

UPPSC PCS Prelims 2018

1. निम्न में से किस युग्म को स्पिंटर्स ने विश्व एथलीट ऑफ द ईयर पुरस्कार 2019 से सम्मानित किया है?

- A. डेनिस किप्रुतो किमेटो, फ्लोरेंस ग्रिफ़िथ जॉयनर
- B. एलिउड किपचोगे, दलीलाह मुहम्मद
- C. हेल् गेब्रसेलासी, एलिसन फेलिक्स
- D. जॉयफ्री मुटाई, कार्मेलिटा जेटर
- E. केनेनिसा बेकेले, जेनजेबे डिबाबा

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Eliud Kipchoge (Kenyan's long-distance runner) & Dalilah Muhammad (American track and field athlete) won the World Athlete of the Year awards.
- Kipchoge claimed the prize in Monaco after making history last month when he ran the marathon distance of 42.195 kilometres (26.219 miles) in 1hr 59min 40.2sec.
- American Muhammad won her award after a magnificent year that saw her set a world record of 52.20 seconds at the US Trials in Iowa in July breaking a record that had stood since 2003.
- The winners were chosen following a vote shared 50% by World Athletics, 25% by athletes, coaches and journalists and 25% by the general public.

2. वैश्विक उष्मन के फल स्वरूप निम्नलिखित में किसकी बारंबारता और प्रचंडता बढ़ रही है?

- A. केवल चक्रवात की
- B. केवल तूफान की
- C. केवल बवंडर की
- D. उपरोक्त सभी की



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Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's **climate** system. Climate change will lead to an increase in the number cyclone, storms and hurricanes due to warmer ocean temperatures and higher sea levels are expected to intensify their impacts. **Therefore, the correct answer is option D**

3. निम्नलिखित में कौन स्व-वासन संरक्षण रणनीति का उदाहरण नहीं है?

- A. जैवमण्डल आगार
- B. वानस्पतिक बाग
- C. राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- D. पवित्र उपवन

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

In-situ ('on site', 'in place') conservation is a set of conservation techniques involving the designation, management and monitoring of biodiversity in the same area where it is encountered. The in-situ concept is best understood in contrast to ex-situ conservation. Ex-situ ('off site') conservation techniques are implemented away from the conservation target's natural habitat. **Therefore, the correct answer is option B.**

4. सूर्य के प्रकाश से परा-बैंगनी विकिरण अभिक्रिया निम्न में से क्या पैदा करती है?

- A. कार्बन मोनाक्साइड
- B. सल्फर डाइ आक्साइड
- C. ओज़ोन
- D. फ्लोराइड्स



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Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Ultraviolet radiation is produced by high-temperature surfaces, such as the Sun, in a continuous spectrum and by atomic excitation in a gaseous discharge tube as a discrete spectrum of wavelengths. Most of the ultraviolet radiation in sunlight is absorbed by oxygen in Earth's atmosphere, which forms the ozone layer of the lower stratosphere. **Therefore, the correct answer is option C.**

5. नार्मन बोरलॉग को किस क्षेत्र में नोबल पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया?

- A. कृषी
- B. अर्थशास्त्र
- C. औषधि
- D. शांति

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Norman Ernest was an American agronomist, humanitarian, and Nobel laureate who has been called "**the father of the Green Revolution.**" Dr. Borlaug was one of only six people to have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. He was awarded Nobel peace prize in year 1970. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**

6. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

- A. रेनेटिंग - पनीर
- B. जैव प्रोद्योगिकी-प्लास्मिड्स
- C. गोल्डेन चावल-विटामिन A

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D. ओज़ोन परत - ट्रोपीस्फीयर

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

The Ozone (O₃) forms and found in Stratosphere of Earth's atmosphere. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**

Rennet is used to separate milk into solid curds (for cheesemaking) and liquid whey, and so is used in the production of most cheeses.

A plasmid is a small DNA molecule within a cell that is physically separated from chromosomal DNA and can replicate independently. It is used in Genetic Engineering.

Golden rice is a variety of rice produced through genetic engineering to biosynthesize beta-carotene, a **precursor of vitamin A**, in the edible parts of rice.

7. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

- A. बांदीपुर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान-कर्नाटक
- B. मानस वन्य जीव अभयारण्य-असम
- C. पेरियार वन्य जीव अभयारण्य-केरल
- D. सिमलीपाल राष्ट्रीय उद्यान-मध्य प्रदेश

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Simlipal National Park is located in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. It is famous for elephants. Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.

8. निम्नलिखित में किसे जे. वी. नार्लीकर के अनुसार अभी तक विज्ञान नहीं माना जाता है?



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- A. ज्योतिष
- B. खगोलिकी
- C. ब्रह्मंडिकी
- D. नैनोप्रौद्योगिकी

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

J. V. Narlikar is one of the most popular astrophysicists of the contemporary times. He is the man behind watershed Conformal Gravity, which is also known as Hoyle – Narlikar Theory.

Narlikar is also a rationalist and resists the idea of adding and analyzing superstitions in science.

Narlikar has openly said that Astrology should not be considered a science. He has termed Astrology not being a part of Veda. In fact, he says that there is nothing like Vedic Astrology.

Astrology came to India with **Alexandar**, as per Narlikar. Therefore, the correct answer is option- A.

9. निम्नलिखित में किसका आविष्कार विलहेल्म रॉन्टजेन द्वारा किया गया?

- A. रेडियो
- B. एक्स-रे मशीन
- C. बिजली का बल्ब
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Radio- Guglielmo Marconi

X-Ray- Wilhelm Roentgen



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Electric Bulb- Thomas Edison

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B.

10. डी. एन. ए. की द्विकुंडलिनी संरचना किसके द्वारा डी गई थी?

- A. जैकब तथा मोनोड
- B. वाटसन तथा क्रीक
- C. एच. जी. खुराना
- D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

In biology, "double helix" is a term used to describe the structure of DNA. A DNA double helix consists of two spiral chains of deoxyribonucleic acid. **James Watson and Francis Crick has been credit for the discovery of the double-helical structure of DNA for which they were awarded a Nobel Prize. Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

11. निम्नलिखित विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरणों में से किसकी ऊर्जा अधिकतम होती है?

- A. दृश्य प्रकाश
- B. अवरक्त किरणें
- C. पराबैंगनी किरणें
- D. X-किरणें

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Radiation-Wavelength--Energy



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Radiowaves-1000–0.1 m--0.001–10 μ eV

Microwaves-100–1 mm--10–1000 μ eV

Infrared-100–1 μ m--10–1000 meV

Visible light-700–400 nm--1.8–3 eV

Ultraviolet-400–10 nm--1.8–100 eV

X- and gamma rays-1 nm–0.1 pm--1 keV–10 MeV

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

12.मीथेन निम्न में से किससे निकलती या उत्सर्जित होती है?

- A. केवल-धान के खेतों से
- B. केवल दीमक की बाम्बी से
- C. (A) और (B) दोनों से
- D. उपरोक्त में किसी से नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from natural resources have considerable impacts on climate change. Global methane (a potent greenhouse gas) emissions from natural sources are around 20,80,00,000 metric tonnes per year (EPA, April 2010). Terrestrial arthropod-**like termite contributes** to the methane emission resulting from their digestive system.

According to data released by NCBI Paddy fields are major sources of global atmospheric greenhouse gases, including methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

13.निम्नलिखित तत्वों में कौन अर्धचालक है?



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- A. अल्युमीनियम
- B. सिलिकान
- C. चांदी
- D. सीसा

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

A material that is neither a good **conductor of electricity** nor a good insulator, but has properties of **electrical** conductivity somewhere between the two. Silicon and germanium are good **semiconductor** materials. Aluminium, Silver is good conductor of electricity.

Lead is the poor insulator (An electrical insulator is a material whose internal electric charges do not flow freely; very little electric current will flow through it under the influence of an electric field)

Therefore, the correct answer is option B

14. भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना में कितने प्रकार का न्याय, स्वातंत्रता, समानता एवं भ्रातृत्व का उसी क्रम में उल्लेख किया गया है?

- A. 3, 5, 2, 1
- B. 1, 3, 5, 2
- C. 2, 5, 3, 1
- D. 5, 2, 1, 3

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The Preamble has contained 4 types of universal values mentioned in the constitution.

1) JUSTICE - social, economical and political justice for the people.



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- 2) LIBERTY- have freedom of thoughts, expression, faith, belief and worship
- 3) EQUALITY- of status and of opportunity and to promote them among all, all are equal before the law
- 4) FRATERNITY- assuring the DIGNITY OF THE CITIZENS and the unity and integrity of the nations...they should feel brotherhood

Therefore, the correct answer is option A

15. 2017 के राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में यूपी.ए. का उम्मीदवार कौन था?

- A. सुश्री. मीरा कुमार
B. श्री गोपाल कृष्णा गांधी
C. डॉ. करन सिंह
D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Ms. Meira kumar was the UPA candidate for the Presidential election. However, the election was won by Ram Nath Kovind thus making him the 14th President of India. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

Gopalkrishna Devdas Gandhi is a retired IAS officer and diplomat, who was the 23rd Governor of West Bengal serving from 2004 to 2009 and the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi is an Independent Candidate.

Dr. Karan Singh- Member from Indian National Congress

16. नीति आयोग का प्रथम उपाध्यक्ष (उपसभापति) कौन था?



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- A. अरविंद पंगडिया
- B. रघुराम राजन
- C. चंद्रशेखर सुब्रह्मन्यम
- D. राजीव कुमार

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The first Vice-Chairman of the NITI Ayog was Arvind Pnagariya, an Indian-American economist and a professor of economics at Columbia University; he served as first vice-chairman of the government of India think-tank NITI Aayog between January 2015 and August 2017. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

17. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा भारत में भाषा के आधार पर बना पहला राज्य था?

- A. केरल
- B. मध्य प्रदेश
- C. आंध्र प्रदेश
- D. उत्तर प्रदेश

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The congress in its Jaipur session appointed a three member committee known as JVP committee after the name of its leaders – Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and Pattabhai Sitaramaya. The committee rejected language as the base of reorganization of states.

Potti Sreeramulu, one of the activists demanding the formation of a Telugu-majority state, died on 16 December 1952 after undertaking a fast-unto-death. This resulted in the creation of the **first state on linguistic basis for Telugu speaking people called Andhra State on October 1, 1953**. It was later renamed Andhra Pradesh. **Therefore, the correct answer is option-C.**



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18. निम्नलिखित में कौन एक संविधानेतर संस्था है?

- A. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
- B. वित्त आयोग
- C. निर्वाचन आयोग
- D. नीति आयोग

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| (decision) of union cabinet. For Example Planning Commission, National Development Council etc. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**

19. सरकारिया आयोग की संस्तुतिया निम्नलिखित में किससे संबन्धित है?

- A. राजस्व का वितरण
- B. राष्ट्रपति की शक्तिया एवं कार्य
- C. संसद की सदस्यता
- D. केंद्र-राज्य सम्बंध

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine **the central-state relationship on various portfolios** and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India. The Commission was so named as it was headed by Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria (Chairman of the commission), a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**



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20.सर्वप्रथम संसदात्मक सरकार किस देश में आरंभ की गयी?

- A. ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में (यू. के. में)
- B. बेल्जियम में
- C. फ्रांस में
- D. स्विट्जरलैण्ड में

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The modern concept of parliamentary government emerged in the Kingdom of Great Britain between 1707–1800AD. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A.**

21.निम्नलिखित में से किसके संबंध में राज्य सभा का अनन्य अधिकार है?

- A. राष्ट्रपति को अपदस्थ करने हेतु कार्यवाही प्रारंभ करना
- B. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को अपदस्थ करने हेतु कार्यवाही करना
- C. एक नयी अखिल भारतीय सेवा के सृजन हेतु संस्तुति करना
- D. उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The Rajya Sabha or Council of states has been given two exclusive or special powers that are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha:

- 1) It can authorise the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249).
- 2) It can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states (Article 312)



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

22. भारत के संविधान के किस भाग में हम नागरिकता से संबंधित प्रावधानों को पाते हैं?

- A. भाग I
- B. भाग II
- C. भाग VII
- D. भाग IX

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India.

Article 5 speaks about citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949).

Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament. It is an act to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship and the same acts speaks about citizenship of India after the commencement of the Constitution. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B.**

23. भारतीय संविधान में भारत की आधिकारिक भाषा में जुड़े प्रावधानों में संसद संशोधन कर सकती है

- A. अपने सदस्यों के साधारण बहुमत द्वारा
- B. 2/3 बहुमत द्वारा
- C. 3/4 बहुमत द्वारा
- D. अपने 1/3 सदस्यों के समर्थन द्वारा



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Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The Constitution can be amended in three ways:

- A) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament,
- B) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament, and
- C) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

By Simple Majority of Parliament

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368.

These provisions include:

- 1) Admission or establishment of new states.
- 2) Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- 3) Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- 4) Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
- 5) Quorum in Parliament.
- 6) Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.
- 7) Rules of procedure in Parliament.
- 8) Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.
9. Use of English language in Parliament.
- 10) Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.



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- 11) Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.
- 12) Use of official language.**
- 13) Citizenship—acquisition and termination.
- 14) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
- 15) Delimitation of constituencies.
- 16) Union territories.
- 17) Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.
- 18) Sixth Schedule—administration of tribal areas.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

24. बिना अनुमति के कितने दिन संसद से अनुपस्थित रहने पर किसी संसद को आयोध्य घोषित किया जा सकता है?

- A. 30 दिन
- B. 60 दिन
- C. 90 दिन
- D. 120 दिन

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The Constitution provides for disqualification of a Member of Parliament (MP) if he/she is absent continuously for **60 days** from the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha without permission. The **Committee on Absence of Members** deal with these matters which is a special committee of the Lok Sabha and consists of 15 members. There is no such committee in the Rajya Sabha and all such matters are dealt by the House itself. Hence MPs submit leave applications when they are absent for a longer period of time.



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

25. निम्न गवर्नर जनरलों में से किसने कांग्रेस का 'अत्यधिक अल्पसंख्यक' लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली कहकर उपहास किया था?

- A. लार्ड डफरिन
- B. लार्ड कर्जन
- C. लार्ड मिंटो
- D. लार्ड लेंसडाऊन

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Lord Dufferin served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888. During his tenure, the Third Burmese war led to annexation of whole of Burma and Burmese ruler was exiled to India. Lord Durfferin initially called Congress as representative of "microscopic minority of India". He also share pamphlet appeared titled "The Rising Tide" and another pamphlet appeared titled "An Old Man's Home".

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

26. ढींग एक्सप्रेस क्या है?

- A. ढींग तथा कोलकाता के मध्य रेलगाड़ी
- B. हिमा दास का मुँहबोला नाम
- C. पलवल तथा कुण्डली के बीच एक्सप्रेस वे
- D. लोकप्रिय पत्रिका

Answer ||| B

Solution |||



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Hima Das was the first Indian athlete to win gold medal in track event at IAAF World U20 Championships held in Tampere, Finland. In 2018 Asian Games (Jakarta), she had won silver medal in 400 m final to win a silver medal. **She is nicknamed 'Dhing Express' after her village in Assam.** She is recently appointed as Sports Ambassador of Assam. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

27. मेरी कॉम को हाल ही में (सितम्बर 2018) निम्न में से किसका ब्राण्ड एम्बेसडर बनाया गया है?

- A. स्वच्छ भारत का
- B. बी.एस.एन.एल. का
- C. बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ का
- D. प्रोजेक्ट खेल का

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Chungneijang Mary Kom Hmangte is an Indian Olympic boxer from Manipur. She is the only woman to become World Amateur Boxing champion for a record six times, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the seven world championships. State-run telecom firm BSNL roped in Indian boxer MC Mary Kom as its brand ambassador for two years. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

28. समलैंगिकता सम्बन्धी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय निम्नलिखित में किससे संबन्धित है?

- A. भा.द.सं. की धारा 377
- B. भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 377
- C. भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 277
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

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Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code is a section of the Indian Penal Code introduced in 1864 during the British rule of India. Modelled on the Buggery Act of 1533, it makes sexual activities "against the order of nature" illegal.

On 6 September 2018, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the application of Section 377 to consensual homosexual sex between adults was unconstitutional, "irrational, indefensible and manifestly arbitrary", but that Section 377 remains in force relating to sex with minors, non-consensual sexual acts, and bestiality.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

29. सुपरसोनिक क्रूज मिसाइल ब्रह्मोस निम्न में से किसका एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है?

- A. भारत का रूस का
- B. भारत तथा चीन का
- C. भारत तथा इजरायल का
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The BrahMos is a medium-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarine, ships, aircraft, or land. It is the fastest supersonic cruise missile in the world. It is a joint venture between the Russian Federation's NPO Mashinostroyeniya and India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) who together have formed BrahMos Aerospace.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A



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30. एंड्रेस मैनुएल लोपेज़ ओब्राडोर जुलाई 2018 में निम्न में से किस देश के राष्ट्रपति निर्वाचित हुए?

- A. वेनेजुएला
- B. अर्जेंटिना
- C. मेक्सिको
- D. निकारागुआ

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

General elections were held in Mexico on 1 July 2018. Voters elected a new President of Mexico to serve a term of five years and ten months (reduced by two months from the constitutional mandate due to a change in the inauguration date as of 2014). The presidential election was won by Andrés Manuel López Obrador of the National Regeneration Movement (MORENA), running as the candidate of the Juntos Haremos Historia alliance. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

31. पनामा पेपर्स के आधार पर, भ्रष्टाचार के लिए निम्नलिखित देशों में किसके प्रधानमंत्री को 10 वर्ष जेल की सजा दी गयी?

- A. मालदीवस
- B. त्रिनिदाद
- C. पाकिस्तान
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for corruption related to Panama Paper.

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Panama Paper is a massive leak of 11.5 million documents of a Panamanian law firm - Mossack Fonseca. The documents, in April 2016, revealed how the clients of Mossack Fonseca were able to launder money, dodge sanctions and avoid tax. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

32. जुलाई 2018 में प्रकाशित नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ सिटीजन (NRC) के ड्राफ्ट के अनुसार किस राज्य में 40 लाख से अधिक अवैध शरणार्थी पाये गये हैं?

- A. नागालैण्ड
- B. मिजोरम
- C. असम
- D. त्रिपुरा

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The Assam government published the final draft of the National Register of Citizen in which around 40 lakh people did not find mention in the list out of 3.29 crore applicants.

National Register of Citizens of India

The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a register containing names of all genuine Indian citizens.

The register was first prepared after the 1951 Census of India. The NRC is now being updated in Assam to include the names of those persons (or their descendants) who appear in the NRC, 1951, or in any of the Electoral Rolls up to the midnight of 24th March, 1971 or in any one of the other admissible documents issued up to mid-night of 24th March, 1971, which would prove their presence in Assam or in any part of India on or before 24th March, 1971. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**



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33. जुलाई 2018 में निम्न में से किसके द्वारा 'सफर' (वायु गुणवत्ता एवं मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली) का उद्घाटन किया गया?

- A. रविशंकर प्रसाद
- B. पीयूष गोयल
- C. डॉ. हर्षवर्धन
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Science & Technology, Earth Sciences; Environment, Forest & Climate Change Minister Dr Harsh Vardhan inaugurates the most advanced System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting SAFAR (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting) at Chandni Chowk in Delhi. It is a giant true colour LED display gives out real-time air quality index on 24x7 basis with colour coding along with 72-hour advance forecast which was developed indigenously in record time by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune and operationalized by India Meteorological Department (IMD). **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

34. अमेरिकी पत्रिका, 'विज्ञान' (SCIENCE) द्वारा 26 जुलाई 2018 को जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक विशाल भूमिगत झील का पता किस ग्रह पर चला है?

- A. बृहस्पति पर
- B. शनि पर
- C. शुक्र पर
- D. मंगल पर

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

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According to the U.S journal SCIENCE a massive underground lake has been detected for the first time on Mars, raising the possibility that more water -- and maybe even life -- exists there.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

35.अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने उत्तर कोरिया के नेता किम जोंग से 12 जून 2018 को किस देश में मुलाकात की?

- A. मलेशिया में
- B. इन्डोनेशिया में
- C. सिंगापुर में
- D. थाईलैण्ड में

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The 2018 North Korea–United States Singapore Summit, commonly known as Singapore Summit, was a summit meeting between North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un and U.S. President Donald Trump, held at the Capella Hotel, Sentosa, Singapore. This was the first-ever meeting between leaders of North Korea (Kim Jong) and the United States president Donald Trump. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

36.सूची - I को सूची - II से सुमेलित कीजिए। नीचे दिए कुटों में सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।



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सूची - I	सूची - II
(दक्षिण भारत के समुद्रगुप्त के समकालीन नरेश)	(उनके राज्य)
A. धनंजय	1. अवमुक्त
B. नीलराज	2. कंची
C. उग्रसेन	3. कुस्तलपुर
D. विष्णुगोपा	4. पालक्का

- A. A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
B. A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3
C. A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
D. A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- A) Dhananjaya - Kusthalpura
B) Nilaraja - Avamukta
C) Ugrasena - Palaka
D) Vishnugopa - Kanchi

Therefore, the correct answer is option- c

37. निम्न में से सिंधु सभ्यता से संबंधित कौन-से केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं?

नीचे दिए कुटों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- I. कालीबंगा
II. लोथल



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III. आलमगीरपुर

IV. हुलास

A. I, II, III, IV

B. I, II

C. II, III

D. III, IV

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Sites in Uttar Pradesh

Hulas - Saharanpur District

Mandi - Muzaffarnagar district

Sanauli - Baghpat District - Burial site with 125 burials found

Sothi - near Baraut Bagpat district

Alamgirpur - Meerut District

Other sites are

Kalibangan Hanumangarh District Rajasthan

Lothal Ahmedabad District Gujarat

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

38. निम्न में से कौन-सी संस्था विदेशी व्यापार से संबंधित थी?

A. श्रेणी

B. नगरम



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- C. नानदेशि
D. मणिग्राम

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Manigrama – It is a large, influential guild of South Indian merchants. Tamil inscriptions record a tank construction by an important person and the tank is placed under the guard of the local Manigramam members whereas the Nanadesis were a guild of traders who organized themselves into one of the biggest of the trading associations at the time of the Hoysala Empire. They developed significant trade contact with many areas, including foreign countries such as Malaya, Magadha, Kosala, Nepal, and Persia. They were respected in their communities and were generous in their grants to temples and mathas.

The term Nanadesi means "traders from other kingdoms" while manigrama was used for local merchants.

Therefore, option B AND C both are correct.

39. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। एक को कथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) कहा गया है।

कथन (A) : मध्यकाल में संगीत पर संस्कृत में लिखी गई अनेक पुस्तकों का फारसी में अनुवाद किया गया।

कारण (R) : आरंभिक चिस्ती सूफी संत संगीत सभाओं, जिन्हे समा कहा जाता था, के शौकीन थे।

नीचे दिए कुटो में से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
B. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं परंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की व्याख्या नहीं है।
C. कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) गलत है।
D. कथन (A) गलत है, किन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

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Answer ||| B

Solution |||

A number of Persian translations of Sanskrit texts were done during the rule of Akbar. This era is

called as the Golden era' for the Persian translation of Sanskrit-texts. . **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

40.पुष्यमित्र शुंग द्वारा दो अश्वमेध यज्ञ किये जाने के बारे में जानकारी किस लेख से मिलती है?

- A. सारनाथ लेख
- B. बेसनगर लेख
- C. अयोध्या लेख
- D. हाथीगुम्फा लेख

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder and hero of the Shunga dynasty. He is also known to have performed an Ashvamedha Yagna. The **Ayodhya Inscription** of Dhandeva mentions that he performed two Ashwamedha Yagyas (Horse Sacrifices). . **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

41.मध्यकालीन भारत के ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों में चकला शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। यह

- A. परगना के समानार्थी था
- B. सरकार के समानार्थी था
- C. सूबा और परगना के बीच की क्षेत्रीय ईकाई था, लेकिन सरकार के समानार्थी नहीं था।

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D. उपलिखित में से कोई भी नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Chakla was a district level administrative division in Indian subcontinent during Mughal period. The chakla system was in practice at least at Bengal and Awadh provinces. Chakla was the major administrative division in a province, subah. It was further subdivided into Parganas; each Pargana was consisting of several villages. It is a Territorial unit between Subah and Paragnah, but not Identical to Sarkar. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

42. सुरक्षा के लिए मराठों के राजस्व के दावों को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

- A. सरदेश मुखी
- B. चौथ
- C. अबवाब
- D. जमादानी

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were two types of taxes collected in South India, particularly Maratha Empire during medieval times. These two taxes became important sources of revenue for Maratha administration. Chauth was comprised of 1/4 of the revenue assessment paid as a fee for non-molestation. Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% of revenue which Shivaji claimed on being the Sardeshmukh (overlord). Shivaji was highly successful in mobilizing the resources using these two taxes.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A



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43.दिल्ली में पुराना किला के सामने 'खैरुल मंजील' नामक मस्जिद का निर्माण किसने करवाया था?

- A. हमीदा बानू बेगम
- B. सलीमा सुल्तान
- C. जीजीअंगा
- D. माहम अनगा

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

The Khayr-ul-manzil Khairul Manazil or Khair-ul-Manazil is a historical mosque built in 1561 in New Delhi, India. The mosque is situated in the opposite of Purana Qila on Mathura Road, south east to Sher Shah Gate. The gateway of the mosque was made by red sandstone following Mughal architecture, but the inside structure of the building was made in Delhi Sultanate pattern. This mosque was built by Maham Anga who was Emperor Akbar's wet nurse cum foster mother.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

44.निम्नलिखित युग्मों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

स्थान	नेतृत्व
A. संभलपुर	सुरेंद्र साही
B. गंजाम	राधाकृष्ण दण्डसेना
C. कश्मीर	गुलाब सिंह
D. लखनऊ	लियाकत अली

- A. A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
- B. A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3
- C. A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2

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D. A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Place Leadership

A) Sambhalpur - Surender Sahi

B) Ganjam - Radhakrishna Dandsena

C) Kashmir - Gulab Singh

D) Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal: The wife of Nawab Wazid Ali Shah (not Liyaqat Ali)

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

45. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

रियासत : शासक

A. देवगिरी : शंकर देव

B. वारंगल : रामचन्द्र देव

C. होयसल : वीर बाल्लाल

D. मदुरा : वीर पांडच्या

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Ramachandra also known as Ramadeva was a **ruler** of the Seuna (Yadava) dynasty of Deccan region in India not the ruler of Warangal. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

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46. निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और नीचे दिये गये कूट से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

A) मुहम्मद शाह

B) जहांदार शाह

C) अलमगीर II

D) अहमद शाह

A. A C D B

B. B A D C

C. C A B D

D. D B C A

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Jahandar Shah – It ruled from 1712-1713

Muhammad Shah – 1719 - 1748

Ahmadshah –1748 - 1775

Alamgir II - 1754 – 1759

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

47. 'वैश्विक गाँव' की संकल्पना का विकास आधारित है

A. सामाजिक विकास

B. राजनैतिक विकास

C. परिवहन एवं संचार का विकास



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D. अंतराष्ट्रीय संगठन

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The concept of 'Global Village' is based on Transport and Communication Development.

Global village refer to the world as a global village when they want to emphasize that all the different parts of the world form one community linked together by electronic communications, especially the internet.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

48.भारत के निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसकी तटरेखा सबसे लम्बी है?

- A. महाराष्ट्र
- B. आंध्र प्रदेश
- C. केरल
- D. गुजरात

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Gujarat is strategically located with largest share in India's coastline, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. India total coast line is about 6089.71 km. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

State Coastline

Maharashtra 510.31 km

Andhra Pradesh 1037 km



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Kerala 560 km

Gujarat 1915.29 km

49. उत्तर प्रदेश की निम्नलिखित नदियों में कौन सी पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के कारण 'जैविक आपदा' घोषित हो गयी है?

- A. यमुना
- B. गोमती
- C. सई
- D. तमसा

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Over the years, Gomti has become the most polluted river in Uttar Pradesh. Monitoring by the state pollution control board reveals the water is unfit for consumption. The extent of pollution is such that the river's biodiversity is being affected.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- b

50. विश्व प्रसिद्ध भगवान वेंकटेश्वर (तिरुपति) का मंदिर निम्नलिखित पहाड़ियों में किसमें अवस्थित है?

- A. शेवराय
- B. बिलीगिरिंगा
- C. जावादी
- D. मल्लमल्ला

Answer ||| D



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Solution |||

Tirupati is in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is most famous for its Sri Venkateswara Temple dedicated to Vishnu, also known as Balaji in North India and Govinda in South India. The temple is located on top of Tirumala hills. **Therefore none of the above answer is correct**

51. राजस्थान मरुस्थल अथवा थार मरुस्थल निम्नलिखित में किसका विस्तार है?

- A. प्लीओसीन
- B. पैलियोसीन
- C. प्लीस्टोसीन एवं अभिनव जमाव
- D. ओलिगोसीन

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Rajasthan desert or Thar Desert is the expanse of Pleistocene and recent deposits. Pleistocene is the period of time between around 1.8 million and 11,000 years ago, in which modern humans first appeared, and the Northern Hemisphere experienced an ice age. . **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

52. भारत की निम्नलिखित नदियों में कौन पश्चिमी घाट से नहीं निकलती है?

- A. गोदावरी
- B. ताप्ती/तापी
- C. कावेरी
- D. कबाम

Answer ||| B

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Solution |||

The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.

Tapti River, Tapti also spelled Tapi, river in central India, rising in the Gawilgarh Hills of the central Deccan plateau in south-central Madhya Pradesh state.

Kaveri River, Kaveri also spelled Cauvery, sacred river of southern India. It rises on Brahmagiri Hill of the Western Ghats in southwestern Karnataka state, flows in a southeasterly direction for 475 miles (765 km) through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and descends the Eastern Ghats in a series of great falls.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

53. निम्नलिखित देशों में किसमें प्रति गाय दुग्ध का औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन सर्वाधिक है?

- A. नीदरलैण्ड्स
- B. ग्रेट ब्रिटेन
- C. डेनमार्क
- D. भारत

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Denmark has the maximum production of milk per cow whereas India is the largest producer of milk followed by the United States of America, China, Pakistan, Brazil etc.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

54. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जनपदों में किसमें महिला साक्षरता दर सबसे कम है?



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- A. रामपुर
- B. बलरामपुर
- C. श्रावस्ती
- D. बहराइच

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Rampur - 44.44%

Balrampur - 38.43%

Shrawasti - 34.78%

Bahraich - 39.18%

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

55.भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित सुलताना, गुलाबी और काली चम्पा निम्नलिखित प्रमुख फलों में किस की किस्में हैं?

- A. शरीफा
- B. संतरा
- C. अमरूद
- D. अंगूर

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Grapes are the subtropical fruit grows well in dry climate having a short sharp winter and a long dry summer. There are different varieties grown in different regions. In the northern plains common varieties are Black Prince, Bedana, Foster's seedling, Khandhari Dakh and



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Muscat of Alexandria and Perlette; in dry and temperate regions there are the Thompson seedless, **Sultana** and Kishmish white; in South India, Bangalore blue, Pachadraksha, **Gulabi, Black or Kali Champa** and Thompson seedless are grown; in western India, Cheema Sahebi, Anab-e-Shahi, and Thompson seedless are grown.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

56. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में कौन इलायची एवं काली मिर्च का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है?

- A. तमिलनाडु
- B. गोवा
- C. केरल
- D. महाराष्ट्र

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

In India, the state of Kerala is by far the most productive producer of Cardamom. The districts of Idukki, Palakkad and Wynad being the principal producing areas. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

57. सूची - I को सूची - II से सुमेलित कीजिए | नीचे दिए कुटों में सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए |

सूची - I	सूची - II
राज्य	सबसे ऊंची चोटी
A. केरल	1. डोड्डा बेट्टा
B. नागालैण्ड	2. नन्दा देवी
C. उत्तराखण्ड	3. अनाई मुदि
D. तमिलनाडु	4. सारामति



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- A. A-1 B-3 C-4 D-2
- B. A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
- C. A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1
- D. A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

States Highest Peak

- A) Kerala - 1) Anai Mudi
- B) Nagaland - 2) Saramati
- C) Uttarakhand - 3) Nand Devi
- D) Tamil Nadu - 4) Dodda Betta

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

58. निम्नलिखित देशों में कौन-सा विश्व में आयोडीन का अगणि उत्पादक है?

- A. जपान
- B. सं. राज्य अमेरिका
- C. चिली
- D. चीन

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Iodine is a trace element that is naturally present in some foods, added to others, and available as a dietary supplement. Deficiency of iodine result in Goiter. Chile is the world's



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largest iodine producer and Japan is the second largest producer of Iodine. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

59.2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित राज्यों में किसमें ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में शिशु लिंग अनुपात न्यूनतम है?

- A. उत्तर प्रदेश
- B. केरल
- C. हरियाणा
- D. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Arunachal Pradesh has the highest child sex ratio among the Indian states i.e. 972 while Haryana has the lowest child sex ratio i.e.873 per thousand males in Urban and 882 per thousand male in rural.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

60.2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसकी ग्रामीण जनसंख्या सर्वाधिक है?

- A. मध्य प्रदेश
- B. महाराष्ट्र
- C. पंजाब
- D. उत्तर प्रदेश

Answer ||| D

Solution |||



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Uttar Pradesh: 77.73%

Madhya Pradesh - 72.37%

Punjab – 62.52%

Maharashtra- 54.78%

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

61. निम्न घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिए :

- 1) पहला सरीसृप
- 2) पहला कीट
- 3) कवचवाले जीव
- 4) पहला स्तनधारी

उपरोक्त घटनाओं को पृथ्वी पर उनके उत्पन्न होने के कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए तथा नीचे दिए कुटों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

- A. 2 1 3 4
- B. 2 3 1 4
- C. 3 2 1 4
- D. 2 4 1 3

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

During the evolution the organism started to evolve from primitive to complex one. The Chronological order of their origin on the earth Shelled animals- (543–488 million years ago). First insects, First reptiles, First mammals. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**



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62. 'वर्तमान में जनसंख्या के सुखों का परित्याग किये बिना भविष्य के लिए ऊर्जा तथा अन्य संसाधनों की बचत' निम्न में से कौन - सी अवधारणा की परिभाषा है?

- A. आर्थिक वृद्धि
- B. आर्थिक विकास
- C. समपोषणीय विकास
- D. मानव विकास

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Sustainable Development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

Economic growth is the increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP

Economic development' is a process in which a nation is being improved in the sector of the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.

Human development is the science that seeks to understand how and why the people of all ages and circumstances change or remain the same over time.

63. विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस मनाया जाता है

- A. 11 जुलाई को
- B. 8 मई को
- C. 5 जून को
- D. 16 अक्टूबर को



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Answer ||| A

Solution |||

World Population day is an annual event, observed on July 11 every year, which seeks to raise awareness of global population issues. The event was established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1989. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

64. निम्नांकित में कौन भारत में गरीबी रेखा का निर्धारण करता है?

- A. केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल
- B. लोक सभा
- C. राज्य सभा
- D. योजना आयोग (अब नीति आयोग)

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Poverty line is the amount of money needed for a person to meet his basic needs. It is defined as the money value of the goods and services needed to provide basic welfare to an individual.

The Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog was the nodal agency for estimation of poverty).

The Planning Commission appointed Expert Groups from time to time for setting poverty line and methodology of constructing it. Eg. The Rangarajan Committee is the latest among those Expert groups.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

65. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में कौन सड़कों की लम्बाई में भारत में प्रथम पायदान पर है?



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- A. महाराष्ट्र
- B. उत्तर प्रदेश
- C. मध्य प्रदेश
- D. राजस्थान

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Total length of rural roads in India was 2437255 Kms. as on 31st March 2015. The top 10 States/UTs in terms of total length of rural roads in India as on 31st March 2015 were: Maharashtra, Assam, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Maharashtra has the largest road network in India at 2, 67,452 kilometres

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

66. भारत में प्रत्यक्ष कर कोड निम्नलिखित में किससे संबन्धित है?

- A. बिक्री कर
- B. आय कर
- C. उत्पाद कर
- D. सेवा कर

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Direct Taxes are those taxes that are imposed directly by the government on the income and wealth of an individual/organization is called direct taxes.

Some of the examples of direct taxes are:



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Income tax, Capital Gains Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Corporate tax, Dividend Distribution Tax

Indirect taxes are defined as taxes or charges that are applied to goods and services and hence, collected indirectly from the end consumer. It can be transferred from one entity to another.

Some of the examples of indirect taxes are

Sales tax, Service tax, Central Excise Duty, Customs Duty and Octroi, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service tax **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

67. 'ग्रीन पीस इंटरनेशनल' का मुख्यालय स्थित है

- A. एम्सटरडम में
- B. कैनबरा में
- C. ओटावा में
- D. नागासाकी में

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over 39 countries and an international coordinating body in **Amsterdam**, the Netherlands.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

68. भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित 'ए बी सी' इंडेक्स निम्नलिखित में किससे संबन्धित है?

- A. कृषि
- B. संचार
- C. स्वास्थ्य



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D. शिक्षा

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

ABC index is announced by the government of India.

ABC index stands for The Achievements of Babies and Children Index.

It measures the following basic aspects of child well-being:

- 1- Survival : It measures the percentage of children who survive to age 5.
- 2- Immunization- It measures the %age of children who are fully immunized.
- 3- Nutrition - It measures the percentage of children who are not under-weight.
- 4- Schooling- It measures the percentage of children who attend school.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

69.संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक मामलों के विभाग (UN-DESA) के अनुसार विश्व का कुल जनसंख्या का कितना प्रतिशतांश शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करता है?

- A. 25
- B. 35
- C. 45
- D. 55

Answer ||| D

Solution |||



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According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) about 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

70. निम्नलिखित में कौन द्वितीयक प्रदूषक है?

- A. स्मॉग
- B. कार्बनडाईऑक्साइड
- C. कार्बन मोनो-आक्साइड
- D. फ्लोराई ऐश

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

A primary pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from a source whereas secondary pollutant is not directly emitted as such, but forms when other pollutants (primary pollutants) react in the atmosphere.

Eg. of secondary pollutant , smog, ozone, peroxyacyl nitrates (PANs), and nitric acid

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

71. निम्नलिखित पारिस्थिति की तंत्रों में किसमें प्रजातिय विविधता सापेक्षतः काफी अधिक होती है?

- A. गहरे समुद्र
- B. उष्ण कटिबंधीय वर्षा वन
- C. कोरल रीफ़
- D. मरुस्थल

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Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The diversity of species is lowest at the poles and increases toward the equator. Coral reefs are believed by many to have the highest biodiversity of any ecosystem on the planet—even more than a tropical rainforest. Occupying less than one percent of the ocean floor, coral reefs are home to more than twenty-five percent of marine life. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

72. निम्नलिखित में कौन कीटों से प्राप्त नहीं होता है?

- A. रेशम
- B. शहद
- C. लाख
- D. मोती

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Silk is obtained from the cocoons of the larvae of the mulberry silkworm *Bombyx mori* which is an insect.

Honey is a sweet, viscous food substance produced by bees and some related insects.

Lac is the scarlet resinous secretion of a number of species of **lac** insects

A pearl is a hard, glistening object produced within the soft tissue (specifically the mantle) of a living shelled mollusk or another animal, such as a conulariid. Therefore D is the correct option.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D



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73. निम्नलिखित में कौन सामान्य परिस्थिति में वृक्ष के पत्तों की सरसराहट का डेसीबल स्तर प्रदर्शित करता है?

- A. 10 db
- B. 20 db
- C. 60 db
- D. 100 db

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

A whisper is about 15 Db. If you can hear the leaves rustle over a whisper than it is louder than 15 Db. The wind can have any level from 30 db (breeze blowing around objects) to 60 db (onshore sea winds) and up to 90 db (hurricane winds). **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B æ**

74. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सम्मेलन COP21 आयोजित हुआ था

- A. मास्को में
- B. पेरिस में
- C. बर्लिन में
- D. टोकियो में

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty adopted in 1992. The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 or CMP 11 was held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

75. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना कब लोकार्पित की गयी थी?

- A. 2000 में
- B. 2008 में
- C. 2012 में
- D. 2015 में

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The Government of India formulated national plan on water, renewable energy, energy efficiency agriculture and others – bundled with additional ones – into a set of eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

The Action Plan was released on 30th June 2008 to address the future policies and programs for the climate mitigation and adaptation.

Eight Missions of the National Action on Climate Change (NAPCC)

- 1) National Solar Mission
- 2) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency.
- 3) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- 4) National Water Mission
- 5) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
- 6) National Mission for a “Green India”
- 7) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- 8) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

76.सबसे अधिक स्थिर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कौन-सा है?

- A. सागरीय (महासागर)
- B. बन
- C. पर्वतीय
- D. मरुस्थलीय

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

An ecosystem is a community made up of living organisms and nonliving components such as air, water, and mineral soil.

A stable ecosystem is an ecosystem in which the structure and function remain unaltered over a long period of time.

Oceans are considered to be the most stable ecosystem in nature. They are stable in their chemical composition due to being saline and other features like, dissolved oxygen, light, temperature also remain more or less constant. They are deep, continuous and large therefore there are less chances of any prominent change which alter their structure and function. They are well capable of resisting any of the small changes which occur.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

77.इन्सीनेरेटर्स का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित में किसके लिए किया जाता है?

- A. कूड़ा कचरा को जलाने के लिए
- B. कूड़ा कचरा को इनमें रखने के लिए
- C. हरे पेड़ों को काटने के लिए



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D. खाद बनाने के लिए

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Incineration is a waste treatment process that involves the combustion of organic substances contained in waste materials. Incineration and other high-temperature waste treatment systems are described as "thermal treatment". Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gas and heat.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A.

78. 'हरित गृह प्रभाव' क्या है?

- A. वैश्विक ताप में वृद्धि
- B. वैश्विक ताप में कमी
- C. सागर जल के ताप में वृद्धि
- D. नदियों एवं झिलों के ताप में वृद्धि

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The greenhouse effect is the process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above what it would be without this atmosphere.

Gases in the atmosphere, like water vapor (clouds), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) act as a Greenhouse gases.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

79. निम्नलिखित में कौन प्राकृतिक गैस का मुख्य भाग है?



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- A. इथेन
- B. ब्यूटेन
- C. कार्बन मोनो-ऑक्साइड
- D. मिथेन

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Natural gas is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly including varying amounts of other higher alkanes, and sometimes a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, or helium. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

It is formed when layers of decomposing plant and animal matter are exposed to intense heat and pressure under the surface of the Earth over millions of years. **It** is a fossil fuel used as a source of energy for heating, cooking, and electricity generation. Fossil fuel-based natural gas is a non-renewable resource.

80. पशुओं को दिया जानेवाला कौन-सा दर्द निवारक भारत में गिद्धों के लगभग विलुप्त होने के लिए उत्तरदायी है?

- A. आइबूप्रोफेन
- B. एसिटामिनोफेन
- C. एसप्रिन
- D. डिक्लोफिनेक

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Vultures in India close to extinction because of cattle drug. **Diclofenac** is an anti-inflammatory drug used by farmers to ease pain in cattle, is deadly to vultures, which have



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declined in numbers by up to 99.9% despite the drug being banned: and a lack of vultures means all sorts of other problems

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

81. निम्नलिखित देशों में कौन-सा 2015 में सर्वाधिक CO₂ का उत्सर्जक था?

- A. चीन
- B. सं.रा. अमेरिका
- C. भारत
- D. फ्रांस

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The world's countries emit vastly different amounts of heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere. China is the largest emitter of CO₂ in 2015 as per the report compiled by International Energy Agency followed by United States and India which scored second and third respectively.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

82. निम्न में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- 1) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ सर्वाधिक क्षति विकासशील देशों में करती हैं?
- 2) भोपाल गैस त्रासदी मानव-निर्मित थी।
- 3) भारत आपदा - युक्त देश है।
- 4) मेंगोव चक्रवातों का प्रभाव कम करते हैं।

नीचे दिए कूटों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए।



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- A. 1, 2 तथा 3
- B. 2, 3 तथा 4
- C. 1, 2 तथा 4
- D. 1, 3 तथा 4

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Natural disasters frequently occur across the world, affecting both developed and developing countries.

Between 1991 and 2005, nearly 90% of disaster-related deaths and 98% of people affected by disasters were in developing nations. Hence statement 1 is correct.

The Bhopal disaster or Bhopal gas tragedy was an industrial accident. It happened at a Union Carbide subsidiary pesticide plant in the city of Bhopal, India due to the emission of toxic Methyl Isocyanate.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

Natural disasters in India, many of them related to the climate of India, cause massive losses of life and property. Droughts, flash floods, cyclones, avalanches, landslides brought by torrential rains, and snowstorms pose the greatest threats. Hence statement 3 is incorrect

Mangrove forests, common along tropical coasts, can provide a protective shield against destructive cyclones and reduce deaths. Hence statement 4 is correct

83. निम्नलिखित में किसका वेग अधिकतम होता है?

- A. कास्मिक किरण
- B. प्रकाश
- C. इलेक्ट्रॉन
- D. प्रध्वनिक तरंग

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Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The speed of light in a vacuum is defined to be exactly 299,792,458 m/s (approx. 186,282 miles per second) which are the greatest possible speed in any inertial frame.

Cosmic rays are high energy protons or high energy nuclei. So they have a rest mass therefore they are slower than light.

Electrons have a rest mass so they are slower than light.

Supersonic travel is a rate of travel of an object that exceeds the speed of sound (Mach 1) which is equal to 340.29 meter/second.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

84. ग्रेफिन होता है

- A. कार्बन की मिश्र धातु
- B. कार्बन का नैनो प्रतिरूप
- C. कार्बन का समस्थानिक
- D. उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Graphene is an atomic-scale honeycomb lattice of carbon atoms. It has emerged as one of the most promising nanomaterials due to its unique combination of its superb properties.

Charateristic of Graphene

It is not only one of the thinnest but also strongest materials.

It conducts heat better than all other materials



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It is a great conductor of electricity

It is optically transparent, yet so dense that it is impermeable to gases – not even helium, the smallest gas atom, can pass through it.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

85. ध्वनि का वेग अधिकतम होगा

- A. निर्वात में
- B. वायु में
- C. जल में
- D. इस्पात में

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Speed of sound in different medium

The sound travels at fast rate in solids than liquid, gas and vacuum.

Velocity of sound in-:

Solid > Liquid > Gas > Vacuum

Air 330 m/s

Water 1480 m/s

Steel 5800 m/s

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

86. धुआँ में आँखों को प्रभावित करने वाला कौन-सा शक्तिशाली उत्तेज्य होता है?



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- A. ओजोन
- B. सल्फर डाईऑक्साइड
- C. कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड
- D. पेरक्सीएसीटाईल नाइट्रेट

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

A powerful eye irritant in the smoke is. **Peroxyacetyl nitrate** It is a **secondary** pollutant **present** in photochemical **smog**. It is thermally **unstable** and **decomposes** into peroxyethanoyl radicals and nitrogen dioxide gas.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

87. 'ए ब्रीफ हिस्टरी ऑफ टाइम' नामक पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?

- A. स्टीफन हॉकिंग द्वारा
- B. जे. वी. नार्लीकर द्वारा
- C. सी. वी. रामन द्वारा
- D. एस. बोस द्वारा

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

A **Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes** is a popular-science **book** on cosmology (the study of the Universe) by British physicist Stephen Hawking. It was first published in 1988. Hawking **wrote the book** for non-specialist readers with no prior knowledge of scientific theories.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

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88. निम्नलिखित में कौन विटामिन C का सबसे अच्छा स्रोत है?

- A. संतरा
- B. सेब
- C. गाजर
- D. आँवला

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Vitamin C, also called ascorbic acid, plays many important roles in the body. In particular, it is key to the immune system, helping prevent infections and fight disease. The human body does not store vitamin C, so people need to get this nutrient from their diet every day.

The Amla fruit is reputed to have the highest content of vitamin C of any natural occurring substances in nature. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

89. निम्नलिखित ग्रहों में कौन जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए उपयुक्त हो सकता है?

- A. मंगल
- B. बुध
- C. शुक्र
- D. बृहस्पति

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The fourth planet from the Sun, Mars is a dusty, cold, desert world with a very thin atmosphere. Mars may be the suitable plane for existence of life in our solar system. Recently presence of water mostly exists in icy dirt and thin clouds make them suitable for the existence of life. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**



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90. आइंस्टाइन को निम्न में से उनके किस सिद्धान्त के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया गया था?

- A. सापेक्षता के सिद्धान्त के लिए
- B. प्रकाश विद्युत के सिद्धान्त के लिए
- C. विशिष्ट ऊष्मा के सिद्धान्त के लिए
- D. ब्राउनियान गति के सिद्धान्त के लिए

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1921 was awarded to Albert Einstein "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect." **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

91. निम्नलिखित ऊर्जा स्रोतों में से कौन पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण नहीं उत्पन्न करता है?

- A. नाभिकीय ऊर्जा
- B. सौर ऊर्जा
- C. पेट्रोलियम ऊर्जा
- D. कोयला ऊर्जा

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The generation of electricity through nuclear energy reduces the amount of energy generated from fossil fuels (coal and oil). Less use of fossil fuels means lowering greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and others). But the nuclear waste which is generated from the nuclear reactor creates pollution.



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Petroleum and Coal energy also released atmospheric pollution.

Solar panels produce electricity by transforming the continuous flow of energy from the sun to electricity.

No harmful emissions are released into the air when electricity is produced by solar panels.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

92.राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व सहज अध्ययन के लिए निम्न में से कौन से भागों में विभाजित किये जा सकते हैं?

- A. समाजवादी
- B. उदार बौद्धिकतावादी
- C. गांधीवादी
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, viz, socialistic, Gandhian and liberal–intellectual. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**

93.निम्नलिखित में किसे अशोक चन्द्रा द्वारा भारत में 'आर्थिक मंत्रिपरिषद' कहा गया?

- A. योजना आयोग
- B. वित्त आयोग
- C. केन्द्रीय मंत्रिपरिषद
- D. प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग

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Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Ashok Chandra had called Planning Commission India's as Economic Cabinet. **Planning Commission**, agency of the government of India established in 1950 to oversee the country's economic and social development, chiefly through the formulation of five-year plans. It is replaced by **NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)** which is a policy think tank of the Government of India, established with the aim to achieve Goals and to enhance cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

94. भारतीय न्यायिक व्यवस्था में जब जनहित याचिका को शामिल किया गया उस समय भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश कौन थे?

- A. एम. हिदायतुल्ला
- B. ए.एम. अहमदी
- C. पी. एन. भगवती
- D. ए. एस. आनन्द

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The concept of **public interest litigation (PIL)** rests on the principle that any member of the public can initiate legal proceedings on behalf of an aggrieved person, especially a person who is unable to move to court on his or her own. Such proceedings can be initiated in either the High Court or the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the constitution or legal rights of a person or a group of person. **Justice P.N. Bhagwati** played a key role in enunciating the principle of PIL. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

95. 'द एकसीडेंटल प्राइम मिनिस्टर' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?



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- A. राजदीप सरदेसाई
- B. करन थापर
- C. कुलदीप नायर
- D. संजय बारू

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Sanjaya Baru is the author of 'The Accidental Prime Minister: The Making and Unmaking of Manmohan Singh' which was published in 2014. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

96. भारत की संविधान सभा की अंतिम बैठक की सही तिथि बताइए।

- A. 26 नवंबर 1949
- B. 5 दिसंबर 1949
- C. 24 जनवरी 1950
- D. 25 जनवरी 1950

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Constituent Assembly was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy, The Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946, and its last session was held on 24 January 1950. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

97. निम्नलिखित में किसे भंग नहीं किया जा सकता पर समाप्त किया जा सकता है?

- A. लोकसभा
- B. राज्य सभा
- C. विधान सभा

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D. विधान परिषद

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Parliament can create or abolish the state legislative councils (not dissolved) on the recommendation of the concerned state legislative assemblies.

Council of State is a permanent body which is neither dissolved nor abolished whereas the House of People and legislative assembly can be dissolved not abolished. Therefore option D is correct.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

98.भारत सरकार द्वारा 'महिला एवं बालविकास' के लिए स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय कब स्थापित किया गया?

- A. 1985
- B. 1986
- C. 1987
- D. 1988

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India, came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006; earlier since 1985 it was a Department under the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The Ministry was constituted with the prime intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children for promoting inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child-centred legislation, policies and programmes.

Therefore the given above options are not correct.



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99. लोक सभा के केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों का सर्वाधिक प्रतिनिधित्व कितना हो सकता है?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The **maximum** strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, which are made up by election of upto 530 members to **represent** the States, upto 20 members to **represent** the **Union Territories** and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President. Therefore option B is correct.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

100. 14 जून से 15 जुलाई 2018 तक रूस में आयोजित फीफा (FIFA) विश्व कप में कुल कितनी टीमों ने भाग लिया?

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 36
- D. 30

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The FIFA World Cup is an international association football competition established in 1930. It is contested by the men's national teams of the members of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the sport's global governing body. The last FIFA World Cup



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Competition was in Russia from 14th June to 15th July 2018. The next FIFA World Cup Tournament will be held in Qatar in 2022. Since the 1998 Finals in France, **the competition involves 32 teams at venues within the host nation** (or nations) over a period of about a month. France won the 2018 FIFA world Cup and Croatia is the runners-up. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

101. निम्नलिखित देशों में किसमें प्रधान मंत्री मोदी ने 11 मई 2018 का 'रामायण सर्किट' की शुरुआत की?

- A. श्रीलंका
- B. म्यांमार
- C. नेपाल
- D. इंडोनेशिया

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Ramayan Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme to promote religious tourism in **Nepal** and India. The government has identified 15 destinations in India for development under Ramayana Circuit theme under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. They are Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu).

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

102. उत्तर प्रदेश में 'पूर्वचल एक्सप्रेस मार्ग' निम्नलिखित में किस नगर से नहीं गुजरेगा?

- A. फैजाबाद
- B. बस्ती
- C. आजमगढ़



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D. मऊ

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The six-lane Purvanchal Expressway will begin from Chand Sarai village on Lucknow-Sultanpur road (NH 731) and end at Haidariya village in Ghazipur district, about 18 km from the UP-Bihar order.

It is expandable to eight lanes, will connect Lucknow with the economically less developed districts like Azamgarh, Mau, Ghazipur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Amethi not **Basti**.

The expressway will bring about development of UP's eastern districts by connecting them to the state capital and further to Agra and New Delhi, through the Lucknow-Agra Expressway and the Yamuna Expressway. Hence option B is correct.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

103. संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 'ई-गवर्न-मेंट सूचकांक, 2018' के अनुसार भारत का कौन-सा स्थान है?

- A. 90 वाँ
- B. 95 वाँ
- C. 96 वाँ
- D. 99 वाँ

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The E-Government survey is released by the United Nations in every two years.

The 2018 edition was titled as 'Gearing E-Government to Support Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies'.



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India, which was ranked 118 in 2014, jumped 11 places to be ranked **96 in 2018**.

Denmark topped the 2018 E-Government Development Survey.

The EGDI is a composite index based on the weighted average of three normalized indices:

- 1) Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII),
- 2) Human Capital Index (HCI),
- 3) Online Service Index (OSI).

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

104. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में कौन मई-जून 2018 में निपाह वायरस बीमारी के प्रकोप के कारण चर्चा में था?

- A. बिहार
- B. केरल
- C. हरियाणा
- D. गुजरात

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

On 19 May 2018, a Nipah virus disease (NiV) outbreak was reported from Kozhikode district of Kerala, India. This is the first NiV outbreak in South India.

Nipah virus (NiV) is an emerging zoonotic virus (a virus transmitted to humans from animals). Nipah virus causes NiV. Researchers believe that Nipah virus was transmitted from flying foxes (mega bats) as they live by eating fruits and surviving in the trees.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B



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105. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पुस्तकालय जून 2018 में प्रकाश जावडेकर द्वारा किस नगर में राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया गया?

- A. बेंगलुरु
- B. हैदराबाद
- C. दिल्ली
- D. चेन्नई

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The Union Human Resource Development Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar launched the new digital initiative of HRD Ministry 'National Digital Library of India' on the occasion of National Reading Day in **New Delhi** . **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

This National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a project of the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the aegis of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT).

The objective of NDL is to make digital educational resources available to all citizens of the country to empower, inspire and encourage learning. National Digital Library of India is developed by IIT Kharagpur.

106. वैश्विक शांति सूचकांक (जीपीआई), 2018 के अनुसार विश्व में भारत का कौन-सा स्थान है?

- A. 136 वाँ
- B. 137 वाँ
- C. 138 वाँ
- D. 134 वाँ

Answer ||| A



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Solution |||

India was ranked 136th among 163 countries in Global Peace Index 2018 that was released by Sydney based think tank Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

In Last year's index, India was ranked 137th. Iceland was ranked most peaceful country in the world and it managed to retain its position since 2008.

107.15 वाँ प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस जनवरी 2019 ,में किस शहर में आयोजित होगा?

- A. वारणासी में
- B. वडोदरा में
- C. जयपुर में
- D. पुणे में

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

15th Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas Convention was held at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh on 22 January, 2019.

The theme of PBD Convention 2019 is "Role of Indian Diaspora in building New India".

Prime Minister of Mauritius Mr. Pravind Jugnauth will be the chief guest of the PBD convention.

About Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas:

The 1st PBD was celebrated on 9th January, 2003 in New Delhi. January 9 was chosen as the day to celebrate PBD as it was on this day in 1915 that Mahatma Gandhi, had returned to India from South Africa. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**



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108.4 जुलाई 2018 से धान का प्रति कुंतल न्यूनतम समर्थित मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) 2018 – 19 के दौरान है

- A. ₹. 1,550
- B. ₹. 1,650
- C. ₹. 1,750
- D. ₹. 1,950

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The Union cabinet today cleared a hike of Rs 200 in the **Minimum Support Price(MSP)** of **paddy**. The Centre today raised the **MSP** of the common variety of **paddy** from the current Rs 1,550 **per quintal** to Rs 1,750 **per quintal**. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- C**

109. निम्नलिखित में किसने जुलाई 2018 में पाकिस्तान का संसदीय चुनाव जीता और प्रधानमंत्री बना?

- A. नवाज़ शरीफ
- B. इमरान खान
- C. बिलावल भुट्टो
- D. रेहम खान

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Former cricket star Imran Khan has been elected prime minister of Pakistan in July 2018 election.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B



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110. निम्न में से किसने वर्ष 2018 के मेगसेसे पुरस्कार जीता?

- A. भारत वटवानी
- B. सोनम वांगचुक
- C. उपरोक्त (A) और (B)
- D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Two Indians, Bharat Vatwani and Sonam Wangchuk, are among the winners of 2018 Ramon Magsaysay Award. The award is regarded as the Asian version of the Nobel Prize. **Therefore; the correct answer is option- C**

111. दशम 'ब्रिक्स (BRICS) शिखर सम्मेलन 2018 निम्नलिखित देशों में किसमें आयोजित किया गया?

- A. ब्राज़ील
- B. दक्षिण आफ्रिका
- C. रूस
- D. चीन

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The 10th BRICS' Summit 2018 was held in South Africa under the theme '**BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for inclusive growth and shared prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution**'

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B.



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BRICS is the acronym coined for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits

112. निम्नलिखित में से कौन शुक्ल यजुर्वेद की संहिता है?

- A. वाजस्नेयी
- B. मैत्रायणी
- C. तैत्तरीय
- D. काठक

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The **samhita** in the **Shukla Yajurveda** is called the Vajasaneyi **Samhita**. The name Vajasaneyi is derived from Vajasaneya, patronymic of sage Yajnavalkya, and the founder of the Vajasaneyi branch. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

113. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं | एक को कथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) कहा गया है |

कथन (A) : भारत पर तुर्की आक्रमण सफल हुए |

कारण (R) : उत्तर भारत में राजनीतिक एकता नहीं थी |

नीचे दिए कुटो में से सही उत्तर चुनिए |

- A. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है |
- B. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं परंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की व्याख्या नहीं है |
- C. कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) गलत है |
- D. कथन (A) गलत है, किन्तु कारण (R) सही है |

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Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Both the statement are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Muhammad Gazni's was the first Turkish conqueror of North India. There are many regional powers were in North India and at the time of Turkish invasion there was no polity unity among them. Turkish invasion on India was successful.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

114. निम्न मंदिरों को कालानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और नीचे दिए कुटों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

I. बृहदीश्वर मंदिर

II. गंगैकोण्ड चोलापुरम मंदिर

III. महाबलीपुरम का तटीय मंदिर

IV. सप्त पैगोडा

A. I, II, IV, III

B. II, I, III, IV

C. III, II, I, IV

D. IV, III, I, II

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

"Seven Pagodas" has served as a nickname for the south Indian city of Mahabalipuram, built in the 7th century under the reign of Narasimhavarman I.



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The Shore Temple (built in 700–728 AD) is so named because it overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD. It is one of the oldest structural (versus rock-cut) stone temples of South India.

Brihadishvara Temple, also called Rajarajesvaram or Peruvudaiyār Kōvil, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. It is called as Dhakshina Meru (Meru of south). Built by Raja Raja Chola I between **1003 and 1010 AD (1 0th century)**, the temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples".

Gangaikonda cholapuram temple is built **in 11th century** by Rajendra Chola.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.

115. हाथीगुम्फा का अभिलेख किस शासक के विषय में जानकारी का स्रोत है?

- A. खारवेल
- B. अशोक
- C. हर्षवर्धन
- D. कनिष्क

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Kharavela was a king of Kalinga in present-day Odisha, India. He ruled somewhere around first or second century BCE. He was the best known king of the Mahameghavahana dynasty.

The main source of information about Kharavela is his rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

116. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं | एक को कथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) कहा गया है |

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कथन (A) : 1946 में मुस्लिम लीग में 'कैबिनेट मिशन प्लान' के लिए दी गई अपनी स्वीकृति वापस ले ली थी।

कारण (R) : 1946 में गठित अंतरिम सरकार में मुस्लिम लीग शामिल हुई थी।

नीचे दिए कुटो में से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- B. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं परंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की व्याख्या नहीं है।
- C. कथन (A) सही है, परंतु कारण (R) गलत है।
- D. कथन (A) गलत है, परंतु कारण (R) सही है।

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

In 1946 the Muslim league withdraws its acceptance of the cabinet mission plan and the Muslim league joined the interim government formed in 1946. Hence both A. and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). **Therefore, the correct answer is option-B.**

117. निम्नलिखित में से किन स्थानों मध्यपाषाण काल में पशु पालन के प्रमाण मिलते हैं?

- A. औदे
- B. बोरी
- C. बागोर
- D. लखनियाँ

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The earliest evidence of domestication of animals has been provided by Adamagarh in Madhya Pradesh and Bagor in Rajasthan. Some examples of earliest cultivation of plants



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around 7000-6000 years back have been found near Sambhar Lake in Ajmer Rajasthan, Mehrgarh in Pakistan etc

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

118. निम्नलिखित युगों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

- A. अदीना मस्जिद - मांडू
- B. लाल दरवाजा मस्जिद - जौनपुर
- C. दाखिल दरवाजा - गोड
- D. तीन दरवाजा - अहमदाबाद

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Adina Masjid - The mosque is situated in Pandua, West Bengal (not Mandu)

Lal Darwaza Masjid - Jaunpur

Dakhil Darwaza - Gaour

Tin Darwaza - Ahmedabad

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

119. निम्नलिखित युगों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

- A. ध्रुवदास - भगत नामावली
- B. नाभादास - भक्तमाल
- C. रसखान - रसिक प्रिया
- D. उस्मान - चित्रावली

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Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Dhruvadas – Bhakat Namwali (not Bhagat Namawali)

Nabhadas - Bhaktamal

Raskhan - Rasik Priya

Usman – Chitrawali

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

120. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और नीचे दिये गये कूट से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

A. हंटर आयोग

B. सेडलर आयोग

C. वुड का घोषणापत्र

D. सार्जेंट योजना

A. A B D C

B. C B A D

C. A B C D

D. C A B D

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Wood's Despatch – 1854



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Hunter Commission- 1882

Sadlar Commission- 1917

Sargeant Plan - 1944

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

121. निम्नलिखित नेताओं में किसने क्रांतिकारी संगठन, 'अभिनव भारत समाज' की स्थापना की?

- A. भगत सिंह
- B. विनायक दामोदर सावरकर
- C. बारिन्द्र कुमार घोष
- D. पुलिन बिहारी

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Abhinav Bharat was named after the Abhinav Bharat Society, an organisation founded by **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** in 1904. The original organization believed in armed revolution, and was responsible for the assassinations of some officers of the ruling **British** government before being disbanded in 1952.

Therefore, the correct answer is option-B

122. निम्नलिखित युगों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

विद्रोह - वर्ष

- A. संथाल - 1855
- B. कोल - 1831
- C. खासी - 1829



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D. अहोम - 1815

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Ahom's Revolt took place in Assam region after the First Anglo Burmese War. The rebellion was against the annexation of the territories under British Empire in 1828 (not 1815). **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

Santhal

The Santhal rebellion predates to 1856. It was a rebellion of Santhal people led by 4 Murmu Brothers named Sindhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav in modern Jharkhand (then Bengal Presidency) against the oppressive Zamindari system.

Kol

The Kols are tribal inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur region, part of Bengal Presidency during the British rule in India. They comprised of the Kols, Bhils, Hoes, Mundas and Oraons tribes.

The revolt is a reaction to unfair treatment brought on by the systems of land tenure and administration that had been introduced by British powers in the area. The Kols feared that their independence would be threatened by the Britishers and so, in order to resist the British invasion, the Kols rose in rebellion in 1831.

The leaders of the rebellion were Buddhu Bhagat, Joa Bhagat and Madara Mahato.

Khasi

The Khasi uprising took place in 1829 in the regions between the Khasi hills and Jaintia Hills, against a planned British Road in that area. The leader of this uprising was Tirot Sing Syiem.

123. निम्नलिखित में कौन भारत का सबसे ऊंचा जल प्रपात है?



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- A. जोग जलप्रपात
- B. कुंचीकल जलप्रपात
- C. राकिम कुण्ड जलप्रपात
- D. केवति जलप्रपात

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The Kunchikal falls is the highest waterfalls in India and second highest in Asia. The tallest waterfall of India with a height of 1,493 ft is located near Agumbe in Shimoga district of Karnataka. It receives heavy rainfall and one of the wettest places in South India.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

124. 'वनस्पति जलवायु का सही सूचक है।' यह कथन संबन्धित है

- A. थार्नथ्वेट
- B. कोपेन
- C. ट्रीवार्था
- D. स्टैम्प

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

'Vegetation is the true index of climate' is associated with Köppen. The Köppen climate classification is one of the most widely used climate classification systems. It was first published by the German-Russian climatologist Wladimir Köppen (1846–1940) in 1884, with several later modifications by Köppen, notably in 1918 and 1936.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

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125. निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसमें पम्पा घास का मैदान स्थित है?

- A. अर्जेंटिना
- B. ब्राज़ील
- C. चीली
- D. इक्वेडोर

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The Pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km² include the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and Córdoba; .

The climate of the Pampas is generally temperate, gradually giving away to a more subtropical climate in the north and to a semiarid climate on the western fringes.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

126. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में कौन सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

मरुस्थल -0020देश

- A. सोनोरन - सं.रा. अमेरिका
- B. तकलामकान - चीन
- C. कारकुम - तुर्कमेनिस्तान
- D. गिब्सन - ब्राज़ील

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

A) Sonoran - USA and & Mexico

B) Taklamakan - China



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C) Karakum - Turkmenistan

D) Gibson - **Australia** (not in Brazil)

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

127. निम्नलिखित कॉफी उत्पादक देशों को उनके काफी उत्पादन (2016) (मात्रा) को आवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें और नीचे दिये गये कूट से सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

A. कोलम्बिया

B. वियतनाम

C. ब्राज़ील

D. इंडोनेशिय

A. D,C,B,A

B. C,B,A,D

C. B,D,C,A

D. C,A,B,D

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Coffee is one of the top commodities worldwide. There are two main commercially grown types of coffee beans: Arabica, which accounts for 70% of the world's coffee, and the Robusta bean which is far cheaper and easier to grow.

Brazil - 2,595,000 metric ton

Vietnam - 1,650,000 metric tons

Colombia - 810,000 metric tons



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Indonesia - 660,000 metric tons

Therefore, the correct answer is option- B

128.स्वेज़ नहर के बन जाने के पश्चात भारत और यूरोप के मध्य कि सामुद्रिक दूरी में कितनी कमी आयी है?

- A. 5,000 कि.मी.
- B. 7,000 कि.मी.
- C. 8,000 कि.मी.
- D. 10,000 कि.मी.

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. Nearly 7000 Kms have been reduced between Europe and India just because of the construction of Suez Canal. A ship that travel from Europe to India must had to cross the Cape of Good Hope which made the ships to sail around the entire west part of Africa and the half of the costs of Eastern Africa, until the construction of Suez Canal in 1869. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

129.निम्नलिखित भारतीय मौसम मुख्यालयों को उनकी स्थापना के कालानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और नीचे दिये गये कूट से अपने सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

- A. नई दिल्ली
- B. कोलकाता
- C. शिमला
- D. पुणे



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A. C D A B

B. B A D C

C. D B C A

D. B C D A

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Indian Meteorological Department was established in the year 1875 with its headquarters at Calcutta. The headquarter was shifted to Shimla in 1905, to Pune in 1928 and then to Delhi in 1944. It is under Ministry of Earth Sciences. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D.**

130. निम्नलिखित कथनों में कौन सही नहीं है?

- A. काली मिट्टी को स्थानीय भाषा में 'रेगुर' कहा जाता है।
- B. क्रेब्स के अनुसार रेगुर मिट्टी अनिवार्य रूप से एक परिपक्व मिट्टी होती है।
- C. काली मिट्टी में आर्द्रता (नमी) धारण करने की उच्च क्षमता होती है।
- D. काली मिट्टी हिमालय क्षेत्र में पायी जाती है।

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Black Soil

These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. Not found in Himalayan region. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

131. मैकमोहन रेखा सीमा रेखा बनाती है

- A. भारत एवं चीन के बीच
- B. भारत एवं पाकिस्तान के बीच
- C. भारत एवं म्यांमार के बीच
- D. भारत एवं नेपाल के बीच

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The **McMahon Line** is the demarcation **line between** the Tibetan region **of** China and the North-east region **of** India proposed by British colonial administrator Henry **McMahon** at the 1914 Simla Convention signed **between** British and Tibetan representatives.

India and Pakistan - Radcliffe Line

India and Myanmar - Indo-Burma barrier

India and Nepal - Radoliff Line

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

132. निम्नलिखित नदियों में किसके मुहाने पर "पक्षी के पंजे" की आकृति वाला डेल्टा बनता है?

- A. हांग हो
- B. नील
- C. डेन्यूब
- D. मिसिसिपी



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Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Bird foot delta is formed at the mouth of **Mississippi** .

Mississippi is a state located in the southeastern region of the United States.

The delta is a triangular landform, created from the deposition of the river in its mouth before meeting the ocean. The river mouth is where much of this gravel, sand, silt, and clay are called alluvium.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

133.जनसंख्या की प्राकृतिक वृद्धि में से किसका परिणाम है?

- 1) अशोधित जन्म दर
- 2) अशोधित मृत्यु दर
- 3) प्रव्रजन
- 4) विवाह

दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 3
- C. 2 और 4
- D. 1 और 2

Answer ||| D

Solution |||



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Of the three factors (fertility, mortality, and international migration) that determine population size of a country, the two (fertility or birth rate and mortality or death rate) determine natural growth of the population. Migration and Marriages are not determined the natural growth of population.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

134. निम्न में से किसके द्वारा मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) सर्वप्रथम विकसित किया गया?

- A. यू. एन. डी. पी. द्वारा
- B. आई. एम. एफ. द्वारा
- C. यूनिसेफ द्वारा
- D. अंकटाड द्वारा

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Human Development Index (HDI) of UNDP is a tool to measure country's overall achievement social and economic dimensions.

It considers 4 indicators –

- 1) life expectancy for health,
- 2) expected years of schooling,
- 3) mean of years of schooling for education and
- 4) Gross National Income per capita for standard of living.

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP was formed in 1965 to help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development. The UNDP is one of the main UN agencies involved in the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda widely known as the sustainable development goals.



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Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

135. निम्नलिखित में कौन भारत में ग्रामीण रोजगार का सबसे बड़ा कार्यक्रम है?

- A. मनरेगा
- B. ट्राइसेम
- C. काम के बदले अनाज
- D. कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme is the largest social security scheme in the world — guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work to all rural households in India. It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (**TRYSEM**) the scheme – **TRYSEM** aimed at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skill to the rural poor in the age group of 18-35 years enable them take up income generating activities (self/wage employment)

The **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP), 2004** was launched by minister of rural development, central government on November 14, 2004 in 150 of the most backward districts of India with the objective of generating supplementary wage employment. The programme is open for all Indian poor who are prepared to do manual unskilled labour work and are in the need of wage employment. It is implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme.

136. निम्नलिखित में कौन लॉरेज वक्र द्वारा मापा जाता है?

- A. अशिक्षा
- B. बेरोजगारी
- C. जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर



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D. आय की विषमता

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Gini Coefficient is the most popular measure of income inequality. The Gini coefficient is derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz curve shows the percentage of total income earned by cumulative percentage of the population. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

137. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में कौन आर्थिक दृष्टि से सबसे ऊपर लेकिन लिंगानुपात के आधार पर सबसे नीचे है?

- A. मध्य प्रदेश
- B. महाराष्ट्र
- C. पश्चिम बंगाल
- D. हरियाणा

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Nominal gross state domestic product (GSDP) per capita is the sum of all value added by industries within each

state or union territory wrt total population of the state and serves as a counterpart to the national gross domestic product per capita.

The following state has following GSDP data on 2011 and 2019 (Values in Crores)

Maharashtra 2019 – 29.7lakh 2011- 12,80,369

West Bengal: Rs 109,491



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Madhya Pradesh: Rs 90,998

Haryana: Rs 2,26,664

Sex ratio as per Census 2011

West Bengal - 950

Madhya Pradesh – 931

Maharashtra – 929

Haryana- 879

Therefore, option D is correct.

138. निम्नलिखित करों में कौन-सा कर ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा लगाया जाता है?

- A. बिक्री कर
- B. भू-राजस्व कर
- C. स्थानीय मेलों पर कर
- D. उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Taxes from Local fairs are collected by the Panchayat. The sources of income of the village Panchayat (gram Panchayat) may be divided into some broad headings. Each Gram Panchayat has its own fund. Money comes from different sources and is deposited in this fund.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

139. भारत में निम्नलिखित पाँच वर्षों योजनाओं में किसका मुख्य ध्येय 'संपोषणीय वृद्धि' था?



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- A. 9 वीं
- B. 10 वीं
- C. 11 वीं
- D. 12 वीं

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

The concept of economic planning in India is derived from the Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five year plans so far. First five year plan was launched in 1951. The 12th five year plan would be called the last five year plan of India.

The theme of the 12th five year plan is “**Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth**”

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

140. उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित नगरों में से किसे स्मार्ट सिटी विकास कार्यक्रम में विकास के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं चुना गया है?

- A. लखनऊ
- B. इलाहाबाद
- C. गाजियाबाद
- D. कानपुर

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is a holistic city programme to build 100 cities in India. It was launched on June 25, 2015 by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment or to provide better basic facilities to the citizens of the country.



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List of the cities in Uttar Pradesh shortlisted in the Smart City Project is as follows;

- 1) Agra
- 2) Aligarh
- 3) Allahabad
- 4) Bareilly
- 5) Jhansi
- 6) Kanpur
- 7) Lucknow
- 8) Moradabad
- 9) Rampur
- 10) Saharanpur
- 11) Varanasi

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

141.राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (NFHS) (2015-16) के अनुसार वर्तमान में भारत की कुल प्रजनन दर (TFR) क्या है?

- A. 2.2
- B. 2.4
- C. 3.2
- D. 3.4

Answer ||| A

Solution |||



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Total Fertility Rate may be defined as average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Total fertility rate declined in India by 22.73% from 2.7 in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) to **2.2 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4)**.

Total fertility rate in rural areas was 2.4 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4). and in urban areas,

Total fertility rate was 1.8 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4).

Bihar has highest Total fertility rate (3.4) during 2015-16 (NFHS-4) where Sikkim has lowest Total fertility rate (1.2) during 2015-16 (NFHS-4) in comparison to other states.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- A

142. भारत में नगरीय क्षेत्रों में बी.पी. एल. परिवारों की पहचान के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी समिति गठित की गयी थी?

- A. ठेकुलकर समिति
- B. सक्सेना समिति
- C. लकडवाला समिति
- D. हाशिम समिति

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

For the identification of BPL families in Urban Areas the eight-member panel was formed under the former Planning Commission member and economist **S R Hashim in 2010 by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Therefore, the correct answer is option- D**

The Suresh Tendulkar Committee, was formed by government of India in 2005 to study 'methodology of estimation of poverty'.



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Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee was set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology for BPL Census and **not for estimation of poverty**.

Lakdawala Committee: It was an expert group constituted by the Planning Commission in 1989 to consider methodological and computational aspects of estimation of proportion and number of poor in India under Prof. Lakdawala was the chairman of this group.

143. इंडिया-स्टेट ऑफ फारेस्ट रिपोर्ट 2017 के अनुसार, देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का कितना प्रतिशतांश वनों के अंतर्गत है?

- A. 20.34
- B. 22.34
- C. 21.54
- D. 23.54

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

According to the report the India State of Forest Report, 2017, the total forest cover is 7, 08,273 sq. km, which is 21.54% of the total geographical area of the country. Forest and tree cover combined is 8, 02,088 sq. km or 24.39% of the total geographical area.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C

144. भारत में बाघ परियोजना कब शुरू की गयी?

- A. 1968 में
- B. 1972 में
- C. 1984 में
- D. 1993 में

Answer ||| D



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Solution |||

Government of India launched Project Tiger in **1973**. **Therefore, option D is correct.** Project Tiger is a centrally sponsored scheme which is under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment and Forest. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of tigers in their natural habitats, protecting them from extinction, and preserving areas of biological importance as a natural heritage forever represented as close as possible the diversity of ecosystems across the distribution of tigers in the country.

145. निम्नलिखित में कौन मानवजनित जीवोभ का एक उदाहरण है?

- A. जलतंत्र
- B. घास का मैदान
- C. वर्षा वन
- D. फसली भूमि

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

• Anthropogenic biomes, also known as "anthromes" or "human biomes", describe the terrestrial biosphere in its contemporary, human-altered form using global ecosystem units defined by patterns of sustained direct human interaction. Eg. of anthropogenic biomes are

- Urban.
- Villages.
- Forested.
- Wildlands.
- Croplands.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D



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146. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा जानवर बिना पानी पीये सबसे लम्बी अवधि तक रह सकता है?

- A. जिराफ
- B. ऊँट
- C. कंगारू
- D. कंगारू चूहा

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Kangaroo rats are small rodents which are the native to western North America. These rats live in hot and dry areas and so must conserve water. They do this in part by lowering their metabolic rate, which reduces loss of water through their skin and respiratory system. They obtain enough water from the metabolic oxidation of the seeds they eat to survive and **do not need to drink water at all. Hence the option D is correct.**

147. भारत का प्रथम नेशनल सेंटर फॉर मेरीन बायोडाइवर्सिटी (एन.सी.एम.बी.) किस शहर में स्थित है?

- A. भावनगर में
- B. जामनगर में
- C. मुम्बई में
- D. पुडुचेरी में

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

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India's first National Centre for Marine Biodiversity (NCMB) is located in Jamnagar Gujarat for safeguarding the biodiversity of the coastal areas which is established in public private partnership (PPP) mode in the country. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- B**

148. डाचिगम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबन्धित है?

- A. कस्तूरी मृग
- B. गोल्डेन ओरियोल
- C. येलो-थ्राओटेड मार्टन
- D. हंगुल या कश्मीर स्टैग

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Dachigam National Park is located in Jammu and Kashmir and it is mainly associated with Hangul or Kashmiri stag which is a subspecies of elk native to India (endemic to Jammu and Kashmir).

Conservation efforts

Included in Schedule- I (provides absolute protection – offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties) of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978 and Listed as **Critically Endangered** by IUCN.

Therefore, the correct answer is option- D

149. विश्व जैव विविधता दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?

- A. मार्च, 22
- B. मई, 22
- C. जून, 23



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D. अप्रैल, 16

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The International Day for Biological Diversity (or World Biodiversity Day) is a United Nations–sanctioned international day for the promotion of biodiversity issues. It is currently held on May 22. Hence the **option B is correct**

The International Day for Biological Diversity falls within the scope of the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals.

150. निम्नलिखित में कौन मृदा से संबन्धित है?

- A. इडेफिक
- B. क्लाइमेटिक
- C. बायोटिक
- D. टोपोग्राफी

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Edaphic is an abiotic factor relating to the physical or chemical composition of the soil found in a particular area. For example, very alkaline soil may be an edaphic factor limiting the variety of plants growing in a region. **Therefore, the correct answer is option- A**



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