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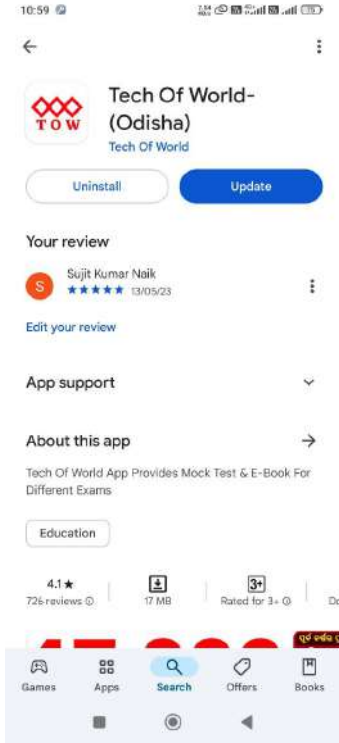
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➤ **7 ଟି** Odisha Police SI FULL TEST

➤ **52,000 ଟି** All Odisha Exam Previous Year Question

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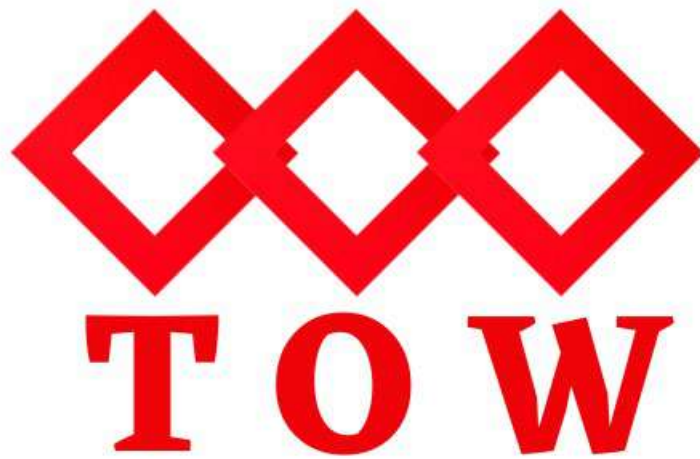
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ODISHA POLICE SI FULL TEST- 1

DETAIL EXPLANATION By "Tech Of World App"

Paper- II

G.K

1- Which of the following is the major source of phosphate pollutions in water bodies?

A) Paper manufacturing industries

B) Food and vegetable wastes

C) Detergents

D) Petroleum

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Detergents** often contain **phosphates**, which are major contributors to **water pollution**, leading to **eutrophication** in **aquatic ecosystems**.

Other Options:
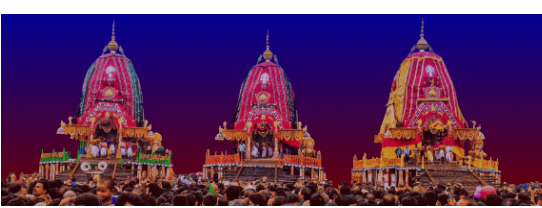➔ **A) Paper manufacturing industries**: Primarily cause **chemical pollution**, not **phosphate-based**.
➔ **B) Food and vegetable wastes**: **Organic waste**, less impact on **phosphate levels**.
➔ **D) Petroleum**: A source of **oil pollution**, not **phosphate pollution**.

2- Soil contains bits of decayed living organisms which is called

A) rock

B) gas

C) water

D) humus

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ **Humus** is the **decayed remains** of **plants and animals** found in soil, which enriches the soil with nutrients.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Rock**: Not a part of decayed organisms.
➔ **B) Gas**: Not a solid part of decayed organisms.
➔ **C) Water**: Important in soil, but not the decayed part of living organisms.

3- Prolonged exposure to _____ is linked to skin cancer, genetic damage and immune system suppression in humans and animals, and lower yielding agricultural crops.

(A) Ultra Violet - B

(B) Gamma Rays

(C) Micro Wave

(D) Beta Rays

Ans- A

Key Points:
➔ **Ultra Violet (UV)** radiation is associated with skin cancer, genetic damage, and immune system suppression.
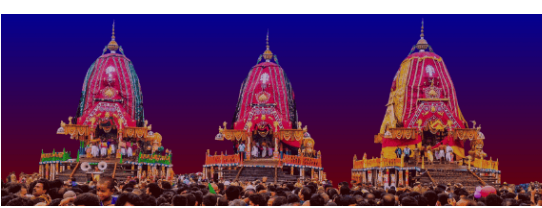➔ UV radiation also leads to **lower agricultural crop yields**.

Other Options:
➔ **B) Gamma Rays:** These are high-energy radiation but not specifically linked to skin cancer and crop damage.
➔ **C) Micro Wave:** Used in communication and cooking, not harmful in this context.
➔ **D) Beta Rays:** Type of particle radiation, not related to skin cancer or immune suppression.

4- Myopia is a disorder associated with which of the following sense organs?

A) Eyes

B) Ears

C) Skin

D) Nose

Ans- A

Key Points:

→ **Myopia** is a condition where distant objects appear blurry.

→ It is a common disorder of the **eyes**, also known as nearsightedness.

Other Options:

→ **B) Ears:** Myopia is not related to hearing.

→ **C) Skin:** Myopia does not affect the skin.

→ **D) Nose:** Not associated with the sense of smell.

5- In which type of interaction between two species, where one species benefits and the other is harmed?

(A) Commensalism

(B) Mutualism

(C) Parasitism

(D) Amensalism

Ans- C

Key Points:

➔ **Parasitism** is a type of interaction where one species, the **parasite**, benefits at the **expense of the host**, which is harmed.

➔ Examples include tapeworms in humans.

Other Options:

➔ **A) Commensalism:** One species benefits, the other is unaffected.

➔ **B) Mutualism:** Both species benefit.

➔ **D) Amensalism:** One species is harmed, while the other is unaffected.

6- Which of the following countries has highest biodiversity?

(A) Brazil

(B) South Africa

(C) Russia

(D) India

Ans- A

Key Points:

➔ **Brazil** has the highest **biodiversity** due to its vast rainforests, including the Amazon, which hosts numerous species of plants, animals, and microorganisms.

➔ Tropical regions near the equator tend to have the most diverse ecosystems.

Other Options:

➔ **B) South Africa:** Known for biodiversity but not as extensive as Brazil.

➔ **C) Russia:** Has a large landmass but lower biodiversity due to its

colder climate.

➔ **D) India:** Rich in biodiversity, but Brazil surpasses it due to the Amazon rainforest.

7- Which of the following is Nature's cleaner

(A) Autotrophs
(B) Decomposers
(C) E-waste
(D) Fertilizers

ANS- (B)

Explanation:
➔ **Decomposers** are known as **Nature's cleaners** because they break down dead organisms and recycle nutrients back into the ecosystem.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Autotrophs:** Incorrect, as **autotrophs** produce their own food and do not clean up waste.
➔ **C) E-waste:** Incorrect, as **e-waste** refers to discarded electronic materials, not a cleaner.
➔ **D) Fertilizers:** Incorrect, as **fertilizers** are used to promote plant growth, not clean up waste.

8- What is an element that is essential to the structure or metabolism called as?

A) Autotrophic element

B) Heterotrophic element

C) Intrinsic element

D) Extrinsic element
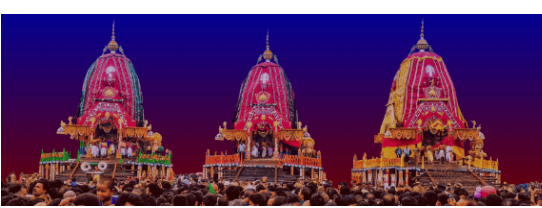
Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ An **intrinsic element** is an element that is **essential to the structure or metabolism** of an organism.

Other Options:
➜ **A. Autotrophic element**: **Incorrect**, refers to organisms that produce their own food.
➜ **B. Heterotrophic element**: **Incorrect**, refers to organisms that rely on others for food.
➜ **D. Extrinsic element**: **Incorrect**, refers to elements not essential for metabolism or structure.

9- Enzymes belong to which group of biological macromolecules?

A) Protein

B) Lipids

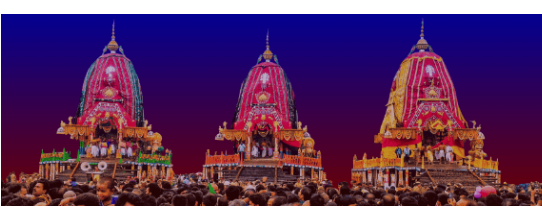C) Carbohydrates

D) Minerals

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ **Enzymes** belong to the group of **proteins**, which act as biological catalysts and speed up metabolic reactions.

Other Options:
➜ **B. Lipids**: **Incorrect**, lipids are fats and do not function as enzymes.
➜ **C. Carbohydrates**: **Incorrect**, carbohydrates provide energy, not enzyme functions.

➔ **D. Minerals**: **Incorrect**, minerals are inorganic and do not function as enzymes.

10- Stiffening of the body muscles after death, is termed as:

(A) Postmortem Hypostasis

(B) Postmortem Lividity

(C) Rigor Mortis

(D) Algor Mortis

Ans- C

Explanation:
Rigor Mortis refers to the **stiffening of muscles** after **death**, which occurs due to **chemical changes** in the muscles **post-mortem**, typically starting within a few hours and lasting for up to **72 hours**.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Postmortem Hypostasis:** Incorrect, as it refers to the **pooling of blood** in the lower parts of the body.
➔ **B) Postmortem Lividity:** Incorrect, as it refers to **discoloration** due to the settling of blood.
➔ **D) Algor Mortis:** Incorrect, as it refers to the **cooling** of the body after death.

11- Salivary gland is a part of which of the following organ systems of human body?

(A) Respiratory system

(B) Digestive system

(C) Reproductive system

(D) Lymphatic system

Ans- B

> **Explanation:**
> The **salivary gland** is part of the **digestive system**, as it secretes saliva, which helps in the digestion of food.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➔ **A) Respiratory system:** Incorrect, the **salivary glands** do not play a role in respiration.
> ➔ **C) Reproductive system:** Incorrect, the **salivary glands** are not part of the reproductive system.
> ➔ **D) Lymphatic system:** Incorrect, the **salivary glands** are not part of the lymphatic system.

12- Which of the following glands is composed of follicles and stromal tissues?

(A) Thyroid Gland

(B) Adrenal Gland

(C) Pineal Gland

(D) Pituitary Gland

Ans- A

> **Explanation:**
> ➔ The **Thyroid Gland** is composed of **follicles and stromal tissues** that are essential for the production and storage of thyroid hormones.

Other Options:
➔ **Adrenal Gland** consists of the cortex and medulla.
➔ **Pineal Gland** is a small endocrine gland in the brain.
➔ **Pituitary Gland** is the "master gland" that controls other glands.

13- Who among the following first discovered human blood groups(ABO)?

(A) Luc Simon

(B) Darrell Salk

(C) Karl Landsteiner

(D) Albert Sabin

Ans- C

Explanation:
Karl Landsteiner first discovered the **human blood groups** (ABO) in 1901, which was a critical breakthrough in blood transfusion practices.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Luc Simon:** Incorrect, not involved in the discovery of blood groups.
➔ **B) Darrell Salk:** Incorrect, **Jonas Salk** developed the polio vaccine, not blood groups.
➔ **D) Albert Sabin:** Incorrect, **Sabin** developed the **oral polio vaccine**.

14- Which of the following statements is CORRECT as per fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane?

A) A bilayer is produced by phospholipids in the middle layer of the plasma membrane
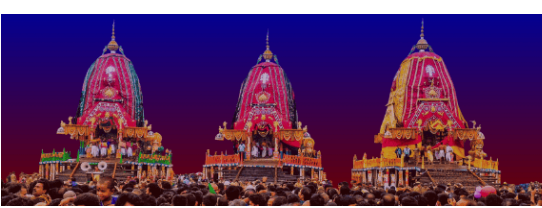
B) Upper layer is partially polar and partially non-polar of the plasma membrane

C) Proteins are embedded in the centre of the upper and lower layer of the plasma membrane

D) Lower layer is non-polar and hydrophilic in nature of the plasma membrane

Ans- A

Key Points:
➔ According to the **fluid mosaic model**, a **bilayer** is produced by **phospholipids** in the **middle layer** of the plasma membrane.
➔ The membrane is fluid, with proteins and lipids moving freely.

Other Options:
➔ **B) Upper layer partially polar and non-polar:** Incorrect, as both layers have polar and non-polar regions.
➔ **C) Proteins embedded in the center:** Incorrect, as proteins span the entire membrane.
➔ **D) Lower layer non-polar and hydrophilic:** Incorrect because hydrophilic regions are exposed to the aqueous environment.

15- SI unit of pressure is _____.

(A) N/m^3

(B) Nm^2

(C) N/m

(D) N/m^2

Ans- D

Explanation:

➜ The SI unit of **pressure** is **N/m²**, also known as the **Pascal (Pa)**. Pressure is defined as force per unit area:

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

where F is force (in newtons) and A is area (in square meters).

Other Options:

➜ **N/m³:** Incorrect, this would imply pressure is measured in terms of volume, which is wrong.

➜ **Nm²:** Incorrect, this represents a torque unit.

➜ **N/m:** Incorrect, this represents surface tension.

16- Who discovered the element radium?

(A) Joseph Priestly and J. Robert Oppenheimer

(B) Henry Bequerel and Dmitri Mendeleev

(C) Marie Curie and Pierre Curie

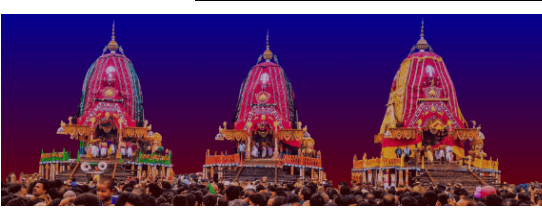(D) James Dalton and David Brewster

Ans- C

Explanation:

➜ **Marie Curie** and **Pierre Curie** discovered the element **radium**, which played a key role in the study of radioactivity.

Other Options:

➜ **A. Joseph Priestly and J. Robert Oppenheimer:** Not associated with radium discovery.

➜ **B. Henry Bequerel and Dmitri Mendeleev:** Bequerel contributed to radioactivity, but not with radium.

➔ **D. James Dalton and David Brewster:** They did not work on radium.

17- The slope of force - displacement graph gives the _____ of the body.

(A) Momentum

(B) Acceleration

(C) Impulse

(D) Force gradient

Ans- D

Explanation:

➔ The slope of a **force-displacement graph** gives the **force gradient**, which measures the rate of change of force with respect to displacement.

Other Options:

➔ **A. Momentum:** Related to mass and velocity, not force-displacement.

➔ **B. Acceleration:** Related to the rate of change of velocity, not the slope of this graph.

➔ **C. Impulse:** Related to the change in momentum, not displacement.

18- If two bodies stick together after collision and move as a single body, the collision is said to be

A) perfectly inelastic

B) perfectly elastic

C) inelastic

D) elastic

Ans- A

Explanation:

➔ A collision where two bodies stick together and move as a single body afterward is called a **perfectly inelastic collision**.

Other Options:

➔ **B. Perfectly elastic:** Energy and momentum are conserved, and bodies do not stick together.

➔ **C. Inelastic:** Not necessarily perfectly inelastic.

➔ **D. Elastic:** Energy is conserved, and bodies do not stick together.

19- What is a coil of many circular turns of insulated copper wire wrapped closely in the shape of a cylinder known as?

(A) Daniel cell

(B) Multimeter

(C) Galvanometer

(D) Solenoid

Ans- D

Explanation:

➔ A coil of many circular turns of insulated copper wire wrapped closely in the shape of a cylinder is called a **solenoid**. Solenoids generate a magnetic field when current passes through them.

Other Options:

➔ **A. Daniel cell:** A type of electrochemical cell.

➔ **B. Multimeter:** An instrument used to measure voltage, current, and resistance.

➔ **C. Galvanometer:** An instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents.

20- What is the colour of insulation of live wire of the main electric power supply?

(A) Green

(B) Yellow

(C) Red

(D) Black

Ans- C

Explanation:

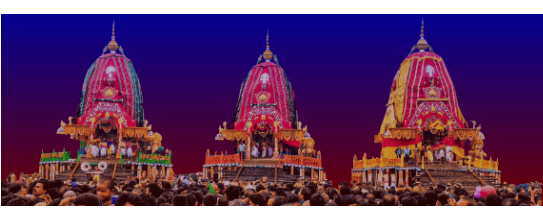➔ The insulation of the **live wire** in the main electric power supply is typically **red** in color.

Other Options:

➔ **A. Green:** Typically used for earth/ground wire.

➔ **B. Yellow:** Not commonly used for live wire insulation.

➔ **D. Black:** Used for neutral wire in some regions.

21- What is the IUPAC name of Formic Acid?

(A) Butanoic acid

(B) Ethanoic acid

(C) Methanoic acid

(D) Propanoic acid

Ans- C

Explanation:

➔ The **IUPAC name** of formic acid is **methanoic acid**, named after the methyl group present in its structure.

Other Options:

➔ **A. Butanoic acid**: This is **not the IUPAC name** of formic acid.

➔ **B. Ethanoic acid**: This is **incorrect** for formic acid.

➔ **D. Propanoic acid**: This is **not formic acid**.

Q-22 The superacid, Fluoroantimonic acid is a mixture of:

(A) hydrogen fluoride and antimony pentafluoride
(B) hydrogen iodide and antimony pentafluoride
(C) hydrogen chloride and antimony trifluoride
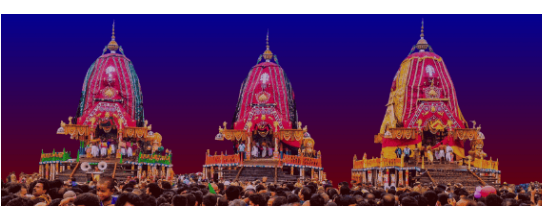(D) hydrogen chloride and antimony tetrafluoride

ANS- A

Explanation:

➔ **Fluoroantimonic acid** is one of the strongest known acids, formed by mixing **hydrogen fluoride (HF)** and **antimony pentafluoride (SbF$_5$)**. It is used in specialized chemical reactions due to its extreme acidity.

Other Options:

➔ (B) **Hydrogen iodide and antimony pentafluoride** – Incorrect

combination.

➔ (C) **Hydrogen chloride and antimony trifluoride** – Not a superacid.

➔ (D) **Hydrogen chloride and antimony tetrafluoride** – Incorrect.

23- What are the non-stick cooking utensils coated with?

(A) Anodized Aluminium

(B) Enameled Cast Iron

(C) Teflon

(D) Copper

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Non-stick cooking utensils** are coated with **Teflon (Polytetrafluoroethylene)** to prevent food from sticking.
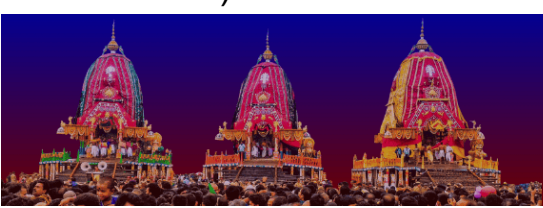
Other Options:
➔ **A. Anodized Aluminum:** Used for durable cookware but not non-stick.
➔ **B. Enameled Cast Iron:** Heavy-duty cookware but not non-stick.
➔ **D. Copper:** Not used for non-stick coatings.

24- What furnace is used in the extraction of pig iron?

A) Reverberatory furnace

B) Blast furnace

C) Puddling furnace

D) Bessemer furnace

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ **Blast furnace** is used in the extraction of pig iron from iron ore. It operates at high temperatures and uses coke as a reducing agent.

Other Options:
➜ **A. Reverberatory furnace:** Used for smelting, especially for copper and other non-ferrous metals.
➜ **C. Puddling furnace:** Used historically to refine pig iron into wrought iron.
➜ **D. Bessemer furnace:** Used in the conversion of pig iron to steel.

25-In Ancient India, the term 'Nishka' is a name given to which among the following options?

A) Tax for agriculture

B) Tool for wood cutting

C) Currency coins

D) A special wheat crop

Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ In **Ancient India**, the term **Nishka** referred to **currency coins** used for trade and exchanges, with references dating back to the **Vedic period** (circa **1500–500 BCE**). **Nishka** coins were often made of **gold** and symbolized wealth and status.

Other Options:
➜ **(A) Tax for agriculture** – **Ancient India** had various forms of taxation, especially on agricultural produce, formalized during the **Mauryan**

Empire (circa **322–185 BCE**).
➔ **(B) Tool for wood cutting** – Tools for woodcutting were crucial for building and craftwork, with iron tools becoming prevalent by the **6th century BCE**.
➔ **(D) A special wheat crop** – **Wheat** was one of the primary crops in **Ancient India**, cultivated extensively in the **Indus Valley Civilization** (circa **3300–1300 BCE**).

Q-26 Tripitaka is the sacred book related to which religion?

(A) Judaism
(B) Jainism
(C) Buddhism
(D) Zoroastrianism

ANS- C

Explanation:
➔ **Tripitaka** is the sacred book of **Buddhism**, comprising the **Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, and Abhidhamma Pitaka**, compiled around **3rd century BCE** during the **Theravada tradition**.
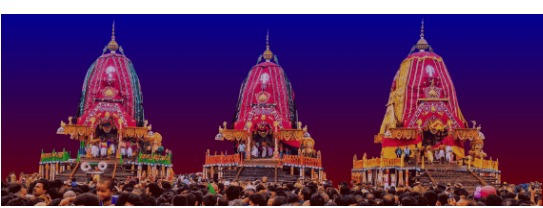
Other Options:
➔ **(A) Judaism** – Sacred texts include the **Torah**.
➔ **(B) Jainism** – Sacred texts include the **Agamas**.
➔ **(D) Zoroastrianism** – Sacred texts include the **Avesta**.

27-Which of the following four Vedic texts is known as "The Veda of the Chants"?

A) Rigveda

B) Samaveda

C) Yajurveda

D) Atharvaveda

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ The **Samaveda** is one of the four Vedic texts, known as the "**Veda of the Chants**," and dates back to around **1500 BCE**. It primarily consists of hymns and melodies meant for ritual chanting.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) Rigveda** – The oldest of the **Vedas** (circa **1500 BCE**), known as the "**Veda of Hymns**."
➔ **(C) Yajurveda** – The "**Veda of Sacrificial Rituals**," containing prose and verses guiding rituals.
➔ **(D) Atharvaveda** – The "**Veda of Knowledge**," focusing on spells and incantations, reflecting everyday life concerns.

---

28. Who did preside over the Kanauj Assembly in 643 A. D. ?

(A) Fa-Hien

(B) I-Tsing

(C) Hiuen-Tsang

(D) Harsha-Vardhan

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Hiuen-Tsang**, the Chinese traveler and Buddhist scholar, presided over the **Kanauj Assembly** in **643 AD**, organized by **Harsha Vardhana** to discuss Buddhist teachings.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) Fa-Hien** – Another Chinese traveler to India during **Gupta rule**.
➔ **(B) I-Tsing** – Visited India after **Hiuen-Tsang**.
➔ **(D) Harsha-Vardhan** – The organizer of the assembly.

Q-29 Arthashastra written by Kautilya comprised of how many Adikaranas or books?

(A) 15
(B) 10
(C) 5
(D) 20

ANS- (A)

Explanation:
➔ The **Arthashastra** by **Kautilya** (Chanakya) comprises **15 Adikaranas** or books, providing detailed discourse on governance, economy, and military strategy, written around **4th century BCE**.

Other Options:
➔ **(B) 10** – Incorrect count of books in Arthashastra.
➔ **(C) 5** – Not the correct division in Arthashastra.
➔ **(D) 20** – Incorrect as per Arthashastra's structure.

30- Who among the following personalities introduced the Chishti Silsila in India?

A) Al-Hujwari

B) Baba Farid

C) Auliya

D) Khwaja Muin-ud-Din

Ans- D

Explanation:

➔ **Khwaja Muin-ud-Din Chishti** introduced the **Chishti Silsila** (Sufi order) in **India** in the **12th century**, establishing his base at **Ajmer**. His teachings emphasize love, tolerance, and service to humanity.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Al-Hujwari** – Author of **Kashf al-Mahjub**, a foundational text in Sufi literature.
➔ (B) **Baba Farid** – A prominent **Chishti Sufi** in **Punjab**, revered for his contributions to Sufi poetry.
➔ (C) **Auliya** – Refers broadly to **Sufi saints** honored across various orders.

31- Ain-i-Akbari is the third volume of the Akbar Namah, written by:

A) Abul Fazal

B) Tomar Singh

C) Tansen

D) Humayun

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Abul Fazal**, a court historian of **Akbar**, wrote the **Ain-i-Akbari** as part of the **Akbarnama** in the **16th century**, documenting **Akbar's** administration, culture, and policies.

Other Options:
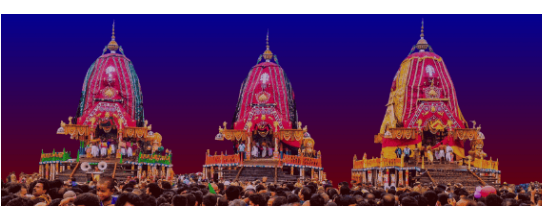➔ (B) **Tomar Singh** – No notable historical contributions related to **Akbar**.
➔ (C) **Tansen** – Renowned **musician** in **Akbar's court**, known for his contributions to **Indian classical music**.
➔ (D) **Humayun** – The father of **Akbar** and the second **Mughal Emperor**.

32- Shivaji had formed a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. This council was called:

A) Astha Mantri

B) Astha Siddhi

C) AsthaSena

D) Astha Pradhan

Ans- D

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ **Shivaji** established the **Astha Pradhan** (Council of Eight Ministers) in the **17th century** to administer the **Maratha Empire**. This council played a crucial role in decision-making and governance.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➜ (A) **Astha Mantri** – No such council was known as **Astha Mantri** in **Maratha history**.
> ➜ (B) **Astha Siddhi** – Refers to the eight **spiritual powers** in **Hinduism**.
> ➜ (C) **AsthaSena** – Not associated with the **Maratha administration**.

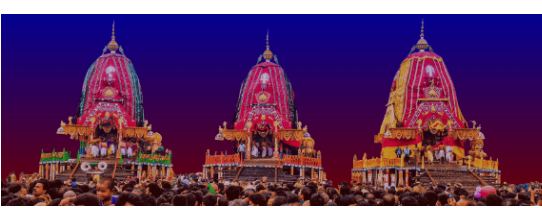**33- Who united the Sikhs into one compact, in spite of their 12 Misis?**

(A). Guru Govind Singh

(B) Ranjit Singh

(C) Banda Bairagi

(D) All of them

Ans- B

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** united the **Sikh Misls** into one powerful entity, establishing the **Sikh Empire** in the **early 19th century** and ruling from **1801** to **1839**.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **Guru Govind Singh** – The tenth **Sikh Guru** who inspired the **Khalsa** tradition in **1699**.
➜ (C) **Banda Bairagi** – A devoted follower of **Guru Govind Singh**, known for his contributions to Sikh military campaigns.
➜ (D) **All of them** – While they contributed to Sikh unity, **Ranjit Singh** played the central role in uniting the Misls.

34- Arrange the following rulers of the Mughal dynasty in chronological sequence starting from the first ruler to have ruled over India.

(a) Jahangir

(b) Babur

(c) Humayun

(d) Akbar

A) (a), (b), (c), (d)

B) (b), (c), (d), (a)

C) (a), (c), (d), (b)

D) (d), (a), (c), (b)

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ The correct order of Mughal rulers who ruled over India is **Babur**, **Humayun**, **Akbar**, and **Jahangir**. **Babur** founded the Mughal Empire in **1526 AD**, followed by his son **Humayun**, then **Akbar**, who expanded the empire, and finally **Jahangir**, who strengthened the administration.

Other Options:
➜ **(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)** – Incorrect as **Jahangir** did not precede **Babur**.

➔ **(C) (a), (c), (d), (b)** – Incorrect sequence for the ruling order.
➔ **(D) (d), (a), (c), (b)** – Also an incorrect sequence.

35- What was the title given to the head of military department during Akbar's reign in his administration?

A) Sardar Qazi

B) Mir Bakshi

C) Diwan

D) Kotwal

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Mir Bakshi** was the title given to the head of the military department under **Akbar**. He was responsible for maintaining the army and managing military appointments.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) Sardar Qazi** – Chief judge in Islamic courts.
➔ **(C) Diwan** – In charge of the revenue department.
➔ **(D) Kotwal** – Head of police administration.

36- The Balkan plan for its 'Fragmentation of India' was the brainchild of which leader?

A) V.P. Menon

B) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

C) Lord Mountbatten

D) Winston Churchill
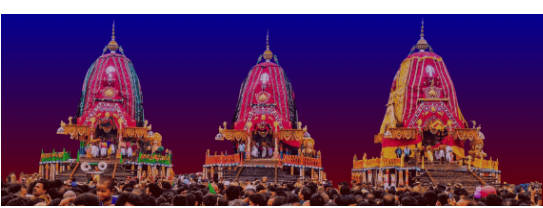
Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ **Lord Mountbatten**, the last **Viceroy of India**, developed the **Balkan Plan** in **1947**, which proposed the partition of **India** into multiple independent states. This plan was aimed at addressing regional demands within India.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **V.P. Menon** – Known for his role in the **Integration of Princely States** in **1947**.
➜ (B) **Mohammed Ali Jinnah** – A prominent leader advocating for the creation of **Pakistan** as a separate state in **1940**.
➜ (D) **Winston Churchill** – British Prime Minister during **World War II**, known for his speeches and leadership during the war.

37- Rowlatt Act was passed in which of the following years?

A) 1918

B) 1919

C) 1921

D) 1916

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ The **Rowlatt Act** was passed by the **British government** in **1919**, allowing detention of political prisoners without trial, which led to widespread protests and laid the groundwork for the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** in the same year.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **1918** – Known for the **end of World War I** and its aftermath.
➜ (C) **1921** – Year when the **Non-Cooperation Movement** intensified under Gandhi's leadership.
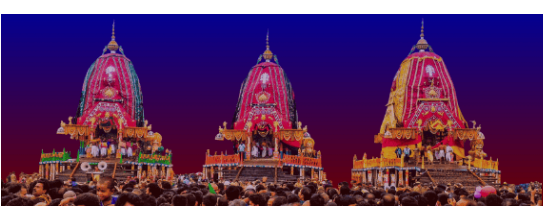
➔ (D) **1916** – Known for the **Lucknow Pact** between the **Indian National Congress** and **Muslim League**.

38- Read the following statements and choose the CORRECT answer.

(i) In the year 1912, the coastal section was separated from Bengal Presidency and made into the Province of Bihar and Odisha.

(ii) It was in response to local agitation for a separate state for the Odia-speaking people.

A) Statement (i) is True and (ii) is False

B) Statement (i) is False and (ii) is True

C) Both the statements (i) and (ii) are True

D) Both the statements (i) and (ii) are False

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ In **1912**, the **coastal region** of Bengal Presidency was reorganized into the **Province of Bihar and Odisha**. This was partially in response to the demands for a **separate state for Odia-speaking people**, aimed at preserving **Odia language and culture**.

Other Options:
➔ (A) Statement (i) is True and (ii) is False – Incorrect because both statements are accurate.
➔ (B) Statement (i) is False and (ii) is True – Incorrect as both statements are true.
➔ (D) Both statements (i) and (ii) are False – Incorrect as both statements are true.

39- Lord Minto followed the policy of:

(A) Non-Intervention"

(B) Intervention

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Lord Minto** pursued a balanced approach of **intervention and non-intervention** in Indian princely states. He introduced the **Indian Councils Act of 1909**, allowing Indians to participate in legislative councils while maintaining British control.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Non-Intervention** – Only partially true, as Minto intervened in Indian political matters.
➔ (B) **Intervention** – Also partially true but does not cover his complete policy approach.
➔ (D) **None of these** – Incorrect, as Minto's policy included elements of both intervention and non-intervention.

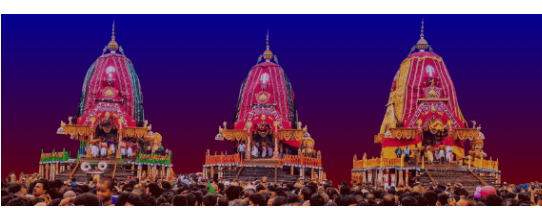
40- Which was the first kingdom annexed by British under Doctrine of Lapse in 1848?

(A) Mysore

(B) Jhansi

(C) Satara

(D) Jaipur

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Satara** was the first kingdom annexed by the British under the **Doctrine of**

Lapse in **1848**. This policy was implemented by **Lord Dalhousie** to annex states without a male heir.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Mysore** – Annexed by the British in the early **19th century** but not under the Doctrine of Lapse.
➔ (B) **Jhansi** – Annexed in **1853** under the same doctrine.
➔ (D) **Jaipur** – Remained a princely state under British suzerainty without being annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

41. Pick out the incorrect one of the following pairs of important year and events.

Sl. No.	Year	Event
1	1940	Mohammed Ali Jinnah demands separate statehood for Pakistan.
2	1942	8th August, Quit India Resolution
3	1943	21st Oct, INA organized by Subhas Chandra Bose
4	1950	November 26, Constitution of India adopted

(A) Sl.No. 1

(B) Sl.No. 2

(C) Sl.No. 3

(D) Sl.No. 4

Answer:D

Explanation:
➔ The **Constitution of India** was adopted on **26th November 1949**, not **November 26, 1950**. This document, drafted by the **Constituent Assembly**, laid down the legal framework for independent India.

Other Options:

➔ (A) **1940 - Jinnah demands statehood for Pakistan** – In **1940**, the **Lahore Resolution** formally called for a separate Muslim state.
➔ (B) **1942 - Quit India Resolution** – Passed on **8th August 1942**, calling for an end to British rule in India.
➔ (C) **1943 - INA organized by Subhas Chandra Bose** – Subhas Chandra Bose formally organized the **Indian National Army** on **21st October 1943**.

42- The Second Round Table Conference was held in which of the following years?

A) 1931

B) 1930

C) 1939

D) 1932

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ The **Second Round Table Conference** was held in **1931** in **London**, attended by **Mahatma Gandhi** as the sole representative of the **Indian National Congress**. The conference discussed India's constitutional future but ended without consensus.

Other Options:
➔ (B) **1930** – The First Round Table Conference was held in **1930**.
➔ (C) **1939** – The Second World War began, influencing India's independence struggle.
➔ (D) **1932** – The Third Round Table Conference was held, but without significant Congress participation.

43- Who is the first Non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna ?

(A) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(B) Amartya Sen

(C) Mother Teresa.

(D) Nelson Mandela:

Ans- A

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** was the first non-Indian to receive the **Bharat Ratna** in **1987**. He was a prominent leader of the **Pashtuns** and a close associate of **Mahatma Gandhi**.
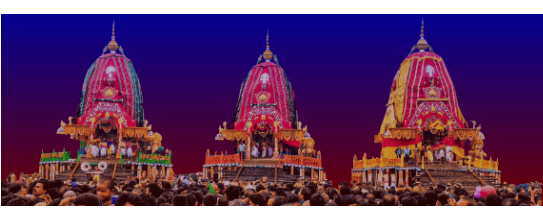>
> **Other Options:**
> ➜ (B) **Amartya Sen** – Awarded the **Bharat Ratna** in **1999**.
> ➜ (C) **Mother Teresa** – Received the **Bharat Ratna** in **1980**.
> ➜ (D) **Nelson Mandela** – Awarded the **Bharat Ratna** in **1990**.

44- Who among the following initially formed the Indian National Army, which was also known as Azad Hind Fauz?

A) Chandra Shekar Azad,

B) Mohan Singh,

C) Lala Lajpat Rai

A) Only A

B) Only B

C) Only C

D) Both B and C

Ans- B

Explanation:

➜ **Mohan Singh** initially formed the **Indian National Army (INA)**, also known as **Azad Hind Fauz**, during **World War II** to fight for India's independence from British rule.

Other Options:

➜ (A) **Chandra Shekhar Azad** – Known for his role in revolutionary activities against the British, but not the founder of INA.

➜ (C) **Lala Lajpat Rai** – Prominent leader in the **freedom struggle** but not involved with INA formation.

45- What was the name of the Operation started by the British Govt. to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement?

A) Operation Blue Star

B) Operation Zero Hour

C) Operation Thunder

D) Operation Rhino

Ans- B

Explanation:

➜ **Operation Zero Hour** was the code name given by the British government for mass arrests of Indian leaders at the onset of the **Quit India Movement** in **1942**, aiming to suppress the movement by detaining top leaders.
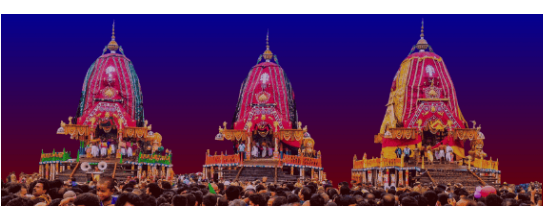
Other Options:

➜ (A) **Operation Blue Star** – Launched in **1984** against Sikh militants in Amritsar.

➜ (C) **Operation Thunder** – Not associated with Quit India arrests.

➜ (D) **Operation Rhino** – Linked to anti-insurgency operations in Assam.

46- Who were called the "nabobs"?

A) English officers who were appointed in Indian Courts

B) English children with one parent of Indian origin

C) English children born in India

D) English officials who returned to England with wealth

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ The term **nabobs** referred to **English officials** who served in India under the **British East India Company** and returned to **England** with significant wealth. Many nabobs influenced British society and politics in the **18th century**, as they invested their fortunes in estates and other ventures in Britain.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **English officers in Indian Courts** – These officers held administrative and judicial roles but were not specifically known as nabobs.
➜ (B) **English children with one Indian parent** – Known as **Anglo-Indians**, these individuals were recognized officially by the **Government of India Act 1919**.
➜ (C) **English children born in India** – Often termed **Anglo-Indians** or **Eurasians**, these children formed a distinct community in India.

47- Gauhati High Court was a High Court for how many states of India until 2012?

A) 2 States

B) 3 States

C) 7 States

D) 5 States

Ans- c

Explanation:
➜ The **Gauhati High Court** was the High Court for **7 States** of India until 2012. These states were Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal

Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura. After 2012, separate High Courts were created for some of these states, including Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura.

Other Options:
➜ **A (2 States):** Many High Courts serve two states, such as the Punjab and Haryana High Court, but this was not the case for Gauhati before 2012.
➜ **B (3 States):** Some High Courts have jurisdiction over multiple states, but Gauhati had jurisdiction over more than three.
➜ **D (5 States):** Before 2012, Gauhati High Court's jurisdiction extended over more than 5 states.

48- Who among the following appoints the Judge of the High Court?

A) President of India

B) Election Commissioner of India

C) Prime minister of India

D) Governor

Ans- a

Explanation:
➜ The **President of India** appoints the Judges of the **High Courts**. The appointment is made in consultation with the **Chief Justice of India**, the **Governor of the State**, and the **Chief Justice of the respective High Court**.

Other Options:
➜ **B (Election Commissioner of India):** The Election Commissioner deals with electoral matters, not judicial appointments.
➜ **C (Prime Minister of India):** The Prime Minister does not have the
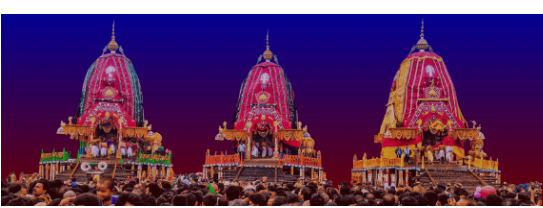
authority to appoint judges directly.
➜ **D (Governor):** The Governor is consulted but does not make the appointment.

49- The dispute between the Union and the States can be decided by the Supreme Court under:

(A) Original Jurisdiction

(B) Appellate Jurisdiction

(C) Advisory Jurisdiction

(D) Judicial Review

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ Disputes between the **Union and the States** can be decided by the **Supreme Court** under its **Original Jurisdiction**, as per **Article 131** of the Indian Constitution. This allows the court to act as the arbiter in federal disputes, ensuring a harmonious relationship between the center and the states.

Other Options:
➜ **B (Appellate Jurisdiction):** Deals with appeals from lower courts.
➜ **C (Advisory Jurisdiction):** The Supreme Court gives advice to the President on legal matters under **Article 143**.
➜ **D (Judicial Review):** Refers to the power to review the constitutionality of laws.

50- What is the normal tenure of municipal bodies as provided by the 74 amendment Act?

(A) Four years

(B) Six years

(C) Three years

(D) Five years

Ans- D

Explanation:

➜ The normal tenure of municipal bodies, as provided by the **74th Amendment Act**, is **five years**. This amendment brought a constitutional status to municipalities in India, ensuring regular elections and setting their tenure. The five-year term is applicable unless the body is dissolved earlier due to specific reasons. This ensures democratic governance at the local level, aligning with the vision of decentralized governance.

Other Options:

➜ **A (Four years):** This tenure is not specified in the Constitution. Municipal bodies in most states have a fixed term of five years as per the **74th Amendment**.

➜ **B (Six years):** Some state laws previously allowed longer tenures, but the **74th Constitutional Amendment** standardized it to five years across India.

➜ **C (Three years):** Historically, some local bodies had shorter tenures, but post the **74th Amendment**, the standard tenure is now five years.

51- In which year, did Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act come into force in India?

(A) 1981

(B) 1978

(C) 1976

(D) 1982

Ans- A

Explanation:

➜ The **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act** came into force in **1981**. This act

aims to prevent and control air pollution by regulating industries and other activities that contribute to air pollution. It empowers the central and state governments to set standards for air quality and to enforce them through regulatory bodies.

Other Options:

➜ **B (1978):** The act was passed in 1981, not 1978.

➜ **C (1976):** The **42nd Amendment** was passed in 1976, which focused on other issues.

➜ **D (1982):** The act came into effect in 1981, not 1982.

52- Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Independent India?

(A) Sukumar Sen

(B) K.V.K. Sundaram

(C) T Swaminathan

(D) M.S. Gill

Ans- A

Explanation:

➜ **Sukumar Sen** was the first **Chief Election Commissioner** of **Independent India**, serving from **21st March 1950** to **19th December 1958**. He oversaw the **first general elections in India** in 1951-52, which was the largest democratic exercise of that time, with **more than 173 million voters**.

➜ The Election Commission of India plays a pivotal role in conducting free and fair elections.

Other Options:

➜ **B (K.V.K. Sundaram)**: He succeeded **Sukumar Sen** as the Chief Election Commissioner and contributed significantly during the **second and third general elections**.

➜ **C (T. Swaminathan)**: He served as Chief Election Commissioner from 1977 to 1982.
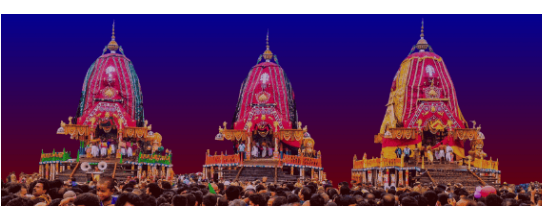
➔ **D (M.S. Gill)**: Served as Chief Election Commissioner from 1996 to 2001 and was involved in several reforms in election processes.

53- Which of the following was incorporated to inculcate responsible behaviour among the citizens of India?

A) Fundamental Rights

B) Directive Principles

C) Fundamental Duties

D) Socialistic Principles

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Fundamental Duties** were added to the **Indian Constitution** by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**, based on the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**. They were incorporated to encourage citizens to exhibit responsible behavior, such as respecting the national symbols, cherishing the heritage, and upholding the **sovereignty and unity** of the country. These duties are listed in **Article 51A** of the Constitution.
➔ These duties reflect Indian traditions, mythology, and practices.

Other Options:
➔ **A (Fundamental Rights)**: These provide individual rights but do not specifically address responsible behavior.
➔ **B (Directive Principles)**: These focus on government policy, not on individual behavior.
➔ **D (Socialistic Principles)**: Refers to economic policies promoting social welfare and equality, but this is not a recognized section in the **Constitution**.
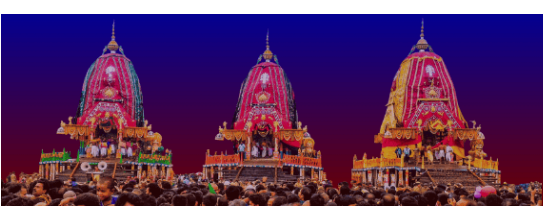
54- Indian Constitution is regarded as the guarantor and the protector of which of the following given parameters?

i) Fundamental Rights

ii) Directive Principles of State Policy

iii) Fundamental Duties

A) Only ii and iii

B) Only i and iii

C) Only ii

D) Only i

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ The **Indian Constitution** is regarded as the **guarantor and protector** of **Fundamental Rights**. These rights, enshrined in **Part III** of the Constitution, safeguard individual freedoms and protect citizens against any arbitrary actions by the state.
➔ **Fundamental Rights** are enforceable in the courts, and citizens can approach the **Supreme Court** or **High Courts** for protection against violations.

Other Options:
➔ **A (Only ii and iii)**, **B (Only i and iii)**, and **C (Only ii)**: These focus on other aspects but do not fully encompass the protective role of the Constitution in terms of **Fundamental Rights**.

55- The right to privacy was recognised as a fundamental right in which of the following Supreme Court judgements?

(A) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India

(B) Golaknath vs the State of Punjab

(C) Laxmanrao Patil vs the State of Maharashtra

(D) Indian young lawyers association vs the State of Kerala

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ The **Supreme Court of India** recognized the **Right to Privacy** as a **Fundamental Right** in the landmark case **Justice K. S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India (2017)**, affirming that privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under **Article 21**.

Other Options:
➜ **B (Golaknath vs the State of Punjab):** This case dealt with the amendment of **Fundamental Rights**, not privacy.
➜ **C (Laxmanrao Patil vs the State of Maharashtra):** This case is unrelated to privacy rights.
➜ **D (Indian young lawyers association vs the State of Kerala):** This case dealt with the entry of women into the **Sabarimala temple**, not **Right to Privacy**.

56- Which of the following committees recommended for the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

(A) J. B. Kripalani committee

(B) Punchi committee

(C) Swaran Singh committee

(D) Sarkaria commission

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ The **Swaran Singh Committee** recommended the inclusion of **Fundamental Duties** in the **Indian Constitution**. These duties were added by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**.

Other Options:
➔ **A (J. B. Kripalani committee):** Not related to **Fundamental Duties**; he was involved in other aspects of constitutional discussions.
➔ **B (Punchi committee):** Focused on **Centre-State Relations**, not **Fundamental Duties**.
➔ **D (Sarkaria commission):** Focused on **Centre-State Relations**, not **Fundamental Duties**.

57- Which Article empowers the President to appoint the PM of India?

A) Art 74

B) Art 75

C) Art 76

D) Art 77

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ **Article 74** empowers the **President** of India to appoint the **Prime Minister** and other members of the **Council of Ministers**. The Prime Minister is the head of the government, while the President is the constitutional head. The President appoints the PM, who is generally the leader of the majority party in the **Lok Sabha**.

Other Options:
➔ **B (Article 75):** This article discusses the **tenure of the Council of Ministers**.
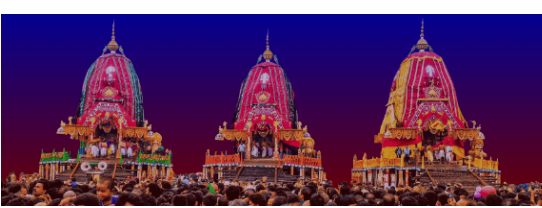
➔ **C (Article 76):** This article deals with the appointment of the **Attorney General of India**.

➔ **D (Article 77):** This article pertains to **conduct of business** of the Government of India.

58- Which part of the Constitution advocates to secure opportunities for healthy development of children?

(A) Directive Principles of State Policy - Article 43B

(B) Directive Principles of State Policy - Article 39

(C) Fundamental Rights – Article 28

(D) Fundamental Rights – Article 17

Ans- B

Explanation:

➔ **Article 39** under the **Directive Principles of State Policy** advocates for securing opportunities for the **healthy development of children**. It calls upon the state to ensure that children are not abused and are provided opportunities for a **healthy and dignified life**, free from exploitation.

Other Options:

➔ **A (Article 43B):** This deals with **Co-operative Societies**.

➔ **C (Article 28):** This relates to **freedom of religion** concerning educational institutions.

➔ **D (Article 17):** This abolishes **untouchability**.

59- The Parliamentary system of Government in India is based on which Model of Government?

A) Direct

B) Presidential

C) Westminster

D) Indirect

Ans- C

Explanation:

➜ The **Parliamentary System of Government** in India is based on the **Westminster Model** of government, which originated in **Britain**. In this system, the **executive** is accountable to the **legislature**, and the **Prime Minister** is the head of the government, with the **President** as the ceremonial head of state.

➜ The **Westminster Model** emphasizes the close relationship between the **executive** and **legislature**, with the **Prime Minister** being a member of the **Parliament**.

Other Options:

➜ **Direct**: India follows an **indirect democracy** for the election of representatives, not a direct system.

➜ **Presidential**: India follows a **parliamentary system**, not a **presidential system** like the **USA**.

➜ **Indirect**: While elections for the **Rajya Sabha** and the **President** are indirect, the system is based on the **Westminster Model**.
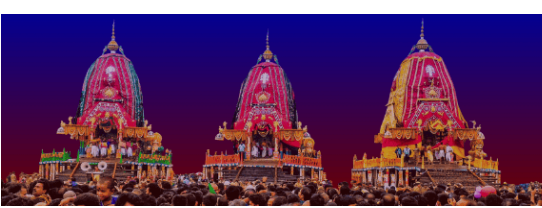
60- Who presides over a joint sitting of parliament ?

(a) President

(b) Vice-President

(c) Prime Minister

(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** presides over a **joint sitting of Parliament**. A joint sitting is called when there is a deadlock between the **Lok Sabha** and **Rajya Sabha** on certain legislative matters.
The **Speaker** ensures the smooth functioning of the joint sitting and plays a crucial role in maintaining order during the session.
➔ Joint sittings are rare and are provided for in **Article 108** of the **Constitution of India**.

Other Options:
➔ **President**: The **President** summons the joint sitting but does not preside over it.
➔ **Vice-President**: The **Vice-President** presides over the **Rajya Sabha**, not joint sittings.
➔ **Prime Minister**: The **Prime Minister** is the head of government but does not preside over joint sittings.

61- When a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is sent to the Rajya Sabha, it must be returned to the Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha within

A) Twenty eight days

B) One month

C) Six months

D) Fourteen days

Ans- D

Explanation:

➜ A **Money Bill** passed by the **Lok Sabha** must be returned to the Lok Sabha by the **Rajya Sabha** within **14 days**. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest amendments, but the Lok Sabha can accept or reject them. This ensures that financial decisions rest primarily with the **directly elected representatives** in the Lok Sabha.

➜ These specific timelines are often tested in exams related to the **functioning of Parliament** and the **legislative process**.

Other Options:

➜ **Twenty-eight days, one month, six months**: These timelines apply to other bills or parliamentary proceedings, but not to **Money Bills**, which are subject to a strict 14-day return period.

62- The ideals of "liberty, equality and fraternity" in our Preamble have been taken from the:

(A) Glorious Revolution

(B) French Revolution

(C) Russian Revolution

(D) American Revolution

Ans- B

Explanation:

➜ The ideals of **liberty, equality, and fraternity** were borrowed from the **French Revolution** (1789-1799). The revolution played a crucial role in shaping modern political thought, promoting these ideals as fundamental values of democracy. These ideals were later enshrined

in various constitutions, including that of India, through the **Preamble**.

➜ The **Preamble** of the **Constitution of India** reflects these values, ensuring the spirit of democracy and unity.

Other Options:

➜ The **Glorious Revolution** (1688) in **England** led to the establishment of constitutional monarchy, emphasizing the supremacy of Parliament over the monarchy.

➜ The **Russian Revolution** (1917) resulted in the overthrow of the **Tsarist regime** and established the Soviet Union, focusing more on socialism rather than the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

➜ The **American Revolution** (1775-1783) resulted in the independence of the **United States of America** but emphasized life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness rather than fraternity.

63- Smt. Droupadi Murmu who is the current President of India, was the Governor of which of the state?

(A) Jharkhand
(B) Odisha
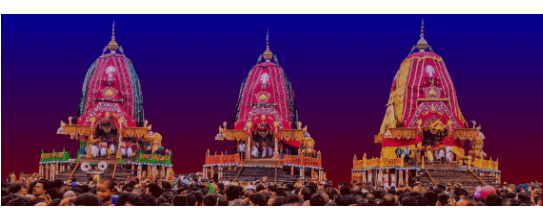(C) Uttarakhand
(D) West Bengal

ANS- (A)

Explanation:
➜ **Smt. Droupadi Murmu**, who is the current **President of India**, served as the **Governor of Jharkhand** from **2015 to 2021** before assuming the presidency in **2022**.

Other Options:
➜ **Odisha**: While she hails from Odisha, she served as the Governor of Jharkhand.
➜ **Uttarakhand** and **West Bengal**: These are incorrect as she did not serve as Governor in these states.

64- Which of the following is a discretionary function of the Panchayat?

A) Construction, maintenance and cleaning of drainage system

B) Supply of drinking water to the villages

C) Organization, management and promotion of cottage industries

D) Construction, maintenance of village roads and provision of sanitation in the village

Ans- C

Explanation:

➜ The **organization, management, and promotion of cottage industries** is considered a **discretionary function** of the **Panchayat**. These are not compulsory functions, but **Panchayats** can undertake them based on local needs and resources.

➜ **Cottage industries** play a vital role in providing employment opportunities in rural areas and promoting local craftsmanship.
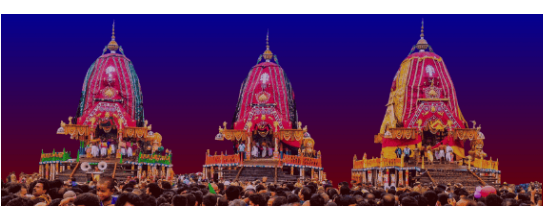
Other Options:

➜ **Construction, maintenance, and cleaning of drainage systems**: This is a **mandatory function** of the **Panchayat**, as it directly affects public health and sanitation in villages.

➜ **Supply of drinking water**: Ensuring the supply of **safe drinking water** is a **primary responsibility** of the **Panchayat**, particularly in rural regions.

➜ **Maintenance of village roads and provision of sanitation**: These are also **compulsory functions** that the **Panchayat** must ensure for the welfare of villagers.

65- In India, the State Legislative Assembly Elections are conducted by _____.

(A) Lokayukta

(B) State Election Commission

(C) Lokpal

(D) Election Commission of India

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ The **Election Commission of India** is responsible for conducting **State Legislative Assembly Elections** in addition to **Lok Sabha elections**. It is an autonomous body under the **Constitution of India**.
➜ The **State Election Commission** deals only with local body elections, such as **municipal and panchayat elections**.
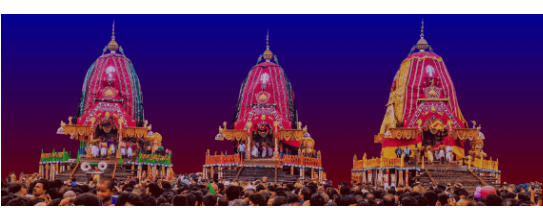
Other Options:
➜ **A (Lokayukta)**: Deals with the investigation of corruption allegations against public functionaries, not elections.
➜ **B (State Election Commission)**: Handles local elections at the state level but not the **State Legislative Assembly Elections**.
➜ **C (Lokpal)**: Primarily involved in fighting corruption and is not related to the election process.

66. Uttarkashi Tunnel is in which state?

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Uttarakhand

(C) Himachal Pradesh

(D) Delhi

Ans- B

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ The **Uttarkashi Tunnel** is located in **Uttarakhand**, primarily serving as an infrastructure project to enhance connectivity in the **Himalayan region**.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➜ **A) Uttar Pradesh**: Known for its **plains** but not for major tunnels in the Himalayas.
> ➜ **C) Himachal Pradesh**: While Himachal has tunnels, **Uttarkashi Tunnel** is in Uttarakhand.
> ➜ **D) Delhi**: A metropolitan region with no significant tunnels like **Uttarkashi**.

Q-67 Ladakh is a biogeographic province of which of the following biogeographical zones of India?

(A) Gangetic Plains
(B) Trans-Himalaya
(C) Western Ghats
(D) Desert

ANS- B

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ **Ladakh** is a biogeographic province of the **Trans-Himalaya** biogeographical zone, which is characterized by **cold deserts** and **unique biodiversity**.
> ➜ This region supports species like the **Snow Leopard**, **Himalayan Ibex**, and **Black-necked Crane**. Ladakh is crucial for understanding **high-altitude ecosystems** in India.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➤ **A) Gangetic Plains** — Known for fertile plains and tropical deciduous forests.
> ➤ **C) Western Ghats** — A UNESCO World Heritage site, known for its tropical

rainforests and rich biodiversity.
➤ **D) Desert** — Refers to the **Thar Desert**, located in Rajasthan and Gujarat, characterized by xerophytic vegetation.

68- If you travel to Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh region, what type of climate will you experience?

A) Summers are wet and cold and winters are dry and hot

B) Summers are wet and hot and winters are dry and hot

C) Summers are dry and hot and winters are wet and cold

D) Summers are dry and pleasant and winters are dry and very cold

Ans- D

Explanation:
→ The **climate in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh** is characterized by **dry and pleasant summers** and **dry and very cold winters**, especially in the Ladakh region where temperatures can drop to extreme lows.

Other Options:
→ **A) Summers are wet and cold and winters are dry and hot** — Incorrect as the summers are dry, and winters are cold, not hot.
→ **B) Summers are wet and hot and winters are dry and hot** — Incorrect as the region experiences cold winters and dry summers.
→ **C) Summers are dry and hot and winters are wet and cold** — Partially correct, but winters are primarily dry and extremely cold.

69- Choose the example of rabi crop.

A) Jute

B) Cotton

C) Wheat

D) Rice

Ans- c

Explanation:
➔ **Wheat** is an example of a **rabi crop**, which is sown in winter and harvested in the spring.
➔ Rabi crops require cool weather for germination and growth, unlike **kharif crops**, which are sown with the onset of monsoons.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Jute** — Jute is a **kharif crop**, grown during the monsoon season.
➔ **B) Cotton** — Cotton is a **kharif crop**, requiring warm weather and rainfall.
➔ **D) Rice** — Rice is a **kharif crop**, grown in areas with heavy monsoon rainfall.

70- Largest exported agriculture product of India is _____.
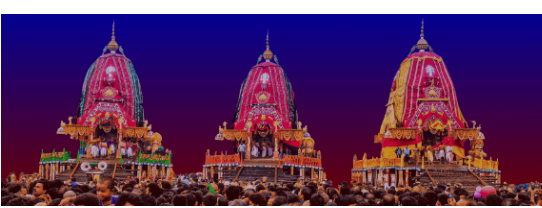
A) Papaya

B) Wheat

C) Non-Basmati rice

D) Basmati Rice

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ **Basmati rice** is India's largest **exported agricultural product**, known for its unique aroma and long grains.
➔ India is one of the largest exporters of Basmati rice to international

markets, especially in the Middle East and Europe.

Other Options:
➜ **A) Papaya** — Not a significant export product compared to rice.
➜ **B) Wheat** — Important for domestic consumption but not the largest export.
➜ **C) Non-Basmati rice** — Exported, but not as valuable or prominent as Basmati rice.

71- Tungabhadra Dam is located in the state of _____.

(A) Telangana

(B) Karnataka

(C) Maharashtra
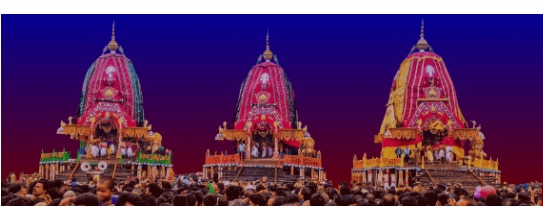
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ The **Tungabhadra Dam** is located in the state of **Karnataka**. It is a **multipurpose dam** built across the Tungabhadra River, which is a **tributary of the Krishna River**, and is mainly used for **irrigation and power generation**.
➜ The dam also helps in **flood control** and provides **drinking water** to nearby regions.

Other Options:
➜ **A) Telangana** — While the Krishna River flows through Telangana, the **Tungabhadra Dam** is located in Karnataka.
➜ **C) Maharashtra** — Maharashtra has other major dams, such as

the **Koyna Dam**, but not the Tungabhadra Dam.

➔ **D) Andhra Pradesh** — The Tungabhadra River flows through Andhra Pradesh, but the dam is in Karnataka.

Q-72 Which of the following shipyards is located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh?

(A) Cochin Shipyard Limited
(B) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited
(C) Hindustan Shipyard Limited
(D) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited

ANS- C

Q No- 30

Correct Option: C

Explanation:

➔ **Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL)** is located in **Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**.

➔ Established in **1941**, it is India's first shipyard and is known for constructing and repairing various types of ships, including defense and commercial vessels.

Other Options:

➤ **A) Cochin Shipyard Limited** — Located in **Kochi, Kerala**, it is known for constructing large vessels like aircraft carriers.

➤ **B) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited** — Located in **Mumbai, Maharashtra**, specializes in warship and submarine construction.

➤ **D) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited** — Located in **Kolkata, West Bengal**, focuses on building warships and patrol vessels.
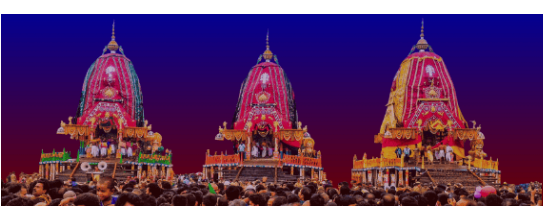
73- Karika, Sundari, Bani, Rai, Guan are the characteristic tree species of which forest type of Odisha?

(A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

(B) Northern Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests

(C) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests

(D) Tidal Mangrove Forests

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ **Tidal Mangrove Forests** in Odisha are characterized by tree species like **Karika**, **Sundari**, **Bani**, **Rai**, and **Guan**, which thrive in **coastal wetlands**.
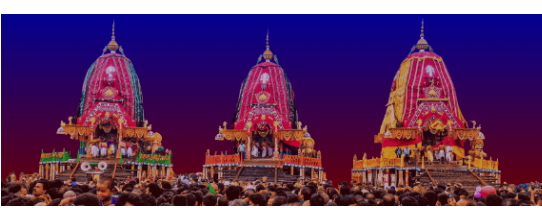
Other Options:
➜ **A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests** do not typically have these mangrove tree species.
➜ **B) Northern Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests** are found in different regions with distinct species.
➜ **C) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests** do not include the mangrove species found in tidal mangroves.

74- Which of the following options is the most important reason for Eastern Himalayas having coniferous vegetation at higher altitude compared to the Western Himalayas?

A) Eastern Himalayas receive more rainfall

B) Eastern Himalayas is located at lower latitudes

C) Eastern Himalayas has lesser deforestation

D) Western Himalayas receive rainfall twice a year

Ans- A

Explanation:

➔ The **Eastern Himalayas** receive more **rainfall** than the Western Himalayas, creating favorable conditions for **coniferous vegetation** at higher altitudes.

Other Options:

➔ **B)** While the Eastern Himalayas are at lower latitudes, this is not the primary reason for the coniferous vegetation at higher altitudes.

➔ **C)** The extent of **deforestation** is not as significant a factor in this context.

➔ **D)** The **Western Himalayas** do receive **rainfall twice a year**, but the higher rainfall in the east is a more important factor.

75- The Maikal hills are located in which state of India?

A) Maharashtra

B) Orissa

C) Jharkhand

D) Chhattisgarh

Ans- D

Explanation:

➔ The **Maikal Hills** are located in **Chhattisgarh**. They are part of the **Satpura Range** and known for rich biodiversity and tribal

settlements.

Other Options:

➜ **A) Maharashtra** has parts of the **Western Ghats**, which are also known for their biodiversity.

➜ **B) Orissa** has the **Eastern Ghats**, another significant hill range in India.

➜ **C) Jharkhand** is home to the **Chota Nagpur Plateau**, which is known for mineral wealth and tribal culture.

76- In which of the following orders on would notice hill range along the (b) Western Ghats from North to South?

(a) The Anamalai, The Cardamom, The Sahyadri, The Nilgiris

(b) The Cardamom, The Anamalai, The Nilgiris, The Sahyadri

(c) The Sahyadri, The Anamalai, The Nilgiris, The Cardamom

(d) The Sahyadri, The Nilgiris, The Anamalai, The Cardamom

Ans- D

Explanation:

➜ The correct order from **north to south** along the **Western Ghats** is **Sahyadri**, **Nilgiris**, **Anamalai**, and **Cardamom Hills**.

Other Options:

➜ **A, B, and C** provide different sequences but are incorrect as per geographical order.

77- Choose the CORRECT option for the given statements.

(i) Bara-lacha Pass is a high mountain pass in the Western Ghats mountain range.

(ii) Bara-lacha Pass connects Lahaul district in Himachal Pradesh to Leh district in Ladakh.

A) Statement (i) is True and (ii) is False

B) Statement (i) is False and (ii) is True

C) Both the statements (i) and (ii) are True

D) Both the statements (i) and (ii) are False

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ The **Bara-lacha Pass** connects **Lahaul** in **Himachal Pradesh** to **Leh** in **Ladakh**, and it is not part of the Western Ghats, making the first statement false.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Statement (i) is True and (ii) is False:** The first statement is false.
➔ **C) Both statements are True:** Only the second statement is true.
➔ **D) Both statements are False:** The second statement is true.

78- Which of the following was designated as the 1st "Ramsar Site" of India?

(A) Gahirmatha beach

(B) Anshupa Lake

(C) Chilika Lake

(D) Bhitarkanika Mangroves

Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ **Chilika Lake** was designated as the **first Ramsar site in India** in 1981 due to its ecological importance as a brackish water lagoon, supporting diverse wildlife, especially migratory birds.

Other Options:
➜ **A) Gahirmatha Beach**, located in **Kendrapara**, Odisha, is famous for its olive ridley sea turtles but was not the first Ramsar site.
➜ **B) Anshupa Lake** is a freshwater lake in **Cuttack district**, Odisha, but is not a Ramsar site.
➜ **D) Bhitarkanika Mangroves**, located in **Kendrapara district**, Odisha, was designated a Ramsar site in 2002 but not the first one.

79- Which of the following is the INCORRECT reason for the degradation of potable water?

A) The untreated sewage from domestic households let into the rivers

B) The movement of saline water into river due to decrease of ground water level

C) The untreated industrial waste from factories let into the rivers

D) Cutting down trees and desertification

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ Cutting down trees and desertification mainly affect the land and soil, but they do not directly contribute to the degradation of **potable water**. Water degradation is mainly caused by pollution from industrial waste, untreated sewage, and saline water intrusion.

Other Options:

➔ **A) Untreated sewage:** Domestic sewage being discharged into rivers pollutes the water and reduces its quality.

➔ **B) Saline water intrusion:** This occurs when **groundwater** levels drop, allowing saltwater to move into freshwater rivers.

➔ **C) Industrial waste:** Factories releasing untreated **chemical waste** into rivers significantly contribute to water pollution.

80- Which of the following soil looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form?

(A) Red soil

(B) Alluvial Soils

(C) Arid soil

(D) Black soil

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ **Red soil** appears yellow when in a **hydrated form** due to the presence of **limonite**. This soil is rich in **iron** and is found in areas of **Odisha**, **Tamil Nadu**, and the **Deccan Plateau**. It is commonly used for cultivating **pulses** and **millets**.

Other Options:
➔ **Alluvial Soils**: These are fertile soils found in river plains, primarily in the **Northern Plains**.
➔ **Arid Soil**: Found in dry regions like **Rajasthan**.
➔ **Black Soil**: Also known as **regur soil**, found in **Maharashtra** and the **Deccan Plateau**, suitable for **cotton** cultivation.

81- The area of the earth between the Tropic of Cancer andthe Tropic of Capricorn where world's largest hot deserts likeSahara lie is:

A) Temperate zone

B) Polar zone

C) Arctic zone

D) Torrid zone

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ The **Torrid zone** lies between the **Tropic of Cancer** (23.5° N) and the **Tropic of Capricorn** (23.5° S). This region receives direct sunlight throughout the year, making it the hottest region on Earth.
Major **hot deserts**, including the **Sahara**, the **Arabian Desert**, and the **Kalahari Desert**, are located in this zone.

Other Options:
➜ **Temperate zone**: Lies between the **Tropics** and the **Polar regions**, characterized by moderate temperatures.
➜ **Polar zone**: Found near the **North** and **South Poles**, extremely cold throughout the year.
➜ **Arctic zone**: Refers to the area near the **Arctic Circle**, also cold and inhospitable.

82- What is the chemical composition of the outer core of the earth?

A) Iron and Nickel

B) Iron and Aluminium

C) Silca and Aluminium

D) Silca and Magnesium

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ The Earth's **outer core** is composed primarily of **iron** and **nickel**. This layer is responsible for generating Earth's magnetic field through the process of convection.

Other Options:
➜ **Iron and Aluminium** are not present in significant quantities in the outer core.
➜ **Silica and Aluminium** form part of the Earth's crust, not the core.
➜ **Silica and Magnesium** are part of the Earth's mantle.

83- Hangul, the only species of red deer to be found in India is conserved in which of the following national parks?

A) Manas National Park

B) Namdapha National Park

C) Dachigam National Park

D) Kaziranga National Park

Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ **Dachigam National Park**, located in **Jammu and Kashmir**, is home to the **Hangul**, the only species of **red deer** found in India, and is also known for its rich biodiversity.
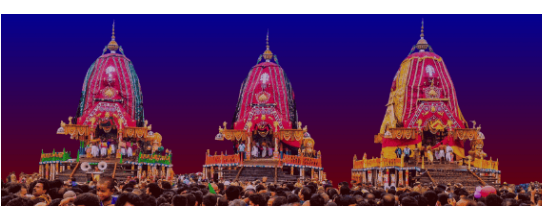
Other Options:
➔ **A) Manas National Park:** Located in **Assam**, known for its **tigers** and **elephants**, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
➔ **B) Namdapha National Park:** Located in **Arunachal Pradesh**, famous for its **biodiversity** and **snow leopards**.
➔ **D) Kaziranga National Park:** Also located in **Assam**, renowned for the **Indian one-horned rhinoceros**.

84- Which of the following is the second largest east flowing peninsular river in India?

(A) Godavari

(B) Krishna

(C) Kaveri

(D) Pennar

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ The **Krishna River** is the **second-largest east-flowing** river in India after the **Godavari**. It originates from **Mahabaleshwar** in **Maharashtra** and flows through **Karnataka** and **Andhra Pradesh** before reaching the **Bay of Bengal**.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Godavari:** The **largest east-flowing** river in India.
➔ **C) Kaveri:** A significant river in southern India but smaller than the **Krishna**.
➔ **D) Pennar:** A smaller east-flowing river, mainly flowing

through **Andhra Pradesh**.

85- Which is the correct example of metamorphic rocks?

A) Limestone into slate

B) Marble into limestone

C) Sandstone into quartzite

D) Gneiss into granite

Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ **Quartzite** is a metamorphic rock formed when **sandstone** undergoes extreme heat and pressure. It is commonly found in regions like the **Aravalli Range** in India, where quartzite is a major rock type. **Quartzite** is known for its durability and resistance to weathering.

Other Options:
➜ **A) Limestone into slate:** Slate is primarily formed from **shale**, not limestone. Slate is widely used for roofing and flooring, and significant deposits are found in **Himachal Pradesh**.
➜ **B) Marble into limestone: Marble**, a metamorphic rock, is formed from **limestone** due to recrystallization. It is used extensively in construction and sculpture, and **Makrana** in Rajasthan is known for its high-quality marble.
➜ **D) Gneiss into granite: Granite** is an igneous rock, commonly found in **the Deccan Plateau** in India. **Gneiss**, a metamorphic rock, forms from other rocks like granite when subjected to high pressure and temperature.

86- Which of the following is a CORRECT match between natural resource and their respective mines?

A) Iron ore - Khetri

B) Manganese - Dalli Rajhara

C) Bauxite - Lohardaga

D) Coal – Balaghat

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Bauxite**, an ore of aluminum, is found extensively
in **Lohardaga** in **Jharkhand**. This mineral is vital for the aluminum
industry in India.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Iron ore - Khetri:** **Khetri**, in **Rajasthan**, is known for its copper
mines.
➔ **B) Manganese - Dalli Rajhara:** **Dalli Rajhara**, in **Chhattisgarh**, is
renowned for iron ore mining, not manganese.
➔ **D) Coal - Balaghat:** **Balaghat** is famous for manganese ore, not
coal.

87- How do we call the central stretch of the West Coastal plains of India?

(A) Gujarat Plain

(B) Konkan Plain
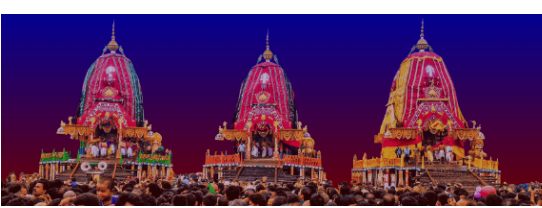
(C) Malabar Plain

(D) Kannad plain

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ The **Kannad Plain** refers to the **central stretch** of the **West
Coastal plains** of India, extending from **Goa** to **Karnataka**. This plain

is narrow, with fertile soil suitable for rice and coconut cultivation. It is a part of the **Western Ghats** region, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Other Options:

➔ **Gujarat Plain**: Located in **Gujarat**, this region is known for the **Rann of Kutch** and the **Kathiawar Peninsula**. It is primarily dry with saline soil, making it important for salt production.

➔ **Konkan Plain**: This plain runs from **Mumbai** to **Goa** and is known for its fertile land, particularly for the cultivation of rice, mangoes, and cashews. It also includes the famous **Mumbai Port**.

➔ **Malabar Plain**: Situated along the **Kerala** coast, this plain is known for its backwaters and tropical monsoon climate, making it a highly fertile region for spices like black pepper, cardamom, and cinnamon.

88- Which of the following is the longest National waterway in India?

(A) National Waterway 5

(B) National Waterway 1

(C) National Waterway 2

(D) National Waterway 3

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **National Waterway 1** is the **longest National Waterway** in India, stretching from **Haldia** to **Allahabad** along the **Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly** river system. It covers a distance of

about **1,620 km**, providing a crucial link for inland water transport.

Other Options:
➜ **National Waterway 5**: Connects **Odisha** and parts of **West Bengal**, but it is not the longest.
➜ **National Waterway 2**: Connects the **Brahmaputra River** in **Assam**.
➜ **National Waterway 3**: Located in **Kerala**, covering **Kottapuram to Kollam**.

89- Which method is used to fix the dates of material remains recovered as a result of excavation and exploration?

A) Archaeology

B) Pollen Analysis

C) Carbon Dating

D) Inscription

Ans- C

Explanation:
➜ **Carbon dating** is a widely used method for dating archaeological finds, particularly organic materials, by measuring the amount of **carbon-14** present.

Other Options:
➜ **A) Archaeology** involves the study of ancient human activity but does not directly fix the dates of material remains.
➜ **B) Pollen analysis** can provide environmental data but is not used for dating objects like **carbon dating**.

➔ **D) Inscriptions** provide historical information but are not used to scientifically date organic material remains.

90- What is the full form of 'NBFC', a type of financial Institution?

(A) Nominal Banking Financial Company

(B) National Banking Financial Company

(C) Non-Banking Financial Company

(D) Net Banking Financial Company

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **NBFC** stands for **Non-Banking Financial Company**. It is a type of financial institution that offers banking services like loans and investments but does not hold a banking license. NBFCs are regulated by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** under the **RBI Act, 1934**.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Nominal Banking Financial Company** – This term is not recognized in financial regulations.
➔ (B) **National Banking Financial Company** – No such entity exists in India's financial system.
➔ (D) **Net Banking Financial Company** – **Net Banking** is a service offered by banks.

91- Who is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy in India?

(A) State Bank of India

(B) Reserve Bank of India

(C) Indian Overseas Bank
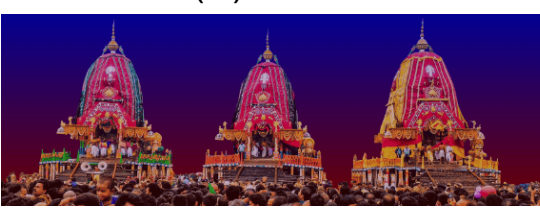
(D) Indian Bank

Ans- B

> **Explanation:**
> ➔ The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting **monetary policy** in India. This involves managing inflation, interest rates, and money supply to ensure economic stability.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➔ (A) **State Bank of India** – Established in **1955**, SBI is a major commercial bank in India.
> ➔ (C) **Indian Overseas Bank** – Founded in **1937**, this is a public sector bank.
> ➔ (D) **Indian Bank** – Founded in **1907**, Indian Bank serves as a commercial bank.

92- Which of the following is a Direct Tax in India?

(A) Customs Duty

(B) Goods and services Tax

(C) Value Added Tax

(D) Income Tax

Ans- D

> **Explanation:**
> ➔ **Income Tax** is a **direct tax** in India, where individuals and businesses pay tax directly on their income to the government.
>
> **Other Options:**

➜ (A) **Customs Duty** – A type of **indirect tax** levied on imports and exports.
➜ (B) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** – An **indirect tax** applied on the supply of goods and services.
➜ (C) **Value Added Tax (VAT)** – An **indirect tax** imposed on goods at various production stages.

93- As per Census 2011, which of the following states of India has no Scheduled Tribe population?

(A) Punjab

(B) Gujarat

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ As per **Census 2011**, **Punjab** is the only state in India with no **Scheduled Tribe (ST)** population. This is due to historical and demographic factors specific to the state.

Other Options:
➜ (B) **Gujarat** – Has a significant **ST population**, primarily in areas like **Dang** and **Narmada** districts.
➜ (C) **Uttar Pradesh** – Certain districts like **Sonbhadra** have ST communities.
➜ (D) **Rajasthan** – Known for its diverse ST population, especially in regions like **Udaipur** and **Dungarpur**.

94- Which Five Year Plan in India for the first time emphasised sustained growth of Software and Information Technology (IT) enabled services?

(A) Ninth Five Year Plan

(B) Tenth Five Year Plan

(C) Eleventh Five Year Plan

(D) Twelfth Five Year Plan

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ The **Tenth Five Year Plan** (2002–2007) was the first in India to emphasize the sustained growth of **Software** and **Information Technology (IT)** enabled services, marking the importance of the IT sector for economic development and job creation.

Other Options:
➜ **(A) Ninth Five Year Plan** (1997–2002) focused primarily on achieving high growth with social justice, introducing private sector participation in infrastructure.
➜ **(C) Eleventh Five Year Plan** (2007–2012) aimed at achieving **inclusive growth** with specific initiatives in education and healthcare.
➜ **(D) Twelfth Five Year Plan** (2012–2017) targeted **faster and more inclusive** growth, with particular attention to environmental sustainability.

95- Where is the headquarters of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) located?

(A) Paris

(B) Washington D.C.

(C) Geneva

(D) New York
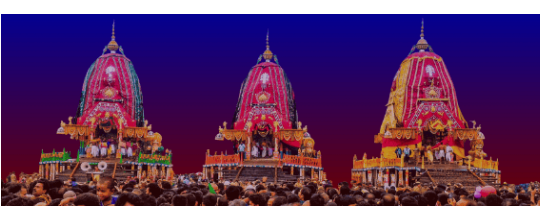
Ans- c

Explanation:
➔ The headquarters of the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** is located in **Geneva, Switzerland**. Established in 1950, the WMO is a specialized agency of the **United Nations** dedicated to meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology, and related geophysical sciences.

Other Options:
➔ **Paris**: Known for being the headquarters of organizations like **UNESCO** and **OECD** (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).
➔ **Washington D.C.**: Headquarters of the **World Bank** and **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**.
➔ **New York**: Houses the headquarters of the **United Nations** and other major international organizations.

96- Which of the following is the capital and the most populous city of Argentina?

A) Botswana

B) Brussels

C) Buenos Aires

D) Baharin

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Buenos Aires** is the capital and most populous city of **Argentina**. It is known for its rich cultural life and architectural heritage, and it plays a key role in Argentina's economy as a major port city.

Other Options:

➜ **Botswana**: A country in **Southern Africa** with **Gaborone** as its capital.
➜ **Brussels**: The capital of **Belgium** and the administrative center of the **European Union (EU)**.
➜ **Bahrain**: A small island country in the **Middle East** with **Manama** as its capital.

97. Which is the currency of Philippines?

(A) Peso

(B) Ngultrum

(C) Rufiyaa

(D) Franc

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ The currency of **Philippines** is the **Peso**. It is abbreviated as **PHP** and is issued by the **Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)**.
The **Peso** has been the official currency of the **Philippines** since **1852**.

Other Options:
➜ **Ngultrum:** The currency of **Bhutan**.
➜ **Rufiyaa:** The currency of the **Maldives**.
➜ **Franc:** Used in several African countries and Switzerland.

98- Which of the following cities is known as the 'Diamond city of India'?

(A) Coimbatore

(B) Kanpur

(C) Ludhiana

(D) Surat

Ans- D

> **Explanation:**
> ➔ **Surat**, in the state of **Gujarat**, is known as the **Diamond City of India** due to its prominence in the diamond-cutting and polishing industry, which supplies diamonds to the world market.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➔ **Coimbatore**: Known as the **Manchester of South India** for its textile industry.
> ➔ **Kanpur**: An industrial hub in **Uttar Pradesh**, known for its leather industry.
> ➔ **Ludhiana**: Known as an industrial city in **Punjab**.

99- Who was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest without oxygen?

(A) PiyaliBasak

(B) Bachendri Pal

(C) Arunima Sinha

(D) Santosh Yadav

Ans- A

> **Explanation:**
> ➔ **Piyali Basak** became the first Indian woman to climb **Mount Everest** without supplementary oxygen. This feat is considered extremely challenging due to the extreme altitude and low oxygen levels at the peak.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➔ **Bachendri Pal**: The first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.
> ➔ **Arunima Sinha**: First female amputee to climb Mount Everest.
> ➔ **Santosh Yadav**: The first woman to climb Mount Everest twice.

100- Who among the following designed the first modern air-conditioning system in 1902?
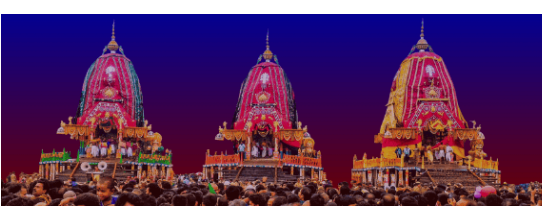
(A) Alexander Graham Bell

(B) Charles Richter

(C) Willis Carrier

(D) Gottlieb Daimler

Ans- C

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ **Willis Carrier** designed the first modern air-conditioning system in **1902**. He is regarded as the father of modern **air conditioning** and his invention revolutionized industries such as textile manufacturing, theaters, and later homes and offices.
>
> **Other Options:**
> ➜ **Alexander Graham Bell**: Inventor of the telephone.
> ➜ **Charles Richter**: Known for the **Richter scale** used to measure earthquakes.
> ➜ **Gottlieb Daimler**: Inventor of the **high-speed engine**.

101- Bathukamma is a flower festival celebrated predominantly in which of the following states of India?

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Odisha

(D) Telangana

Ans- D

> **Explanation:**

➜ **Bathukamma** is a flower festival celebrated predominantly in **Telangana**. It is held during the **Navratri** festival and involves the worship of Goddess **Gauri**. Women arrange colorful flowers in a unique arrangement, and the festival symbolizes the cultural identity of Telangana.

Other Options:
➜ **Uttar Pradesh:** Famous for the **Kumbh Mela**, one of the largest religious gatherings.
➜ **Madhya Pradesh:** Known for the **Khajuraho Dance Festival**, showcasing classical Indian dance forms.
➜ **Odisha:** Famous for the **Raja Festival**, celebrating womanhood and fertility.

102-_____ is the highest prize awarded at the Cannes Film Festival.

(A) Palme d'Or

(B) Templeton Prize

(C) Vega Medal

(D) Penrose Medal

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ The **Palme d'Or** is the highest prize awarded at the **Cannes Film Festival**. Established in 1955, it is given to the director of the best feature film. The award is highly respected in the international film industry and has been awarded to numerous notable filmmakers over the years.

Other Options:
➜ **Templeton Prize**: Awarded for exceptional contributions in spirituality and progress in religion.
➜ **Vega Medal**: This prize is awarded for outstanding achievements in geography by the **Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography**.
➜ **Penrose Medal**: This is the highest award from the **Geological Society of America** for contributions to geology.
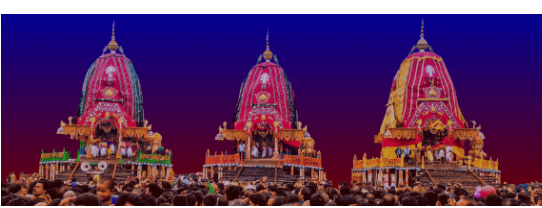
103- The World Water Day is celebrated on _____.

(A) 10th December

(B) 5th June

(C) 22nd March

(D) 2nd February

Ans- C

> **Explanation**:
> ➜ **World Water Day** is celebrated on **22nd March** to emphasize the importance of freshwater and to advocate for sustainable water management practices.
>
> **Other Options**:
> ➜ **10th December**: Celebrated as **Human Rights Day**.
> ➜ **5th June**: Celebrated as **World Environment Day**.
> ➜ **2nd February**: Celebrated as **World Wetlands Day**.

104- In Rugby, which of the following options is a means of restarting play after a stoppage which has been caused by a minor infringement of the Laws?

A) Back

B) Hooker

C) Scrum

D) Front

Ans- C

> **Explanation:**
> ➜ In **Rugby**, a **Scrum** is a way of restarting play after a stoppage caused by a

minor infringement of the Laws of the Game. It involves players packing closely together with their heads down and attempting to gain possession of the ball by pushing against the opposing team. Scrums are usually awarded for technical infringements such as forward passes or knock-ons.

➔ The **International Rugby Board (IRB)** oversees the laws of rugby and ensures the fair application of these laws during the game.

Other Options:
➔ **Back** refers to players positioned further from the scrum or ruck and are responsible for attacking.
➔ **Hooker** is the player who hooks the ball back in the scrum.
➔ **Front** refers to the position of players in the forward pack.

105- In the context of UN 2030 Agenda, SDG stands for _____.

(A) Specific Direct Goals

(B) Sustainable Development Goals

(C) Special Development Goals

 (D) Standard Development Goals

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **SDG** stands for **Sustainable Development Goals**, a set of 17 global goals established by the **United Nations** as part of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. These goals were adopted in **2015** and aim to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and peace.
➔ The SDGs include targets like eradicating poverty, ensuring access to clean water, and promoting sustainable economic growth.

Other Options:
➔ **Specific Direct Goals** and **Special Development Goals** are not officially recognized by the **UN**.
➔ **Standard Development Goals** also do not align with the terminology used by the UN.

106- The International Court of Justice is composed of how many judges?

(A) 20 judges

(B) 10 judges

(C) 25 judges

(D) 15 judges

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ The **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** is composed of **15 judges**, elected for a term of **nine years** by the **United Nations General Assembly** and the **Security Council**. The ICJ, located in **The Hague, Netherlands**, settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized international organizations.
➔ The judges are selected based on their expertise in international law, and no two judges can be from the same country.

Other Options:
➔ The ICJ is not composed of **20**, **10**, or **25** judges.

107- Who built the Barabati Fort in the beginning of the 13th century?

(A) Anangabhimadeva III

(B) Vajrahasta V

(C) Narasimha Deva IV

(D) Rajaraja Deva II

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ **Barabati Fort**, located in **Cuttack**, was built by **Anangabhimadeva III** of the **Eastern Ganga dynasty** in the **early 13th century CE** as a defense structure and administrative center.

Other Options:
➔ (B) **Vajrahasta V** – A ruler of the **Somavamshi dynasty**, known for his contributions to temple architecture during the **10th century CE**.
➔ (C) **Narasimha Deva IV** – A ruler of the **Eastern Ganga dynasty** during the **14th century CE**, known for religious patronage.
➔ (D) **Rajaraja Deva II** – Associated with Odisha's medieval history, ruling during the **12th century CE**.

108- In January 1804, Major Broughton, conquered Sambalpur by defeating which Maratha Governor?

(A) Tantia Pharnavis

(B) Chandrasekhar Deba

(C) Pratap Rudra Singh

(D) Madan Gopal

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ In **January 1804**, **Major Broughton** defeated **Tantia Pharnavis**, the **Maratha Governor**, and conquered **Sambalpur**, marking an important event during British expansion in Odisha.

Other Options:
➔ (B) **Chandrasekhar Deba** – A ruler of Odisha during the early **19th century CE**, known for resisting British expansion.
➔ (C) **Pratap Rudra Singh** – A historical figure associated with local

governance in Odisha.
➜ (D) **Madan Gopal** – Known for his contributions to regional politics in Odisha during the late medieval period.

109-The Odisha is bounded in the north-east by which of the following states?

(A) Chhatisgarh

(B) West Bengal

(C) Andhra Pradesh

(D) Gujarat

Ans- B

Explanation:
➜ Odisha is bordered to the **north-east** by **West Bengal**, which shares a significant boundary along the **Subarnarekha River**. West Bengal became a state in **1947** after the partition of Bengal.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **Chhattisgarh** – Located to the **west** of Odisha, formed in **2000** after being carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
➜ (C) **Andhra Pradesh** – Lies to the **south** of Odisha and is bordered by the **Eastern Ghats**.
➜ (D) **Gujarat** – Located in western India and does not share a boundary with Odisha.

110- Who wrote the poem 'Chilika' ?

A. Gangadhar Meher

B. Jagannatha Das
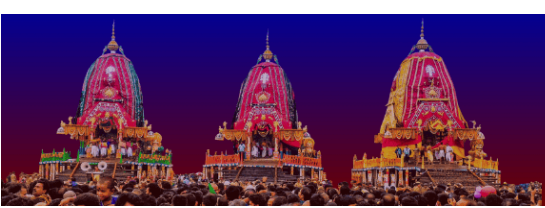
C. Chaitanya Das

D. Radhanath Ray

Ans- D

Explanation:
➜ The poem **'Chilika'** was written by **Radhanath Ray**, a prominent poet known as the **"Kabibara" of Odisha**. This poem, a tribute to the beauty of **Chilika Lake**, showcases his deep admiration for nature and is part of his literary contributions during the **19th century**.

Other Options:
➜ (A) **Gangadhar Meher** – Known as the **"Swabhaba Kabi"**, he authored works like **Tapaswini** and **Pranaya Ballari**.
➜ (B) **Jagannatha Das** – Famous for writing the **Odia Bhagavata Purana** in the 16th century.
➜ (C) **Chaitanya Das** – A medieval poet known for his **spiritual and devotional writings**.

111- Which of the following is the most Urbanised district of Odisha as per the 2011 Census?

(A) Khordha

(B) Angul

(C) Jharsuguda

(D) Kandhamal

Ans- A

Explanation:
➜ As per the **2011 Census**, **Khordha district** is the **most urbanized district in Odisha**, with **43.3%** of its population living in urban areas. The district includes **Bhubaneswar**, the capital city, which is a major urban and administrative hub.

Other Options:
➜ (B) **Angul** – Known for its industrial growth but has a lower urban population compared to Khordha.
➜ (C) **Jharsuguda** – An industrial town but less urbanized than Khordha.
➜ (D) **Kandhamal** – Predominantly rural with tribal settlements.

112- The second generation of computers is known as:

(A) Era of Circuits

(B) Era of Vacuum Tubes

(C) Era of Microchips

(D) Era of Transistors

Ans- D

Key Points
➜ The **second generation** of computers is marked by the use of **transistors**, which improved reliability and processing speed compared to the earlier use of **vacuum tubes**.

Short Details of Other Options
➜ **(A) Era of Circuits**: circuits were mostly used in **later generations** with the advent of **integrated circuits**.
➜ **(B) Era of Vacuum Tubes**: vacuum tubes were prominent in the **first**
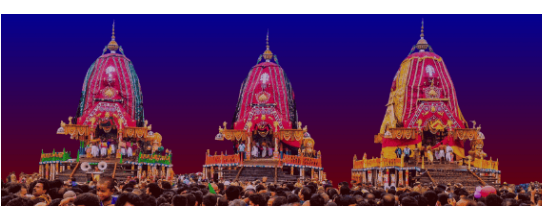
generation of computers.
➜ **(C) Era of Microchips**: **microchips** became common during the **third generation**.

113- _____ in the start menu displays useful updated information from the app, such as new email alerts, weather details, news or recent social network status updates.

(A) Live Tiles

(B) Quick Tiles

(C) Static Tiles

(D) Wall Tiles

Ans- A

Key Points
➜ **Live Tiles** in the start menu display useful updated information such as new email alerts, weather details, and recent social network status updates.

Short Details of Other Options
➜ **B) Quick Tiles:** **Quick Tiles** is not a feature in the start menu.
➜ **C) Static Tiles:** **Static Tiles** do not show updated information.
➜ **D) Wall Tiles:** **Wall Tiles** are not related to app updates in the start menu.

114- The number of packets passing through the network in a unit of time is called _____.

(A) Throughput

(B) Latency
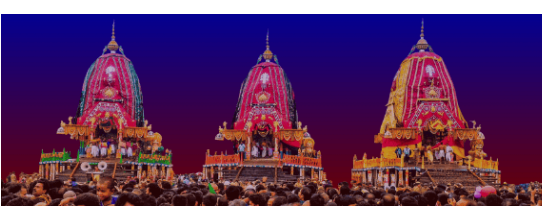
(C) Load

(D) Delay

Ans- A

Key Points
➔ **Throughput** refers to the number of packets passing through the network in a unit of time.

Short Details of Other Options
➔ **B) Latency: latency** is the time delay in a network.
➔ **C) Load: load** refers to the amount of data being processed by the network.
➔ **D) Delay: delay** refers to the time taken for data to travel from source to destination.

115-ARPANet is the first wide area network packet switched network. ARPANet stands for

A) Advanced Range Peer Agency Network

B) Advanced Research Projects Agency Network

C) American Research Public wide Area Network

D) American Range wide Public Area Network

Ans- B

Key Points
➔ **ARPANet** stands for **Advanced Research Projects Agency**
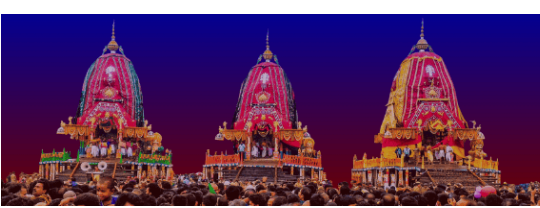
Network, the first packet-switched wide area network.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Advanced Range Peer Agency Network:** this is not the correct expansion of **ARPANet**.

➔ **C) American Research Public wide Area Network:** this is not related to **ARPANet**.

➔ **D) American Range wide Public Area Network:** this is not the correct full form of **ARPANet**.

116- Which of the following keys is chosen by database designer to identify entities in an entity set?

A) Index key

B) Primary key

C) Foreign key

D) Local key

Ans- B

Key Points:
➔ The **Primary key** is used by the database designer to **identify entities** in an entity set.

Short Details of Other Options:
➔ **A) Index key**: this is used for **searching and indexing** data quickly.
➔ **C) Foreign key**: it is used to **link tables** together.
➔ **D) Local key**: this term is not commonly used in databases.

117- The full form of AVI, a type of file format is _____.

(A) Audio Video Interleaved

(B) Audio video interlink

(C) Audio video interchange

(D) Audio Visual Interface

Ans- A

> **Key Points:**
> ➜ AVI stands for **Audio Video Interleaved**, a multimedia container format introduced by Microsoft in 1992.
> ➜ It allows synchronous audio-with-video playback, commonly used for storing video and audio data together.

118- Identify the in-built email software in Ubuntu.

(A) Firefox

(B) Internet Explorer

(C) Thunderbird

(D) Chrome

Ans- C

> **Key Points**
> ➜ **Thunderbird** is the **in-built email software** in **Ubuntu**, an open-source platform for managing emails.
>
> **Short Details of Other Options**
> ➜ **(A) Firefox**: **Firefox** is a web browser, not an email client.
> ➜ **(B) Internet Explorer**: **Internet Explorer** is a browser developed by Microsoft.

➜ **(D) Chrome**: **Chrome** is a web browser, not an email software.

119- What do you mean by a program or software in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design free of charge?

A) Open source

B) Licenced software

C) Agreement

D) Private software

Ans- A

Key Points
➜ **Open source software** refers to programs whose **source code** is available to the public for use, modification, and distribution free of charge.

Short Details of Other Options
➜ **(B) Licensed software**: **licensed software** requires users to purchase a license and does not allow free modification.
➜ **(C) Agreement**: this term refers to legal contracts, not types of software.
➜ **(D) Private software**: **private software** refers to software restricted for personal or organizational use, not open source.

120- Dot Matrix Printer is a/an

A) Memory device

B) Processing device

C) Input device

D) Output device

Ans- D

Key Points
➔ A **Dot Matrix Printer** is an **output device** used for printing.

Short Details of Other Options
➔ **(A) Memory device**: printers do not store data.
➔ **(B) Processing device**: a **processing device** refers to the CPU, not a printer.
➔ **(C) Input device**: a printer outputs data, it doesn't input it.

121- Which data system provides a way of connecting directly to computer systems on the Internet?

A) CU-SeeMe

B) TELNET

C) Gopher

D) USENET newsgroups

Ans- B

Key Points
➔ **TELNET** was developed in **1969** and allows remote access to computers over a network using a **text-based command-line interface**.
➔ It operates over the **TCP/IP protocol**, typically using **port 23**, making it one of the first internet standards for **remote logins**.

Short Details of Other Options

➜ **A) CU-SeeMe**: it was early **video conferencing software** created in **1992**, primarily used for **visual communication**, not direct computer connections.

➜ **C) Gopher**: **Gopher** is a file retrieval protocol used in the early **1990s** for **hierarchical document organization**.

➜ **D) USENET newsgroups**: **USENET** is a distributed messaging system created in **1980**, focused on **newsgroup discussions** rather than direct system access.

Q-122 Identify the correct statement regarding the internet and intranet.

(A) An intranet is used by multiple organizations, while the internet is private.

(B) An intranet is used by multiple organizations, while the internet is global.

(C) An intranet is used by a single organization, while the internet is global.

(D) An intranet is used by a single organization, while the internet is private.

ANS- C

Key Points

➜ An **intranet** is a private network used by a **single organization** to share resources internally. The **internet** is a global network accessible by everyone.

➜ Intranets are typically used for **internal communication and resource sharing**.

Short Details of Other Options

➜ **A) Intranet is used by multiple organizations**: an **intranet** is for **one organization**.
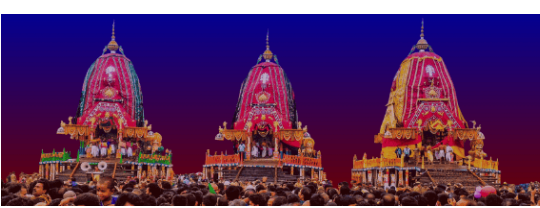
➔ **B) Internet is private**: the **internet** is a **global and public** network.
➔ **D) Internet is private**: the internet is **not private**, while the **intranet is private**.

123- The allocation and deallocation of Memory is managed by _____.

(A) ALU

(B) MMU

(C) GPR

(D) GPL

Ans- B

Key Points
➔ **MMU** (Memory Management Unit) is responsible for managing memory allocation and deallocation in a system.
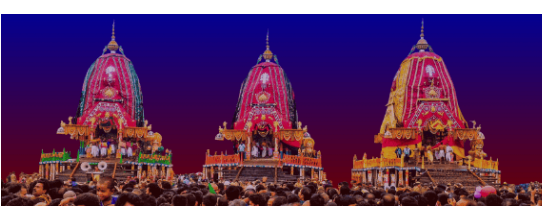
Short Details of Other Options
➔ **A) ALU:** as **ALU** (**Arithmetic Logic Unit**)
performs **arithmetic** and **logical** operations.
➔ **C) GPR:** as **GPR** refers to **General Purpose Registers**, which are used in the **processor** for operations.
➔ **D) GPL:** as **GPL** (**General Public License**) is a **software license**, unrelated to memory management.

124- Which device is used to transfer the data directly to main memory without using CPU?

(A) Disk controller

(B) DMA controller

(C) Processor

(D) Device driver

Ans- B

> **Key Points**
> ➜ The **DMA controller** transfers data **directly to main memory** without using the **CPU**.
>
> **Short Details of Other Options**
> ➜ **A) Disk Controller:** it **manages** data **flow** between the disk and computer, but doesn't bypass the CPU.
> ➜ **C) Processor:** the **Processor** controls operations but is not involved in **direct memory access**.
> ➜ **D) Device Driver:** it is a **software** component that helps devices interact with the system.

125.Which of the following can be recognized by the OCR with the help of light source?

A) Size

B) Shape

C) Colour

D) Used Ink

Ans- B

> **Key Points:**
> ➜ **Shape** can be recognized by **OCR (Optical Character**
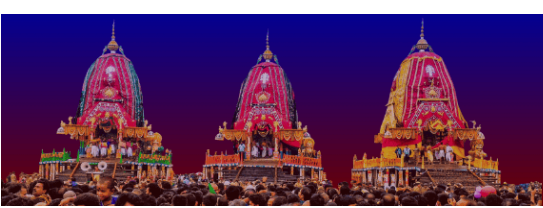
Recognition) with the help of a light source.

Short Details of Other Options:
➜ **A) Size**: OCR focuses more on **shapes**.
➜ **C) Colour**: OCR primarily recognizes **monochrome text**.
➜ **D) Used Ink**: OCR does not identify the type of **ink**.

126- Clock speed is the speed at which a microprocessor _____.

(A) interprets instructions

(B) writes instructions

(C) executes instructions

(D) reads instructions

Ans- C

Key Points
➜ **Clock speed** is the speed at which a **microprocessor executes instructions**, determining how fast tasks are processed.
➜ Measured in **GHz**, clock speed directly affects the performance of a computer.

Short Details of Other Options
➜ **A) Interprets Instructions**: interpreting instructions is about **understanding**, not the speed at which they are executed.
➜ **B) Writes Instructions**: writing instructions refers to **creating or modifying code**, not executing them.
➜ **D) Reads Instructions**: reading instructions is different from **executing them**.

127- _____ **is a standalone malware computer program that replicates itself in order to spread to other computers.**

(A) Phishing

(B) Worms

(C) Spoofing

(D) Bug

Ans- B

Key Points

➔ **Worms** are a type of **malware** that replicates itself to **spread** to other computers, typically without needing user interaction.

➔ Worms can spread quickly and cause significant network damage.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Phishing**: **phishing** refers to the practice of deceiving users into giving sensitive information, not a self-replicating program.

➔ **C) Spoofing**: **spoofing** is the act of pretending to be someone else, not replicating malware.

➔ **D) Bug**: a **bug** refers to an error in software code, not a self-replicating malware program.

128- Which printer prints characters and images without direct physical contact between the paper and the printing machinery?

A) Non-Impact Printer

B) Character Printer

C) Line printer

D) Impact Printer

Ans- A

Key Points

➜ A **Non-Impact Printer** prints characters and images without direct **physical contact** between the paper and the printing machinery.

➜ Examples include laser and inkjet printers.

Short Details of Other Options

➜ **B) Character Printer**: a **character printer** prints one character at a time, usually with impact.

➜ **C) Line printer**: a **line printer** prints a full line at a time and is usually an impact printer.

➜ **D) Impact Printer**: **impact printers** physically strike the paper to print characters.

129- Which among the following is not owned by Facebook?

A) Instagram

B) Messenger

C) Duo

D) Whatsapp

Ans- C

Key Points

➜ **Duo** is not owned by **Facebook**. **Duo** is a **video calling app** developed by Google, not part of Facebook's portfolio.

Short Details of Other Options

➜ **A) Instagram**: **Instagram** is owned by Facebook.

➜ **B) Messenger**: **Messenger** is Facebook's messaging platform.
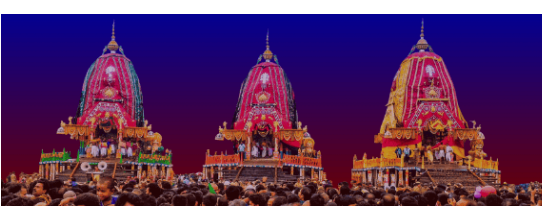
➜ **D) Whatsapp**: **Whatsapp** is owned by Facebook.

130- The data flows or is transmitted between the system and peripheral devices in the following ways

i) Serial

ii) Parallel

A) Only i

B) Only ii

C) Both i and ii

D) Neither i nor ii

Ans- C

Key Points
➜ **Serial transmission** sends data one bit at a time, which
is **slower** but works for longer distances.
➜ **Parallel transmission** sends multiple bits simultaneously, making
it **faster** but limited to shorter distances.

Short Details of Other Options
➜ **A) Only i**: as both serial and parallel transmissions are valid.

131- "There are no changes in the received message. It is the same as the original message", this statement depicts

A) Confidentiality

B) Integrity

C) Availability

D) Redundancy

Ans- B

> **Key Points**
> ➔ **Integrity** ensures that the **message received** is **unchanged** from the original message.
> ➔ It is a critical concept in **data security**, ensuring **accuracy and consistency**.
>
> **Short Details of Other Options**
> ➔ **A) Confidentiality**: **confidentiality** ensures that information is accessible only to those authorized to see it.
> ➔ **C) Availability**: **availability** ensures that data or services are available when needed.
> ➔ **D) Redundancy**: **redundancy** refers to **extra components** to ensure reliability, not data integrity.

132- Which is the key shortcut Turn High Contrast on or off?

A) Win+Alt+shift+print screen

B)   left Alt + left Shift + Print Screen.

C) Ctrl+Alt+shift+print screen

D) Alt+shift+print screen

Ans- B

> **Key Points:**
> ➔ **Left Alt + Left Shift + Print Screen** is the shortcut to toggle high
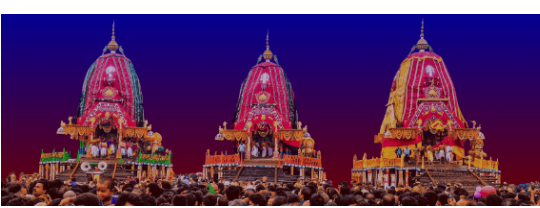
contrast mode on or off, making content easier to read.

Other Options:
➔ **A (Win + Alt + Shift + Print Screen):** Not a valid shortcut.
➔ **C (Ctrl + Alt + Shift + Print Screen):** Incorrect.
➔ **D (Alt + Shift + Print Screen):** Almost correct, but the left keys are specifically required.

133- Which of the following options will allow multiple users to work on the same word document at a time instead of multiple documents?

A) Word document sharing through mail

B) Splitting and Collaborating a word document

C) Place the document in onedrive/Google drive and share with the users

D) None of the given options

Ans- C

Key Points:
➔ Placing the document in **OneDrive or Google Drive** allows multiple users to work on the **same Word document** simultaneously.
➔ This enables collaboration in real time, without creating multiple versions of the document.

Short Details of Other Options:
➔ **Word document sharing through mail:** sharing through mail creates separate copies.
➔ **Splitting and Collaborating a word document:** splitting a document is not for simultaneous collaboration.
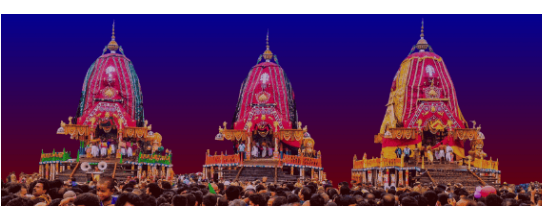
➔ **None of the given options:** the correct option is using cloud services like OneDrive or Google Drive.

134- _____ **option in Excel allows you to set boundary limits to print only the select specific ,range of cells in that boundary.**

(A) Clear Print Area

(B) Select Page Orientation

(C) Set Print Area

(D) Set Page Border

Ans- C

Key Points
➔ The **Set Print Area** option in **Excel** allows you to define a specific range of cells to print, limiting the output to only the selected cells.
➔ It is helpful when you want to print a portion of your worksheet.

Short Details of Other Options
➔ **A) Clear Print Area**: this is used to clear the set print area, not to define it.
➔ **B) Select Page Orientation**: this adjusts the page layout between portrait and landscape.
➔ **D) Set Page Border**: this is not a valid **Excel** printing option.

135.Question: Who is the President of Nepal as of February 2025?

(A) Bidhya Devi Bhandari
(B) Pushpa Kamal Dahal
(C) Ram Chandra Poudel
(D) K. P. Sharma Oli

Answer: (C) Ram Chandra Poudel

Explanation:
➜ **Ram Chandra Poudel** became the President of Nepal on March 13, 2023. He is the third President of Nepal and a senior leader of the Nepali Congress.

136- As of February 1, 2025, who is the President of France?

A) Emmanuel Macron

B) François Hollande

C) Nicolas Sarkozy

D) Marine Le Pen

Answer: A) Emmanuel Macron

Explanation: Emmanuel Macron has been serving as the President of France since May 14, 2017. As of February 2025, he continues to hold this position.

137 Who is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as of February 1, 2025?
(A) N. Chandrababu Naidu
(B) Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
(C) K. Rosaiah
(D) V. Hanumantha Rao

Answer: (A) N. Chandrababu Naidu

Explanation:
➜ **N. Chandrababu Naidu became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in 2024 after winning the elections. He previously served in this role for multiple terms.**
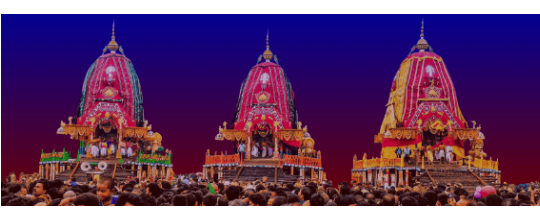
138- Who is the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu & Kashmir as of February 1, 2025?
(A) Manoj Sinha
(B) Girish Chandra Murmu
(C) Satya Pal Malik
(D) Radha Krishna Mathur

Answer: (A) Manoj Sinha

Explanation:
➜ Manoj Sinha has been the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu & Kashmir since 2020, focusing on security, development, and governance in the region.

139- Who is the Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court as of February 1, 2025?
(A) Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur
(B) Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya
(C) Justice T.S. Sivagnanam
(D) Justice Ramesh Sinha

Answer: (A) Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur

Explanation:
Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on July 28, 2023.

140- Who recently became India's top-ranked chess player and 4th globally in the FIDE rankings?
(A) Viswanathan Anand
(B) Arjun Erigaisi
(C) D Gukesh
(D) Praggnanandhaa

Answer: (C) D Gukesh

Explanation:
➜ D Gukesh, at just 18 years old, became India's highest-ranked

chess player, securing the 4th position globally in the FIDE rankings. He achieved this milestone by defeating Vincent Keymer in the Tata Steel Tournament. Gukesh has a rating of 2784 points, surpassing Arjun Erigaisi, who ranks 5th with 2779.5 points.

141- Who was sworn in as the 51st Chief Justice of India on November 11, 2024?
(A) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
(B) Justice Arun Mishra
(C) Justice S.A. Bobde
(D) Justice Sanjiv Khanna

Answer: (D) Justice Sanjiv Khanna

Explanation:
➜ Justice Sanjiv Khanna took oath as the 51st Chief Justice of India on November 11, 2024, succeeding Justice D.Y. Chandrachud. His term includes landmark judgments on Article 370 and electoral bonds.
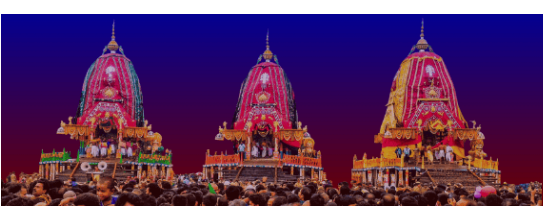
142- Which country is set to become the 'GCC Capital of the World'?
(A) United States
(B) China
(C) Germany
(D) India

Answer: (D) India

Explanation:
➜ India is emerging as the 'GCC Capital of the World' with 1,700 global capability centres employing 2 million people. This number is expected to rise by 2030, driven by India's tech ecosystem and workforce diversity.

143- Which institution completed India's first Hyperloop test track?
(A) IIT Delhi
(B) IIT Bombay
(C) IIT Kanpur
(D) IIT Madras

Answer: (D) IIT Madras

Explanation:
➜ IIT Madras developed a 410-meter Hyperloop test track in partnership with TuTr, marking a breakthrough in vacuum-based train technology. This initiative is inspired by Elon Musk's Hyperloop concept.

144- Which country has signed a pact with India to enhance submarine rescue operations?

(A) Australia
(B) South Africa
(C) Brazil
(D) Singapore

Answer: (B) South Africa

Explanation:
India and South Africa signed an MoU to enhance submarine rescue operations. India's Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV) will be deployed for rescue missions to ensure the safety of the South African Navy's submarine crew.

145- Which organization plans to launch a nuclear reactor on the Moon by 2036?

(A) NASA
(B) SpaceX
(C) ISRO
(D) Rosatom

Answer: (D) Rosatom

Explanation:
Rosatom, Russia's state nuclear corporation, plans to deploy a 0.5-megawatt nuclear reactor on the Moon by 2036. The reactor will support future lunar bases and exploration by providing power during extended lunar nights.

146- What is the revised GDP growth forecast for India in FY2024-25 according to the IMF?

(A) 7%
(B) 6.8%
(C) 8.2%
(D) 6.5%

Answer: (A) 7%

Explanation:
The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has revised India's GDP growth forecast for FY2024-25 to 7%, citing stronger private consumption, particularly in rural areas. This positions India as one of the fastest-growing major economies globally.

147- In which state will PM Modi inaugurate the Ken-Betwa river linking project?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Gujarat

Answer: (B) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation:
PM Modi will inaugurate the Ken-Betwa river linking project in Madhya Pradesh. The project aims to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities, benefiting farmers in both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

148- How many languages were recently granted classical language status in the latest Union Cabinet decision?

(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Six

Answer: (C) Five

Explanation:
The Union Cabinet granted classical language status to five languages: Marathi, Bengali, Pali, Prakrit, and Assamese. This increased India's total number of classical languages to 11, recognizing their historical and cultural importance.

149- Who became Mexico's first female president?

(A) Rosario Robles
(B) Claudia Sheinbaum
(C) Margarita Zavala
(D) Beatriz Paredes

Answer: (B) Claudia Sheinbaum

Explanation:
Claudia Sheinbaum became Mexico's first female president, succeeding Andrés Manuel López Obrador. She previously served as Mexico City's first female mayor and advocates for social justice and political reform under the Morena party.

150- Who won the men's 100-meter sprint gold at the 2024 Paris Olympics?

(A) Noah Lyles
(B) Kishane Thompson
(C) Fred Kerley
(D) Justin Gatlin

Answer: (A) Noah Lyles

Explanation:
Noah Lyles won the gold medal in the men's 100-meter sprint at the 2024 Paris Olympics, ending a 20-year drought for American

sprinters. Lyles clocked 9.784 seconds, narrowly beating Kishane Thompson of Jamaica by 0.005 seconds.

MATH

151. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio of $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ and its perimeter is 78 cm. Find the length of the shortest side of the triangle.

(A) 18cm

(B) 24cm

(C) 36cm

(D) 72cm

Ans- A

Given:

➜ Ratio of sides = $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$

➜ Perimeter = 78 cm

Formula:

➜ Let the sides of the triangle be $6x, 4x, 3x$ (since the ratios in whole numbers are 6:4:3).

➜ Sum of sides = 78 cm

Solution:

➜ 6x + 4x + 3x = 78

➜ 13x = 78

➜ x = 78 ÷ 13

➜ x = 6
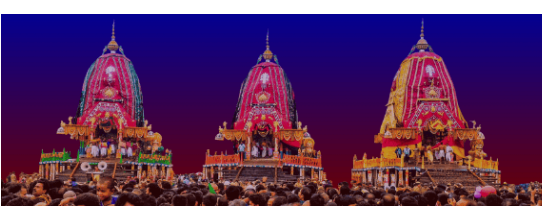
➔ The shortest side = 3x = 3 × 6 = 18 cm

Final Conclusion:

➔ The shortest side of the triangle is 18 cm.

152- Find the sum of all the interior angle of a polygon having 43 sides. (In degree)

(A) 7480

(B) 7280

(C) 7380

(D) 7580

Ans- C

Given:

➔ Number of sides (n) = 43

Formula:

➔ Sum of interior angles = (n − 2) × 180°

Solution:

➔ Sum of angles = (43 − 2) × 180°

➔ Sum of angles = 41 × 180°

➔ Sum of angles = 7380°

Final Conclusion:

➔ The sum of all the interior angles of the polygon is 7380 degrees.

153- A solid piece of iron whose length, breadth and height are 44cm, 42cm and 21cm respectively is moulded into a sphere. The radius of the sphere is:

(A) 42cm

(B) 49cm

(C) 21cm

(D) 35cm

Ans- C

Given:

➔ Length = 44 cm

➔ Breadth = 42 cm

➔ Height = 21 cm

Formula:

➔ Volume of the cuboid = Length × Breadth × Height

➔ Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Solution:

➔ Volume of the cuboid = $44 \times 42 \times 21 = 38808 \text{ cm}^3$

➔ Equating the volume of the cuboid to the volume of the sphere:

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 38808$$

$$r^3 = \frac{38808 \times 3}{4 \times 3.14} = \frac{116424}{12.56} = 9270.57$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{9270.57} \approx 21 \text{ cm}$$

Final Conclusion:

➔ The radius of the sphere is 21 cm.

154- What is the angle of elevation of the Sun, when the length of the shadow of a tree is √3 times the height of the tree?

(A) 25°

(B) 30°

(C) 45°

(D) 60°

Ans- B

Given:
→ Height of the tree = h
→ Length of the shadow = $\sqrt{3} \times h$

Formula:
→ $\tan(\theta) = \dfrac{\text{Height of the tree}}{\text{Length of the shadow}}$

Solution:
→ $\tan(\theta) = \dfrac{h}{\sqrt{3} \times h} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
→ $\theta = 30°$

---

155. When Rahul was born, his father was 32 years older than his brother and his mother as 25 years older than his sister. If Rahul's brother is 6 years older than him and his mother is 3 years younger than his father, how old was Rahul 's sister when he was born?

(a) 7 years

(b) 10 years

(c) 14 years

(d) 19 years

Ans- B
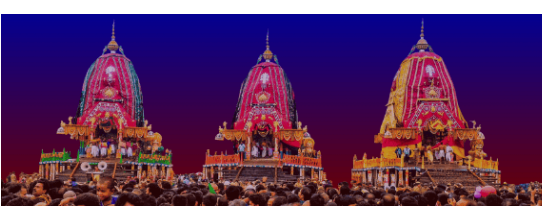
Given:

➜ When Rahul was born, his father was 32 years older than his brother and his mother was 25 years older than his sister.

➜ Rahul's brother is 6 years older than him, and his mother is 3 years younger than his father.

Solution:

➜ Let the present age of Rahul be x years.

➜ His brother's age $= x + 6$ years.

➜ His father's age $= x + 38$ years.

➜ His mother's age $= x + 35$ years.

➜ According to the problem:

➜ $x + 35 = y + 25$

➜ $y = x + 10$ years

➜ Rahul's sister's age when he was born $= y - 6 = 10$ years.

Final Conclusion:

➜ Rahul's sister's age when he was born was 10 years.

156- The average of 162 lab readings was 58 units. Later on it was found that a reading 220was wrongly typed as 58. Find the correct average.

(A) 57

(B) 59

(C) 61

(D) 63

Ans- B

Given:

➜ The average of 162 lab readings was 58 units.

➔ It was later found that a reading of 220 was wrongly typed as 58.

Formula:

➔ Corrected total = Initial total + (Correct value - Incorrect value)

➔ New average = $\dfrac{\text{Corrected total}}{\text{Number of readings}}$

Solution:

➔ Initial total sum = $162 \times 58 = 9396$

➔ Corrected total = $9396 + (220 - 58) = 10558$

➔ New average = $\dfrac{10558}{162} \approx 59$

Final Conclusion:

➔ The correct average is 59 units.

157- For three consecutive years, the cost of a product were Rs.134 per litre, Rs.268 per litre and Rs.335 per litre respectively. If a common man spends an average of Rs.14740 per year on that product, then what is the average cost of that product per litre for the three years? (In Rs. - upto two decimals)

(A) 201.57

(B) 221.57

(C) 211.57

(D) 231.57

Ans- C

Given:

➔ For three consecutive years, the cost of a product was Rs.134 per litre, Rs.268 per litre, and Rs.335 per litre respectively.

➔ A common man spends an average of Rs.14,740 per year on that product.

Formula:

➜ Average cost per litre = $\dfrac{\text{Total expenditure}}{\text{Total litres consumed}}$

Solution:

➜ **Calculate the total litres consumed each year.**

➜ Year 1: Litres consumed $= \dfrac{14740}{134} \approx 110$ litres

➜ Year 2: Litres consumed $= \dfrac{14740}{268} \approx 55$ litres

➜ Year 3: Litres consumed $= \dfrac{14740}{335} \approx 44$ litres

➜ **Total litres consumed over three years**

➜ Total litres $= 110 + 55 + 44 = 209$ litres

➜ **Total cost over three years**

➜ Total cost $= 14740 \times 3 = 44220$ Rs.

➜ **Average cost per litre over three years**

➜ Average cost per litre $= \dfrac{44220}{209} \approx 211.57$ Rs.

Final Conclusion:

➜ The average cost of the product per litre for the three years is Rs.211.57.

---

158. A boat running upstream covers a distance of 10 km in 30 min and while running downstream, it covers the same distance in 25 min. What is the speed of the river current (in km/h)?

A. 20

B. 2.2

C. 2

D. Couldn't be determined

Ans- C

Given:

➜ The boat covers 10 km upstream in 30 minutes.

→ It covers the same distance downstream in 25 minutes.

→ The task is to find the speed of the river current.

Solution:

→ Upstream speed $S_u = \frac{10}{0.5} = 20$ kmph.

→ Downstream speed $S_d = \frac{10}{\frac{25}{60}} = 24$ kmph.

→ Speed of the river current $S_r = \frac{S_d - S_u}{2} = \frac{24-20}{2} = 2$ kmph

Final Conclusion:

→ The speed of the river current is 2 kmph.

159- Simple interest on a sum at 20% per annum for 2 years is Rs.1040. Find the amount under compound interest on the same sum for the same period and same rate of interest.(in Rs)

(A) 3644

(B) 3544

(C) 3844

(D) 3744

Ans- D

Given:

→ Simple interest on a sum at 20% per annum for 2 years is ₹1040.

→ The task is to find the amount under compound interest on the same sum for the same period and same rate of interest.

Formula:

→ Simple Interest (SI) = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

→ Compound Interest (CI) = $P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - P$

➜ Amount (A) = P + CI

Solution:

➜ First, find the Principal (P) using the Simple Interest formula:

➜ $P = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{1040 \times 100}{20 \times 2} = ₹2600$

➜ Now, calculate the Compound Interest (CI):

➜ $CI = 2600 \times \left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^2 - 2600$

➜ $CI = 2600 \times \left(\frac{120}{100}\right)^2 - 2600$

➜ $CI = 2600 \times \frac{144}{100} - 2600 = ₹3744 - ₹2600 = ₹1144$

➜ Total Amount = Principal + Compound Interest

➜ Amount = ₹2600 + ₹1144 = ₹3744

Final Conclusion:

➜ The amount under compound interest for 2 years is ₹3744.

Q-160 If Suresh borrows Rs.36,000 from Mahesh at the rate of 6% simple interest, then what is the total amount that Suresh has to pay at the end of 4 years ?

(A) Rs.42,960

(B) Rs.33,560

(C) Rs.43,960

(D) Rs.44,640

ANS- D

Given:

➜ Principal (P) = ₹36,000

➜ Rate of Interest (R) = 6%

➜ Time (T) = 4 years

Formula:

➜ Simple Interest (SI) = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

➜ Total Amount = Principal + Simple Interest

Solution:

➜ SI = $\frac{36,000 \times 6 \times 4}{100}$ = ₹8,640

➜ Total Amount = ₹36,000 + ₹8,640 = ₹44,640

Q-161. A shopkeeper marks his goods 30% above the cost price and allows a discount of 10% on the marked price. In order to earn 6.5% more profit, what would be the discount on the marked price?

(A) 4%
(B) 5%
(C) 5.5%
(D) 6%

ANS- B

Given:

➜ Markup = 30%
➜ Initial discount = 10%
➜ Desired profit increase = 6.5%

Formula:

➜ Selling Price = Marked Price × (1 - Discount%)
➜ New Discount% = $1 - \frac{\text{Desired Selling Price}}{\text{Marked Price}} \times 100$

Solution:

➤ Let the cost price be ₹100.
➤ Marked price = ₹100 × (1 + 0.30) = ₹130
➤ Initial selling price = ₹130 × (1 - 0.10) = ₹117
➤ Desired selling price = ₹117 + ₹100 × (0.065) = ₹123.50
➤ New discount% = $1 - \frac{₹123.50}{₹130} \times 100$ = 5%

162- What is the smallest number which when decreased by 5 is divisible by 16, 24, 30 and 32 ?

(A) 485

(B) 490

(C) 475

(D) 480 .

Ans- A

Given:

➜ Numbers: 16, 24, 30, and 32

Solution:

➜ Formula for LCM calculation:

➜ $LCM(16,24,30,32) = $ Least Common Multiple

➜ LCM Calculation:

➜ $LCM(16,24,30,32) = 480$

➜ The required number is $480 + 5 = 485$.

Conclusion:

➜ The smallest number is 485.

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163. If a man spends $\frac{5}{8}$ part of money and again earns $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the remaining money, what part of his money is with him now?

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$

(B) $\frac{3}{4}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$
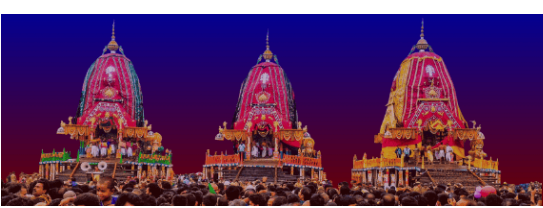
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans- D

Given:

➜ He spends $\frac{5}{8}$ of his money.

➜ He earns $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining money.

Solution:

➜ Let the total money be M.

➜ After spending $\frac{5}{8}$ of his money, the remaining money is:

$$M - \frac{5}{8}M = \frac{3}{8}M$$

➜ He earns $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining $\frac{3}{8}M$:

$$\text{Earned money} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8}M = \frac{1}{8}M$$

➜ Total money with him now = Remaining money + Earned money:

$$\frac{3}{8}M + \frac{1}{8}M = \frac{4}{8}M = \frac{1}{2}M$$

Conclusion:

➜ The man has $\frac{1}{2}$ of his money with him now.

164- **Find the LCM of 6/7 and 8/9**

(A) 33

(B) 35

(C) 24

(D) 27

Ans- C

Given:

➔ The fractions are $\frac{6}{7}$ and $\frac{8}{9}$.

➔ We need to find their LCM.

Formula:

➔ LCM of fractions = $\frac{\text{LCM of Numerators}}{\text{HCF of Denominators}}$.

Solution:

➔ LCM of numerators = LCM of 6 and 8 = 24.

➔ HCF of denominators = HCF of 7 and 9 = 1.

➔ LCM of $\frac{6}{7}$ and $\frac{8}{9}$ = $\frac{24}{1}$ = 24.

---

165. A, B and C start running at the same time and at the same point in the same direction in a circular stadium. A completes a round in 252 seconds, B in 308 seconds and C in 198 seconds. After what time will they meet again at the starting point?"

(A) 26 minutes 18 seconds.

(B) 42 minutes 36 seconds

(C) 45 minutes

(D) 46 minutes 12 seconds

Ans- D

Given:

➔ A, B, and C complete a round in 252 seconds, 308 seconds, and 198 seconds, respectively.
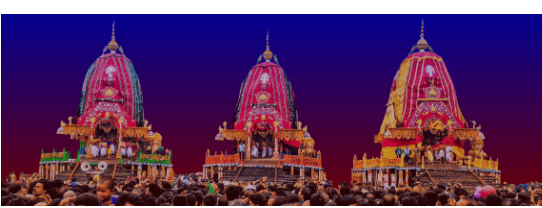
➜ We need to find when they will meet again at the starting point.

Solution:

➜ LCM of 252, 308, and 198 = 2772 seconds = 46 minutes 12 seconds.

166- In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of pulses costing Rs.72 and Rs.96 per kg respectively so as to get a mixture worth Rs.83 per kg?

(A) 11:13

(B) 13:10

(C) 10:13

(D) 13:11

Ans- D

Given:

➜ Cost of Pulse 1 (C1) = Rs.72 per kg
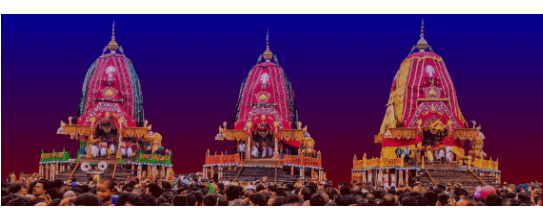➜ Cost of Pulse 2 (C2) = Rs.96 per kg
➜ Required cost of the mixture = Rs.83 per kg

Formula:

➜ Use the rule of alligation:
➜ Ratio Pulse 1:Pulse 2 $= \frac{C2 - \text{Mixture Cost}}{\text{Mixture Cost} - C1}$

Solution:

➜ Pulse 1:Pulse 2 $= \frac{96-83}{83-72} = \frac{13}{11}$

Answer: $13:11$

167- Dhanush donates 22% of his savings to an old age home, 23% of the savings to an orphanage and 24% of his savings to foundations for medical help. The remaining amount of Rs.9300 of savings is deposited in bank. Find the salary of Dhanush, if 40% of the salary is his savings. (In Rs.)

(A) 50000

(B) 75000

(C) 40000

 (D) 20000

Ans- B

Given:

➜ Dhanush donates 22% of his savings to an old age home, 23% to an orphanage, and 24% for medical help.

➜ Remaining amount in the bank = ₹9,300.

➜ 40% of his salary is his savings.

Formula:

➜ Remaining savings = Total savings - (22% + 23% + 24%) of savings.

➜ Salary = $\frac{\text{Savings}}{40\%}$.

Solution:

➜ Total donation = 22% + 23% + 24% = 69%.

➜ Remaining savings = 31% of his total savings.

➜ Let total savings be x.

➜ 31% × x = 9300.

➜ $x = \frac{9300}{0.31} = 30000$.

➜ Dhanush's salary = $\frac{30000}{0.4} = 75000$.

Final Conclusion:

➔ Dhanush's salary is **₹75,000**.

Q-168. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:

(A) 588 apples
(B) 600 apples
(C) 672 apples
(D) 700 apples

ANS- D

Given:

➔ Fruit seller sells **40%** of apples.
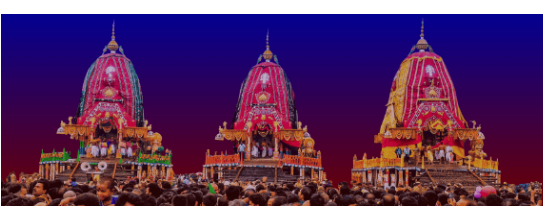
➔ Remaining apples = **420**.

Solution:

➤ Remaining apples = 60% of total apples.

➤ Let the total number of apples = x.

➤ 60% of $x = 420$.

$\frac{60}{100} \times x = 420.$

$x = \frac{420 \times 100}{60} = 700.$

169- Pipe A can fill a tank in 132 minutes and Pipe B can fill the same tank in 264 minutes. If both pipes are opened together, how many minutes will it take to fill the empty tank?

(A) 88

(B) 84

(C) 86

(D) 82

Ans- A

Given:

➔ Pipe A can fill a tank in 132 minutes.

➔ Pipe B can fill the same tank in 264 minutes.

➔ Find how many minutes it will take to fill the tank when both pipes are opened together.

Formula:

➔ Work done by A in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{132}$.

➔ Work done by B in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{264}$.

➔ Combined work done by A and B in 1 minute = Work done by A + Work done by B.

Solution:

➔ Combined work in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{132} + \frac{1}{264} = \frac{2}{264} + \frac{1}{264} = \frac{3}{264} = \frac{1}{88}$.

➔ Therefore, the tank will be filled in 88 minutes.

170- By selling a table for Rs.3420, a shopkeeper loses 10%. At what price should he sell it to gain 10%?(in Rs.)

(A) 4280

(B) 4480

(C) 4380

(D) 4180

Ans- D
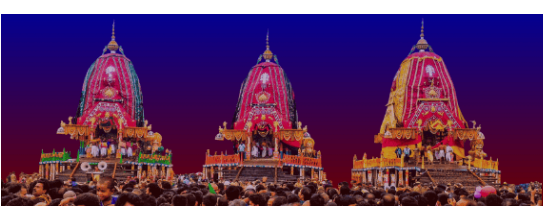
Given:

➜ Selling price (SP) = ₹3420

➜ Loss percentage = 10%

➜ Required gain percentage = 10%

Formula:

➜ Cost Price (CP) = $\frac{\text{Selling Price}}{1 - \frac{\text{Loss }\%}{100}}$

➜ New Selling Price (SP) = Cost Price $\times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Gain }\%}{100}\right)$

Solution:

➜ Cost Price (CP) = $\frac{3420}{1 - \frac{10}{100}} = \frac{3420}{0.9} = 3800$

➜ New Selling Price = $3800 \times \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right) = 3800 \times 1.1 = 4180$

171. A person sold a T.V set at Rs.3450 making a profit of 15% and sold another T.V set at a loss of 10%. If on the whole there is no profit or loss, what is the sale price of second T.V set?

A) Rs.3450

B) Rs.4000

C) Rs.4500

D) None of these

Ans- D

Given:

➜ A person sold a T.V set for ₹3450 making a profit of 15%.

➜ The same person sold another T.V set at a loss of 10%.

➜ There is no overall profit or loss.

Formula:

➜ Profit % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$

➜ Loss % = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$

➜ Total Profit/Loss = ₹0.

Solution:

➜ Let the cost price of the first T.V set be P_1.

➜ Selling price of the first T.V set = ₹3450.

➜ Since the profit is 15%, we can write: $P_1 \times \frac{115}{100} = 3450$

$P_1 = \frac{3450 \times 100}{115} = ₹3000$.

➜ Let the cost price of the second T.V set be P_2.

➜ Selling price of the second T.V set = ₹S_2.

➜ Since there is a 10% loss, we can write: $P_2 \times \frac{90}{100} = S_2$.

➜ To have no overall profit or loss, we use the following equation:
$3000 - P_2 = S_2 - 3450$.

Thus, the answer is not provided in the options.

172- If x : y = 5 : 2, then (8x + 9y) : (8x + 2y) is :

A- 22 : 29
B- 26 : 61
C- 29 : 22
D- 61 : 26

Ans- C

Given:

➜ $x : y = 5 : 2$

Solution:

➜ $(8x + 9y) : (8x + 2y) = (8 \times 5 + 9 \times 2) : (8 \times 5 + 2 \times 2)$

➜ $= (40 + 18) : (40 + 4) = 58 : 44$

➜ Simplify $58:44 = 29:22$

Answer: $(8x + 9y):(8x + 2y) = 29:22$

173- The marks scored by a student in four subjects are in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 7 : 6. The candidate scored an overall aggregate of 60% of the sum of the maximum marks and the maximum marks in all four subjects are same. In how many subjects did he score more than 60% marks?

A) 4

B) 3

C) 1

D) 2

Ans- D

Given:

➜ The marks scored in four subjects are in the ratio $4:3:7:6$.

➜ The student scored an overall aggregate of 60% of the total marks.

Solution:

➜ Let the maximum marks in each subject be M.

➜ The total marks scored by the student = $(4 + 3 + 7 + 6)M = 20M \times 60\% = 12M$.

➜ In 60%, the marks in each subject:

Subject 1: $4M \times 60\% = 2.4M$,

Subject 2: $3M \times 60\% = 1.8M$,

Subject 3: $7M \times 60\% = 4.2M$,

Subject 4: $6M \times 60\% = 3.6M$.

➜ The student scored more than 60% marks in 2 subjects (3rd and 4th).
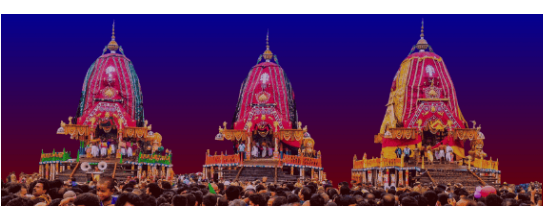
174- A man driving his bike at 36 kmph reaches his office 20 minutes early. Had he driven the bike at 24 kmph he would have reached 40 minutes late. How far is his office?

A) 48 Kms

B) 60 Kms

C) 72 Kms

D) 80 Kms

Ans- C

Given:
- Speed when early: 36 kmph
- Speed when late: 24 kmph
- Early by 20 minutes
- Late by 40 minutes

Formula:
- Time when driving at 36 kmph ➔ $t - \frac{20}{60}$
- Time when driving at 24 kmph ➔ $t + \frac{40}{60}$
- Distance = Speed × Time ➔ $d =$ Speed × Time

Solution:
- Distance at 36 kmph ➔ $d = 36 \times \left(t - \frac{20}{60}\right)$
- Distance at 24 kmph ➔ $d = 24 \times \left(t + \frac{40}{60}\right)$

Setting them equal:
➔ $36 \times \left(t - \frac{20}{60}\right) = 24 \times \left(t + \frac{40}{60}\right)$

Solving for t:
➔ $12t = 28$
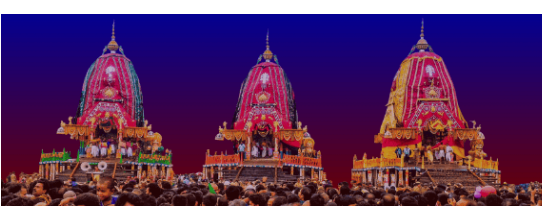
➜ $t = \frac{28}{12} = 2\frac{1}{3}$ hours

Finally, calculating the distance:

➜ $d = 36 \times 2 = 72$ km

Thus, the distance to his office is **72 km**.

175- **If a bus travels from city A to city B with a speed of 585 kmph and another bus travels from city B to city A with a speed of 495 kmph, find the relative speed when both the buses cross each other.(In m/s)**

(A) 294

(B) 300

(C) 298

(D) 296

Ans- B

Given:

- Speed of bus A: 585 km/h
- Speed of bus B: 495 km/h

Solution:

Relative speed in km/h:

➜ $585 + 495 = 1080$ km/h

Convert to m/s:

➜ Relative speed in m/s $= 1080 \times \frac{5}{18} = 300$ m/s

Thus, the relative speed is **300 m/s**.
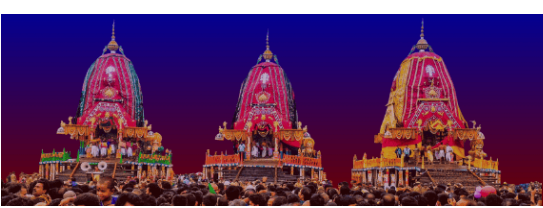
176- **Farook can do a piece of work in 98.5 days. Edwin is 25% more efficient than Farook. Find the number of days taken by Edwin to do the same piece of work.**

(A) 76.8

(B) 78.8

(C) 77.8

(D) 79.8

Ans- B

Given:

➜ Farook can complete the work in 98.5 days.

➜ Edwin is 25% more efficient than Farook.

Formula:

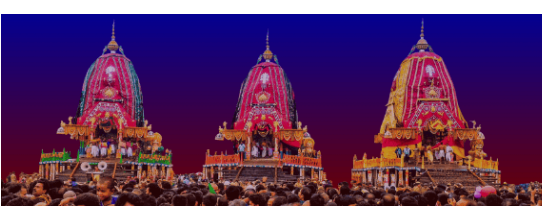➜ If Edwin is 25% more efficient, he will take $\frac{100}{125}$ of the time taken by Farook.

Solution:

➜ Time taken by Edwin = $\frac{100}{125} \times 98.5 = \frac{4}{5} \times 98.5 = 78.8$ days.

177- **2 men and 3 boys can do a piece of work in 135 days while 3 men and 2 boys can do the same work in 108 days. In how many days can 5 men and 5 boy do the work?**

(A) 62

(B) 64

(C) 60

(D) 66

Ans- C

Given:

➜ 2 men and 3 boys can do a piece of work in 135 days.

➜ 3 men and 2 boys can do the same work in 108 days.

Formula:

➜ Let the work done per day by a man be M and by a boy be B.

➜ From the first case: $2M + 3B = \frac{1}{135}$

➜ From the second case: $3M + 2B = \frac{1}{108}$

Solution:

(3M + 3B) X 135 = (3M + 2B) X 108

⇨ 10M + 15B = 12M + 8B

⇨ M = 7 & B = 2

➜ Work done by 5 men and 5 boys

$$= \frac{25 \ X \ 108}{45} = 60$$

➜ Time taken by 5 men and 5 boys to complete the work = 60 days.

178- A rectangular block, having length, breadth and height 16cm, 12cm and 8cm respectively, is cut into an exact number of equal cubes. Find the least possible number of cubes.

(A) 18

(B) 24

(C) 30

(D) 36

Ans- B
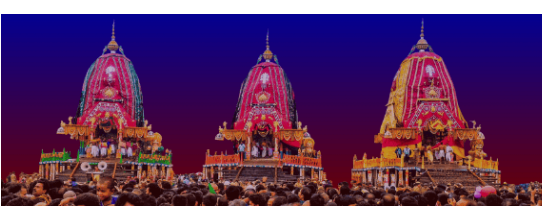
Given:

➜ Dimensions of the block: 16 cm, 12 cm, 8 cm.

Solution:

➜ Find the greatest common divisor (GCD) of 16, 12, and 8, which is 4.

➜ The side of each cube is 4 cm.

➜ The volume of the rectangular block = $16 \times 12 \times 8 = 1536 \, \text{cm}^3$.

➜ The volume of each cube = $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64 \, \text{cm}^3$.

➜ The number of cubes = $\frac{1536}{64} = 24$.

Final Conclusion:

➜ The least number of cubes is 24.

Q-179 Find the square root of the surd 7 + √48.
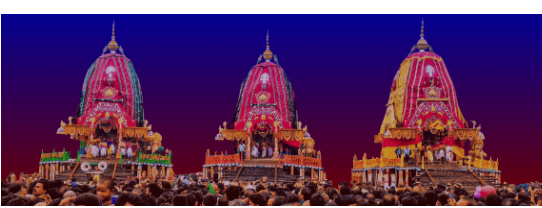
A) 3 + √6

B) 2 + √6

C) 2 + √3

D) 4 + √3

Ans- C

Given:

➜ Surd: $7 + \sqrt{48}$.

Formula:

➜ Square root of a surd $a + \sqrt{b}$ can be written as $\sqrt{a + \sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$, where $x + y = a$ and $2\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{b}$.

Solution:

➜ Let $7 + \sqrt{48} = (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2$.

➜ Expand: $x + y = 7$ and $2\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$.

➜ Solve:

$\sqrt{xy} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $xy = 12$.

➜ From $x + y = 7$ and $xy = 12$: Solve quadratic equation $t^2 - 7t + 12 = 0$.

➜ Roots: $t = 4, t = 3$.

➜ Hence, $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{48}} = \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$.

180- While counting the number of pages of a book, the digit 1 occurs 136 times. Then, the number of pages in the book is _____.

(A) 193

(B) 195

(C) 197

(D) 201

Ans- B

Given:

➜ The digit 1 occurs 136 times in the page numbers of a book.

Solution:

➜ We need to find the number of pages in the book where the digit 1 appears exactly 136 times.

➜ Page numbers from 1 to 99:

In this range, the digit 1 appears in the units place 10 times (1, 11, 21, 31, ..., 91) and in the tens place 10 times (10 to 19). So, it appears 20 times in total from 1 to 99.

➜ Page numbers from 100 to 199:

In this range, the digit 1 appears 10 times in the hundreds place (for pages 100 to 199), 10 times in the tens place (110 to 119), and 10 times in the units place (101, 111, 121, ..., 191). So, it appears 30 times in total from 100 to 199.

➜ Page numbers from 200 to 299:

In this range, the digit 1 appears only in the units place (201, 211, 221, ..., 291). So, it appears 10 times in total.

➜ The total number of occurrences so far is $20 + 30 + 10 = 60$.

➜ The digit 1 appears another 76 times beyond 199, which means the book has more than 193 pages. Testing for page number 195 gives exactly 136 occurrences.

Final Conclusion:

➜ The total number of pages in the book is 195.

REASONING

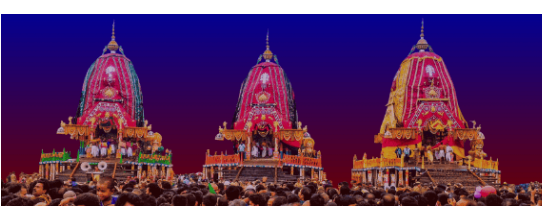**181- Choose the option that completes a relationship that is the same as the relationship in the first pair.**

Acting : Theatre :: Gambling : ?

A) Casino

B) Club

C) Bar

D) Gym

Ans- A

182- If Night is called Morning, Morning is called Evening, Evening is called Afternoon, then when does the sun rise?

A) Night

B) Morning

C) Evening

D) Afternoon

Ans- C

183-   Replace the question mark with an option that follows the same logic applied in the first pair TLB : VND :: ?? : QOG

(A) OMF

(B) QNE

(C) QNF

(D) OME

Ans- D

184- Select the combination of numbers so that letters arranged accordingly will form a meaningful word.

1.L 2. R 3. W 4. O 5. D

(A) 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

(B) 3, 4, 5, 2, 1

(C) 3, 4, 2, 1, 5

(D) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3

Ans- C

185- Pointing to a man in a photograph, women says, "he is the father of my only daughter in law's father-in-law." How is the man related to the woman?

(A) Brother

(B) Husband

(C) Father-in-law

(D) Father

Ans- C

186- If M is the brother of N; N is the sister of O; and O is the father of P, then how is M related to P?

A) Niece

B) Cousin

C) Uncle

D) Not sufficient information

Ans- C

187- In a certain code language MOUSE is written as HVXRP. How is EAGLE written in that code language?

A) HOJDH

B) FMHBF

C) ELGAE

D) GNICG

Ans- A

188- I. 'fa la' means 'He come' and 'pa la' means 'He do' in the code language

II. 'fa ba' means 'They come' and 'ca fa' means 'she come' in the code language

A) BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient

B) Statement (I) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (II) alone is NOT sufficient

C) Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) alone is NOT sufficient

D) EACH statement ALONE is sufficient

Ans- D

189- At what time between 6 o'clock and 7 o' clock will the hands of a clock coincide?

(A) 6 past 33(8/11)

(B) 6 past 32(8/11)

(C) 6 past 35(8/11)

(D) 6 past 34(8/11)

Ans- B

190- What was the day of the week on 25th December, 2003?

(A) Wednesday

(B) Tuesday

(C) Friday

(D) Thursday

Ans- D
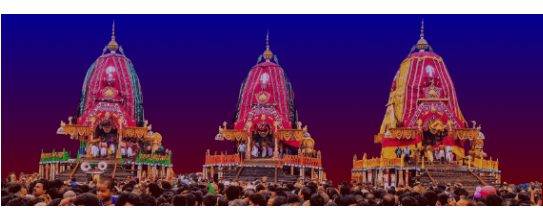
191- Complete the series: 6, 20, ? 200, 606, 1820

A) 20

B) 10

C) 66

D) 50

Ans- C

192- Which of the following statements is an odd man out with respect to the arrangement?

(A) DA

(B) EA

(C) FC

(D) EB

Ans- B

193- The statement given below is followed by assumptions numbered as 1 and 2. Look at the statements and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit.

Give your answer as per below options:

A) If only assumption 1 is implicit.

B) If only assumption 2 is implicit.

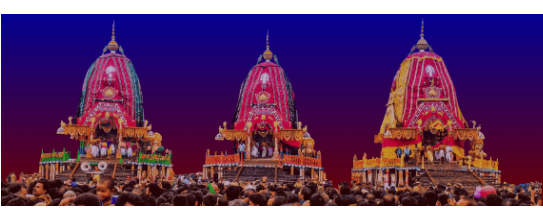C) If neither 1 nor 2 is implicit.

D) If both 1 and 2 are implicit.

- Statement: In spite of having free public transportation, people prefer using their own vehicle to transport.

Assumptions:

1. Private vehicle are cheaper than the public transport fair.

2. People may not find it convenient due to poor maintenance.

(A) C

(B) A

(C) D

(D) B

Ans- D

194- The statement given below is followed by assumptions numbered as 1 and 2. Look at the statements and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit.

Give your answer as per below options:

A) If only assumption 1 is implicit.

B) If only assumption 2 is implicit.

C) If neither 1 nor 2 is implicit.

D) If both 1 and 2 are implicit.

- Statement: In spite of having free public transportation, people prefer using their own vehicle to transport.

Assumptions:

1. Private vehicle are cheaper than the public transport fair.

2. People may not find it convenient due to poor maintenance.

(A) C

(B) A

(C) D

(D) B

Ans- D

195- Statement: When delivering a speech, use more metaphors and quotations instead of acronyms and jargons.

Assumptions:

1. Using metaphors and quotations can help bring your speech to life and keep the audience engaged.

2. Eye contact is also essential to form a connection with the audience.

(A) A

(B) D

(C) C

(D) B

Ans- A

196- Instruction: Below mentioned are statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

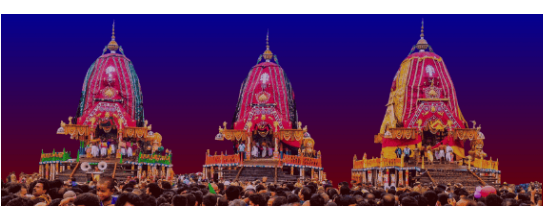**All mangoes are fruits.**

No fruit is flower

Conclusions:

I) No mango is flower

II) All fruits are mangoes

A) None of the conclusions follow

B) Only I follows

C) Both I and II follows

D) Only II follows

Ans- B

197- Instruction: Below mentioned are statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some receivers are sensors.

All the transmitters are sensors.

All the amplifiers are receivers.

Conclusions:

I) No amplifier is sensor.

II) All the receivers are amplifiers.

III) All the sensors are transmitters.

A) Both conclusions II and III follows

B) None of the conclusions follow

C) Both conclusions I and II follows

D) Only conclusion II follows

Ans- B

198- Santprasad walked 50 m towards North. Then she turned left and walked 25 m, then again she turned left and walked 40 m. Finally she turned right and continued to walk. In which direction was she walking finally?

A) East

B) West

C) North

D) South

Ans- B

199- A stands in the 60th position from the front of the queue and there are 3 persons between A and B .B stands after A. If the first 20 persons are removed from the queue then what is the position of B from the front of the queue?

(A) 40

(B) 44

(C) 52

(D) 48

Ans- B

200. A dice is numbered from 1 to 6 in different ways. If 1 is opposite to 5 and 2 is opposite to 3, then:

(A) 4 is adjacent to 3 and 6
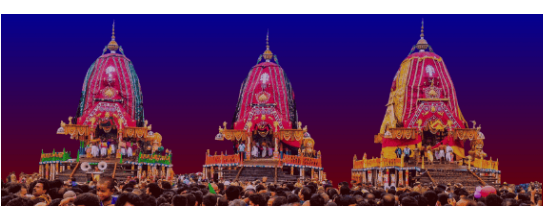
(B) 2 is adjacent to 4 and 6

(C) 4 is adjacent to 5 and 6

(D) 6 is adjacent to 3 and 4

Ans- B