

1. The headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency is located at

- a. Paris b. Washington c. New York d. Vienna

Ans: (d)

2. The term fourth estate refers to

- a. Very backward state b. Judiciary
c. Parliament d. Press and media.

Ans: (d)

3. Who was known as "Man of Density"?

- a. Napoleon b. Nehru c. Hitler d. Mussolini

Ans: (a)

4. Rome is situated on the banks of the river

- a. Vistula b. Tiber c. Tigris d. Danube

Ans: (b)

Note: Vistula - Warsaw, Poland, Tigris - Bagdad and Danube - Vienna, Austria.

Note: According to legend, the city of Rome was founded in 753 BC on the banks of the Tiber about 25 kilometres from the sea at Ostia

5. Laissez Faire means

- a. Right to interfere b. A policy of non-interference by State
c. Let individuals be not left alone to do what they like
d. Helping the poor by taxing the rich

Ans: (b)

Note: Policy of minimum governmental interference in the economic affairs of individuals and society

6. The instrument used for measuring the attitude of celestial bodies is called

- a. Telescope b. Altimeter c. Sextant d. Spectrometer

Ans: (c)

Note: Sextant, instrument for determining the angle between the horizon and a celestial body such as the Sun, the Moon, or a star, used in celestial navigation to determine latitude and longitude

7. The name of Freud is associated with

- a. Physiology b. Detective work c. Politics d. **Psychology**

Ans: (d)

Note: Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst

8. Which of the following has the highest density?

- a. **Gold** b. Silver c. Iron d. Brass

Ans: (a)

9. The deepest point in the ocean is

- a. **Challenger deep**/ the Mariana Trench b. Galathea deep
c. Bartholomew deep d. Mindano deep

Ans: (a)

Note: The deepest part of the ocean is called the Challenger Deep and is located beneath the western Pacific Ocean in the southern end of the Mariana Trench, which runs several hundred kilometer southwest of the U.S. territorial island of Guam. Challenger Deep is approximately 36,200 feet deep

10. Now Indian economy is

- a. Laissez faire b. Gandhian type
c. Mixed economy d. **LPG**

Ans: (d)

Note: **India** under its New **Economic Policy** **LPG** which stands for Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. Indian economy is termed as the emerging economy of the

world.

11. Which of the following has the highest density?

- a. Gold b. Silver c. Osmium d. Brass

Ans: (c)

$\rho_{\text{gold}} = 19.3 \text{ gm/cc}$ and $\rho_{\text{osmium}} = 22.57 \text{ gm/cc}$

Osmium is a chemical element with the symbol Os and atomic number 76. It is a hard, brittle, bluish-white transition metal in the platinum group that is found as a trace element in alloys, mostly in platinum ores.

Iridium is a chemical element with the symbol Ir and atomic number 77. A very hard, brittle, silvery-white transition metal of the platinum group, **iridium** is considered to be the second-densest metal (after osmium) with a density of 22.56 g/cm^3 .

Iridium (Ir) is one of the platinum metals of Groups 8–10 (VIIIb), Periods 5 and 6, of the periodic table. It is very dense and rare and is used in platinum alloys. A precious, silver-white metal, iridium is hard and brittle, but it becomes ductile and can be worked at a white heat, from $1,200^\circ$ to $1,500^\circ \text{ C}$ ($2,200^\circ$ to $2,700^\circ \text{ F}$). It is one of the densest terrestrial substances. In the massive state the metal is practically insoluble in acids and is not attacked even by aqua regia. It can be dissolved in concentrated hydrochloric acid in the presence of sodium perchlorate at 125° to 150° C (257° to 302° F).

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Iridium". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 6 Nov. 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/science/iridium>. Accessed 1 April 2021.

12. Eldorado is

- a. A town in California
b. A tract of fertile land in Africa
c. Fictitious country or city abounding in gold
d. The desert land in China.

Ans: (c)

Note: The European myth that arose of Eldorado, as a lost city of gold waiting for discovery by an adventurous conqueror, encapsulates the Europeans' endless thirst for gold and their unerring drive to exploit these new lands for their monetary value.

13. Which of the following vitamin is useful in osteomalacia?

- a. Vitamin D b. Vitamin B₁₂ c. Vitamin A d. Vitamin C

Ans: (a)

Note: Treatment for osteomalacia involves providing enough vitamin D (calciferol) and calcium, both required to harden and strengthen bones, and treating disorders that might cause the condition

14. The land area of India in comparison to the whole world is

- a. 1/54th b. 1/45th c. 1/34th d. 1/42th

Ans: (d)

Note: **India** occupies 2.4 percent of *the total land area* of the *world*

15. In terms of the Indian rupee, the exchange rate is the highest for

- a. Riyal b. Euro c. U.S. Dollar d. Kuwait Dinar

Ans: (d)

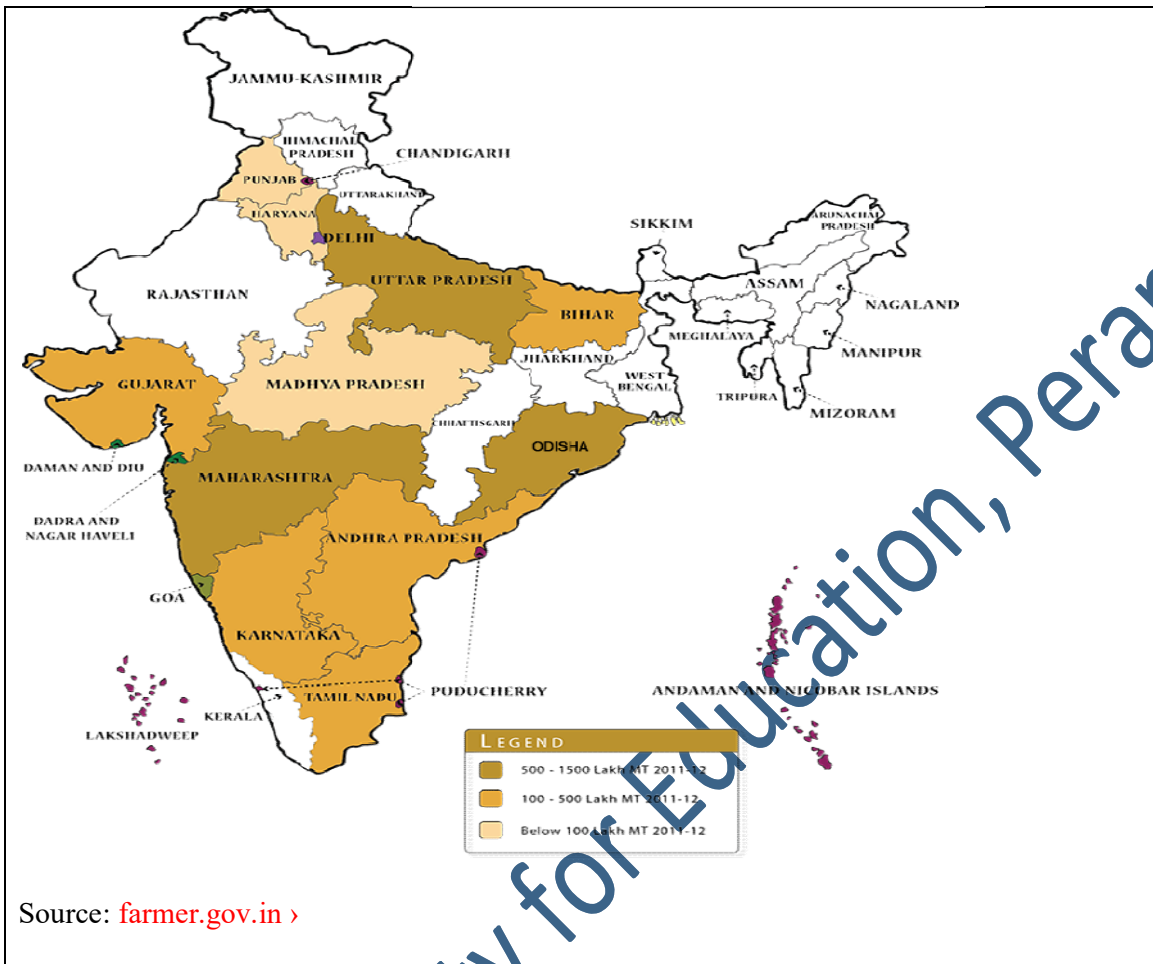
Note: Kuwaiti Dinar holds the reputation of being the strongest currency in the world. Abbreviated to KWD, Kuwaiti Dinar is commonly used in oil based transactions in Middle East. KWD has the highest currency in the world against Indian rupee as 1 Kuwaiti Dinar is equal to 242.67 INR.

16. Which state is the largest producer of sugarcane in Indian subcontinent?

- a. Punjab b. Maharashtra c. Tamil Nadu d. Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (d)

Note: In Tropical zone Maharashtra is the major sugarcane growing state covering about 9.4 lakh ha area with production of 61.32 Million ton, whereas the productivity of Tamil Nadu is highest in tropical zones. Uttar Pradesh is the highest sugarcane producing State in sub tropical zone having area about 22.77 Lakh ha with the production of 135.64 Million Ton cane whereas Haryana has highest productivity of sugarcane in Sub tropical zone.



17. Which language is spoken by the majority of the people in Lakshadweep?

- a. Kannada b. Malayalam c. Tamil d. Telugu

Ans: (b)

18. How many members can be nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President of India?

- a. 10 b. 11 c. 12 d. 13

Ans: (c)

Note: The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the States and Union Territories, and 12 members nominated by the President. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

19. Who appoints the Attorney-General of India?

- a. The Prime Minister of India
- b. The Chief Justice of India
- c. The Bar Council of India
- d. The President of India

Ans: (d)

Note: The president of India, officially the President of the Republic of India is the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The president is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments. These include:

- The chief justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of India and state/union territory high courts. Article 60
- The Chief Minister of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Article 239 AA 5 of the constitution).
- The Comptroller and Auditor General.
- The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.
- The chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission.
- The Attorney General. Article 76(1)
- Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries (only through the list of names given by the prime minister).^{[19][20]:48}
- Officers of the All India Services (IAS, IPS and IFoS), and other Central Civil Services in Group 'A'.

FINANCIAL POWERS

- A money bill can be introduced in the parliament only with the president's recommendation.
- The president lays the Annual Financial Statement, i.e. the Union budget, before the parliament.
- The president can take advances out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenses.
- The president constitutes a Finance commission after every five years to recommend the distribution of the taxes between the centre and the States.

DIPLOMATIC POWERS

All international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the president. However, in practice, such negotiations are usually carried out by the prime minister along with his Cabinet (especially the Foreign Minister). Also, such treaties are subject to the approval of the parliament. The president represents India in international forums and affairs where such a function is chiefly ceremonial. The president may also send and receive diplomats, i.e. the officers from the Indian Foreign Service. The president is the first citizen of the country.

MILITARY POWERS

The president is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The president can declare war or conclude peace, on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers headed by the prime minister. All important treaties and contracts are made in the president's name.

PARDONING POWERS

As mentioned in Article 72 of the Indian constitution, the president is empowered with the powers to grant pardons in the following situations:

- Punishment is for an offence against Union law.
- Punishment is by a military court.
- A sentence that is of death.^[25]

EMERGENCY POWERS

The president can declare three types of emergencies: national, state and financial, under articles 352, 356 & 360 in addition to promulgating ordinances under article 123.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India

20. Which one of the following Indian dynasties maintained a powerful fleet and extended their sway up to Sri Lanka and South East Asia during 11th and 12th centuries?

- a. Cheras **b. Cholas** c. Pandyas d. Pallavas

Ans: (b)

Note: *The Chola navy held sway over the Sri Vijaya kingdom in Southeast Asia*

21. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a. Imposition of President's rule in states**
b. Status of Jammu & Kashmir
c. Power of the Governor of States & Central govts.
d. Powers of the Governor of States

Ans: (a)

Note: Article 356 of the Constitution confers a power upon the President to be exercised only where he is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

22. List I below gives four religious places while list II gives their locations. Of the four alternatives given along with them., Find the one which matches the religious places correctly with their locations.

list I
(Religious Sites)

List II
(Location)

A. Golden temple

1. Mount Abu

- B. Vaishnodevi
C. Dilwara Temple
D. Lotus Temple
2. Delhi
3. Jammu
4. Amritsar

- a. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
c. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- b. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
d. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Ans: (c)

23. Which of the following is the unit of measuring the distance of stars from the earth?

- a. Nautical Miles b. Light Year **c. Parsec** d. Kilometer

Ans: (c)

Note: Parsecs: Many astronomers prefer to use parsecs (abbreviated pc) to measure distance to Stars. This is because its definition is closely related to a method of measuring the distances between stars. A parsec is the distance at which 1 AU subtends an angle of 1 arcs.

24. How many states and union territories are there in the Indian Union?

- a. 25 and 6 b. 24 and 7 c. 25 and 7 **d. 28 and 8**

Ans: (d)

Note: India comprises 28 States and 8 Union Territories, **as of Dec 2020**

States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Union Territories- 8 are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Ladakh and Puducherry.

25. Which of the following acts deals with economic and financial offenses?

- a. NSA b. TADA c. MISA **d. COFEPOSA**

Ans: (d)

Note: What are the Economic Offences?

The economic offence means any offence or crime which deals with fraud (chit funds), forgery (cheques; stolen or original), cheating, or deceiving (financial institutes) or counterfeiting of money or money equivalents. The economic offence is also known as a Financial Offence. Various Acts and laws are dealt with different types of offences under the common offence called Economic Offence which are:

Money laundering
Tax Evasion and Corruption
Fraud
Forgery
Cheating
Counterfeit
Criminal Breach of Trust

26. In India, the highest man made dome in the world is at

- a. Bijapur **b. Bidar** c. Fatehpur Sikri d. Golconda

Ans: (b)

Note: The world's largest dome and peace center was inaugurated by Vice President Mr M. Venkaiah Naidu on Oct. 2 at the Maharashtra Institute of Technology in Pune to commemorate the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pantheon - This culminated in the construction of the remarkable Pantheon in Rome that has a spectacular span of 142 feet (about 43 metres). The Pantheon remains the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome, almost 2,000 years after it was completed

27. Which one of the following arts comes under the purview of the Lalit Kala Academy?

- a. Music b. Dance c. Drama **d. Painting**

Ans: (d)

Note: The Lalit Kala Akademi or National Academy of Art is India's national academy of fine arts. It is an autonomous organisation, established in New Delhi in 1954 by Government of India to promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, in and outside the country

Objectives: To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of creative arts such as painting, sculpture and graphics etc.;

1. To encourage and coordinate the activities of the regional art organizations and State Lalit Kala Akademies;
2. To promote cooperation among artists and art associations and development of such associations;
3. To encourage, where necessary, the establishment of Regional Art Centers;
4. To award scholarships and prizes to deserving artists;

5. To accord recognition to artists for outstanding achievements;

28. Which States of India have a common border with Pakistan?

- a. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan
- b. Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
- c. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat
- d. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan

Ans: (c)

29. Hereditary characteristics are carried from one generation to the next through?

- a. Nucleoplasm
- b. Chromosomes
- c. Centrioles
- d. Cytoplasm

Ans: (b)

Heritable traits are known to be passed from one generation to the next via DNA, a molecule that encodes genetic information. Within cells, the long strands of DNA form condensed structures called chromosomes. The set of genes that an offspring inherits from both parents, a combination of the genetic material of each, is called the organism's genotype. The genotype is contrasted to the phenotype, which is the organism's outward appearance and the developmental outcome of its genes. The phenotype includes an organism's bodily structures, physiological processes, and behaviours. Although the genotype determines the broad limits of the features an organism can develop, the features that actually develop, i.e., the phenotype, depend on complex interactions between genes and their environment. The genotype remains constant throughout an organism's lifetime; however, because the organism's internal and external environments change continuously, so does its phenotype. In conducting genetic studies, it is crucial to discover the degree to which the observable trait is attributable to the pattern of genes in the cells and to what extent it arises from environmental influence.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/heredity-genetics>

30. Who among the following Governor Generals of India was impeached by the British Parliament?

- a. Warren Hastings
- b. Curzon
- c. Dalhousie
- d. Bentinck

Ans: (a)

Note: Warren Hastings - Warren Hastings, the first and most famous of the British governors-general of India, who dominated Indian affairs from 1772 to 1785 and was impeached (though acquitted) on his return to England.

31. Light travels at a speed of

- (a) 3×10^5 m/s
(c) 3×10^7 m/s

- (b) 3×10^6 m/s
(d) 3×10^8 m/s

Ans: (d)

32. Who was known as the Iron Man of Germany?

- a. Otto VonBismark
c. Adolf Hitler

- b. Napoleon II
d. William II

Ans: (a)

Note: Otto von Bismarck. Germany became a modern, unified nation under the leadership of the “Iron Chancellor” Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898), who between 1862 and 1890 effectively ruled first Prussia and then all of Germany

33. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

- a. Arctic b. Atlantic c. Pacific d. Indian

Ans: (c)

Pacific Ocean - The deepest part of the ocean is called the Challenger Deep and is located beneath the western Pacific Ocean in the southern end of the Mariana Trench, which runs several hundred kilometers southwest of the U.S. territorial island of Guam. Challenger Deep is approximately 36,200 feet deep.

The Earth's surface is made up of more than 70% water, which is vital to all organisms on the planet. The world's biggest water bodies, the oceans, are a mark of international pride and are sometimes also called Earth's lifelines, since they provide sea-lanes for international trade, apart from providing products like seafood as well as marine life itself for aquariums, pets. Celebrating these lifelines, the United Nations Organisation (UN) recognised the **8th day of June** every year as **World Oceans Day**, since 2008

1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the world ocean basins
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Antarctic Ocean or the Austral Ocean, the Southern Ocean
5. Arctic Ocean.

<https://www.wavecity.in/blog/world-ocean-day-5-largest-oceans-in-the-world>

34. Acceleration due to gravity is equal to

- (a) 9.81 m/s^2 (b) 9.82 m/s^2 (c) 9.83 m/s^2 (d) None of these

Ans: (a)

35. Most rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas because of

- a. Lack of eroded material b. The high gradient before falling in to the sea
c. Lack of vegetarian free area d. Low velocity

Ans: (b)

Note: Most rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas because of the high gradient and they don't have to travel much distance to drain into the sea. As a result, they don't carry much sediments because they don't have the time.

A river delta is a landform created by deposition of sediment that is carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower-moving or stagnant water. This occurs where a river enters an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, reservoir, or another river that cannot carry away the supplied sediment.

Deltas are wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water, such as an ocean, lake, or another river. Although very uncommon, deltas can also empty into land.

A river moves more slowly as it nears its mouth, or end. This causes sediment, solid material carried downstream by currents, to fall to the river bottom.

The slowing velocity of the river and the build-up of sediment allows the river to break from its single channel as it nears its mouth.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/delta/>

36. The Mehsana breed of buffalo found mainly in

- a. Gujarat b. Punjab c. Uttar Pradesh d. Haryana

Ans: (a)

Note: Mehsana is a dairy breed of buffalo found in Mehsana town in Gujarat and adjoining Maharastra state. Body is mostly black; a few animals are black-brown in colour. The breed is supposed to have been evolved out of crossbreeding between the Surti and the Murrah.

37. Who among the following invented a system of lettering for use by the blind?

- (a) Henry Bessemer
- (c) Watermann

- (b) Louis Braille
- (d) Orville Wright

Ans: (b)

38. The function of a fuse in an electrical circuit is

- a. To avoid electric shocks
- b. To regulate the flow of current
- c. To break the circuit in case of over loading or short circuiting
- d. None of these

Ans: (c)

Note: a fuse is an electrical safety device that operates to provide overcurrent protection of an electrical circuit. Its essential component is a metal wire or strip that melts when too much current flows through it, thereby stopping or interrupting the current.

A **fuse** is an electrical safety device built around a conductive strip that is designed to melt and separate in the event of excessive current. Fuses are always connected in series with the component(s) to be protected from overcurrent, so that when the fuse **blows** (opens) it will open the entire circuit and stop current through the component(s). A fuse connected in one branch of a parallel circuit, of course, would not affect current through any of the other branches.

Normally, the thin piece of fuse wire is contained within a safety sheath to minimize hazards of arc blast if the wire burns open with violent force, as can happen in the case of severe overcurrents. In the case of small automotive fuses, the sheath is transparent so that the fusible element can be visually inspected. Residential wiring used to commonly employ screw-in fuses with glass bodies and a thin, narrow metal foil strip in the middle. Cartridge type fuses are popular in automotive applications, and in industrial applications when constructed with sheath materials other than glass. Because fuses are designed to “fail” open when their current rating is exceeded, they are typically designed to be replaced easily in a circuit.

WHAT IS A CIRCUIT BREAKER?

Circuit breakers are specially designed switches that automatically open to stop current in the event of an overcurrent condition. Small circuit breakers, such as those used in residential, commercial and light industrial service are thermally operated. They contain a **bimetallic strip** (a thin strip of two metals bonded back-to-back) carrying circuit current, which bends when heated. When enough force is generated by the bimetallic strip (due to overcurrent heating of the strip), the trip mechanism is actuated and the breaker will open. Larger circuit breakers are automatically actuated by the strength of the magnetic field produced by current-carrying conductors within the breaker, or can be triggered to trip

by external devices monitoring the circuit current (those devices being called *protective relays*).

Because circuit breakers don't fail when subjected to overcurrent conditions—rather, they merely open and can be re-closed by moving a lever—they are more likely to be found connected to a circuit in a more permanent manner than fuses.

<https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/textbook/direct-current/chpt-12/fuses/>

39. Electroencephalogram (EEG) is an index of brain functioning and is most useful in the diagnosis of

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Epilepsy | B. Brain infections and drug effects on the brain |
| C. Sleep and its disorders | D. Brain death |

- a. A,B b. A,C c. A,B,C **d. A,B,C,D**

Ans: (d)

Note: An electroencephalogram (EEG) is a test that detects electrical activity in brain using small, metal discs (electrodes) attached to your scalp.

An EEG is one of the main diagnostic tests for epilepsy. An EEG can also play a role in diagnosing other brain disorders

An EEG can determine changes in brain activity that might be useful in diagnosing brain disorders, especially epilepsy or another seizure disorder. An EEG might also be helpful for diagnosing or treating the following disorders:

Brain tumour

Brain damage from head injury

Brain dysfunction that can have a variety of causes (encephalopathy)

Inflammation of the brain (encephalitis)

Stroke

Sleep disorders

An EEG might also be used to confirm brain death in someone in a persistent coma. A continuous EEG is used to help find the right level of anaesthesia for someone in a medically induced coma

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/eeg/about/pac-20393875>

EEG is most often used to diagnose epilepsy, which causes abnormalities in EEG readings. It is also used to diagnose sleep disorders, depth of anaesthesia, coma, encephalopathies, and brain death.

40. The best way to define rock types will be

- a. Igneous-Carbonate-Metamorphic
- b. Sedimentary-Igneous-Limestone
- c. Igneous-Sedimentary-Metamorphic
- d. Igneous-Metamorphic-Marble

Ans: (c)

Origin

Rocks are identified primarily by the minerals they contain and by their texture. Each type of rock has a distinctive set of minerals. They are commonly divided into three major classes according to the processes that resulted in their formation.

There are three types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Each of these types is part of the rock cycle. Igneous rocks form when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies. Sedimentary rocks originate when particles settle out of water or air, or by precipitation of minerals from water. They accumulate in layers. Metamorphic rocks result when existing rocks are changed by heat, pressure, or reactive fluids, such as hot, mineral-laden water. Most rocks are made of minerals containing silicon and oxygen, the most abundant elements in the Earth's crust.

Example of sedimentary rocks – Sandstone, Limestone, Shale, Conglomerate

Examples of igneous rocks – Granite, Basalt, Pumice, Gabbro

Examples of metamorphic rocks – Marble, Gneiss, Schist, slate

<https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/planet-earth/how-do-we-read-the-rocks/three-types>

41. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- a. Farakka-West Bengal
- b. Nagarjunasagar-Andhra Pradesh
- c. Tawa-Gujarat
- d. Korba- Chhattisgarh

Ans: (c)

Note: Tawa Reservoir is a reservoir on the Tawa River in central India. It is located in Itarsi of Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh state, above Betul district. The reservoir was formed by the construction of the Tawa Dam,

42. The territorial waters of India/ for any country extend up to

- a. 12 Nautical Miles
- b. 6 Nautical Miles
- c. 15 Nautical Miles
- d. 10 Nautical Miles

Ans: (a)

Territorial sea, as defined by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, is a belt of coastal waters extending at most 12 nautical miles (22 km or 14 miles) from the baseline (usually the mean low-water mark) of a coastal state

The territorial jurisdiction extends to territorial water up to 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline; beyond territorial waters is the Contiguous Zone extending up to 24 nautical miles; and beyond that up to 200 nautical miles is the Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

43. Which of the following places is associated with extensive research in leprosy?

- a. Chingelpet
- b. Chittaranjan
- c. Delhi
- d. Pune

Ans: (a)

Note: Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease (HD), is a long-term infection by the bacteria *Mycobacterium leprae* or *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*. Infection can lead to damage of the nerves, respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. Leprosy is curable with multidrug therapy

44. The International Rice Research Institute is located near

- a. Cuttack, Orissa
- b. Manila, Philippines
- c. Beijing, China
- d. Dhaka, Bangladesh

Ans: (b)

Note: The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is the world's premier research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger through rice science; improving the health and welfare of rice farmers and consumers; and protecting the rice-growing environment for future generations. IRRI is an independent, nonprofit, research and educational institute, founded in 1960 by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations with support from the Philippine government. The institute, headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines, has offices in 17 rice-growing countries in Asia and Africa.

45. The National Institute of Nutrition is located at

- a. Calcutta b. Delhi c. Hyderabad d. Trivandrum

Ans: (c)

Note: National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) was founded by Sir Robert McCarrison in the year 1918 as 'Beri-Beri' Enquiry Unit in a single room laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu. It was shifted to Hyderabad in 1958. At the time of its golden jubilee in 1969, it was renamed as National Institute of Nutrition (NIN).

[https://www.nin.res.in/aboutus.html#:~:text=Down%20the%20memory%20lane&text=National%20Institute%20of%20Nutrition%20\(NIN,Institute%2C%20Coonoor%2C%20Tamil%20Nadu.](https://www.nin.res.in/aboutus.html#:~:text=Down%20the%20memory%20lane&text=National%20Institute%20of%20Nutrition%20(NIN,Institute%2C%20Coonoor%2C%20Tamil%20Nadu.)

46. Indian National Calendar is based on

- a. Vikram Era b. Gregorian Era c. Saka Era d. Hijri Era

Ans: (c)

Note: The national calendar based on the Saka Era, with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March 1957

47. At night it is not advisable to sleep under a tree because trees release

- a. Carbon Monoxide b. water vapour
c. Oxygen d. Carbon Dioxide

Ans: (d)

Note: The plants leave carbon dioxide at night. On the basis of this it is that in the night if you sleep under the tree, you will not get oxygen, which can cause breathing problem, suffocation etc

Carbon Monoxide – never released by plants. Mostly released by fossil fuels combustion systems due to incomplete combustion.

48. The Radcliffe line was drawn between

- a. India and Pakistan b. India and China
c. India and Myanmar d. Afghanistan and Pakistan

Ans: (a)

49. Based on the study of rocks the age of the Earth's estimated to be around

- a. 4.6 billion years
- b. 4.8 billion years
- c. 5.6 billion years
- d. 5.8 billion years

Ans: (a)

Note: By dating the rocks in Earth's ever-changing crust, as well as the rocks in Earth's neighbors, such as the moon and visiting meteorites, scientists have calculated that Earth is 4.54 billion years old, with an error range of 50 million years.

50. Who was the first India to become a member of the British Parliament?

- a. M. Malabari
- b. Dadabhai Noroji
- c. D.N. Wacha
- d. W.C. Bonnerjee

Ans: (b)