

1. Who can recommend abolition, creation of the legislative council in a state?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Legislative Assembly of the state
- (c) Governor of the state
- (d) Advocate-General of the state.

Ans: (a)

Note: (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting

[https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_of_india/the_states/articles/Article%20169#:~:text=\(1\)%20Notwithstanding%20anything%20in%20article,effect%20by%20a%20majority%20of](https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_of_india/the_states/articles/Article%20169#:~:text=(1)%20Notwithstanding%20anything%20in%20article,effect%20by%20a%20majority%20of)

2. Which of the following is a compound?

- (a) Air
- (b) Ammonia
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Ozone

Ans: (b)

Note: Air – mixture, Ammonia (NH_3) compound, mercury – element and Ozone, O_3 - an elemental molecule.

Elements are pure substance consisting of only one kind of atom. A compound is a combination of more than one element.

A molecule is the smallest particle of an element or a compound.

Oxygen(O) is an element.

O_2 - is a molecule which is formed by making a double bond with another Oxygen.

O_3 - is a molecule as well, which comprises of three oxygens with two single bonds and one double bond.

3. National scheme of Training for Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) in India was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme in the year

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1979
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1989

Ans: (b)

Note: This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development. I. This centrally sponsored programme was started on august 15, 1979.

4. Among the following, which one is the largest irrigation canal in the world?

- (a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) **Indira Gandhi Canal** (d) Sirhind Canal

Ans: (c)

Note: The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and Rajasthan main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan

THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA: THE WORLD'S LONGEST MAN-MADE WATERWAY

The Grand Canal is a series of waterways in eastern and northern China starting at Beijing and ending at the city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang province, linking the Yellow River with the Yangtze River. Stretching some 1,800 km, it is the world's longest man-made waterway, and constitutes one of the world's largest and most extensive civil engineering projects prior to the Industrial Revolution. At its peak, it consisted of more than 2,000 km of artificial waterways, linking five of China's main river basins.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/the-grand-canal-of-china-the-worlds-longest-man-made-waterway/as45648928.cms>

5. Bauxite is an ore of which of the following metals?

- (a) Iron (b) Silver (c) **Aluminium** (d) Zinc

Ans: (c)

6. The largest and the oldest museum of India is located in the state-union territory of

- (a) Telengana (b) New Delhi (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) **West Bengal**

Ans: (d)

Note

1. Indian Museum, Kolkata, established in 1814 is the oldest and the largest museum in India. ...
2. **National Museum, New Delhi** established in 1949 is one of the largest in the country with a collection 2,00,000 plus artifacts.
3. The **Salar Jung Museum** is an art museum located at Dar-ul-Shifa, on the southern bank of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is one of the three National Museums of India.^[1] Originally a private art collection of the Salar Jung family, it was endowed to the nation after the death of Salar Jung III. It was inaugurated on 16 December 1951.

7. The normal reproductive age group among females in India is between

- (a) 14 to 35 years (b) 16 to 40 years

(c) 15 to 49 years

(d) 18 to 50 years

Ans: (c)

8. Who is known as the 'Grand old man of India'?

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(c) C. Rajagopalachari

(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: (a)

9. At which of the following places have excavations in recent years brought to light new evidence of Neolithic sites in India?

(a) Hamren in Assam

(b) Daimabad in Ahmednagar

(c) Hulas in Saharanpur

(d) Sringaverapur in Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (a)

10. The much discussed Tehri Dam Project is located in which of the following States?

(a) Uttarakhand

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Haryana

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (a)

11. 'Suva is the capital of which of the following countries?

(a) Cambodia

(b) Malaysia

(c) Maldives

(d) Fiji

Ans: (d)

12. Which of the following States is not a beneficiary of the Konkan Railway Project?

(a) Goa

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Kerala

(d) Karnataka

Ans: (b)

13. R.D. Burman distinguished himself in which of the following fields?

(a) Journalism

(b) Social service

(c) Film Music

(d) Sports

Ans: (c)

14. The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award is given by which of the following organisations?

(a) Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

(b) Indian Council for Agricultural Research

(c) Indian National Science Academy

(d) Indian Space Research Organisation

(e) None of the above

Ans: (a)

15. Who has written the book, " My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir"?

(a) Nissim Ezekiel (b) M.J. Akbar (c) Anees Jung (d) Jagmohan

Ans: (d)

16. Which of the following States ranks first in terms of the maximum number of agro-based industries?

(a) Kerala (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

Ans: (d)

17. Who out of the following nationalist was extremist?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) G.K. Gokhale (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (a)

18. Who of the following led the Revolt of 1857 at kanpur?

(a) Kunwar Singh (b) Rani Jhansi (c) Tanya Tope (d) Nana Saheb

Ans: (d)

Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders
1. Kanpur	Nana Saheb
2. Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tania Tope
3. Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
4. Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali

19. The Great Buddhist Council in 483 B.C. was held at

(a) Pataliputra (b) Kashmir (c) Rajagriha (d) Ujjain

Ans: (c)

Note: Six Buddhist Councils marked important turning points in the story of early Buddhism.. The description of the six Buddhist councils has been given below:

First Buddhist Council - It was held soon after the Mahaparinirvan of the Buddha, around 483 BC under the patronage of King Ajatshatru. It was presided by Mahakasyapa, a monk. The council was held in the Sattapani cave at Rajgriha. The council was held with the purpose of preserving Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples. During this council, the teachings of Buddha were divided into three Pitakas.

The significance of the First Council is that 500 senior monks adopted the Vinaya-pitaka and Sutta-pitaka as the accurate teaching of the Buddha, to be remembered and kept by generations of nuns and monks to come.

Second Buddhist Council - held at Vaisali, an ancient city in what is now the state of Bihar in northern India, under the patronage of King Kalasoka while it was presided by Sabakami. This Council probably was held about a century after the first one, or about 383 BCE. It was called to discuss monastic practices, in particular whether monks could be allowed to handle money.

Third Buddhist Council - held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka. It was presided by Moggliputta Tissa. The third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.

This Council appears to have met to compose commentaries on the Tipitika.

Fourth Buddhist Council - held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir. It was presided by Vasumitra, while Asvaghosa was his deputy. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka of Kushan Empire. Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayan and Hinayana buddhism.

Fifth Buddhist Council - held in Mandalay, Burma in the year 1871 under the patronage of King Mindon. It was presided by Jagarabhivamsa, Narindhabhidhaja and Sumangalasami. During this council, 729 stone slabs were engraved with Buddhist teachings.

Sixth Buddhist Council - held in 1954 in Burma at Kaba Aye, Yangoon. It was held under the patronage of Burmese government and it was presided by Prime Minister U Nu. The council commemorated 2500 years of Buddhism.

[https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/buddhist-councils-1404464490-1#:~:text=It%20was%20held%20soon%20after,Sutta\)%20and%20rules%20for%20disciples.](https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/buddhist-councils-1404464490-1#:~:text=It%20was%20held%20soon%20after,Sutta)%20and%20rules%20for%20disciples.)

20. In which year " Human Rights Resolution" was adopted by the U.N.?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1948

Ans: (d)

Note: One of the early acts of the General Assembly was to draft and **adopt** the Universal Declaration of **Human Rights, resolution** 217 A of 10 December 1948.

21. The All India Muslim League as a political body was established in 1906 at

- (a) Dhaka (b) Aligarh (c) Lucknow (d) Lahore

Ans: (a)

22. Which one of the following States was not annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara (b) Oudh (c) Udaipur (d) Nagpur

Ans: (b)

Note

- i. Oudh annexed under misgovernance.
- ii. Doctrine of Lapse: formula devised by Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of India (1848–56), to deal with questions of succession to Hindu Indian states.

23. One of the major towns of the Godavari in the Satavahana Kingdom was

- (a) **Pratishthana** (b) Arikkamendu (c) Korkkai (d) Maski

Ans: (a)

Note: The **dynasty** had different capital **cities** at different times, including Pratishthana (Paithan) and Amaravati (Dharanikota).

24. Kalinga War was fought in the Year

- (a) **261 B.C.** (b) 273 B.C. (c) 340 A.D. (d) 712 A.D.

Ans: (a)

Note: 261 BCE, in the 8th year of Ashoka's coronation of 268 BCE. The **Kalinga War** (ended c. 261 BCE) was **fought** in ancient India between the Maurya Empire under Ashoka and the state of **Kalinga**, an independent feudal kingdom located on the east coast, in the present-day state of Odisha and north parts of Andhra Pradesh

25. Insulin is secreted by which organ of human body?

- (a) **Pancreas** (b) Kidney (c) Gall-bladder (d) Liver

Ans: (a)

26. Renaissance first started in

- (a) Germany (b) **Italy** (c) France (d) Portugal

Ans: (b)

Note: It is generally believed to have **begun** in Italy during the 14th century, after the end of the Middle Ages, and reached its height in the 15th century. The **Renaissance** spread to the rest of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.

27. Bile is secreted by which organ of human body?

- (a) Pancreas (b) Kidney (c) Gall-bladder (d) **Liver**

Ans: (d)

28. The drug chloromycetin is used for which disease?

- (a) Dysentery (b) Eye infections (c) Typhoid (d) Heartattack

Ans: (b)

Note: This medication is used to treat bacterial **eye infections**. Chloramphenicol is an antibiotic that works by stopping the growth of bacteria. This medication treats only bacterial **eye infections**

29. Who amongst the following gave the slogan, 'You give me blood, I promise you freedom'.

- (a) Bhagat Singh (b) S.C. Bose
(c) Chandrasekhar Azad (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans: (b)

30. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'We Indians'?

- (a) Mulk Raj Anand (b) Subramanya Swamy
(c) Khushwant Singh (d) Nirad C. Choudhury

Ans: (c)

31. Vijayawada is situated on the bank of river

- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Tungabhadra (d) Cauvery

Ans: (b)

32. Which bone does not form part of leg?

- (a) Humerus (b) Femur (c) Fibula (d) Tibia

Ans: (a)

Note: The **humerus** is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow. It connects the scapula and the two bones of the lower arm, the radius and ulna, and consists of three sections

Femur (The Thigh)

The femur—the bone of the upper leg—is the longest bone in the human body and one of the strongest.

https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ap/chapter/the-lower-limb/Bones_of_the_Lower_Limb

Femur

Patella

Tibia

Fibula

Tarsal Bones

Metatarsal Bones

Phalanges

Arches of the Foot

33. In terms of area, which of the following is the largest State in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar

Ans: (c)

Note: **Largest State as per area**

Rajasthan is the largest state in India. The area occupied by Rajasthan is 342,239 Km².

ABOUT RAJASTHAN

- The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur.

LARGEST STATE AS PER POPULATION

Uttar Pradesh is the highly populated state in India. According to the State Census 2011, the population of this state is around 19.96 crores.

34. Headquarters of the 'World Health Organisation' is located at

- (a) Rome (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Washington D.C.

Ans: (b)

35. In terms of area, which of the following is the smallest State in India?

- (a) Sikkim (b) Goa (c) Nagaland (d) Tripura

Ans: (b)

Goa. **Boundaries**

Goa is surrounded by Karnataka and Maharashtra. Boundaries of Goa State is defined in the North Terekhol river which separates it from Maharashtra, in the East and South by Karnataka State and West by the Arabian Sea. This small state of Goa lies in the Western Coast.

Smallest State as Per Population

According to the State Census 2011, Sikkim is the least populated state in India. The population of this state is 6,07,688.

36. National Archives is located at

- (a) Dehradun (b) Calcutta (c) New Delhi (d) Bombay

Ans: (c)

Note: Located at the **heart of New Delhi**, the Department functions as an Attached Office of the Ministry of Culture and has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Records Centres at **Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Puducherry**

37. Amongst the following, the population of which of the following is maximum on the Earth?

- (a) Fishes (b) Reptiles (c) Birds (d) Beetles

Ans: (a)

38. Plants that grow on salty soils are

- (a) Homophytes (b) Hydrophytes
(c) Xerophytes (d) Halophytes

Ans: (d)

39. Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Harsha was

- (a) Fahien (b) Hiuen Tsang (c) I-tsing (d) Ibn Battuta

Ans: (b)

Note: Fa-Hien was a the first Chinese pilgrim who started his journey to India in 399 A.D., he reached India in 400 A.D. He visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya.

Hiuen-Tsang visited India during the reign of Harshvardhan. He has given a vivid description of the social, economic and religious conditions, under the rule of Harsha spoke highly of the king.

I-TSING (671-695 AD) -

Chinese traveller visited India in connection with Buddhism and described the Buddhist practices in India. He received much acclaim on his return, but like his predecessor Hiuen-tsang, I-tsing devoted the remaining years of his life to the translation of Buddhist works.

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller who visited India during the reign of Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq.

40. Science day coincides with the birth anniversary of which of the following?

- (a) Sir C.V. Raman (b) J.C. Bose
(c) P.C. Ray (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (a)

Note: The **day** is celebrated to commemorate the discovery of the 'Raman Effect' by the great Indian physicist Sir CV Raman on February 28, 1928. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for the same

41. In terms of the area of the countries, India ranks

- (a) 5th in the world (b) 6th in the world
(c) 7th in the world (d) 11th in the world

Ans: (c)

42. Which of the following districts of Andhra Pradesh is regarded as the rice bowl of the State?

- (a) Nellore (b) Cuddapah (c) Chittoor (d) Warangal

Ans: (a)

43. Kautilya was the prime minister of which of the following Indian rulers?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Chandragupta-I
(c) Ashoka (d) Harshavardhana

Ans: (a)

Note: **Chanakya** (l. c. 350-275 BCE, also known as Kautilya and **Vishnugupta**) was prime minister under the reign of **Chandragupta Maurya** (r. c. 321-c. 297 BCE), founder of the Mauryan Empire (322-185 BCE).

44. Ascorbic acid is also called

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Acetic acid (d) None of these

Ans: (b)

45. Antacids cures

- (a) Headaches (b) Asthama (c) Hormone deficiency (d) Stomach aches

Ans: (b)

Note: Stomach pain is may be due to ulcer caused by gastric juice pepsin. Acid is to be neutralised by a base

Antacids are quick-relief methods that work by directly counteracting the acidity inside your stomach. The presence of these acids is natural in the stomach because they work to help digest food. **Most antacids contain one or more of the following ingredients:**

aluminum hydroxide.
calcium carbonate.
magnesium trisilicate.

46. Sodawater contains

- (a) **Carbonic acid** (b) Carbon acid (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Nitrous acid

Ans: (a)

Note: **Soda water** is carbonated water. It **contains** water into which carbon dioxide gas under pressure has been dissolved. It is carbonic acid. The vast majority of carbonated water is sold in drink bottles as soft drinks and beverages

47. Who among the following laid the foundation for nuclear science in the country?

- (a) **Homi J. Bhaba** (b) Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Raja Ramana (d) M.G.K. Menon

Ans: (a)

Note: Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai was an Indian physicist and astronomer who initiated space research and helped develop nuclear power in India. He was honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1966 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1972. He is internationally regarded as the Father of the Indian Space Program.

Raja Ramana –NUCLEAR scientist; Indian physicist who is best known for his role in India's nuclear program during its early stages. Having joined the nuclear program in 1964, Ramanna worked under Homi Jehangir Bhabha, and later became the director of this program in 1967.

M.G.K. Menon - M. G. K. Menon, was a physicist and policy maker from India. He had a prominent role in the development of science and technology in India over four decade

48. Which of the following is the longest dam in India?

- (a) Bhakra Nangal Dam (b) **Hirakud Dam**
(c) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (d) Tungabhadra Dam

Ans: (b).

Note: Hirakud is the longest earthen Dam in the world and stands across the mighty river, Mahanadi, in the Sambalpur region of Odisha. It was the first major multipurpose river valley project after India's Independence in 1947.

49. Buddha Jayanti/POORNIMA is celebrated on

- (a) Full moon day of the month of May (b) Half moon day
© No moon day (d) None of these

Ans: (a)

Note: **Buddha's Birthday** is celebrated on the full moon day of May. The festival is known by various names, **Buddha Jayanti**, **Buddha Purnima**, Vaishakh. It celebrates the birth of Prince Siddhartha Gautam, who later became Gautam Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. Buddha Purnima is celebrated in Cambodia, Japan, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Australia, Canada, USA to name a few – other than India, however, in different ways.

50. Who among the following was an outstanding leader of India in the field of medicine?

- (a) Bojha (b) Dhanvantari (c) Patanjali (d) None of these

Ans: (c)

NOTE: PATAÑJALI WAS A SAGE IN ANCIENT INDIA, THOUGHT TO BE THE AUTHOR OF A NUMBER OF SANSKRIT WORKS. THE GREATEST OF THESE ARE THE *YOGA SUTRAS*, A CLASSICAL YOGA TEXT.

[HTTPS://WWW.JAPI.ORG/R2F474/LORD-DHANVANTARI-PHYSICIAN-OF-GODS-AND-GOD-OF-AYURVEDIC-MEDICINE-VEDIC-PERIOD](https://www.japi.org/R2F474/LORD-DHANVANTARI-PHYSICIAN-OF-GODS-AND-GOD-OF-AYURVEDIC-MEDICINE-VEDIC-PERIOD)

LORD DHANVANTARI - PHYSICIAN OF GODS AND GOD OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE (VEDIC PERIOD)

Dhanvantari : The Hindu god of medicine who has also been the king of Varanasi according to Sushruta is an avatar of Lord Vishnu. He is mentioned in the Puranas as the god of Ayurveda. The Indian Government has declared that Dhanwantari Trayodashii Kumara every year would be celebrated as "National Ayurveda Day"

the Atharva Veda, which contains details about early understanding of human body, its diseases and their cures

he Atharva Veda describes several body parts including bones and internal organs.

For Ayurvedic theory, most historians refer to the two Sanskrit medical texts dating from early centuries of Christian era, the *Charaka Samhita* (Charaka's collection) and *Sushruta*

Samhita (Sushruta's collection). Vagbhatta's *Astangahrdaya* dated seventh century CE is another important text of Ayurveda

Ayurvedic therapeutics consist of both purificatory and curative methods. Purification, both internal and external, is achieved through a systematic procedure of *panchakarma* (five processes). Curative methods involve various means and measures to restore the balance of the vitiated *dosas*. While the *Charaka Samhita* primarily discourses on therapeutics, various surgical procedures have been described in detail in the *Sushruta Samhita*.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5084543/>

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