II. The streams and rivers re-emerge in the terai belt of the northern plains.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
59. Which of the following is not a tributary of the Indus river?  
(a) Shyok (b) Zaskar  
(c) Nubri (d) Lohit
60. Consider the following statements  
I. Plants take in carbon dioxide through the roots.  
II. Plants exhibit transpiration through stomata.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
61. Consider the following statements  
I. The Central Highlands lie north of the Narmada river.  
II. The Deccan Trap is made up of metamorphic rocks.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
62. Consider the following statements  
I. Khadar belt of the northern plains of India is formed of older alluvium.  
II. The Eastern Ghats are higher than the Western Ghats.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
63. Which is the outermost Himalayan ranges (towards India)?  
(a) Shiwaliks (b) Himadri  
(c) Panjal (d) Dhaula Dhar
64. Consider the following statements  
A : Plants absorb nitrogen through soil.  
R : Plants cannot absorb nitrogen in the gaseous form.
- Choose the correct option out of the following  
(a) if A and B both are true and B is the right reason for A  
(b) if A and B both are true but B is not the right reason for A  
(c) A is true but not B  
(d) B is true but not A
65. Consider the following statements  
I. According to the Indus Water Treaty, India can use 60% of the total water carried by the Indus river system.  
II. Before entering India, the Brahmaputra takes a U turn.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None

66. Which of the following is a distributary of river Ganga?  
 (a) Teesta (b) Hooghly  
 (c) Damodar (d) Saraswati
67. Which of the following is mass wasting?  
 (a) the various kinds of uphill movements occurring on earth due to the plate collisions.  
 (b) the various kinds of uphill movements occurring on earth due to the gravitational pull from moon.  
 (c) the various kinds of downhill movements occurring under the pull of gravity.  
 (d) melting of icebergs due to global warming.
68. The Moho discontinuity is the  
 (a) boundary between earth's crust and earth's mantle.  
 (b) boundary between earth's mantle and earth's core.  
 (c) lower layer of the earth's mantle  
 (d) upper layer of the earth's core.
69. Consider the following statements about the Earth:  
 I. The outer core is solid while the inner core is in liquid state.  
 II. Being composed mainly of non metals like carbon, sulphur and hydrogen, the earth's core is also known as the non metallic core.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
70. Consider the following statements  
 I. Density of rocks increases as we do down from the crust to the core of the earth.  
 II. The continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
71. The most abundant element of the earth's crust is  
 (a) Silicon (b) Oxygen  
 (c) Aluminium (d) Iron
72. Which of the following is not a metamorphic rock?  
 (a) Gneiss (b) Slate  
 (c) Granite (d) Marble
73. Consider the following statements  
 I. The continental crust of the earth is thinner than the oceanic crust.  
 II. The asthenosphere is a layer found at the top of the upper mantle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

74. Consider the following statements  
 I. Metamorphic rocks are also called primary or basic rocks  
 II. Igneous rocks are formed when magma cools and solidifies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

75. Consider the following statements  
 I. Shale is a result of metamorphosis of igneous rocks.  
 II. Himalayas are result of collision of continental plates.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

76. Consider the following statements  
 I. The San Andreas fault is a result of collision between oceanic and continental plates.  
 II. The inner core of the earth is made mostly of copper and zinc.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

77. Which of the following is the deepest lake in the world?  
 (a) Caspian sea (b) Vostok lake  
 (c) Baikal lake (d) Pinatubo lake

78. Consider the following statements  
 I. The Pamir Knot is the meeting place of many Himalayan rivers.  
 II. The Pamir Knot is located to the south of Mount Everest.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

79. Which of the following is the second highest peak in the world?  
 (a) Kanchenjunga (b) K2  
 (c) Lhotse (d) Nanga Parbat



70. Which of the following is the coldest place in the northern hemisphere?  
 (a) Tomsk (b) Verkhoyansk  
 (c) Irkutsk (d) Nunavut
81. Five nautical miles are equal to  
 (a) 8 km (b) 9.26 km  
 (c) 12.6 km (d) 16 km
82. The Exclusive Economic Zone shall not extend beyond  
 (a) 200 km (b) 280.6 km  
 (c) 320.6 km (d) 370.4 km
83. In terms of the installed capacity of wind energy, which of the following states is at the top in India?  
 (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala  
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Madhya Pradesh
84. In wind power generation  
 (a) Kinetic energy is converted into electrical energy  
 (b) Potential energy is converted into electrical energy  
 (c) Thermal energy is converted into kinetic energy  
 (d) Potential energy is converted into thermal energy
85. Which of the following Indian states has the highest bauxite reserve?  
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Jharkhand  
 (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Odisha
86. Which of the following statements is correct?  
 (a) Net Sown Area is known as gross cropped area.  
 (b) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus gross cropped area is also known as Net Sown Area.  
 (c) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as Gross Cropped Area.  
 (d) Net Sown Area is more than Gross Cropped Area.
87. Saurashtra has mostly:  
 (a) red soil (b) alluvial soil  
 (c) black soil (d) laterite soil
88. Consider the following statements  
 I. The total surface area covered by plateaus is more than the total surface area covered by plains in India.  
 II. After independence, National Forest Policy was first set up in 1988.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
89. Consider the following statements  
 I. The Rose-ringed Parakeet is an endemic bird in India.  
 II. Indian wild ass is an endangered species.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
90. The Buxa Tiger Reserve is located in  
 (a) Odisha (b) West Bengal  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat
91. Dolomite is an ore of  
 (a) Magnesium (b) Manganese  
 (c) Aluminium (d) Iron
92. Who wrote the book 'Small is Beautiful?'  
 (a) Harlem Brundtland  
 (b) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Amartya Sen
93. Consider the following statements  
 I. In India hydroelectric power contributes more than half of the total electricity produced.  
 II. More than 50 % of world's total freshwater is stored as groundwater.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
94. Consider the following statements  
 I. Fossil fuels are non renewable but recyclable resources.  
 II. All renewable resources are inexhaustible resources.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None
95. Consider the following statements  
 I. The Net Sown Area is just less than 50 % of the total surface area in Punjab and Haryana.  
 II. In India, there is no appropriate technology to harness stock resources.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) None

96. The headquarters of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is in  
(a) Switzerland  
(b) Austria  
(c) France  
(d) United States of America
97. Which of the following is now on the verge of extinction?  
(a) Madhuca Insignis (b) Azadirachta Indica  
(c) Prosopis Juliflora (d) Acacia nilotica
98. Consider the following statements  
I. The State of Forest Report does not differentiate between natural forests and plantations.  
II. Indian Rhino is an endangered species.  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) I (b) II  
(c) I and II (d) None
99. "Mithun" a cattle breed is found in  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Kerala
100. The Chipko movement was practised to stop  
(a) illegal acquisition of land  
(b) deforestation  
(c) hunting of tigers  
(d) illegal indigo plantation.
101. Which of the following agricultural commodity of India gives largest in terms of export value?  
(a) Tea (b) Basmati Rice  
(c) Spices (d) Cotton
102. Consider the following statements:  
1. Indicative Planning is a feature of "Mixed Economy"  
2. Perspective planning is used by socialist countries where each and every aspect of the economy is controlled by the state.  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
103. Which among the following country is NOT the member of the BASIC group?  
(a) India (b) South Africa  
(c) Australia (d) Brazil
104. Which of the following panel was set-up by the government of India suggested total decontrol of sugar industry?  
(a) Deepak Parekh Panel  
(b) Rangarajan Panel  
(c) Srikrishna Panel  
(d) Radheshyam Panel
105. In which of the following areas the Government of India has still NOT allowed FDI?  
(a) Defence (b) Insurance  
(c) Retail (d) Railways
106. 13th Finance Commission (2010-2015) has recommended for high level monitoring committee to review the utilization of grants and to take corrective measures under:  
(a) Finance Minister (b) Prime Minister  
(c) Cabinet Secretary (d) Chief Secretary
107. Base rate will not be applicable for following types of loans:  
1. Agricultural loans.  
2. Loans given to own employees.  
3. Loans against deposit.  
4. Export credit.  
Correct statements are:  
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
108. Consider the following statements about SEZ (Special Economic Zones):  
1. India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports.  
2. Asia's first EPZ was set up in Kandla in 1968.  
3. All the 8 Export Processing Zones (EPZs) have been converted into Special Economic Zones.  
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
109. 1956 industrial policy gave monopoly to the public sector in:  
1. Arms and Ammunition and Atomic Energy  
2. Railways and Airways  
3. Telephones and Steel  
4. Mining and Processing  
Choose the correct option from the code given below:  
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only

110. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about gross domestic product (GDP) of India?
- Share of the industrial sector has been increasing in GDP since the 1990.
  - Between 1951 and 2000 the share of agriculture in GDP fell from 58% to 25%
  - Share of the services sector in GDP was less than industrial sector between 1951 and 2000.
  - India's services share of GDP is higher than the average for other low-income countries.
111. Economic Inequality leads to:
- Class conflicts
  - Exploitation
  - Moral degradation
  - Slow capital accumulation
112. Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the responsibility of the:
- Central Government
  - State Government
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
113. Which among the following is the oldest Public Sector Bank in India?
- Punjab National Bank
  - Imperial Bank of India
  - Allahabad Bank
  - Central Bank of India
114. Which of the following Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has most recently been accorded the Maharatna Status?
- Coal India Limited (CIL)
  - Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
  - Oil India Limited (OIL)
  - Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
115. Which among the following Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has NOT been awarded the Maharatna Status?
- Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
  - NTPC Limited
  - Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
  - Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
116. Which among the following may not lead to Inflation?
- Deficit financing of Government spending
  - High Indirect Taxes
  - Drop in currency rates
  - Drop in public expenditure
117. Which among the following may IMF grant loan to?
- Any sovereign country of the world
  - Any PSU backed by sovereign guarantee
  - Any member country of the IMF
  - Any Private company of the member country backed by sovereign guarantee
118. If there is lack of money supply in comparison to the supply of the goods and services, then the possible consequence would be:
- Inflation
  - Deflation
  - Hyperinflation
  - Devaluation
119. Consider the following statement:
- After 1991, Reserve bank of India has become more independent in framing monetary and fiscal policy.
  - Private sector banks (PSBs) are now dominating the commercial banking system.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
120. Which of the following factor(s) is/are helpful in management of inflation?
- Interest rate
  - Cash reserve ratio
  - Statutory liquidity ration
- Correct code:
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
121. Which one of the following five-year plan had objective of rapid growth in food grains production?
- Seventh plan
  - Sixth plan
  - Fifth plan
  - Fourth plan
122. Which of the following ministry implements the Midday meal scheme (MMS)?
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
  - Department of Food and Public Distribution
  - Planning Commission
  - Ministry of Human Resources Development
123. In regard to National Development Council (NDC) consider the following statements:
- NDC was established on the recommendations of Rajmannar Commission.
  - It is a statutory body.
  - Secretary of the Planning commission acts as the secretary of to the NDC.
- Which of the statement(s) given is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 3 only
  - 1 and 3 only



124. Regional rural banks:
1. Have limited area of operation.
  2. Have free access to liberal refinance facilities from NABARD.
  3. Are required to lend only to weaker sections.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 only      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
125. Indian financial system has provided for the transfer of resources from the centre to the states, the important means of resources transfer is/are:
- (a) Tax sharing      (b) Grant-in-aids  
(c) Loans      (d) All of the above
126. The main objective of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is/are:
1. Check fall in price beyond a limit
  2. Protect interest of the consumers
  3. Make procurement from the wholesalers easy
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
127. Which among the following ports in India is also known as the "child of partition"?
- (a) Paradip      (b) Kolkata  
(c) Kandla      (d) Haldia
128. Imports into a country generate income for:
- (a) Foreign producers  
(b) Domestic manufacturing  
(c) Traders  
(d) The government
129. Which of the following can be used to check Inflation temporarily?
- (a) Decrease in money supply  
(b) Increase in wages  
(c) Decrease in taxes  
(d) Reduction in taxes
130. Consider the following statements about Per Capita Income in India:
1. The growth rates in per capita income and consumption, which are gross measures of welfare in general, have declined in the last two years.
  2. The decline in per capita income and consumption can be explained through rising savings rate and also the rise in tax collections.
- 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
131. Which among the following is the "marginal cost" is dependent upon?
- (a) Only Fixed cost  
(b) Only Variable cost  
(c) Both Fixed cost and Variable cost  
(d) Neither Fixed cost nor Variable cost
132. If the RBI lowers the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), its impact on credit creation will be to:
- (a) Increase it      (b) Decrease it  
(c) No impact at all      (d) No immediate impact
133. Which of the following is the difference between value at market prices and value at factor cost for a national income aggregate?
- (a) Value of consumption of fixed capital  
(b) Value of indirect taxes net of subsidies  
(c) Value of subsidies net of direct taxes  
(d) Value of net factor income earned abroad
134. Which of the following is represented by Phillips Curve?
- (a) Positive relationship between nominal wages and rate of inflation.  
(b) Positive relationship between nominal wages and rate of unemployment.  
(c) Inverse relationship between rate of inflation and rate of unemployment.  
(d) Inverse relationship between nominal wages and rate of unemployment.
135. Which among the following country is India's top trading partner?
- (a) UAE      (b) China  
(c) USA      (d) European Union (EU)
136. Which of the following are included in broad money (M3) in India?
1. Currency with the public
  2. Time deposits with the Bank
  3. Demand deposits with the bank
  4. Other deposits with the bank
- Correct Code:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 Only      (b) 1 and 2 Only  
(c) 2 and 3 Only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
137. "Red Tape" in an economy refers to:
- (a) Rigid conformity to formal rules or Excessive regulation  
(b) High risk market  
(c) Low risk market  
(d) High excise and custom duties

138. Balance on capital account refers to the:  
 (a) Nation's sum of net exports of goods, services and financial claims.  
 (b) Nation's net exports of financial claims.  
 (c) Nation's net exports of goods and services.  
 (d) Nation's net exports of international official reserve assets
139. A market economy is one in which  
 (a) Products are sold  
 (b) Products and factors are brought  
 (c) Products and factors are brought and sold  
 (d) All the above
140. Devaluation of currency leads to:  
 (a) Fall in domestic prices  
 (b) Increase in domestic prices  
 (c) No impact on domestic prices  
 (d) Erratic fluctuations in domestic prices
141. The stagnation in the agricultural sector under the Colonial government was caused mainly because of:  
 (a) Systems of land settlement  
 (b) Lack of irrigational facilities  
 (c) Migration of people to the cities  
 (d) Industrialization of India
142. Consider the following statements:  
 1. The cotton textile mills, mainly dominated by Foreigners, were located in the western parts of the country, namely, Maharashtra and Gujarat.  
 2. The jute mills dominated by the Indians and were mainly concentrated in Bengal.
- Which of the above statements are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
143. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was incorporated in:  
 (a) 1907 (b) 1911  
 (c) 1913 (d) 1919
144. Which among the following is the part of the capital goods industry?  
 (a) Dump trucks (b) Personal cars  
 (c) Natural resources (d) Human intellect
145. Which among the following sector employs the maximum people in India?  
 (a) Manufacturing Sector  
 (b) Agricultural Sector  
 (c) Service Sector  
 (d) Tourism sector
146. Which of the following activities do not come under the Quaternary Sector?  
 (a) Scientific research (b) Information technology  
 (c) Education (d) Media
147. Which of the following events intensified British control over India's foreign trade ?  
 (a) Victory of the British in battle of Plassey  
 (b) Opening up of the Suez canal  
 (c) Transfer of Bombay from the Portuguese to the British  
 (d) Opening up of the Panama canal
148. Which among the following was the most important characteristic of India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period ?  
 (a) Import surplus (b) Import substitution  
 (c) Export surplus (d) Export Deficiency
149. For what purpose was the payment from India's exports was NOT used by the British government?  
 (a) Expenses on war  
 (b) Expenses incurred by an office set up by the colonial government in Britain  
 (c) Construction of Railways  
 (d) Research and Development in Agriculture
150. Consider the following statements regarding trade through the Suez Canal?  
 1. Suez Canal is an artificial waterway running from north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in northeastern Egypt.  
 2. It connects Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea.  
 3. The canal provides a direct trade route for ships operating between European or American ports and ports located in South Asia, East Africa and Oceania by doing away with the need to sail around Africa.
- 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
151. The blue-black colour of boiled rice water, when mixed with a few drops of dilute iodine solution, is due to the presence of-  
 (a) Proteins (b) Starch  
 (c) Phosphorus (d) Iron
152. Which vitamin is prepared by our body in the presence of sunlight?  
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B-complex  
 (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D

153. Poor vision can be due to the deficiency of  
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D  
 (c) Iodine (d) Iron
154. Which of the following is a product of photosynthesis?  
 (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide  
 (c) Hydrogen (d) Water
155. Consider the following statements:  
 I. Plants consume oxygen for respiration.  
 II. Plants need sunlight for respiration
- Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
156. How does Rhizobium helps legumes?  
 (a) It helps in getting starch  
 (b) It helps in extracting energy from sunlight  
 (c) It helps in getting nitrogen  
 (d) It helps in absorbing water through the roots
157. Which of the following is a ruminant?  
 (a) Rat (b) Monkey  
 (c) Eagle (d) Cow
158. Lohi, Rampur Bushair, Nali and Bakharwal are breeds of:  
 (a) Goat (b) Sheep  
 (c) Fish (d) Cow
159. Scurvy is a disease caused due to the deficiency of  
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C  
 (c) Vitamin D (d) Calcium
160. Which of the following is parasitic?  
 (a) Angelica (b) Cuscuta  
 (c) Verbena (d) Thyme
161. Oxalic acid is found in which of the following?  
 (a) Amla (b) Tamarind  
 (c) Lemon (d) Spinach
162. Which acid does an ant injects into the skin, when it bites?  
 (a) Ascorbic Acid (b) Tartaric Acid  
 (c) Formic Acid (d) Hydrochloric Acid
163. Consider the following statements  
 I. A green pigment in plant leaves called chlorophyll helps to capture the energy of the sunlight.  
 II. Plants obtain nitrogen, to make proteins, from air through leaves.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
164. Consider the following statements:  
 I. When the soil is too acidic, organic matter is added to it to neutralise it.  
 II. A turmeric stain turns red when treated with a base.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
165. Consider the following statements  
 I. Respiration is an endothermic reaction.  
 II. Formation of water from hydrogen and oxygen is a decomposition reaction.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
166. Which of the following has the lowest melting point?  
 (a) Thallium (b) Sodium  
 (c) Caesium (d) Germanium
167. Which of the following has an allotrope which is the hardest known natural substance?  
 (a) Carbon (b) Phosphorus  
 (c) Tin (d) Iron
168. Which is the most ductile metal?  
 (a) Copper (b) Gold  
 (c) Aluminium (d) Tin
169. Which of the following metals is kept in kerosine oil to prevent it from burning at room temperature?  
 (a) Barium (b) Indium  
 (c) Potassium (d) Bismuth
170. Which of the following metals is the most reactive?  
 (a) Zinc (b) Calcium  
 (c) Iron (d) Copper
171. Which of the following metals is found in the Free State?  
 (a) Aluminium (b) Magnesium  
 (c) Calcium (d) Copper
172. Consider the following statements  
 I. 22 carat gold is an alloy.  
 II. 24 carat gold is very hard.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none

173. Amalgam is an alloy that contains-  
 (a) Zinc (b) Mercury  
 (c) Tin (d) Copper
174. Solder is an alloy of-  
 (a) Tin and Copper (b) Zinc and Lead  
 (c) Zinc and Copper (d) Tin and Lead
175. Consider the following statements  
 I. Algae are green in colour because of chlorophyll present in them.  
 II. Every plant has chlorophyll in its leaves.  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
176. Consider the following statements:  
 I. Pitcher plant is a homotroph.  
 II. Protein is one of the products of photosynthesis in plants.  
 Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
177. Villi are finger like outgrowths in-  
 (a) Oesophagus (b) Pancreas  
 (c) Small intestine (d) Gall bladder
178. What is deposited on iron during the process of galvanisation ?  
 (a) Zinc (b) Aluminium  
 (c) Copper (d) Tin
179. Lion-tailed macaque is naturally found in which of the following states?  
 (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Kerala (d) Jammu and Kashmir
180. Which of the following destroys ozone?  
 (a) Carbon (b) Chlorine  
 (c) Silicon (d) Sulphur
181. Which of the following gases reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood?  
 (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide  
 (c) Nitrous oxide (d) Nitric oxide
182. What is marble cancer?  
 (a) cancer caused to human beings working in marble mines  
 (b) soil degradation due to marble mining  
 (c) degradation of marble surface by CFCs  
 (d) degradation of marble surface by acid rain
183. Which is the brightest visible star in the sky?  
 (a) Sirius (b) Polaris  
 (c) Alpha Centauri (d) Alpha Orionis
184. Which of the following planets is often called a morning star or an evening star?  
 (a) Mercury (b) Venus  
 (c) Mars (d) Jupiter
185. The property of catenation is predominant in  
 (a) carbon (b) sulphur  
 (c) silicon (d) nitrogen
186. Terylene is a form of  
 (a) Nylon (b) Acrylic  
 (c) Rayon (d) Polyester
187. Consider the following statements  
 I. Melamine is an example of thermoplastics.  
 II. Melamine catches fire very easily.  
 Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none
188. Which of the following is sonorous?  
 (a) Sulphur (b) Phosphorus  
 (c) Gallium (d) Silicon
189. The green coating on a copper vessel when it is exposed to moist air is a mixture of-  
 (a) Copper oxide and copper carbonate  
 (b) Copper hydroxide and copper carbonate  
 (c) Copper hydroxide and copper nitrate  
 (d) Copper oxide and copper sulphate
190. Which of the following is the least dense planet in the solar system?  
 (a) Earth (b) Venus  
 (c) Saturn (d) Jupiter
191. Which of the following elements is a metalloid?  
 (a) Bismuth (b) Silicon  
 (c) Tin (d) Phosphorus
192. Consider the following statements  
 I. Metal oxides are acidic in nature.  
 II. Naphthalene is an inorganic compound.  
 Which of the above statements is/are true?  
 (a) I (b) II  
 (c) I and II (d) none

193. Red Data Book is a book which keeps a record of-
- (a) earthquakes
  - (b) cyclones
  - (c) endangered species
  - (d) nuclear reactors
194. Consider the following statements
- I. The cells having nuclear material without nuclear membrane are known as eukaryotic cells.
  - II. Blue green algae are prokaryotic organisms.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) I
  - (b) II
  - (c) I and II
  - (d) none
195. Which of the following does not exhibit external fertilization?
- (a) Frog
  - (b) Starfish
  - (c) Catfish
  - (d) Sea Urchin
196. Consider the following statements
- I. Crocodile is an oviparous animal.
  - II. Snakes exhibit binary fission reproduction.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) I
  - (b) II
  - (c) I and II
  - (d) none
197. Consider the following statements
- I. The pair of sex chromosomes in a boy is XY.
  - II. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in the nuclei of human body cells.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- (a) I
  - (b) II
  - (c) I and II
  - (d) none
198. Which gland controls the functioning of other endocrine glands?
- (a) Pituitary gland
  - (b) Adrenal gland
  - (c) Pineal gland
  - (d) Pancreas
199. Goitre is a disease of the-
- (a) Pancreas
  - (b) Liver
  - (c) Thyroid gland
  - (d) Adrenal gland
200. Metamorphosis in frogs is controlled by-
- (a) adrenalin
  - (b) thyroxin
  - (c) insulin
  - (d) melatonin



## Answers and Explanations

- |   |  |
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| <p>1. a Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been occupied by any European or other foreign power, except in war.</p> <p>2. d Under the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, China ceded Hong Kong to the British.<br/>Both the British and the French fought the Second Opium War against China.</p> <p>3. b After the Treaty of Nanking, the Chinese signed the Treaty of Boque which made the British its most favoured state. The British also got the right of 'extra-territoriality' through this treaty.</p> <p>4. a Vietnam signed a treaty with the French in 1862 which gave control of southern Vietnam to the French. By 1885, the French completely took over Vietnam. Soon Cambodia and Laos were also added to the French Colonial Empire.</p> <p>5. d Britain occupied Egypt from Turkey to guarantee its repayment of the huge foreign debt.</p> <p>6. b Under Aurangzeb the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent. In all, it comprised 21 provinces, covering a geographical spread from Afghanistan to the north-west to the eastern extremity of Bengal in the east and from Kashmir in north to the Carnatic in the south.</p> <p>7. c Aurangzeb imposed a set of Islamic laws called Fatwa-i-Alamgiri in defence of Islam and Muslim society.</p> <p>8. d Chin Quilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk, founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724 and became the first Nizam of Hyderabad.</p> <p>9. a Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi in 1738-1739 and plundered the city. He also took away the Peacock Throne and the Koh-i-noor diamond.</p> <p>10. b Bhakti Saints like Samarth Ramdas since the 15<sup>th</sup> century had created in the minds of the Marathas the abiding sense of mutual love and faith in one God. These saints too had an influence which emphasised on the principles of good work and purity of heart.</p> <p>11. d According to the treaty, the Maratha Kingdom was divided into two halves. The southern half of the kingdom went to Sambhaji II while the Northern Half went to Sahuji.</p> <p>12. c The Treaty made the Nizam surrender the whole of Malwa. By this treaty, Baji Rao I also obtained from Nizam the territory lying between rivers Narmada and Chambal other than 50 lakh rupees as war compensation.</p> <p>13. a The Maratha power revived in norther India after almost a decade under Madhav Rao I. Following the death of Najib-ud-Daula the Marathas restored the exiled Mughal emperor Shah Alam II on the throne of Delhi in 1772.<br/>Balaji Baji Rao was known as Nana Saheb, not Baji Rao.</p> <p>14. c During difficult times, diwan Balaji Vishwanath stood steadfastly by Sahuji (son of Sambhaji). Hence Sahuji elevated him to the post of Peshwa.</p> <p>15. b Jiziya is a poll tax that early Islamic rulers demanded from their non-Muslim subjects. Aurangzeb imposed this tax during his reign in India.</p> | <p>16. a Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax levied on top of the Chauth, which was 25% tax on the revenue produced.</p> <p>17. d During difficult times, diwan Balaji Vishwanath stood steadfastly by Sahuji (son of Sambhaji). Hence Sahuji elevated him to the post of Peshwa. From then on, the office of the Peshwa became hereditary and Balaji and his successors became the de facto rulers of the Maratha kingdom.</p> <p>18. b In the First Carnatic War, the French defeated the Nawab of Arcot.</p> <p>19. d The Third Carnatic War was won by the British. This finally decided the fate of the two European powers in India.<br/>The Dutch were not involved at all in the Carnatic Wars.</p> <p>20. c The Battle of Wandiwash put an end to the colonial ambitions of the French in India.</p> <p>21. b Hector Munro was the commander of the Company forces in the Battle of Buxar. Clive was away in England during the war.<br/>The Company replaced Mir Jafar with his son in law as the Nawab of Bengal.<br/>In 1760, the Company replaced Mir Jafar with his son in law Mir Qasim as the Nawab of Bengal.</p> <p>22. b Robert Clive signed the Treaty of Allahabad on 12 August 1765 with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. By this treaty, the Emperor was taken under the Company's protection and was assigned Allahabad and Kara. Further, the Company also granted the Emperor an annual pension of rupees 26 lakh in return for a farman, which granted the Company the diwani of Bengal.</p> <p>23. a Warren Hastings stopped the annual grant of Emperor Shah Alam II. He also took away Allahabad and Kara from the Emperor and sold these territories back to the Nawab of Awadh.</p> <p>24. c The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Indian power to accept the subsidiary alliance with pleasure.</p> <p>25. a By the Treaty of Bassein, Peshwa Baji Rao II entered into subsidiary alliance with the British. In fact, he had been forced to seek British protection after Jaswant Rao Holkar captured Pune.<br/>By the Treaty of Amritsar signed in 1809, river Sutlej had been fixed as the boundary between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's territories.</p> <p>26. d The Treaty of Sagauli was signed between the British and the Gorkhas. The Gorkha leader Amar Singh was defeated in the First Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-16) and signed the treaty in 1816.</p> <p>27. b The First Anglo-Sikh War took place in 1845-1846. Lord Hardinge was the Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848.</p> <p>28. c Although Robert Clive gave birth to the Covenanted Civil Services in India, it was Lord Cornwallis who was regarded as the father of modern civil services. It was Cornwallis who separated the commercial and the revenue branches of the administration while simultaneously excluding Indians from all high offices.</p> |
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29. c Maharaja Dalip Singh entered the subsidiary alliance at Lahore in 1846 through the Treaty of Lahore. After the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the British annexed territories in India through a law called the Doctrine of Lapse.
30. b The British took away the famous diamond Koh-i-noor from Maharaja Dalip Singh after defeating him in the Second Anglo-Sikh War.
31. b The Holkars dynasty was founded by Malhar Rao with his headquarters at Indore.
32. b Raghunath Rao II was defeated at Argaoon and agreed to sign a treaty. By this treaty signed at Deogaon Raghujhi Bhonsle II surrendered Orissa to the British.
33. a Major Broadfoot, who was sent to Punjab by Lord Hardinge as the political agent of the British, did everything to divide the Sikh nobles and induce the Sikh army to cross river Sutlej. By the Treaty of Amritsar signed in 1809, the river had been fixed as the boundary between the British and Maharaj Ranjit Singh's territories. Thus, barely the Sikh army had crossed the river then Lord Hardinge declared war.
34. d The Gaikwar dynasty was founded by Damaji I in Gujarat with his headquarters at Baroda.
35. c After getting the diwani of Bengal, Robert Clive introduced the dual government in Bengal. The right of revenue collection was with the British while the administration of the empire was handled by the nawab.
36. d The Governor-General of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India through the Charter Act of 1833. The Charter Act of 1833 allowed Indians to hold government positions under the company.
37. a The Regulating Act of 1773 gave the Governor-General of Bengal general authority over other two presidencies, Bombay and Madras.
38. a
39. d In 1829, Lord William Bentinck abolished the system of sati and made it punishable by law.
40. a After the premature death of Raja Rammohun Roy, the Brahmo Movement was carried forward by Dwarkanath Tagore for some time. But it was his son Debendranath Tagore who infused new life into the organisation and introduced the regular system of worship in the Brahmo temples.
41. c Mahadev Govind Ranade was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj.
42. c Louis Vivian Derozio taught English literature and History in the Hindu College of Calcutta. The Young Bengal Movement revolved around him. His attraction as a teacher lay in motivating the students to live by truth and shun all kinds of vices.
43. d Jyotiba Phule was not a member of the Prarthana Samaj. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj.
44. c The Deccan Education Society was formed in 1884 under the spiritual guidance of Swami Dayananda Saraswati. It has a small school, which in course of time grew into the famous Fergusson College of Pune.
45. a Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a member of the Prarthana Samaj, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905.
46. c Jyotiba Phule was an active social reformer who took up sincerely the cause of women and downtrodden people in Maharashtra. But his campaign for the upliftment of the economically weaker sections of the society and the removal of untouchability acquired the character of an anti-Brahmin movement. He believed that the plight of the weaker sections is due to the Brahmins and their Vedic traditions.
47. a The Deccan Education Society was formed in 1884 under the spiritual guidance of Swami Dayananda Saraswati. It has a small school, which in course of time grew into the famous Fergusson College of Pune.
48. a The Central Hindu College at Varanasi was founded in 1898 by Annie Besant under the Theosophical Society of India.
49. d In 1875, Dayanand Saraswati formally established the Arya Samaj unit at Bombay.
50. a Swami Dayanand Saraswati started the Suddhi Movement to convert the non-Hindus into Hinduism.
51. b The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.
52. d Northern Circar is the northern part of eastern coastal plains of India. The Malabar coast and the Kannad Plain are the southern and central stretches of the western coastal plains.
53. b With its hundreds of tributaries, the Amazon drains a territory of more than 7 million sq km, roughly half of which is in Brazil.
54. a A trellis drainage pattern develops where hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other.
55. d
56. a The northern plains, lying at the foothills of the Himalayas, were formed by the deposition of alluvium over millions of years in this basin.
57. b Anamudi, at 2695 metres, is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.
58. b The northern plains start with the bhabhar belt while the terai belt lies south of the bhabhar. The streams which disappear in the bhabhar re-emerge in the terai belt.
59. d Lohit is a tributary of river Brahmaputra.
60. b Plants take in carbon dioxide through the stomata of the leaves.
61. a The Central Highlands lie north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau. The Deccan Trap is of volcanic origin hence it is made up of igneous rocks.
62. d It is the bhangar belt which is made up of older alluvium. The khadar are newer, younger deposits of the flood plains.
63. a
64. a Plants cannot absorb atmospheric nitrogen through stomata of the leaves. The gaseous nitrogen is converted to useful form by bacteria in the soil, which can finally be absorbed by the roots along with water and other minerals.

65. b According to the Indus Water Treaty of 1960, India can use only 20% of the total water carried by the Indus river system. The Brahmaputra takes a U turn on reaching the Mount Namcha Barwa and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge.
66. b The river Ganga bifurcates in West Bengal. The subsidiary branch, the Bhagirathi, winds south to form the Hooghly river.
67. c The gravity of the earth pulls all materials on its surface downwards. These downward movements are called mass movement or mass wasting.
68. a The Moho discontinuity, named after the geologist Mohorovicic, is the boundary between earth's crust and earth's mantle.
69. d The outer core is a liquid region composed mostly of iron, with smaller amounts of nickel and sulphur in liquid form. The inner core is solid and is composed mostly of iron and nickel. As the core is made up of mainly metals, it is also known as the metallic core.
70. c The continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust because the continental crust is made of a mix of light and dense rocks while the oceanic crust is composed mostly of dense igneous rocks.
71. b Oxygen is the most abundant element of the earth's crust followed by silicon, aluminium and iron.
72. c Granite is an igneous rock of visible crystalline formation and texture. It is composed of feldspar and quartz, with a small amount of mica.
73. d The average thickness of the oceanic crust is about 5 km while the average thickness of the continental crust is about 40 km. The asthenosphere is a 100 km thick layer found at the top of the lower mantle.
74. b Igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of magma while metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks are composed of pre-existing rocks.
75. b Shale is a sedimentary rock formed by the consolidation of beds of clay or mud. When two continental plates converge, neither plate can be forced under the other. Instead, folds may be created. The Himalayas have been formed in this way.
76. d The San Andreas fault is a rift caused, not by collision between plates, but by the movement of plates away from each other. The inner core of the earth is solid and made of iron, nickel and sulphur.
77. c Lake Baikal, the deepest lake in the world, is a fresh water lake located in Siberia. It is the deepest lake in the world with a maximum depth of 1,637 m. It is estimated to contain approximately one-fifth of all the earth's fresh surface water.
78. d The Pamir Knot is the meeting place of many mountains. It is located in the extreme north of India.
79. b K2, at 8,611 m, is the second tallest mountain in the world. Only Mount Everest is taller than K2.
80. b Verkhoyansk is the coldest place in the northern hemisphere with a mean January temperature of  $-45^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
81. b 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km
82. d According to the widely accepted Law of the Sea (Maritime Law), each nation that borders the ocean may claim an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends offshore for 200 nautical miles. Resources within an EEZ belong to the nation that claims it.
83. c In terms of installed capacity, Tamil Nadu is ranked number 1 followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
84. a In wind power generation, kinetic energy of the blades is converted into electrical energy.
85. d The bauxite reserve in Odisha is of the order of 1607 million tonnes which is more than half of the country's total reserve.
86. c Net Sown Area represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sown more than once in the same year is counted only once. Gross Crop Area represents the total area sown once and/or more than once in a particular year, i.e. the area is counted as many times as there are sowings in a year.
87. c
88. d Mountains account for 30% of the total surface area of India while about 43% of the area of the country is plain area. The first National Forest Policy after independence was set up in 1952.
89. b The Rose-ringed Parakeet population is widely distributed all over India and in many parts of Central Africa. It is given the 'least concern' conservation status by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Indian wild ass, found in the Rann of Kutch and Pakistan, is an endangered animal.
90. b Buxa Tiger Reserve lies in Alipurduar sub-division of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.
91. a Dolomite is  $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$  which is calcium magnesium carbonate.
92. b Schumacher believed that natural resources should be conserved and concluded that large industries and large cities would lead to the depletion of natural resources.
93. d In India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22% of the total electricity produced. About 70% of world's total freshwater occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and the mountainous regions of the world, while a little less than 30 % is stored as groundwater in the world's aquifers.
94. d Fossil fuels are non renewable and non recyclable resources. Inexhaustible resources are a subset of renewable resources. There are resources which are renewable, like wildlife, but not inexhaustible.
95. b The Net Sown Area is over 80% of the total surface area in Punjab and Haryana.
96. a The IUCN headquarters is at Gland, Switzerland.
97. a Madhuca Insignis, a wild variety of mahua, is now on the verge of extinction. Azadirachta Indica (neem tree), Prosopis Juliflora (vilayati khar) and Acacia nilotica (babul) are extensively found in India.

98. c The State of Forest Report includes plantations in natural forests and therefore fails to deliver accurate information about actual loss of natural forests.
99. c Gayal, also known as Mithun, is a massive semidomesticated ox found in India. Gayals are raised in eastern states like Assam and Arunachal Pradesh for meat and milk
100. b In the 1970s and 1980s, the Chipko movement in India fought for preservation of the forests that provided livelihood to the people.
101. b
102. a
103. c
104. b
105. d
106. d
107. a
108. b Asia's first EPZ was set up in Kandla in 1965.
109. a
110. a Share of the service sector has been increasing in GDP since the 1990.
111. a
112. c Both the central and state governments shared the responsibility of regulating the PDS. While the central government is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation, and bulk allocation of food grains, state governments hold the responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). State governments are also responsible for operational responsibilities including allocation and identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPS.
113. c Allahabad Bank began operations in 1865.
114. b BHEL was accorded the Maharatna status on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2013.
115. c
116. d
117. c
118. b
119. d After 1991, Reserve bank of India has become more independent in framing monetary policy, as fiscal policy is prerogative of the Government of the day. Public Sector Banks dominate 75% of deposits and 71% of advances in the banking industry. Public Sector Banks dominate commercial banking in India.
120. d
121. a
122. d
123. c National Development Council (NDC) is an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body.  
Rajmannar Committee was a committee on Center-State relationship in order to study the State Autonomy.
124. c The main goal of establishing regional rural banks in India was to provide credit to the rural people who are not economically strong enough, especially the small and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural labors, and even small entrepreneurs.
125. d
126. a MSP is the price at which government is ready to purchase the crop from the farmers directly if the crop price becomes lower than MSP. As a result, market price of the crop never goes below MSP, thereby incentivising farmers to increase production.
127. c
128. d
129. a
130. c
131. b
132. a
133. b
134. c
135. a
136. d
137. a
138. d
139. d
140. b
141. a
142. d The cotton textile mills, mainly dominated by Indians, were located in the western parts of the country; namely, Maharashtra and Gujarat, while the jute mills dominated by the foreigners were mainly concentrated in Bengal.
143. a Tata Iron and Steel Company was established by Dorabji Tata on August 26, 1907, as part of his father Jamsetji's Tata Group.
144. a Dump trucks are considered capital goods, because they are used by construction and manufacturing companies to haul various materials in order to make other products such as roads, bridges, dams, and buildings.
145. b Agriculture sector provides direct and indirect employment to nearly 60% of the total work force of India.



146. d The tertiary sector of the economy is the service industry. This sector provides services to the general population and to businesses. Activities associated with this sector include retail and wholesale sales, transportation and distribution, entertainment (movies, television, radio, music, theater, etc.), restaurants, clerical services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, healthcare, and law.  
The quaternary sector of the economy consists of intellectual activities. Activities associated with this sector include government, culture, libraries, scientific research, education, and information technology.
147. b The opening of the Suez Canal further intensified British control over India's foreign trade as it reduced the time of travel between England and India considerably.
148. c The most important characteristic of India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period was the generation of a large export surplus. However, this export surplus did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India.
149. d The export surplus was used to make payments for the expenses incurred by an office set up by the colonial government in Britain, expenses on war, again fought by the British government, and the import of invisible items, all of which led to the drain of Indian wealth.
150. d
151. b Rice is rich in starch which is a carbohydrate. When a few drops of dilute iodine solution is put in a substance rich in starch, it turns blue-black in colour.
152. d Vitamin D can be made by our body itself. Our skin uses sunlight to produce vitamin D.
153. a Vitamin A keeps our skin and eyes healthy.
154. a Plants use water and carbon dioxide to prepare food through the process of photosynthesis with oxygen as a by product.
155. a Just like animals, plants too consume oxygen for respiration. Plants need sunlight for the process of photosynthesis, not respiration.
156. c Rhizobium is a soil bacterium that forms nodules on the roots of legumes. It takes up nitrogen from the atmosphere and converts it into a soluble form which is consumed by the plant.
157. d Ruminant animals quickly swallow the food and store it in a part of the stomach called rumen. The food gets partially digested here and is called cud. Later the cud returns to the mouth in small lumps and the animal chews it.
158. b Lohi, Rampur Bushair, Nali and Bakharwal are different breeds of sheep.  
Lohi - Rajasthan and Punjab,  
Rampur Bushair - Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh,  
Nali - Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana  
Bakharwal - Jammu and Kashmir
159. b Scurvy is a disease of human beings caused by a prolonged deficiency of vitamin C in the diet.
160. b Cuscuta (Amarbel) does not have chlorophyll. It takes its food from a host plant and deprives it of valuable nutrients.
161. d Amla contains ascorbic acid, Tamarind contains tartaric acid and Lemon contains citric acid.
162. c Formic acid is widely used in the chemical industries and in dyeing and tanning. In nature, formic acid occurs in the poisons of stinging ants and other insects and in stinging nettles.
163. a The green pigment in plant leaves called chlorophyll helps plant leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight for photosynthesis.  
Soil has bacteria that convert gaseous nitrogen into a usable form and release it into the soil. These are absorbed by the plants along with water.
164. b Organic matter releases acids. If the soil is too acidic, it can be neutralised by adding bases like quick lime (calcium oxide). Turmeric is a good naturally occurring indicator which turns red when treated with a base.
165. d Respiration is an exothermic process, a process in which heat is released along with other products. Formation of water from hydrogen and oxygen is a combination reaction. Two molecules of hydrogen combine with one molecule of oxygen to form two molecules of water.
166. c Caesium has a very low melting point ( $28.39^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) than the other three. Caesium will melt if you keep it on your palm.
167. a Diamond, an allotrope of carbon, is the hardest known natural substance.
168. b Ductility is the property of a metal or any other material that allows it to be drawn into wires. Gold is the most ductile metal.
169. c Alkali metals such as potassium and sodium are so highly reactive that they catch fire if kept in the open. Hence, to protect them from catching fire, they are kept immersed in kerosene oil.
170. b
171. d Copper has a very low reactivity so it is found in the free state. Other three are highly reactive metals therefore they are never found in the free state.
172. a 24 carat gold is very soft and hence not suitable for making ornaments. It is alloyed with either copper or silver to make it hard. In India, 22 carat gold is used for making ornaments. It means 22 parts of pure gold is alloyed with 2 parts of either copper or silver.
173. b Mercury combines with all the common metals except iron and platinum to form alloys that are called amalgams.
174. d Solder is an alloy of lead and tin (Pb and Sn). It is used for welding electrical wires together due to its low melting point.
175. a Not every plant has chlorophyll in its leaves. Some plants get their chlorophyll from other host plants. They are parasitic in nature.
176. d Pitcher plant is an insectivorous plant. This is why it is a heterotroph (one who depends on the food produced by others). Starch is produced by photosynthesis, not protein.
177. c The inner walls of the small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths called villi.  
The villi increase the absorption surface area for digestion providing efficient absorption of nutrients.



178. a Galvanisation is a process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron or steel to prevent rusting.
179. c The lion-tailed macaque (also called Beard ape) lives in the rain forests of Western Ghats. It is thought to be the rarest old world monkey and is in serious danger of extinction.
180. b CFCs damage the ozone layer when they escape from sources such as refrigerators, air conditioners and aerosol sprays. The CFCs drift up to the stratosphere, an upper layer of the atmosphere where strong ultraviolet radiation from the Sun breaks them down. As they break down, they release chlorine, which depletes the protective ozone layer.
181. b When inhaled carbon monoxide combines with hemoglobin in the blood, preventing absorption of oxygen and resulting in asphyxiation.
182. d Pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide react with atmospheric water vapour to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. The acids drop down with rain, making the rain acidic. This is called acid rain. Acid rain corrodes the marble of the monuments like Taj Mahal.
183. a Sirius, also known as Dog Star, is the brightest star in the sky. It is situated in the constellation Canis Major.
184. b Venus is the brightest object in the sky after the Sun and the Moon. It is often called the morning star when it appears in the east at sunrise and the evening star when it is in the west at sunset.
185. a The ability of an element to form bonds with other atoms of the same element, giving rise to large molecules, is known as catenation. Carbon predominantly exhibits catenation, while sulphur, silicon and nitrogen also exhibit this property to some extent.
186. d Terylene is made from a polyester derived from terephthalic acid and ethylene. It can be drawn into very fine fibres that can be woven like any other yarn.
187. d Melamine is an example of thermosetting plastics. It resists fire and can tolerate heat better than other plastics. It is used for making floor tiles, kitchenware and fabrics which resist fire.
188. c Metals are said to be sonorous because they make ringing sound when struck hard. Gallium, a metal, is sonorous while the other three are not.
189. b The green coating on copper surface is a mixture of copper hydroxide and copper carbonate.  
 $2\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CuCO}_3$
190. c Saturn is the least dense of the solar system's planets. Its density is less than that of water. The very low density of Saturn is attributed to the fact that the planet consists mainly of the lightweight gas hydrogen.
191. b Metalloids are elements which possess characters of both metals and non metals. Silicon is a metalloid. Bismuth and tin are metals while phosphorus is a non metal.
192. d Metal oxides are basic in nature.  
 Naphthalene is an organic compound with formula  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8$ .
193. c A Red Data Book contains lists of endangered species.
194. b Cells having well organised nucleus with a nuclear membrane are called eukaryoti(c). On the other hand, cells having nuclear material without nuclear membrane are prokaryoti(c). Bacteria and blue green algae are prokaryotic organisms.
195. c Frog, starfish and sea urchin exhibit external fertilization. Catfish lays its eggs on the nest made by both male and female.
196. a An oviparous animal lays eggs instead of giving birth to young ones. So crocodile is an oviparous animal.  
 Binary fission reproduction is a type of asexual reproduction in which an animal reproduces by dividing into two individuals. Amoeba which is a single celled organism exhibits binary fission reproduction.
197. c The pair of sex chromosomes in a boy is XY and in a girl is XX.
198. a Pituitary gland is the master endocrine gland in vertebrate animals. The hormones secreted by the pituitary stimulate and control the functioning of almost all the other endocrine glands in the body.
199. c Goitre is an enlargement of the thyroid gland which happens when the thyroid gland stops producing the hormone thyroxine.
200. b Thyroxine production requires the presence of iodine in water. If the water in which the tadpoles are growing does not contain sufficient iodine, the tadpoles cannot become adults.