

## 200 General Knowledge Questions for CDS Exam

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) Hampi          | 1. Pudducherry    |
| B) Nagarjunakonda | 2. Karnataka      |
| C) Shishupalgarh  | 3. Andhra Pradesh |
| D) Arikamedu      | 4. Odisha         |

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

Answer: A

Solution:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) Hampi          | 1. Karnataka      |
| B) Nagarjunakonda | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| C) Shishupalgarh  | 3. Odisha         |
| D) Arikamedu      | 4. Pudducherry    |

2. Which among the following rulers is known as the protector of the Varna system?

- A. Ashoka  
B. Kharavela  
C. Shishunaga  
D. Pushyamitra Shunga

Answer: B

Solution:

Kalinga rose to power in the middle of the first century B.C. under the king Kharavela. Much of the information about Kharavela's rule and his military conquests is available from a lengthy, though somewhat damaged inscription at Hathigumpha – the elephant's cave in the Udayagiri hill in Orissa. He was a firm believer in the Varna system and emerged as its protector.

3. Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty?

- A. Agnimitra  
B. Pushyamitra  
C. Bhagabhadra

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D. Devabhuti

Answer: B

Solution: Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder and hero of the Shunga dynasty. He was viceroy of the Mauryas at Ujjain and was a real war hero. He was not happy with his king Brihadratha, the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty.

4. Which of the following Inscription mentions the battle fought between Rudradaman and Dakshinapathpati Satkarni?

- A. The Junagadh Rock Inscription
- B. Umachal Rock Inscription
- C. Kandahar Bilingual Rock Inscription
- D. Minor Rock edict of Ashoka in Datia

Answer: A

Solution: The Girnar Inscription or the Junagadh Rock inscription of Rudradaman mentions that Rudradaman defeated the Dakshinapathpati Satkarni twice, but did not kill him because of the close family relationship. This has been corroborated as "that Pulumayi-II was married to daughter of Rudradaman."

5. Consider the following architecture

- (i) Brihadeshwar Temple
- (ii) Gangaikondacholapuram temple
- (iii) Modhera sun temple

Which of the above is/are the Dravidian style of architecture-

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. i, ii and iii
- D. i and ii

Answer: D

Solution: Brihadeshwara temple of Tanjore built by Raja Raja I in 1011 AD. and Gangaikondacholapuram temple was built by Rajendra I in the commemoration of his victory over Gangetic delta are the Dravidian style of Temple architecture, whereas Modhera Sun temple is in Gujarat was built by Bhima I in 1026 is Solanki school of Nagar school of Architecture.

6. Who among the following had performed four Asvamegha sacrifices?

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- A. Pusymitra Sunga
- B. Pravarasena I
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Kumaragupta

Answer: B

Solution: Pravar sen I was the Devout ruler who had ritualized many Vedic Yajnas in addition to four Ashwamedh and one Vajpayee Yajna.

7.Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I

(Philosophy)

- A) Vishishtadvaita
- B) Dvaitadvaita
- C) Dvait
- D) Shuddhadvaita

List II

(Founder)

- 1) Vishnu Swami
- 2) Madhva Acharya
- 3) Nimbark Acharya
- 4) Ramanuj Acharya

Codes:

A - B - C - D

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

Answer: D

Solution: Vishishtadvaita philosophy was founded by Ramanuja Acharya. It is the philosophy in which only Brahman exists but is attributed by multiplicity. It is viewed as qualified monism or qualified non-dualism or attributive monism. Dvaitadvaita philosophy was founded by Nimbark Acharya. It says that Brahman is the apex reality and both Chit, Achit have relied on him. Bodage and Mukti were also discussed in it. Dvaita philosophy was founded by Madhav Acharya. It sees the separation of Brahman and Atman as two different existence and Bhakti as the path to eternal salvation. Shuddhadvaita Philosophy was founded by Vishnu Swami. It is based on non-dualism and emphasised that both God and the individual self are same and not different.

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8. Consider the following statements and choose the option which is incorrect.

- (i) The Upveda of Rigveda is Ajurveda.
- (ii) Satpatha Brahmana related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahmanas.
- (iii) The Samaveda contains hymns sung by special types of priests known as udagatori..
- (iv) The Upveda of Samveda is Adh waryu.

Codes-

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 2 and 4
- C. Only 3
- D. Only 4

Answer: D

Solution:

\* Ayurveda is associated with the Rigveda, Dhanurveda is associated with the Yajurveda, Gandharvaveda is associated with the Samveda and Arthshastra is associated with the Atharvaveda.

9. Consider the following about the spread of Jainism-

- 1) Mahavira allowed both men and women to join the Jainism.
- 2) Mahavira never believed in organized sanghas that would spread his teachings.

Codes-

- A. Only 2
- B. Both 1 and 2
- C. Only 1
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Solution:

\* Mahavira organised the sangha to spread his teachings and admitted both men and women in the sangha. It consisted of both Monks and lay followers.

\* The rapid spread of Jainism was due to the dedicated work of Sanga members. It spread rapidly in western India and Karnataka.

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10. Which of the following classical dances is described in the book 'Abhinaya Darpana', which is also known as "**ekaharya**"?

- A. Bharatanatyam Dance
- B. Kathakali Dance
- C. Kuchipudi Dance
- D. Kathak Dance

Answer: A

Solution:

Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara belongs to a wide range of literature known as Natya-Shastra: the ancient Indian art of dramatic performance, theatrics, dance and music. It is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatanatyam Dance.

11. Consider the following statements.

- I. The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by Sankaradeva.
  - II. It was a powerful medium for propagation of the Shaivite faith.
  - III. This dance tradition is governed by strictly laid down principles in respect of hastamudras, footworks, aharyas, music etc.
- Choose the correct statements.

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I and III
- D. All the above statements are correct

Answer: C

Solution: The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a powerful medium for propagation of the **Vaishnava faith**. This dance tradition is governed by strictly laid down principles in respect of hastamudras, footworks, aharyas, music etc.

12. With reference to Natyashastra, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) It is believed to have been written by the mythic Brahman sage and priest Abhinavagupta.
- 2) It is a detailed treatise on dramatic art that deals with all aspects of classical Sanskrit theatre.
- 3) Its primary importance lies in its justification of Indian drama as a vehicle of religious enlightenment.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Solution: \* Natyashastra, in full Bharata Natyashastra, also called Natyasastra, detailed treatise and handbook on dramatic art that deals with all aspects of classical Sanskrit theatre. It is believed to have been written by the mythic Brahman sage and priest Bharata (1st century BCE–3rd century CE).

\* Its many chapters contain detailed treatments of all the diverse arts that are embodied in the classical Indian concept of the drama, including dance, music, poetics, and general aesthetics. Its primary importance lies in its justification of Indian drama as a vehicle of religious enlightenment.

\* Abhinavagupta (c. 950 – 1016 AD) was a philosopher, mystic and aesthetician from Kashmir. One of his very important contributions was in the field of philosophy of aesthetics with his famous Abhinavabhāratī commentary of Nāṭyaśāstra of Bharata Muni.

13. In which Vedic text the term 'Varna' is found referred for the first time ?

- A. Rigveda
- B. Atharva veda
- C. Sam veda
- D. Yajur veda

Answer: A

Solution: The word 'Varna' is first found in Rig Veda. Rig Veda is considered the oldest Vedas. In Hinduism, society is divided into castes, which are called 'Varna'.

14. 'Sita' in Maurya age means

- A. a Goddess
- B. a religious sect
- C. revenue from crown land
- D. barren land

Answer: C

Solution: The chief officer who administered the state land for the Mauryan period used to cultivate with the help of slaves, workers and prisoners. The income generated by this was called Sita.

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15.The official language during the Gupta period was

- A. Pali
- B. Prakrit
- C. Magadhi
- D. Sanskrit

Answer: D

Solution:

Sanskrit was the official language during the Gupta Period. Many Prominent Sanskrit and Elite literature were developed during the Gupta period. This period has produced has many legendary Sanskrit scholar and learned personalities of Indian history.

16.When was Vijayanagara kingdom founded?

- A. 1337
- B. 1342
- C. 1336
- D. 1333

Answer: C

Solution:

The Vijayanagar Kingdom was founded in **AD 1336** in response to the **Tuglaq authority** in South India.

- Vijayanagar Kingdom and the City was founded by **Harihar I** and **Bukka**.
- **Harihar I** and **Bukka** were originally the feudatories of the **Kakatiyas**.
- They were brought to the centre by **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**, converted to Islam and were sent to South to control the rebellion, but motivated by a Bhakti Saint Vidyarana they reconverted into Hindu.

17.Consider the following statements regarding the administrative reforms by Akbar in India during his reign:

- 1) The land revenue was calculated annually.
- 2) The assessments were based on the dahsala system.
- 3) Zabti was responsible for collecting the revenue.

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4) Ghalla-bakshi was responsible for controlling the region.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: C

Solution:

Akbar started a system of the annual assessment of land revenues and made qanungos responsible for assessing the actual produce, state of cultivation, local prices, etc. Karoris were responsible for tallying the assessments submitted by qanungos. Dahsala was the system on which assessments were based. According to the system, the average produce of the crop and the average price prevailing in the region over the last ten years were calculated which decides the net amount to be shared per crop in a region. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Zabti was a system of measuring the net sown region using the bamboos linked with iron rings. Using this system peasants and state both in advance got to know the amount to be paid. Thus, statement 3 is not correct.

Ghalla-bakshi was another system of assessment which was followed during the reign of Akbar where the produce was divided between peasants and the state in a fixed proportion at the time of thrashing or crop cutting and stacking. Thus, statement 4 is not correct.

18. Match the following.

List I

- I. Minhaj-us-Siraj
- II. Barani
- III. Amir Khusrau
- IV. Albiruni

List II

- a. Tabaqat-I Nasari,
- b. Tarikhi-Firoz Shahi
- c. Khazain-ul-Futuh
- d. Kitab-ul-Hind

- A. I-a II-c III-b IV-d
- B. I-c II-a III-b IV-d
- C. I-c II-a III-d IV-b

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D. I-a II-b III-c IV-d

Answer: D

Solution: Barani's Tarikhi-Firoz Shahi contains the history of Tughlaq dynasty. Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote Tabaqat-I Nasari, a general history of Muslim dynasties up to 1260. Amir Khusrau wrote a number of poems. He experimented with several poetical forms and created a new style of Persian poetry called Sabaqi-Hind or the Indian style. He also wrote some Hindi verses. Amir Khusrau's Khazain-ul-Futuh speaks about Alauddin's conquests. His famous work Tughlaq Nama deals with the rise of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. A Kitab-ul-Hind is a famous Arabic text written by Abu Rehan Alberuni (973-1048) wherein he comments on Indian sciences, Hindu religious beliefs, customs, and social organization. These topics were studied by him from consultation with authoritative Sanskrit texts with the help of scholarly Brahmins then present in the Ghaznavid towns of Ghazni and Lahore.

19. Who was the founder of Bahamani Kingdom?

- A. Alauddin Hasan
- B. Feroz Shah
- C. Mahmud Gaonwa
- D. Asaf Khan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution: The founder of the Bahamani state was Alauddin Hasan. The ruler of the Bahamani dynasty ruled over the southern large part in the medieval period.

20. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?

- A. Kakinada
- B. Motupalli
- C. Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)
- D. Nelluru

Answer: B

Solution: ● The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty whose capital was Orugallu, now known as Warangal.

● Motupalli was a famous sea port during Kakatiya Period.

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21. Who among the following was the founder of Vikramashila University?

- A. Gopal
- B. Dharmapala
- C. Devapala
- D. Mahipal

Answer: B

Solution: The Vikramashila University, located in Bihar province, was founded by Pal Naresh Dharmapala (775-800 AD).

22. The earliest description of Bakhtiyar Khilji's invasion of Bihar is in

- A. Tarikh-i Hind
- B. Tabaqat-i Nasiri
- C. Taj-ul Maasir
- D. Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: B

Solution:

**Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khilji** was one of the Military Generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He invaded some parts of eastern India at the end of the 12th Century and at the beginning of the 13th century. During his invasion, many of the Viharas and universities were sacked, and thousands of Buddhist monks were massacred. The earliest description of his invasion is in Tabaqat-i-Nasiri by Minhaj-i-Siraj. Therefore, the correct answer is option-B.

23. Which of the following towns was not established by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?

- A. Fatehabad
- B. Hisar
- C. Faridabad
- D. Jaunpur

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Answer: C

Solution:

Firoz Shah Tughlaq established four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar. Faridabad was established by Mughal emperor, Jahangir in memory of Baba Farid.

24. Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
Ordinances of Alauddin Verdict

- A. 1st Ordinance Confiscation of religious endowments
- B. 2nd Ordinance Reorganisation of Spy system
- C. 3rd Ordinance Prohibition of use of wine
- D. 4th Ordinance Ban on music in the court

Answer: D

Solution: In order to avoid the problems created by the nobles and to prevent the nobles from conspiring against him, Alauddin issued four ordinances. The 1st Ordinance was to forbid the nobles to hold banquets and to confiscate religious endowments and free grants of lands. 2nd Ordinance was to institute a spy service to inform the Sultan of all that the nobles said and did. 3rd Ordinance was to prohibit the use of wines and intoxicants and 4th Ordinance laid down that nobles should not have the social gathering and they should not intermarry without the permission of the Sultan.

25. Consider the following statements regarding Slave Dynasty.

- 1) The dynasty was founded by Ilbari Turks.
- 2) Dynasty was also called Mamluk Dynasty.
- 3) It is called slave dynasty because all Sultans of this dynasty were slaves.

Which of the above are true?

- A. Only 2 & 3
- B. Only 1
- C. Only 1 & 2
- D. None of these

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Answer: C

Solution:

**Slave Dynasty:**

- This dynasty was founded by Ilbari Turks. Hence, also called as **Ilbari Dynasty**.
- This dynasty is also called **Mamluk Dynasty**.
- It is called Slave dynasty. The reason behind this were that **three important Sultans of this dynasty were slaves**. Qutubuddin Aibak was a slave of Mogammad Ghor, Iltutmish was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak and Balban was a slave of Iltutmish.

26. A series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

Khilji dynasty, ?, Sayyid dynasty, Lodi dynasty

- A. Mughal dynasty
- B. Sur dynasty
- C. Tughlaq dynasty
- D. Slave dynasty

Answer: C

Solution: This is an ordinal series of Delhi Sultanate, Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially:  
The Mamluk dynasty (1206–90),  
The Khalji dynasty (1290–1320),  
The Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414),  
The Sayyid dynasty (1414–51),  
The Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).  
Hence, the correct option is C.

27. Akbar constructed 'Ibadatkhana' in

- A. Agra
- B. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Delhi
- D. Sikandara

Answer: B

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Solution: Akbar constructed 'Ibadatkhana' in Fatehpur Sikri. This house built in 1575 CE to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders.

28. The Silhara dynasty ruled over which of the following regions of India?

- A. North-East
- B. North West
- C. South-East
- D. South-West

Answer: D

Solution:

The Silhara dynasty which originally began as vassals of the Rashtrakuta dynasty which ruled over the Deccan plateau. Around 800 BC a Rashtrakuta king, Govinda II conferred the kingdom of North Konkan (present-day districts of Thane, Mumbai and Raigad) on Kapardin I, founder of the Northern Silhara Dynasty. Since then North Konkan came to be known as Kapardi-dvipa. The capital of this branch was Puri, now known as Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District.

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
(Person)	(Work)
a. Uddanda	1. <i>Sudhanidhi</i>
b. Sayana	2. <i>Mallikamaruta</i>
c. Yadavaprakasa	3. <i>Malatimadhava</i>
d. Bhavabhuti	4. <i>Vijayanati</i>

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

Answer: A

Solution:

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Uddanda Shastri was a great scholar from Tamil Nadu in medieval India. He had authored the Kokila Sandeśa and Mallika Maruta.

Sayana was a Sanskrit scholar from the Vijayanagara Empire of South India. Sudhanidhi was authored by him.

Yadavaprakasha was one of the great scholar of Kancheepuram. He was childhood Guru of Swami Ramanuja. He had authored Vijayanati.

Bhavabhuti was a great Sanskrit scholar. His plays are considered the equal of the works of Kalidasa. Malatimadhava is a famous play of Bhavabhuti.

30.The Tripartite struggle, for control of Northern India, which took place during early medieval era was fought between the Pratiharas, the Palas and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chauhans
- B. Tomars
- C. Rashtrakutas
- D. Chalukyas

Answer: C

Solution:

The Tripartite struggle for control of Northern India took place during early medieval era. The struggle was among the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire. These were the three powerful states which had dominated East, North and Central India.

The objective of political ambitions at that time was to conquer and hold the city of Kannauj. It was a symbol of imperial power because of its connection with Harsha and with Yashovarman. They maintained this status for the city. It became a bone of contention between these three powers and much of their military activities were directed towards its conquest. Control of Kannauj also implied control of the upper Gangetic valley and its rich resources in trade and agriculture.

31.Which of the following statements regarding the Theosophical Society are correct?

- 1) Blavatsky and Olcott originally founded it at Adyar near Madras.
- 2) Annie Besant became its President in 1907.
- 3) It advocated the revival and strengthening of ancient religions like Zoroastrianism.
- 4) They recognised the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Some western origin individuals were attracted to Indian thought and culture. Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel M.S. Olcott originally founded the Theosophical society in 1875 in the United States of America

They later came to India and founded the headquarters of the society at Adyar in 1886. The movement gained some popularity after the election of Annie Besant as its president in 1907 when Olcott died.

The society advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism.

The society believed in reincarnation and Karma.

Their beliefs were based on the philosophy of Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta school of thoughts. Although rooted in traditional beliefs they aimed to work for the benefit of humanity with the spirit of brotherhood without any distinction based on caste, race, sex or colour.

32. Match the following.

List - I

I. Maulana Muhammad Ali

II. Maulana Azad

III. W.W. Hunter

List - II

a. Al Hilal

b. The Indian Mussalman

c. Comrade

A. I-a II-c III-b

B. I-c II-a III-b

C. I-a II-b III-c

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D. I-c II-b III-a

Answer: B

Solution: Maulana Muhammad Ali started an English paper 'Comrade' and an Urdu paper 'Hamdard' to propagate his anti League views. Maulana Azad also brought out a paper 'Al Hilal' from Calcutta to serve as the mouthpiece of his nationalist views. W.W. Hunter's book 'The Indian Musalman' (published in 1871) described the Muslims too weak for rebellion and pleaded for a change of official attitude towards the Muslim community.

33. Match the following.

**List I**

- I. V. Arthur Smith
- II. A.L. Basham
- III. R.C. Majumdar
- IV. D.D. Kosambi

**List II**

- a. Wonder That Was India
- b. An Introduction to the Study of Indian History
- c. Early History of India
- d. History and Culture of the Indian People

- A. I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d
- B. I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d
- C. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b
- D. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d

Answer: C

Solution: Many of the generalizations appeared in Early History of India by Vincent Arthur Smith prepared the first systematic history of ancient India in 1904. A.L. Basham's Wonder That Was India is a sympathetic survey of the various facets of ancient Indian culture and civilization free from the prejudices that plagued the writings of V.A. Smith. A stronger element of Hindu revivalism appears in the writings of R.C. Majumdar, who was a prolific writer and general editor of the multi-volume publication History and Culture of the Indian People. In D.D. Kosambi's book An Introduction to the Study of Indian History blazed a new trail in Indian History his treatment follows the materialistic interpretation of history, which is derived from the writings of history.

**Source:** Sharma, R.S., Ancient India, Class IX, NCERT, 1999, pp. 6-9.

34. Which of the following rebellion was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anand math:

- A. Rebellion of the Paiks
- B. Revolt of Velu Thampi
- C. Revolt of the Faraizis
- D. Sanyasi Rebellion

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E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: D

Solution:

\* Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-1820) was started by the sanyasis of Bengal against the East India Company rule in the late 18th century. Sanyasi raided government treasuries, killed British officers and caused acute chaos and misery. The rebellion continued for around half a century.

\* Sanyasi Rebellion is mentioned in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anand math.

35.The Tebhaga movement was a peasant agitation, initiated in 1946-47 against the jotedars in state of:

- A. Bengal
- B. Present Telangana
- C. Present Andhra Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: A

Solution:

\* The Tebhaga movement was started by the sharecroppers of the Bengal against the oppressive jotedars in 1946-47.

\* The sharecroppers demanded that they would not pay half of the produce but only one-third of the produce.

36.The Indian National Association was founded by:

- A. Surendranath Banerjee
- B. Ananda Mohan Bose
- C. Keshub Chandra Sen
- D. Dwarkanath Taigore
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: E

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\* The Indian National Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

\* The objectives of this Association were to promote the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people of India.

37. Which of the following were not objectives of Deoband Movement?

- A. To organize Muslims in accordance with original principles of Islam
- B. Propagating pure teachings of the Quran
- C. To do welfare of Muslims through western education and support of the British Government
- D. To support the formation of the Indian National Congress
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: C

Solution:

\* Aligarh Movement wanted to do welfare of Muslims through western education and support of the British Government. However, the aim of the Deoband Movement was moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community. The instruction imparted at Deoband was in original Islamic religion.

\* Deoband movement organized Muslims in accordance with original principles of Islam and propagated pure teachings of the Quran.

\* Deoband School had welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress.

38. First postage stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by \_\_\_\_.

- A. Sir Bartle Frere
- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Lord Sankey
- D. Samuel Hoare
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

Although the Indian Post Office was established in 1837, Asia's first adhesive stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by Sir Bartle Frere, the British East India Company's administrator of the province of Sind.

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Sir Bartle Frere was the British East India Company's administrator of the province of Sind.

39. Which of the following acts known as Morley-Minto reform?

- A. Indian Council act 1919
- B. Government of India Act 1858
- C. Indian Council Act 1909
- D. Pitts India Act 1784
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: C

Solution:

The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms or Minto-Morley Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in Indian National Congress and to increase the participation of Indians in the governance.

40. In which year 'August Offer' was introduced?

- A. 1940
- B. 1945
- C. 1935
- D. 1936
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution: August offer was brought by the British government in 1940 to seek Indian cooperation in World war II. It proposed:

- a) Dominion status as the objective for India.
- b) Expansion of viceroy's executive council.
- c) Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution.

August Offer was rejected by Congress as "Postdated Check" as Congress by now was determined to get "Swaraj" and was not ready to consider dominion status anymore.

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41. During Indian National Movement (1905-1918), which of the following leaders didn't follow extremist policies?

- A. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
- B. Surendranath Banerjee
- C. V O C Pillai
- D. A K Dutt
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: E

Solution:

\* Dadabhai Naoroji, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee, G Subramanya Aiyer, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Sir Surendranath Banerjee were some of the prominent moderate leaders. All the leaders given in the options are moderate leaders so they didn't follow extremist policies. So more than one options are correct, hence option E is the correct answer.

\* Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh, Rajnarayan Bose, **A K Dutt and V O C Pillai** were extremist leaders.

42. On which date Gandhi organized the historic Dandi march?

- A. 5<sup>th</sup> March 1930
- B. 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930
- C. 5<sup>th</sup> April 1930
- D. 12<sup>th</sup> April 1930

Answer: B

Solution:

One of the most important events in India's struggle for independence took place when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with his famous Dandi March, which began on 12th March 1930 and ended on April 6th, 1930. Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha was a non-violent means of protest led by Mahatma Gandhi which gathered huge public support and worldwide attention.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B)

43. Who was the founder of Mitra mela?

- A. VD Savarkar
- B. Lala Hardayal

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- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Chandrashekhar Azad
- E. None of these/ More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

Mitra mela was established in 1899 by V D Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Savarkar. It later named as Abinav Bharat Samiti. It was a revolutionary society which believed in active resistance to British rule. Mitra mela was one of the societies which provided roots to revolutionary activities to the Indian National Movement.

44. Which of the following parties did take part in the first Round Table Conference?

- A. Muslim League
- B. Hindu Mahasabha
- C. Indian Liberty Party
- D. Indian National Congress
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: E

Solution:

The first Round Table Conference was held in London between November 1930 and January 1931. It was chaired by Ramsay MacDonald. Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend, but many other groups of Indians were represented at the conference.

Indian leaders participated in first round table conference-

Muslim League: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muhammad Shafi, Aga Khan, Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, A.K. Fazlul Huq

Hindu Mahasabha: S. Moonje and M.R. Jayakar

Indian Liberal Party: Tej Bahadur Sapru, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sastri

The Untouchables: B. R. Ambedkar

45. Who wrote "Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamaare Dil Mein Hai" ?

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- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Bismil Azimabadi
- C. Khudiram Bose
- D. Surya Sen
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: B

Solution:

Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna is a patriotic poem written in Urdu by Bismil Azimabadi of Patna in 1921, and then it was also immortalised by Ram Prasad Bismil as a freedom war cry during the British Raj period in India. Ram Prasad Bismil was an Indian Independence Movement leader, known popularly with Kakori Train Robbery, during British Raj in India. The poem was written as an ode to young freedom fighters of the Indian independence movement.

46. Consider the following statements with regards to the Mauryan Empire:

- I. The concentration of power in the king characterised the Mauryan rule.
- II. The Mauryans may have maintained a naval force.
- III. Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan dynasty after defeating Mahapadma Nanda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. III only
- D. I, II and III

Answer: A

Solution:

The accounts by Megasthenes and Arthashastra suggest that Chandragupta Maurya was an autocrat and concentrated the power onto kings' hand.

Megasthenes provides details of administration of armed forces under Mauryas. According to Megasthenes, a board of 30 members were divided into six committees. The six wings of armed forces include – the army, the cavalry, the elephants, the chariots, the navy and transport. But as the original account of Megasthenes is now lost

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and only its fragments have survived so many historians claim that this source is not beyond dispute. Thus the words “may have” in the statement becomes important and makes the statement correct.

Chandragupta Maurya defeated Dhananand, the last ruler of Nanda Dynasty.

47. Which of the following features are common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

- I. Usage of language of common people.
- II. Moderate method of attaining salvation.
- III. Non-belief in soul and rebirth.
- IV. Patronage by influential kingdom.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. I and IV only
- B. I, II and III only
- C. I, III and IV only
- D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: A

Solution:

Buddhism used Pali language while Jainism used Prakrit language. These both languages were used by common people.

The method for attaining salvation for Jainism is the extreme one and for the Buddhism, it was moderate.

Both Jainism and Buddhism believed in rebirth while Jainism only, believed in soul.

Jainism was patronised by Nandas while Buddhism patronised by Mauryas.

48. The Tripartite struggle, for control of Northern India, which took place during early medieval era was fought between the Pratiharas, the Palas and the \_\_\_\_.

- A. Chauhans
- B. Tomars
- C. Rashtrakutas

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D. Chalukyas

Answer: C

Solution:

The Tripartite struggle for control of Northern India took place during early medieval era. The struggle was among the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire. These were the three powerful states which had dominated East, North and Central India.

The objective of political ambitions at that time was to conquer and hold the city of Kannauj. It was a symbol of imperial power because of its connection with Harsha and with Yashovarman. They maintained this status for the city. It became a bone of contention between these three powers and much of their military activities were directed towards its conquest. Control of Kannauj also implied control of the upper Gangetic valley and its rich resources in trade and agriculture.

49. In 1923, the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party was formed at which of the following Congress sessions?

- A. Gaya
- B. Kakinada
- C. Nagpur
- D. Delhi

Answer: A

Solution:

The Swaraj Party started as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party. It was a political party. It formed in India in January 1923. It was after the Gaya annual Conference in December 1922 of the National Congress. It sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its President and Motilal Nehru, who was its Secretary.

50. Consider the following statements regarding the participation of different sections of the society in the Swadeshi Movement of 1905:

- I. Students played a prominent part in the movement.
- II. Women for the first time registered mass participation in a National Movement.

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III. There was no Muslim participation in the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

Answer: B

Solution:

The Swadeshi Movement with its multi-faceted programme and activity was able to draw for the first time large sections of society into active participation in modern nationalist movement. The social base of the national movements now include a certain Zamindari section, the Lower Middle Class in the cities and small towns and students of school and college on a massive scale.

Women came out of their homes for the first time in large numbers and joined processions and picketing.

Though, the main drawback of the Swadeshi Movement was that it was not able to garner the support of the mass of Muslims and especially of the Muslim peasantry. But some of the Muslims like Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, Maulana Azad (who joined one of the revolutionary terrorist groups) participated in the movement.

51. Under which of the following Constituent Assembly was set up -

- A. Simon Commission
- B. Cabinet Mission Plan
- C. Wavell Plan
- D. Nehru Report

Answer: B

Solution:

Constituent Assembly was set up under Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 which came India to discuss about the transfer of power to the Indian Leadership.

Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was a group of 7 Members of Parliament.

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The Wavell Plan was first published in June 1945 in the Shimla Conference between the Viceroy of India Lord Wavell and political Leaders of India.

The Nehru Report was proposed on 10<sup>th</sup> august, 1928 for New Dominion State for India and for Constitution for India.

52.Which monument was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Bombay?

- A. India Gate
- B. Gateway of India
- C. Victoria Terminus
- D. Elephanta Caves

Answer: B

Solution:

Gateway of India monument was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Bombay. It was inaugurated on 4 December, 1924 in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

India Gate was designed by Edwin Lutyens and it was dedicated to all the Indian soldiers of the British Army who died in World War 1. It was established on 10 February, 1921.

Elephanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage site and it is dedicated to Hindu Lord Shiva. It is in Gharapuri, in Mumbai Harbour.

53.Under whose rule the QILA-I-QUHANA mosque was built?

- A. Shershah
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Babur

Answer: A

Solution:

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Qila-I-Quahana was built by Shershah. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun, and occupied Purana **Qila**. There, he **built** the **Mosque** for his private use, which became a "symbol of his royal aspiration".

Humayun built A Palace in Agra, Gwalior and Din-Panah in Delhi.

Akbar built Agra Fort, Buland Darwaja and Jodhabai Place.

Babur built Babri Masjid, Jama Masjid, Panipat Mosque and Kabuli Bagh Mosque.

54. Who announced the 'Permanent Land Revenue settlement' -

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Wellesley
- D. Lord Lytton

Answer: A

Solution:

Lord Cornwallis announced the permanent Land Revenue settlement. He was the first English Nobleman to come to India as the Governor General and also the first Parliamentary Governor Generals of India.

At the time of Partition of Bengal in 1905, Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India.

The systems of Subsidiary alliances were introduced by the than Governor General of India, Lord Wellesley.

The Vernacular Press Act was introduced by the Lord Lytton.

55. Which one of the following Invaded India in AD 712 -

- A. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- B. Muhammad Ghazni
- C. Muhammad
- D. Muhammad-bin-Kasim

Answer: D

Solution:

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Muhammad-bin-Kasim invaded India in AD 712. And He defeated Dhahir king of Sindh but after defeating him, due to some reason, he could not establish himself as Emperor in India.

In 1001 AD Mahmud of Ghazni first invaded modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan and then parts of India.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq ruled over the Northern parts of Indian subcontinent and the Deccan from 1324 to 1351 AD.

56. Which of the following of Ancient Indian scripts was written from right to left?

- A. Brahmi Script
- B. Tamil Script
- C. Sarada Script
- D. Kharoshti Script

Answer: D

Solution:

The Kharosthi script was used predominantly in Northwest India region including areas of present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan during the later 3rd and early 4th century BC. It was used to write the Sanskrit and Prakrit. The script has been used in the Edicts of Ashoka.

The Brahmi script is one of the oldest writing systems. Almost all the South, Southeast, and East Asia scripts are based on this. Brahmi script has been widely used in the Ashokan inscriptions.

The Tamil script is an evolved form of the Brahmi script and Grantha script combined. It is currently used to write the Tamil language, one of the oldest recorded languages in southern India.

Sarada script was in use between the 8th to 10th century BC, mainly in parts Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and the North Western Frontier Province. Used to write Sanskrit and Kashmiri language.

57. Consider the following table

- 1) Diwan-i-wazirat = Head of the finance department
- 2) Diwan-i-Rasalat = Head of foreign affairs

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3) Sultan = Commander-in-chief of the army

4) Khalisa Land = Land granted for religious executions

Which of the above are correctly matched:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

Solution:

The Delhi Sultanate administration was a centralized one having democratic nature of an Islamic State. The Sultan used to appoint numerous ministers to assist him.

Wazir---Advisor of the Sultan in the administrative affairs. He was the head of the finance department, and his office was known as the "Diwan-i-Wazirat"

Diwan-i-Risalat was the minister of foreign affairs in charge of maintaining diplomatic relations.

Land in the Delhi sultanate was classified into three categories viz.

- Iqta land----Land assigned to officials in lieu of salary for their services
- Khalisa Land----Land under the direct control of the sultan
- Inam Land----Land granted for religious executions

58.The Controversial Ilbert Bill is attributed to?

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Ripon
- D. Lord Clive

Answer: C

Solution:

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C.P. Ilbert was the law member of the Viceroy Ripon's Executive Council. The bill was introduced in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who actually desired to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code.

The bill proposed an amendment to existing laws in the country to allow Indian Judges and Magistrates to try British offenders in criminal cases.

The amended Bill was passed on 25th Jan. 1884, under which a British subject could demand judiciary bench which consists of half Indian and half European Judges.

59. Abhinav Bharat Society was founded by?

- A. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- B. Surya Sen
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. V.D Savarkar

Answer: D

Solution:

Abhinav Bharat Society or Young India Society was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.

V D Savarkar started the Abhinav Bharat (Young India) Society drawing inspiration from Giuseppe Mazzini's Giovanni Italia (Young Italy) Society.

The Savarkar brother started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1899 when V D Savarkar was still a student at Fergusson College at Pune.

In England, he founded the Free Indian Society with a commitment to overthrowing British rule in India. It was a member of this Society who killed a British Indian official in London, after which Savarkar was arrested and in 1910, transported to the Andamans for life imprisonment. Appealed for clemency in 1911, and again in 1913.

60. Consider the following Civilizations:

- 1) Indus Valley Civilization
- 2) Chinese Civilization
- 3) Mesopotamian Civilization
- 4) Egyptian Civilization

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What is the correct chronological order of their origin:

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

Answer: B

Solution:

The origin of the Mesopotamian civilization dates back to the period between 3500 BC to 500 BC. The geographical extremes were bounded in the Northeast by the Zagros Mountains and in the southeast by the Arabian plateau (present-day Iraq, Syria, and Turkey).

The Ancient Egyptian Civilization dates back to the period between 3150 BC to 1000 BC; the civilization was mainly centred around the Banks of the Nile, Egypt. It is known for its prodigious culture, its pharaohs, the enduring pyramids, and the Sphinx.

The Indus Valley Civilization dates back to the period between 3300 BC to 1800BC. It was the most widespread ancient Civilization known and spread around the basin of the Indus River.

Chinese Civilization dates back to the period between 1600 BC to 1046 BC. It was spread in the Yangtze region along the Yellow River in China. They were the first people to use paper and silk.

61.The position, relative size and nature of the image formed by a concave lens for an object placed at infinity are respectively

- A. At focus, diminished and Virtual
- B. At focus, diminished and real
- C. Between focus and optical centre, diminished and virtual
- D. Between focus and optical centre, magnified and real

Answer: A

Solution:

When an object is placed at infinity, the rays on striking the lens get diverged. These diverged rays appear to intersect each other at the principal focus of the concave lens

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virtually. Therefore, in case of concave lens when the object is placed at infinity the image is formed at the principal focus, diminished (point sized), virtual and erect.

62.No matter how far you stand from a mirror, your image appears erect. The mirror is likely to be -

- A. Either plane or convex
- B. Plane only
- C. Concave
- D. Convex only

Answer: A

Solution:

Images formed by a convex mirror:

Position of Object	Position of Image	Size of Image	Nature of Image
At infinity	At the focus, behind the mirror	Highly diminished	Virtual and erect
Between infinity and the pole	Between Pole and Focus, behind the mirror	Diminished	Virtual and erect

63.When an incandescent electric bulb glows

- A. The electric energy is completely converted into light energy
- B. The electric energy is partly converted into light energy and partly into heat energy
- C. The light energy is converted into electric energy
- D. The electric energy is converted into magnetic energy

Answer: B

Solution:

An incandescent electric bulb or lamp glows through the emission of light caused by heating the filament(usually made up of tungsten). An electric current passes through the filament, heating it to a temperature that produces light.

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64. You are asked to jog in a circular track of radius 35 metres. Right at one complete round on the circular track, your displacement and the distance covered by you are respectively

- A. Zero and 220 meters
- B. 220 meters and zero
- C. Zero and 110 meters
- D. 110 meters and 220 meters

Answer: A

Solution:

Displacement is a vector quantity that refers to "how far out of place an object is"; it is the object's overall change in position. Completing a circular round brings you to the start point thus displacement is zero.

Distance is a scalar quantity that refers to "how much ground an object has covered" during its motion. In this case it will be the circumference of the circular track i.e.  $2\pi r$  ( $\pi = 22/7$ ).

65. A typical black hole is always specified by

- A. A (curvature) singularity
- B. A horizon
- C. Either a (curvature) singularity or a horizon
- D. A charge

Answer: B

Solution:

The 'event horizon' is the boundary defining the region of space around a black hole from which nothing (not even light) can escape. And thus we cannot see beyond a horizon

Singularities are regions of space (generally in the center of a black hole) where the density of matter, or the curvature of spacetime, becomes infinite.

66. A mobile phone charger is

- A. An inverter
- B. A UPS
- C. A step-down transformer

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#### D. A step-up Transformer

Answer: C

Solution:

A Mobile phone charger receives an AC supply of 220V and provides an output DC supply of generally 5V. for this 220V to 5V conversion we need a step-down transformer to reduce such high voltage.

Then we convert the incoming AC current to DC current needed to charge the mobile phone through Rectification and Filtration process.

67. Two layers of a cloth of equal thickness provide warmer covering than a single layer of cloth with double the thickness. Why?

- A. Because of the air encapsulated between two layers
- B. Since effective thickness of two layers is more
- C. Fabric of the cloth plays the role
- D. Weaving of the cloth plays the role

Answer: A

Solution:

Since air is a poor conductor of heat because of its relatively large “mean free path”. So the air encapsulated between the two layers of cloth traps the warmth of the body.

68. In cricket match, while catching a fast-moving ball, a fielder in the ground gradually pulls his hands backwards with the moving ball to reduce the velocity to zero. The act represents

- A. Newton's first law of motion
- B. Newton's second law of motion
- C. Newton's third law of motion
- D. Law of conservation of energy

Answer: B

Solution:

Newton's second law of motion states that the force acting on a moving body is equal to Mass times its acceleration i.e.

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$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$

therefore to reduce the Impact of force(which equals to the change in momentum of an object) the fielder pulls his hands backward to reduce the velocity of the ball to zero.

69.A metal screw-top on a glass bottle which appears to be stuck could be opened by using the fact that

- A. The metal expands more than the glass when both are heated
- B. The metal and glass expand identically when heated
- C. The metal shrinks when heated
- D. Both metal and glass shrink when cooled

Answer: A

Solution:

The thermal expansion coefficient of metal is larger than that of glass i.e. metal expands more than glass when both are heated.

So when the whole system of metal screw- top and glass bottle is heated, thus creating a gap in between metal cap and glass bottle which can now be easily removed.

70.An oscilloscope is an instrument which allows us to see waves produced by

- A. Visible light
- B. X-rays
- C. Sound
- D. Gamma rays

Answer: C

Solution:

An oscilloscope is an instrument which is used to display and analyze the waveform of electronic signals. The name Oscilloscope comes from the fact that it enables oscillations to be viewed.

Signals of sound or vibration can be converted to voltages and displayed by an Oscilloscope.

71.Match the following thermodynamic processes and their features:

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i. Isothermal	a. Constant temperature
ii. Isobaric	b. Constant pressure
iii. Isochoric	c. Constant volume
iv. Adiabatic	d. No heat flow between system and surroundings

Choose the correct option:

- A. i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c
- B. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
- C. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- D. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

Answer: C

Solution:

A process in which the temperature of the system is kept fixed throughout is called an Isothermal Process.

In Isobaric Processes, the pressure is constant while in Isochoric Processes, the volume is constant.

Finally, if the system is insulated from the surroundings and no heat flows between the system and the surroundings, the process is Adiabatic.

72. In Transformers, energy is not lost due to:

- A. Eddy currents
- B. Hysteresis
- C. Resistance of the windings
- D. High Voltage in the coil

Answer: D

Solution:

- Eddy Currents are produced within conductors by a changing magnetic field. These eddy currents produce heat which results in loss of energy.
- Hysteresis Loss is a type of core loss which occurs in the transformer. It happens due to the non-linear relationship between Magnetic Field Intensity and Magnetic Flux Density.

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- In transformers, the wire used for the windings has got some resistance due to which heat is produced, and the energy is lost in the wire.

73. Which of the following devices convert optical radiation into electricity:

- A. Photovoltaic devices
- B. Light Emitting diodes (LED)
- C. Photodiodes
- D. Galvanic cell

Answer: A

Solution:

- Photovoltaic devices convert optical radiation into electricity using semiconducting materials that exhibit the photovoltaic effect, for example, solar cells.
- Light Emitting diodes (LED) converts electrical energy into light.
- Photodiodes are used for detecting optical signal (photodetectors).
- The Galvanic cell converts chemical energy into electrical energy.

74. Creation of something from nothing is against the law of

- A. Constant Proportions
- B. Conservation of Mass-Energy
- C. Multiple Proportions
- D. Conservation of Momentum

Answer: B

Solution:

The 'Law of Conservation of Mass-Energy' states that in an isolated system, mass and energy can neither be created or destroyed. Hence, it is not possible to create something from nothing.

75. According to Kinetic molecular theory of gases, which of the following postulate is true:

- A. There exists force of attraction between the particles of a gas at ordinary temperature and pressure
- B. Collisions of gas molecules are inelastic

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- C. At any particular time, different particles in the gas have same speeds
- D. Particles of gas move in straight line

Answer: D

Solution:

According to Kinetic molecular theory of gases:

- There is no force of attraction between the particles of a gas at ordinary temperature and pressure.
- Collisions of gas molecules are perfectly elastic
- At any particular time, different particles in the gas have different speeds and hence different kinetic energies
- Particles of gas move in straight line

76. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Enthalpy is the measurement of energy in a thermodynamic system
- B. Enthalpy is arrived at by subtracting the internal energy of thermodynamic system from the product of volume and pressure
- C. The change in Enthalpy is negative for exothermic reactions
- D. The change in Enthalpy is positive for endothermic reactions

Answer: B

Solution:

- Enthalpy(H) is the measurement of energy in a thermodynamic system. Enthalpy is the sum of internal energy denoted by U and product of volume and pressure, denoted by PV. It is expressed as:  $H=U+PV$
- The total enthalpy of a system cannot be measured directly, only a change in Enthalpy can be measured. Therefore what we measure is the change in enthalpy i.e.  $\Delta H$ .
- $\Delta H$  is negative for exothermic reactions which evolve heat during the reaction and  $\Delta H$  is positive for endothermic reactions which absorb heat from the surroundings.

77. Which of the following is/are examples of the Tyndall effect?

- 1) Visible beam of headlights in fog

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2) Blue colour of the sky

3) Sunlight passes through the canopy of a dense forest

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Solution:

The Tyndall effect is the scattering of light when a light beam passes from a colloid. Suspended particle scattered and reflect the light making them visible. Tyndall effect was first described by 19th-century physicist John Tyndall. We cannot see them from naked eyes but these particles can easily scatter a beam of visible light.

Examples of Tyndall Effect:

- Shining a flashlight beam into a glass of milk
- Visible beam of headlights in fog. Scattering of light is done by water droplets.
- Opalescent glass displays the Tyndall effect. The glass appears blue, yet light that shines through it appears orange.
- Sunlight passes through the canopy of a dense forest. In the forest, mist contains tiny droplets of water, which act as particles of colloid dispersed in air. The blue colour of the sky results from light scattering, but this is called Rayleigh scattering and not the Tyndall effect because the particles involved are molecules in air, which are smaller than particles in a colloid.

78. Consider the following

- 1) In an isolated system, Energy cannot be created or destroyed
- 2) The Entropy of a system approaches a constant value as the temperature approaches absolute zero.
- 3) The Entropy of any isolated system always increases

Which of the given above is/are true about second law of thermodynamics:

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- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 3 only

Answer: D

Solution:

The second law of thermodynamics states that the total entropy of a discrete system can never decrease over time. The total entropy of a system and its surroundings can remain stable in ideal cases where the system is in thermodynamic equilibrium, or undergoing a reversible process.

79. Consider the following

- 1) Twinkling of stars
- 2) Shinning of air bubble
- 3) Depth of swimming pool floor appears smaller
- 4) Oval shape of sun in morning and evening

Which of the given above is/are illustration of Refraction?

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

Answer: C

Solution:

Refraction is a change in the direction of passing of a wave from one medium to another or a gradual change in the medium. Refraction of light is the most commonly observed phenomenon, but refraction is also experienced in other waves such as sound waves and water waves. How often a wave is changed is determined by the change in the speed of the wave and the initial direction of propagation of the wave is relative to the direction of the change in speed. Light travels at different speeds in different mediums. Therefore, it is due to the change of speed of light in different mediums that the light rays are refracted. The apparent depth of the pool will be greater than the actual depth if the swimming pool is filled with an imaginary liquid that is alternately rarer than air.

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This would be because rays of light from any point on the pool floor return to normal as they move from a rare to a dense medium. The twinkle of a star is caused by atmospheric refraction.

80. With the rise of temperature, the viscosity of liquid:

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Remains unchanged
- D. May increase or decrease depending on nature of liquid

Answer: B

Solution: As temperature increases viscosity of the liquid decreases.

81. Date of manufacture of food items fried in oil should be checked before buying because oils become rancid due to

- A. Oxidation
- B. Reduction
- C. Hydrogenation
- D. Decrease in viscosity

Answer: A

Solution:

Oils go rancid through a chemical reaction that causes the fat molecules in the oil to break down via a free radical process. The whole process is sped up by exposure to air, light and heat.

82. Which method of water purification does not kill microorganism?

- A. Boiling
- B. Filtration
- C. Chlorination
- D. UV-irradiation

Answer: B

Solution:

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During Filtration Water flows through a filter designed to trap particles in the water. The filters are generally made of layers of sand and gravel. Filtration collects the suspended impurities in water and enhances the effectiveness of disinfection. The filters are routinely cleaned by backwashing.

83. Iron sheet kept in moist air gets covered with rust. Rust is

- A. An element
- B. A compound
- C. A mixture of iron and dust
- D. A mixture of iron, oxygen, and water

Answer: B

Solution:

Rust is the result of an oxidation reaction, oxidation of Iron. But it should be noted that all Iron oxides are not rust only the oxidation in presence of moisture results in rusting.

Iron + Water + Oxygen  $\rightarrow$  Hydrated Iron Oxide (Rust)

84. Which one of the following gases is supporter of combustion?

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Oxygen

Answer: D

Solution:

Though oxygen by itself is non-flammable, it is an oxidizer i.e. it supports the process of combustion.

Whereas hydrogen itself is flammable but does not allow substances to burn in it.

Carbon Dioxide does not support combustion and it is for this property of  $\text{CO}_2$  that it is used in fire extinguishers

Nitrogen is non-flammable and will not support combustion.

85. Which of the following solutions will not change the colour of blue litmus paper to red?

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- 1) Acid solutions
- 2) Base solution
- 3) Common salt solution

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 only
- D. 2 only

Answer: B

Solution:

The blue litmus will turn red or pink under an acidic condition. And turns purple or remains blue in basic or alkaline conditions

Common salt solution is neutral in nature i.e., pH near about 7.

86. Which of the following are the postulates of Dalton Atomic Theory?

- A. Matters are composed of very tiny particles called atoms.
- B. Atoms consist of a big positively-charged sphere studded with negatively charged electrons
- C. Atoms are indivisible.
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Solution:

According to Dalton Atomic Theory -

1. The matter is made up of indivisible particles known as Atoms.
2. All the atoms of an element have identical mass while the atoms of different elements have different masses.
3. The compound is formed when atoms of different elements combine in fixed ratios.
4. Atoms are neither created nor destroyed.

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Option B was proposed by English physicist Joseph J. Thomson as the "Plum Pudding" theory. According to him, atoms consist of a big positively-charged sphere studded with negatively charged electrons.

87. Among the following observations of the  $\alpha$ -ray Scattering Experiment, choose the correct one -

- A. Only a few  $\alpha$ -particles deflected away from their path.
- B. All  $\alpha$ -particles passed straight
- C. Most of the  $\alpha$ -particles rebounded after hitting the atoms.
- D. Most of the  $\alpha$ -particles rebounded.

Answer: A

Solution:

The  $\alpha$ -ray Scattering Experiment was designed by Rutherford. In this experiment, fast-moving alpha particles were projected onto the very thin gold foil. Most of the alpha particles passed straight through, but some of the alpha particles bounced back because positive particles (protons) in the nucleus repelled them.

88. If a radioactive substance is oxidized, what are the changes which occur in the nature of radioactivity?

- A. No change
- B. Oxidation will occur.
- C. Reduction will occur.
- D. None of these.

Answer: A

Solution:

There will be no change in the nature of radioactivity when a radioactive substance gets oxidized, as radioactivity is a nuclear phenomenon involving protons and neutrons only. Hence any physical change does not affect the nature of radioactivity.

89. When carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, the solution turns milky, but, on a prolonged passage, the solution turns clear. This is because

- A. the Calcium Carbonate formed initially is converted to soluble Calcium Bicarbonate on the passage of more Carbon dioxide
- B. the reaction is reversible, and lime water is regenerated
- C. the Calcium Bicarbonate formed initially is converted to soluble Calcium Carbonate

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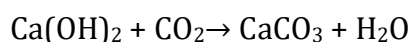
on the passage of more carbon dioxide

D. the initially formed insoluble compound is soluble in Carbonic Acid

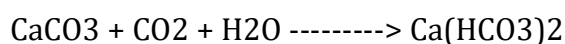
Answer: A

Solution:

When carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, the solution turns milky because of the formation of calcium carbonate, which is white in colour and not very soluble.



If more carbon dioxide is passed through the solution, it reacts with calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) to form calcium bicarbonate  $\text{Ca(HCO}_3)_2$  which is soluble in water. It gets dissolved in the water and solution turns clear.



90. Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to Unsaturated hydrocarbons:

- A. They have double/triple covalent bonds between adjacent carbon atoms
- B. Animal fats are generally unsaturated fats
- C. They usually have low solubility in water
- D. Alkenes and alkynes are examples of unsaturated hydrocarbon

Answer: B

Solution:

- Unsaturated hydrocarbons have double/triple covalent bonds between adjacent carbon atoms while the saturated hydrocarbons contain single bonds. Alkenes and alkynes are examples of unsaturated hydrocarbon. Alkanes are examples of saturated hydrocarbons
- Unsaturated hydrocarbons usually have low solubility in water.
- Vegetable fats are generally unsaturated fats while animal fats are generally saturated fats.

Unsaturated hydrocarbon is healthier for body comparing to saturated hydrocarbon.

91. The molarity of table salt in the solution prepared by dissolving its 4 g in enough water to form 250 mL would be around:

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- A. 0.3 M
- B. 0.6 M
- C. 0.9 M
- D. 1.2 M

Answer: A

Solution:

Molarity is defined as the number of moles of the solute in 1 litre of the solution. Thus,

Molarity (M) = No. of moles of solute / Volume of the solution in litres

Here table salt [sodium chloride (NaCl)] is the solute.

No. of moles of NaCl = Mass of NaCl / Molar mass of NaCl

= 4 g / 58g i.e. 0.0689

Molarity (M) = 0.0689 / 0.25

= 0.27 M

92. An electron and a proton are circulating with the same speed in circular paths of equal radius. Which one among the following will happen, if the mass of a proton is about 2,000 times that of an electron?

- A. The Centripetal Force required by the electron is about 2,000 times more than that required by the proton
- B. The Centripetal Force required by the proton is about 2,000 times more than that required by the electron
- C. No centripetal force is required for any charged particle
- D. Equal Centripetal Force acts on both the particles as they rotate in the same circular path

Answer: B

Solution:

- Acceleration of a body moving in a circle of radius R with uniform speed v is  $v^2/R$ . According to the second law of Newton, the force providing this acceleration is  $mv^2/R$

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where  $m$  is the mass of the body. This force directed towards the centre is called the centripetal force.

- The centripetal force ( $mv^2/R$ ) is directly proportional to the mass of body hence if the mass of a proton is about 2,000 times that of an electron then the centripetal force required by the proton would be about 2,000 times more than that required by the electron.

93. How many elements are there in the 5<sup>th</sup> period of the modern periodic table?

- A. 2
- B. 8
- C. 18
- D. 3

Answer: C

Solution:

The 5<sup>th</sup> period of the Modern Periodic Table contains 18 elements, beginning with Rubidium and ending with Xenon.

94. Sodium metal should be stored in

- A. Alcohol
- B. Kerosene oil
- C. Water
- D. Hydrochloric acid

Answer: B

Solution:

Sodium is kept in kerosene because it is a highly reactive metal. If it is kept in an open container, it will react with oxygen and water vapour present in the atmosphere producing sodium oxides and sodium hydroxides respectively.

It should be handled with care because it can react with the moisture of our hands and can cause blisters. Kerosene oil does not react with sodium and acts as a barrier which restricts its reaction with oxygen and moisture.

95. Which one of the following statements is correct?

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- A. Isomers are molecules with identical formulas but distinct structures
- B. Isomers are molecules with identical structures but distinct formulas
- C. Isomers always share similar properties
- D. The term Isomer was coined by Louis Pasteur in 1848

Answer: A

Solution:

Isomers are molecules with identical formulas but distinct structures. They do not necessarily share similar properties. The word “isomer” is derived from the Greek words “isos” and “meros”, which mean “equal parts”. This term was coined by the Swedish chemist Jacob Berzelius in the year 1830.

Propanol is an example of isomerism. It has the formula  $C_3H_8O$  and occurs as two isomers: propan-1-ol and propan-2-ol

96. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Haworth projection represents the cyclic structure of sugar with a simple three-dimensional perspective
- B. Natta projection depicts molecules in two dimensions in a skeletal formula
- C. Lewis structures show the bonding between atoms of a molecule
- D. The Fischer projection are mainly used to represent proteins

Answer: D

Solution:

- Haworth projection represents the cyclic structure of sugar with a simple three-dimensional perspective. The Haworth projection was named after the English chemist Sir Norman Haworth.
- The Natta projection depicts molecules in two dimensions in a skeletal formula. This concept is named after Giulio Natta.
- Lewis structures show the bonding between atoms of a molecule. The Lewis structure was named after Gilbert N. Lewis.
- The Fischer projection is a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional organic molecule by projection. The Fischer projection are mainly used to represent carbohydrates. The Fischer projection was named after Emil Fischer.

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97. Which one among the following is used in making lead pencils?

- A. Charcoal
- B. Graphite
- C. Coke
- D. Carbon black

Answer: B

Solution:

Graphite is used in pencils because of its ability to leave gray marks on paper. The word Graphite stems from graphein, which means to write or draw in Ancient Greek.

98. Polyesters are manufactured by:

- A. heating caprolactam with water at a high temperature
- B. heating a mixture of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid
- C. the condensation polymerisation of melamine and formaldehyde
- D. the condensation reaction of phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of either an acid or a base catalyst

Answer: B

Solution:

Polyesters are the polycondensation products of dicarboxylic acids and diols. Dacron or terylene is the best-known example of polyesters. It is manufactured by heating a mixture of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid at 420 to 460 K in the presence of zinc acetate antimony trioxide catalyst as per the reaction given earlier.

99. Which of the following is not an example of Isotope:

- A.  ${}_{17}\text{Cl}^{35}$   ${}_{17}\text{Cl}^{37}$
- B.  ${}_6\text{C}^{12}$   ${}_6\text{C}^{14}$
- C.  ${}_6\text{C}^{14}$   ${}_7\text{N}^{14}$
- D. All of the above are examples of Isotopes

Answer: C

Solution:

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Isobars are the atoms with same mass number but different atomic number for example  ${}_6\text{C}^{14}$   ${}_7\text{N}^{14}$ . On the other hand, atoms with identical atomic number but different atomic mass number are known as Isotopes.

100. Consider the following:

Assertion (A): Crude Common Salt becomes damp on keeping in air

Reason (R): Common Salt is hygroscopic in nature

Choose the correct option from the following:

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A

Solution:

Crude common salt becomes damp on keeping it in air because it is hygroscopic in nature. Because of presence of  $\text{MgCl}_2$  it becomes wet and absorbs both liquid water and water vapour present in air.

101. People suffering from 'anorexia nervosa' –

- A. Develop paralysis
- B. Show poor reflex
- C. Cannot speak properly
- D. Eat very little and fear gaining weight

Answer: D

Solution:

Anorexia nervosa is a psychological condition that involves an eating disorder in which a person fears gaining weight thus eats very little. According to a report in 2013 it directly resulted in about 600 deaths globally.

102. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- 1) Amnion contains fluid
- 2) Ultrasound scan can detect the sex of an embryo

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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Solution:

The amnion is a tough thin membrane that surrounds a developing embryo in the womb. It is filled with amniotic fluid and acts as a protective sac along with three other extraembryonic membranes: the chorion, the yolk sac, and the allantois. All four membranes protect the developing embryo through the provision of gas exchange, nutrient delivery, and waste excretion.

An Ultrasound done between 18 and 22 weeks produce an image on a screen of the baby in the mother's uterus helps identify the gender of the baby.

103.Which one of the following elements is present in green pigment of leaf?

- A. Magnesium
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Iron
- D. Calcium

Answer: A

Solution:

Magnesium is needed during photosynthesis for chlorophyll to capture sun energy i.e. magnesium is required to give leaves their green color.

Phosphorus is needed for normal growth and maturity, energy storage and transfer in plant.

Iron helps in nitrate and sulfate reduction and energy production in plant.

Calcium is responsible for growth and holding together the cell walls of plants.

104.Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

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**List-I (Gland)**

- A) Pancreas
- B) Pituitary
- C) Adrenals
- D) Kidneys

**List-II (Hormone)**

- 1) Cortisol
- 2) Vitamin D
- 3) Thyroid stimulating hormone
- 4) Glucagon

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

Answer: A

Solution:

Major Endocrine gland and associated Hormones:

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Pineal Gland	Melatonin
Pituitary gland	Growth Hormone, Prolactin, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, thyroid stimulating hormone,
Thyroid gland	Thyrocalcitonin, Tetra iodothyronine,
Adrenal gland	Adrenaline, Noradrenaline
Pancreas	Glucagon, Insulin
Testes (in male)	Testosterone
Ovaries (in female)	Estrogen, progesterone
Heart	Atrial Natriuretic peptide
Hypothalamus	Antidiuretic Hormone, oxytocin

105. Which of the following structures of a plant is responsible for transpiration?

- A. Xylem
- B. Root
- C. Stomata
- D. Bark

Answer: C

Solution:

The stomata present in the leaves are responsible for the uptake of carbon dioxide and to limit the loss of water due to evaporation.

The xylem of a plant is the system of tubes and transport cells that circulates water and dissolved minerals.

Roots of a plant anchor the plant to the ground, absorb water and nutrients from the soil and store reserve food for the plant.

Bark protects the tree's inner layers from insects and fungi and bacteria and also against water loss and predators.

106. Deficiency of which of the following elements is responsible for the weakening of bones?

- 1) Calcium
- 2) Phosphorus

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3) Nitrogen

4) Carbon

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 4 only

Answer: A

Solution:

Calcium in the body is stored in bones and teeth. The body needs calcium to maintain strong bones and for muscles to move and for nerves to carry messages. In addition, calcium is used to help blood vessels move blood throughout the body and to help release hormones and enzymes that affect almost every function in the human body.

Phosphorus is mainly required for the formation of bones and teeth. It is also needed for the body to make protein for the growth, maintenance, and repair of cells and tissues. Phosphorus also helps the body make ATP, a molecule the body uses to store energy.

107. Two strands of DNA are held together by

- A. Hydrogen bonds
- B. Covalent bonds
- C. Electrostatic force
- D. Van der Waals forces

Answer: A

Solution:

DNA is made up of nucleotides. A nucleotide consists of a Sugar (deoxyribose) bounded to a Phosphate group and a Nitrogenous Base.

The hydrogen bonds between phosphates cause the DNA strand to twist. Each base pair is formed from two complementary nucleotides (purine with pyrimidine) bound together by Hydrogen Bonds.

108. Among the following animals, choose the one having three pairs of legs.

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- A. Spider
- B. Scorpion
- C. Bug
- D. Mite

Answer: C

Solution:

Bug is classified as an Insect. Insects belong to class of arthropods . Like other arthropods, they have exoskeletons, segmented bodies, and jointed appendages . Insects are distinguished by having three major body segments (head, thorax, and abdomen), with three pairs of legs attached to the thorax.

109.What does the term 'Peristaltic movement' mean:

- A. Contraction and expansion of lungs.
- B. Movement of blood throughout the body.
- C. Movement of limbs while walking.
- D. Contraction and expansion of walls of the food pipe.

Answer: D

Solution:

The process of contraction and relaxation of the muscles in the food pipe creates a wave-like movement, which is known as Peristaltic movement. This movement brings the food down the pipe and into the stomach. Peristaltic waves occur in the Oesophagus, stomach, and intestines.

110.\_\_\_\_\_ are known as the building blocks of life.

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Fats
- C. Proteins
- D. Vitamins

Answer: C

Solution:

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Proteins are the building blocks of life as they are the most abundant molecules present in the body. These are found in all living organisms. The enzymes are made up of proteins. Hence are essential for the growth and development of an individual.

111. Which statement/statements about the human brain is/are incorrect?

- A. The Cerebellum coordinates body movements.
- B. The Outer Brain is white and the inner one is grey in colour.
- C. The Medulla Oblongata of the brain controls blood pressure and salivation.
- D. The Cerebrum or the forebrain controls vision.

Answer: B

Solution:

Options A, C and D are correct. Only option B is incorrect.

Cerebellum receives information from the spinal cord, sensory systems and other parts of the brain and regulates voluntary movements such as balance, posture, speech and coordination, resulting in a smooth and balanced muscular activity.

The Involuntary Actions like Blood Pressure, Vomiting and Salivation are controlled by the Medulla Oblongata in the Hind-Brain.

The thinking part of the brain is known as Fore-Brain. It has regions which receive sensory impulses and hence help in Hearing, Smell and Vision.

The Outer Brain is grey and inner is white in colour. White matter is the whitish nerve tissue of the Central Nervous System. It is composed of axons. And the gray matter is greyish nerve tissue of the central nervous system mainly composed of nerve cell bodies and dendrites.

112. The site for the manufacture of blood cells is:

- A. Adipocytes
- B. Erythrocytes
- C. Bone Marrow
- D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C

Solution:

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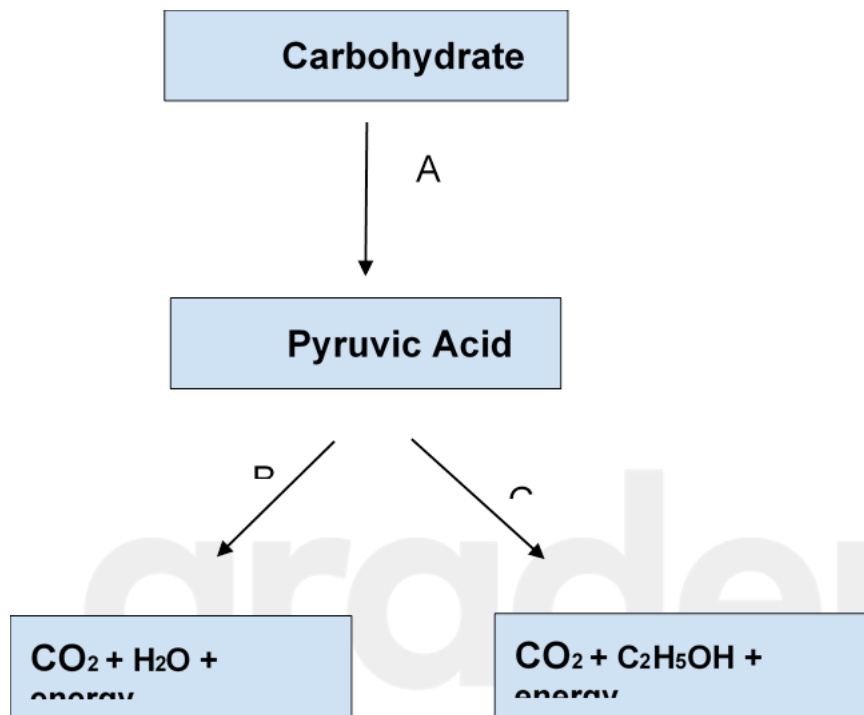
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The spongy tissue present in hip and thigh bone is known as Bone Marrow. It contains stem cells. The major function of bone marrow is to generate blood cells.

113. Observe the following figure and identify A, B and C -



- A. A- Glycolysis, B- Aerobic, C- Anaerobic
- B. A- Glycolysis, B- Aerobic, C- Krebs's cycle
- C. A- Glycolysis, B- Anaerobic, C- Aerobic
- D. A- Krebs's cycle, B- Aerobic, C- Anaerobic

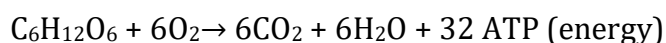
Answer: A

Solution:

A- Glycolysis, B- Aerobic, C- Anaerobic

During Glycolysis, one glucose molecule is broken down to form two molecules of Pyruvic acid (also called Pyruvate).

Aerobic Respiration takes place in the mitochondria of the cell in the presence of oxygen and break down the products of glycolysis to release carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

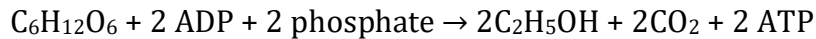


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In Anaerobic Respiration, the breakdown of glucose occurs, in the absence of oxygen to produce ethanol, CO<sub>2</sub> and less energy. It takes place in the cytoplasm.



114.\_\_\_\_\_ discovered the free-living cells in the pond water for the first time.

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Purkinje
- C. Leeuwenhoek
- D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: C

Solution:

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek is known as a father of Microbiology. In 1674, he observed free-living cells in the pond water by using the improved microscope. He named them 'Animalcules'.

115. Find out the name of the disease based on the preventions given below -

- (i) Use disposable needles and syringes.
- (ii) Don't share shaving blades or razors.
- (iii) Screening of blood before transfusion.

- A. Influenza
- B. AIDS
- C. Cholera
- D. Fractured bone

Answer: B

Solution:

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. Following are a few ways in which HIV infection spreads:

1. Unprotected sexual intercourse with an HIV infected person.

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2. Reuse of needles used by an infected person.
3. From an infected pregnant mother to the baby through the placenta.
4. Blood transfusion from an infected person.

Hence the above-mentioned prevention should be taken.

116. Which one of the following statements is correct?

**Statement 1:** Lysosomes are known as 'suicidal bags'.

**Statement 2:** The digestive enzymes present in lysosomes are made of RER.

- A. Statement 1
- B. Statement 2
- C. Both statements are correct
- D. Both statements are incorrect

Answer: C

Solution:

Lysosome is a cell organelle which is a membrane-bound and is filled with digestive enzymes. Lysosomes are involved with various cell processes. They synthesized in the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER), are transported to the Golgi apparatus. Their function is to break down excess or worn-out cell parts. They may be used to destroy invading viruses and bacteria.

Lysosomes are called 'Suicidal Bags' because when the cells damage, they burst and digest their own cell.

117. Robin and Sherry observed an animal in their garden. Robin called it an 'Insect' while Sherry said it was an 'Earthworm'. Choose the character from the following which confirms that it is an insect:

- A. Bilateral symmetrical body
- B. Body with little segmentation
- C. Body with jointed legs
- D. Cylindrical body

Answer: C

Solution:

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The common characteristics of Phylum Arthropoda (insects) are:

- They have jointed appendages.
- Their body is segmented and bilaterally symmetrical.
- They also possess an open circulatory system.

The Earthworms belong to the Phylum Annelida. They are bilateral symmetrical invertebrates. They are coelomate and triploblastic.

118. Which one among the following statements is not correct?

- A. Pulses are rich in proteins
- B. Milk is a rich source of Vitamin A
- C. Cereals are very poor source of carbohydrates
- D. Vegetables are rich source of minerals

Answer: C

Solution:

Wheat, corn, rice, barley, sorghum, millet, oats etc. are examples of Cereals. Cereals are rich in carbohydrates but comparatively low in protein and deficient in Calcium and Vitamin A.

119. Which of the statements given below are correct?

1. A person having blood group 'A' can donate blood to persons having blood group 'A' and blood group 'AB'.
2. A person having blood group 'AB' can donate blood to persons having blood group 'A', 'B', 'AB' or 'O'.
3. A person with blood group 'O' can donate blood to persons having any blood group.
4. A person with blood group 'O' can receive blood from the person of any of the blood groups.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 and 4 only

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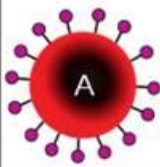
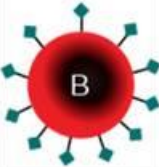
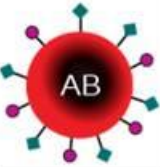







D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: D

Solution:

The ABO blood group system consists of 4 types of blood group – A, B, AB, and O and is mainly based on the antigens and antibodies.

The 'Antigens' are present on the red blood cells and the 'Antibodies' in the serum.

	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type				
Antibodies in plasma	 Anti-B	 Anti-A	None	 Anti-A and Anti-B
Antigens in red blood cell	 A antigen	 B antigen	 A and B antigens	None

Blood group, AB individuals, have both A and B antigens on the surface of their RBCs, and their blood plasma does not contain any antibodies against either A or B antigen. Therefore, an individual with type AB blood can receive blood from any group but cannot donate blood to any group other than AB. They are known as universal recipients.

Blood group, A individuals, have the A antigen on the surface of their RBCs, and blood serum containing antibodies against the B antigen. Therefore, group A individual can receive blood only from individuals of groups A or O and can donate blood to individuals with type A or AB.

Blood group B individuals have the B antigen on the surface of their RBCs, and blood serum containing antibodies against the A antigen. Therefore, a group B individual can receive blood only from individuals of groups B or O and can donate blood to individuals with type B or AB.

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Blood group O individuals do not have either A or B antigens on the surface of their RBCs and their blood serum contains anti-A and anti-B antibodies. Therefore, a group O individual can receive blood only from a group O individual but can donate blood to individuals of any ABO blood group (i.e., A, B, O or AB).

120. When a moving bus suddenly applies brakes, the passengers sitting in it fall in the forward direction. This can be explained by

- A. The theory of relativity
- B. Newton's first law
- C. Newton's second law
- D. Newton's third law
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: B

Solution:

**Newton's law of motion:**

A body at rest and a body in motion will continue to remain at their position unless any external force will act upon it. This means things cannot change their direction by themselves. Some forces from outside is required to do such changes. This is called Inertia, the property to resist changes.

This is first law of motion.

So, Option B is correct.

Product of mass and acceleration is the force acting on an object. This law states the nature of massive body when subjected to external force.

As  $F = ma$ , where  $F$  is force,  $m$  is mass, and  $a$  is acceleration.

This is second law of motion.

For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction, defined by the third law of motion. Forces always occur in pairs. This describes the effect on another body when force is exerted by another body.

**The theory of relativity:**

For all non-accelerating observers the law of physics are same. It also said that no matter the speed at which observer is travelling, the speed of light within the vacuum is same.

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121. Who among the following coined the term "Biosphere"?

- A. Eduard Suess
- B. Vernadsky
- C. Arthur Tansley
- D. Haeckel
- E. None of the above/more than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

The term "biosphere" was coined by geologist Eduard Suess in 1875. The concept thus has a geological origin and is an indication of the impact of Darwin on the earth sciences. Earth is the only place in the universe where life is known to exist. The planet's lifeforms are sometimes said to form a "biosphere".

The term "ecosystem" was given by Sir Arthur Tansley. Vernadsky defined ecology as the science of the biosphere.

122. Which of the following bio-interactions are not correctly matched?

- A. Commensalism: one species benefits and other is unaffected
- B. Competition: Both species are affected by the interaction.
- C. Predation: One species benefits, the other is harmed
- D. Mutualism: both species are unaffected
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: D

Solution:

The biological community of an area or ecosystem is a complex network of interactions. The interaction that occurs among different individuals of the same species is called intraspecific interaction while the interaction among individuals of different species in a community is termed as interspecific interaction.

**Commensalism**, in which one population is benefited, but the other is not affected.

**Competition** is an interaction between two populations in which both species are harmed to some extent.

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**Predation** in which predator captures, kills and eats an animal of another species called the prey.

**Mutualism** in which the growth and survival of both populations is benefited, and neither can survive under natural conditions without the other. Option D is incorrect hence, option E is the correct answer.

123. Consider the following statements regarding 'polymetallic nodules':

- i. These are rock concretions formed mainly of concentric layers of iron and manganese hydroxides around a core.
- ii. Rights to explore polymetallic nodules in international waters is allocated by international sea bed authority.

Choose the correct statements?

- A. i only
- B. ii only
- C. Both i and ii
- D. Neither i nor ii

Answer: C

Solution: the nodules lie on the sea- bottom sediment, generally half buried. India signed a 15 year contract for exploration of polymetallic nodules in central Indian ocean basin with ISA (international sea bed authority)

124. Minamata Disease happens by contamination of

- A. Fluoride
- B. Mercury
- C. Cadmium
- D. Lead

Answer: B

Solution:

Mercury compounds in wastewater are converted by bacterial action into extremely toxic methyl mercury, which can cause numbness of limbs, lips and tongue, deafness, blurring of vision and mental derangement.

Minamata Disease occurred due to consumption of fish captured from mercury contaminated Minamata Bay in Japan in 1952.

Water contaminated with cadmium can cause itai itai disease.

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The compounds of lead cause anaemia, headache, loss of muscle power and bluish line around the gum.

Excess fluoride in drinking water cause neuro-muscle disorder, gastrointestinal problems, teeth deformity, hardening of bones and stiff and painful joints.

125. Which of the following statement(s) are correct:

- 1) Birdlife International is the official RED LIST authority for birds, for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- 2) Greenpeace is an intergovernmental organisation

Select the answer from the code given below:

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

Answer: A

Solution: ● Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization. Greenpeace was founded by Irving Stowe and Dorothy Stowe, Canadian and US ex-pat environmental activists in 1971.

● Greenpeace states its goal is to "ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity" and focuses its campaigning on worldwide issues such as climate change, deforestation, overfishing, commercial whaling, genetic engineering, and anti-nuclear issues.

● BirdLife International (formerly the International Council for Bird Preservation) is a global partnership of conservation organisations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. It is the world's largest partnership of conservation organisations, with over 120 partner organisations.

● BirdLife International is the official Red List authority for birds, for the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

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National parks/wildlife sanctuaries	States
i. Bandhavgarh national park	Madhya Pradesh
ii. Dachigam national park	Arunachal Pradesh
iii. Melghat wildlife sanctuary	Karnataka
iv. Bhagwan Mahaveer sanctuary	goa

Find out the correctly matched pairs?

- A. i only
- B. ii, iii
- C. i, iv
- D. i,ii and iv

Answer: C

Solution: Bandhavgarh national park is spread at vindhya hills in m.p

Dachigam national park lies in J&K.

Melghat in Maharashtra.

Bhagwan Mahaveer sanctuary and mollem national park is a protected area located in the western ghat of south india,Goa along the eastern border with Karnataka.

127.Which of the following is/are true about Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve?

- 1) The major forest type of the reserve are temperate.
- 2) Heritiera fomes, a species valued for its timber, is associated with this biosphere reserve.
- 3) Collection of endangered plants for medical use is a major threat to the ecosystem here.

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

Solution: Nanda devi biosphere reserve:

It is situated in Uttarakhand. The major forest type of the reserve are temperate. A few important species are silver weed and orchids like latifolie and rhododendron.

Major threat includes forest fires, poaching and Collection of endangered plants for medical use.

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Heritiera fomes, a species valued for its timber, is NOT associated with it. In Sunderbans, the mangrove forests are characterized by Heritiera fomes.

128.What is 'Greenhouse Gas Protocol'?

- A. It is an international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify and manage greenhouse gas emissions
- B. It is an initiative of the United Nations to offer financial incentives to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adopt eco-friendly technologies
- C. It is an inter-governmental agreement ratified by all the member countries of the United Nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to specified levels by the year 2022
- D. It is one of the multilateral REDD+ initiatives hosted by the World Bank

Answer: A

Solution: ● GHG Protocol is an international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify and manage greenhouse gas emissions.  
<https://www.ghgprotocol.org/about-us>

129.The main chemical compound which causes ozone depletion in the stratosphere-

- A. Sulphur
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Chlorine
- D. Oxygen

Answer: C

Solution:

Ozone depletion, gradual thinning of Earth's ozone layer in the upper atmosphere caused by the release of chemical compounds containing gaseous chlorine or bromine from industry and other human activities. The thinning is most pronounced in the polar regions, especially over Antarctica. Ozone depletion is a major environmental problem because it increases the amount of ultraviolet radiation that reaches Earth's surface, which increases the rate of skin cancer, eye cataracts, and genetic and immune system damage. The Montreal Protocol ratified in 1987, was the first of several comprehensive international agreements enacted to halt the production and use of ozone-depleting chemicals. As a result of continued international cooperation on this issue, the ozone layer is expected to recover over time.

Human-produced chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—molecules containing carbon, fluorine, and chlorine atoms—could be a major source of chlorine in the stratosphere. Chlorine and bromine destroy many thousands of ozone molecules in the atmosphere.

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130. With reference to Kigali Agreement, choose the correct statements:

- i. An amendment to Montreal Protocol to phase out production and consumption of CFCs
- ii. It will significantly contribute goals contained in Paris Agreement

- A. i only
- B. ii only
- C. Both i and ii
- D. Neither i nor ii

Answer: B

Solution: In 2016, 197 parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted the Kigali amendment to phase out production and consumption of HFCs. It will significantly contribute goals contained in Paris Agreement.

131. The longest river in India is

- A. Brahmaputra
- B. Ganga
- C. Godavari
- D. Indus

Answer: B

Solution: The longest river of India is Ganga. Its total length is 2510 km, it originates from Gangotri and falls into the Bay of Bengal. This river forms the largest drainage system in India.

132. Consider the following pairs:

River	Origin
1) Narmada	Betul plateau
2) Kaveri	Brahmagiri Hills
3) Indus	Lake Rakas
4) Bharathapuzha	Annamalai Hills

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- D. None of them

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Answer: B

Solution: • Narmada originates from Amarkantak near MP-Chhattisgarh border while it is Tapi which originated from Betul plateau.

• Indus originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu while it is Sutlej that originates from Lake Rakas near Mansarovar in Tibet.

• Kaveri and Bharathapuzha are correctly matched.

133. Balanced Fertilizers Ratio (NPK) for legume crops is

A. 1:2: 2

B. 3: 2: 1

C. 4: 2: 1

D. 2: 1: 1

Answer: A

Solution: The proportion of balanced fertilizers (NPK) in pulse or pulley crops is 0: 1: 1, 1: 2: 2 or 1: 2: 3

134. Consider the following statements

1). India is the largest consumer and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of pulses in the world

2). All Pulses being leguminous crops, helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C

Solution: Explanation

Statement 1- India is the largest consumer as well as the largest producer of pulses in the world.

According to the 'India Pulses and Grains association' the productivity of pulses has increased from 544kg/ha (2000-2001) to 750kg/ha(2012-13) making the share of India as 25% of the total pulse production in the world, which is surely the largest.

Statement 2- All Pulses being leguminous crops, helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air, **EXCEPT ARHAR**.

**India is the world's largest producer, accounting for 34% of area and 24% of**

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**production. Myanmar is the second largest producer, followed by Canada, China, Nigeria, Brazil, and Australia.**

135. Consider the following statements about Tropical Evergreen forests:

- 1) They are multilayered forests with dense canopy.
- 2) Trees shed their leaves during specific season.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer: A

Solution: Major Characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests:

They are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers.

There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

136. From the alluvial belts of Northern India, which lies at the southern end?

- A. Bhabhar
- B. Bhangar
- C. Terai
- D. Khadar

Answer: B

Solution: • The Bhabar is a narrow belt about 8-16 km wide running in east-west direction along the foot of the Shiwaliks

• The Terai is a 15-30 km wide marshy tract in the south of Bhabar running parallel to it.

• The south of Terai is a belt consisting of old and new alluvial deposits known as the Bhangar and Khadar respectively.

• The Bhangar is composed of old alluvium

• The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks

137. Which State has the largest reserves of Lignite Coal?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Kerala
- C. Rajasthan

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D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: D

Solution: Tamil Nadu is in the first place in lignite coal production and storage. It contains 45% to 55% carbon.

138. Which of the following is/are NOT correct w.r.t Characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall in India?

- 1) Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography.
- 2) The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea.
- 3) The monsoon rains occur in continuous wet spells.

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. None

Answer: C

Solution: 1) Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography. For instance the windward side of the Western Ghats register a rainfall of over 250 cm. Again, the heavy rainfall in the north-eastern states can be attributed to their hill ranges and the Eastern Himalayas. So correct.

2) The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea. Kolkata receives 119 cm during the southwest monsoon period, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm. this is also correct.

3) The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of few days duration at a time. The wet spells are interspersed with rainless interval known as 'breaks'. These breaks in rainfall are related to the cyclonic depressions mainly formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and their crossing into the mainland. Besides the frequency and intensity of these depressions, the passage followed by them determines the spatial distribution of rainfall. So clearly it's not continuous. Hence incorrect.

Source: India: Physical Environment/class 11/chapter4/page49

139. Which of the following is gold producing place in India?

- A. Kolar Gold Field  
B. Hutti Gold Field  
C. Ramagiri Mines  
D. Subarnarekha Sands  
E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

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Answer: E

Solution:

**Gold producing places in India:**

Kolar Gold Field (Karnataka)

Hutti Gold Field (Karnataka)

Ramagiri Mines (Andhra Pradesh)

Subarnarekha Sands (Jharkhand)

More than one options are correct hence option E is the correct answer.

140. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Shipyards)

A) Garden Reach

B) Hindustan Shipyard

C) Mazgaon Docks

D) Cochin Shipyard

List-II

(States)

1. Andhra Pradesh

2. Maharashtra

3. Kerala

4. West Bengal

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Solution: The correct pair is:

List-I

(Shipyards)

A) Garden Reach

B) Hindustan Shipyard

C) Mazgaon Docks

D) Cochin Shipyard

List-II

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(States)

1. West Bengal
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Maharashtra
4. Kerala

141. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Kaiga - Karnataka
- B. Rawat Bhata - Rajasthan
- C. Muppandal - Tamil Nadu
- D. Ennore - Meghalaya

Answer: D

Solution: Ennore is a neighbourhood in Chennai, India. Ennore is situated on a peninsula and is bounded by the Korttalaiyar River, Ennore creek and the Bay of Bengal. The creek separates Ennore from the Ennore Port and Ashipattu Pudunagar. It was recently merged with Chennai City, of which it now forms the 1st ward. Over the years Ennore has become the hub of a range of industrial projects, mainly thermal power stations, fertilizer factories, industrial ports and coal yards.

142. Consider the following pairs:

National Highway	Cities connected
(1). NH 4	Chennai and Hyderabad
(2). NH 6	Mumbai and Kolkata
(3). NH 15	Ahmedabad and Jodhpur

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None

Answer: D

Solution: National Highway 4 is major highway in Western and Southern India which connects mainly Mumbai- Chennai segment on which Hyderabad is not located, so it is incorrect. National Highway 15 is another highway which connects Samakhiali in

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Gujarat with Pathankot in Punjab and does not pass through Jodhpur, so it is also incorrect. National Highway 6 runs through Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal and passes through cities such as Surat, Dhule, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Bhandara, Durg, Raipur, Mahasamund, Sambalpur and Kolkata. So this highway does not pass through Mumbai, hence it is incorrect. Since all the statements are incorrect, so the correct option is D.

143. Woollen industry in India is not as much developed as the Cotton industry. Which of the following is/are appropriate reasons?

- 1) Tropical Climate
- 2) Poor Quality of indigenous wool
- 3) Growing competition from synthetic fibres

Select correct answers using the given codes

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

Solution: The woollen industry is not developed in India due to the following reasons:

- \* India being tropical country, woollen clothes are required only in northern India during the winter months, hence there is not much demand.
- \* Good quality of wool has to be imported due to the poor quality of indigenous wool.
- \* Growing competition from synthetic fibres. They are gradually replacing the woollen industry.
- \* Other reasons include - woollen mills are scattered all over the country. So, the mill owners are unable to work jointly for its improvement

144. Consider these:

- 1). Where Asteroids are larger, Meteoroids are smaller.
- 2). Asteroids are present between Mars and Jupiter, Meteoroids are present everywhere.
- 3). With many Asteroids revolve around Sun; no Meteoroids revolve around the Sun.

Select the **incorrect** code:

- A. 1 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3
- D. None

Answer: D

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Solution: Explanation:

All the statements are correct.

Asteroids are larger, Meteoroids are smaller.

Asteroids are present between Mars and Jupiter, Meteoroids are present everywhere.

Asteroids revolve around Sun; no Meteoroids revolve around the Sun.

Because of such properties, Meteoroids are able to enter the atmosphere of other planets as well.

145. Which of the following mountains is not the result of Tertiary orogeny?

- A. Kunlun
- B. Appalachians
- C. Alps
- D. Andes

Answer: B

Solution: The Appalachians first formed roughly 480 million years ago during the Ordovician Period.

146. Which one of the following latitudinal extents is relevant for the extent of Indian Territory ?

- A.  $6^{\circ}45'N - 35^{\circ}7'N$
- B.  $8^{\circ}4'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$
- C.  $8^{\circ}4'N - 35^{\circ}6'N$
- D.  $6^{\circ}45'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$

Answer: D

Solution: • India lies on the Indian Plate, the northern portion of the Indo-Australian Plate, whose continental crust forms the Indian subcontinent.

- India's southernmost land point is situated in the Nicobar Islands at  $6^{\circ}45'N$ .
- The country is situated north of the equator between  $6^{\circ}45'$  to  $37^{\circ}6'$  north latitude and  $68^{\circ}7'$  to  $97^{\circ}25'$  east longitude.

Note-

For Indian Mainland-  $8^{\circ}4'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$

147. Which of the following are indirect sources to get information about the interior of the earth: -

1) Meteors

2) Earthquake

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3) Volcanoes

4) Gravitation

Select the correct answer using the code below

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Source of information for the interior of the earth

Direct sources: - are the sources which directly gives information about the earth's interior i.e. found from the interior of the earth viz deep-sea mining and volcanic eruption

Indirect sources: - meteors, gravitation, earthquake and magnetism of the earth

148. Match these landforms with their geomorphic agents:

Landform	Geomorphic agent
1. Inselberg	a. Waves and Currents
2. Stalactite and Stalagmite	b. Glaciers
3. Cirque	c. Groundwater
4. Moraines	d. Wind
5. Lagoons	
6. Fiords	
7. Caves and Stacks	
8. Sinkholes	

Select the correct code:

- A. 1-b 2-a 3-b 4-b 5-a 6-d 7-a 8-b
- B. 1-d 2-c 3-b 4-b 5-a 6-b 7-a 8-c
- C. 1-a 2-b 3-d 4-b 5-a 6-d 7-a 8-c
- D. 1-d 2-d 3-a 4-b 5-a 6-d 7-a 8-b

Answer: B

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Solution: Explanation:

Correct Match:

Landform	Geomorphic agent
1. Inselberg	a. Wind
2. Stalactite and Stalagmite	b. Groundwater
3. Cirque	c. Glaciers
4. Moraines	d. Glaciers
5. Lagoons	e. Waves and Currents
6. Fiords	f. Glaciers
7. Caves and Stacks	g. Waves and Currents
8. Sinkholes	h. Groundwater

149. Select the correct statements from the following;

- 1). Ozone separates the stratosphere in two parts as upper stratosphere and lower stratosphere.
- 2). In lower stratosphere, there is a permanent Temperature Inversion Layer.

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. Both  
D. None

Answer: A

Solution: Explanation:

Ozone is present in the stratosphere at about 24 km. it separates the stratosphere in two parts as upper stratosphere and lower stratosphere.

Due to the absorption of sun rays by ozone layer, the lapse rate above tropopause is balanced in the lower stratosphere. Whereas in upper stratosphere, heat is released along with the actual motion of air particles, which accumulate at upper portion and increases the temperature. This increase in temperature with increase in height is called temperature inversion. In **UPPER stratosphere**, there is a **permanent Temperature Inversion** Layer.

150. Consider the following:

- 1) Deep sea plains are gently sloping areas of the ocean basins.
- 2) These plains are covered with fine-grained sediments like clay and silt.
- 3) These are the steepest regions of the world.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3  
B. 1 and 3  
C. 1 and 2

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D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Solution: Deep sea plains are gently sloping areas of the ocean basins. These are the flattest and smoothest (not the steepest) regions of the world. The depths vary between 3,000 and 6,000m. These plains are covered with fine-grained sediments like clay and silt.

151. Which of the following mountain ranges is not located in North America?

- A. Rockies
- B. Appalachians
- C. Atlas
- D. Cascade
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: C

Solution:

The Atlas Mountain range exists in Africa. It stretches through Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. Important mountain ranges of world may be seen in map given below:



152. Which of the following Islands are British Overseas Territories-

- 1) Falkland Island
- 2) Cayman Island

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3) St Helena Island

4) North Sentinel Island

- A. 1, 2, & 3 only
- B. 1 & 3 only
- C. 1 & 2 only
- D. all

Answer: A

Solution:

North Sentinel Island is a part of Andaman Island group and is one of the most isolated islands of the world. An American citizen was killed by the indigenous Sentinelese tribe inhabiting the island.

The British Overseas Territories are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom. They are remnants of the British Empire that have not been granted independence or have voted to remain British territories. Some other BOTs are Tristan da Cunha, Ascension Island, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, etc

153. Convectional Rainfall occurs in:

- A. Equatorial region
- B. Temperate region
- C. Tundra region
- D. Polar region
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

The convectional rainfall occurs due to the thermal convection currents caused due to the heating of ground due to insolation. The convectional rainfall is prevalent in equatorial regions. In these, the warm air rises up and expands then, reaches at a cooler layer and saturates, then condenses mainly in the form of cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds.

154. what is the full-form of ENSO?

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- A. El nino southern operation
- B. El nino surface ocean
- C. El nino system organisation
- D. El nino southern oscillation
- E. None of the above/more than one of the above

Answer: D

Solution:

ENSO is El Nino Southern Oscillation. It is an irregular periodic variation of wind and sea surface temperature that occurs over the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean. ENSO affects the tropics (the regions surrounding the equator) and the subtropics (the regions adjacent to or bordering the tropics). The warming phase of ENSO is called El Nino (the boy), while the cooling phase is known as La Nina (the girl).

155. With reference to the structure of the atmosphere, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator.
- 2) Stratosphere is the most important layer for all biological activity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Solution: \* The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator.

\* Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents. This layer contains dust particles and water vapor.

\* All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer. The temperature in this layer decreases at the rate of 1 °C for every 165m of height. This is the most important layer for all biological activity.

156. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Dhar commission had recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of linguistic factor.
- 2) JVP Committee had rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states.
- 3) Fazl Ali Commission had broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of

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states.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only.
- D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

Solution: The Dhar commission had recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

157. Which of the following features are found in Presidential System of Government:

- 1) Single executive
- 2) Non-responsible
- 3) No dissolution of Lower House
- 4) Fusion of powers

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

Solution: Fusion of powers is a feature of Parliamentary System of Government. In Presidential System of Government, separation of power exists.

158. The Right to Information Act of Parliament received the assent of the President of India

- A. 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2005
- B. 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2005
- C. 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2005
- D. 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2005

Answer: C

Solution: The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, approved the Bill of Right to Information, on June 15, 2005. Right to Information Act came into effect all over the country on October 12, 2005.

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159. With reference to "Look East Policy" of India, consider the following statements:

- 1) India wants to establish itself as an important regional player in the East Asian affairs.
- 2) India wants to plug the vacuum created by the termination of Cold War.
- 3) India wants to restore the historical and cultural ties with its neighbours in Southeast and East Asia.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Solution: The Look East Policy of India stressed on copying close economic and commercial ties with increasing strategic cooperation within South East Asian countries. As of it, India seeks to create and expand regional markets for purpose of trade, investment and development along with military cooperation with nations concerning by expansion of China's economic and strategic influence.

160. Consider the following statements regarding Union Public Service Commission (UPSC):

- 1) The chairman or a member of the UPSC can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds as the judge of a Supreme Court.
- 2) The entire expenses including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the chairman and members of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- 3) The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Solution: Statements are factual.

161. Under which condition a candidate forfeits his deposit?

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- A. If he fails to win an election
- B. If a candidate fails to obtain more than one tenth of the total number of valid votes cast in his constituency
- C. If a candidate fails to obtain more than one sixth of the total no of valid votes cast in his constituency
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Solution:

Every candidate is required to make security deposit. The security deposit for Lok Sabha election is Rs. 25,000/- while for an Assembly election is Rs. 10,000/-. A defeated candidate who fails to secure more than one sixth of the valid votes polled in the constituency will lose his security deposit.

162. Which of the following statements are correct:

- 1) The Election Commission is not responsible for the conduct of local body elections.
- 2) The Election Commission of India consists of at least three members.
- 3) State Election Commissioners work in consultation with the Election Commission of India.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Solution: The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body. State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.

163. Consider the following statements regarding Planning Commission:

- 1) It was an extra constitutional body.
- 2) It was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution
- 3) It used to be criticised for following top-down approach.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only

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D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Solution: Statements are factual.

164. Consider the following statements regarding the union territories:

- 1) The chief minister of a union territory is appointed by the Lieutenant governor.
- 2) The ministers of a union territory hold office during the pleasure of the Lt. Governor

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Solution: • Statement 1 is incorrect as the chief minister of a union territory is appointed by the President.

• Statement 2 is incorrect as the ministers of a union territory hold office during the pleasure of the president.

165. Consider the following statements regarding state legislature:

- 1) For a person to be chosen as a member of the state legislative council, his/her age must not be less than 35.
- 2) For a person to be chosen as a member of the state legislative assembly, his/her age must not be less than 30.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. 1 and 2 both
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Solution: He should not be less than 25 years of age in case of Lok Sabha or State legislative assembly and not less than 30 years of age in case of Rajya Sabha or State legislative council

On the question of disqualification of a member in certain matters (except on account of anti-defection where the speaker's decision is final), the Governor's decision is

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final. Various expert committees have recommended that rather than the Presiding Officer, the decision to disqualify a member should be made by the President (in case of MPs) or the Governor (in case of MLAs) on the advice of the Election Commission.

166. In which of the following matters, the powers and status of the state legislative council are broadly equal to that of the assembly:

- 1) Introduction and passage of ordinary bills.
- 2) Introduction and passage of money bills.
- 3) Approval of ordinances issued by the governor.
- 4) Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like State Finance Commission, state public service commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: D

Solution: Statements are factual.

167. Which of the following rights are not conferred on foreigners:

- 1) Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- 2) Right to equality before law (Articles 14).
- 3) Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
- 4) Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the supreme court and the high courts, governor of states, attorney general of India and advocate general of states.

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only.
- D. 1 and 4 only

Answer: C

Solution: Statements are factual.

168. Which of the following statements are correct:

- 1) The minority status is dependent only upon religion.

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- 2) All minorities can set up their own educational institutions.  
3) Minorities have right to preserve their culture, language and a script of their own.

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. All of the above

Answer: B

Solution: The minority status is not dependent only upon religion. Linguistic and cultural minorities are also included in this provision.

CLASS XIth ,Part-I CHAPTER-2 RIGHTS IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

169.Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State councils:

- 1) The Inter-State council is a constitutional body.  
2) There is no Inter-State Council established till date.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. Both 1 and 2  
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Solution: • Statement 1 is correct as it is a constitutional body

- Statement 2 is incorrect as first the Inter State Council was established in 1990

170.Which of the following are the features of the Federal System?

- A. Written Constitution  
B. Rigid Constitution  
C. Independent Judiciary  
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Solution: • The important features of the Federal System are-

- Written Constitution

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- Constitution Supremacy (Theory of Fundamental Law)
- Rigid Constitution
- Dual Government (Union and State)
- Division of Power
- Independent Judiciary
- Bicameral Legislature

171. Which of the following amendments have added more directive principles to the original constitution:

- 1). 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment act
- 2). 44<sup>th</sup> amendment act
- 3). 86<sup>th</sup> amendment act
- 4). 97<sup>th</sup> amendment act

Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Solution: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

- 1). To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- 2). To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- 3). To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
- 4). To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38). Again, the 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

172. Consider the following statements:

- 1). The Directive Principles of State Policy have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of USSR.
- 2). India borrowed the concept of Fundamental Duties from Ireland.

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3). The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.  
Which of the above options are correct:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: C

Solution: The Directive Principles of State Policy have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland while the concept of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from USSR.

173.The powers of the Rajya Sabha are equal to that of the Lok Sabha in the matters of:

- 1) Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills
- 2) Approval of ordinances issued by the President
- 3) Voting on the demands for grants

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Solution: Voting on the demands for grants is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget and cannot vote on the demands for grants.

174.Who was the First Speaker of Lok Sabha ?

- A. Mavlankar
- B. Hukum Singh
- C. B .D . Jatti
- D. V.V. Giri

Answer: A

Solution: The First Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election. The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved

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on 4 April 1957. the 1st Lok Sabha speaker was ganesh vasudev Mavlankar, from 8 May 1952 to 8 Mar 1956.

175. Which of the following commissions/committees has recommended the creation of a Local Body Ombudsman ?

- A. First Administrative Reforms Commission
- B. Second Administrative Reforms Commission
- C. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- D. Ashok Mehta Committee

Answer: B

Solution: The Second Administrative Reforms Commission was established under the chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moily. This commission suggested the creation of the Ombudsman (Lokpal).

176. An Election Commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from the office except on the recommendation of the:

- A. President
- B. The Cabinet
- C. Chief Election Commissioner
- D. Chief Justice of India

Answer: C

Solution: The Chief election commissioner can be removed in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of Supreme Court. But, any other Election Commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from the office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

177. The Constitutional authority, vested with the power of declaring castes and tribes as the scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, is the

- A. President of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Minister of Social Welfare
- D. Chairman, SC/ST Commission

Answer: A

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Solution: President is the Constitutional authority for declaring any caste as Scheduled Caste (Under Article 341 of the Constitution ) and Scheduled Tribes (under Article 342 of the Constitution) .

178. With reference of the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.
2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Solution: ● Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provided for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas or village courts for speedy and easy access to justice system in the rural areas of India.

● Gram Nyayalaya are established generally at headquarter of every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous panchayat in a district.

● The Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who will have the same power, enjoy same salary and benefits of a Judicial Magistrate of First Class. Such Nyayadhikari are to be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Court.

● Gram Nyayalayas can hear civil as well as criminal cases.

● Gram Nyayalayas Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

179. Which one of the following is not correctly matched? Article of the India Constitution Related State

- A. 371 A Nagaland
- B. 371 B Assam
- C. 371 C Meghalaya
- D. 371 D Andhra Pradesh

Answer: C

Solution: Article 371 {Special provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat}

Article 371A {Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland}

Article 371B {Special provision with respect to the State of Assam}

Article 371C {Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur}

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Article 371D {Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh}  
Article 371E {Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh}  
Article 371F {Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim}  
Article 371G {Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram}  
Article 371H {Special provision with respect to the State of Arunachal Pradesh}  
Article 371I {Special provision with respect to the State of Goa}  
Article 371J {Special provision with respect to the State of Karnataka}

180. Which one of the following is not correctly matched? Article of the India Constitution Related State

- A. 371 A Nagaland
- B. 371 B Assam
- C. 371 C Meghalaya
- D. 371 D Andhra Pradesh

Answer: C

Solution: Article 371 {Special provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat}

Article 371A {Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland}  
Article 371B {Special provision with respect to the State of Assam}  
Article 371C {Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur}  
Article 371D {Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh}  
Article 371E {Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh}  
Article 371F {Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim}  
Article 371G {Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram}  
Article 371H {Special provision with respect to the State of Arunachal Pradesh}  
Article 371I {Special provision with respect to the State of Goa}  
Article 371J {Special provision with respect to the State of Karnataka}

181. Which of the following is correctly matched

- 1) Committee on rules and procedures- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 2) Steering Committee- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3) Committee on Fundamental Rights- Vllabhbhai Patel
- 4) Drafting committee- Dr. B.R Ambedkar

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. All are correct

Answer: C

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Solution: Following are some major committees and their Chairpersons:

- 1) Drafting Committee – Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- 2) Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3) Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel
- 5) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel.
- 6) Steering Committee- Rajendra Prasad

182. When were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution?

- A. In 1975
- B. In 1976
- C. In 1978
- D. In 1979

Answer: B

Solution: The fundamental duty of citizens was added in the constitution by the 42nd amendment on the recommendations of the Swarna Singh Committee formed by the government in 1976. Originally, the number of ten fundamental duty in number was increased to eleven by the 86th amendment in 2002, in which each parent or guardian was assigned the duty to ensure that children from six to fourteen years provided to education.

183. Under which Article of the Constitution the Separate Scheduled Tribe Commission was established ?

- A. 337
- B. 338
- C. 338-A
- D. 340

Answer: C

Solution: An Separate Scheduled Tribes Commission is formed under Article 338 (A), it is the 89th amendment to the Constitution.

184. A Bill for the purpose of creating a new State in India must be passed by

- A. A simple majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than two-third of the States.
- B. A simple majority in Parliament
- C. A two-third majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than two-third of the

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States.

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Solution: A Bill for the purpose of creating a new State in India must be passed by the simple majority of the Parliament.

185.Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- A) Abolition of titles
- B) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- C) Protection of language of minorities
- D) Right to Education

List-II

- 1. Article 29
- 2. Article 21A
- 3. Article 18
- 4. Article 26

A B C D

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

Answer: C

Solution: Article 29 - Protection of the Interests of Minority Sections

Article 21A - Right to Education for Children from 6 to 14 Years

Article 18 - End of Degrees

Article 26 - Freedom of managing religious functions

186.Consider these statements:

1) Quality of life is the ease by which people living in a time or place are able to satisfy their wants and needs.

2) Quality of life does not always mean higher standard of living.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1only
- B. 2only
- C. Both

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D. None

Answer: B

Solution: 1) **Standard of living** is a measure of the ease by which people living in a time or place are able to satisfy their wants and needs. So, statement 1 is incorrect  
2) Quality of life takes into account **not only materialistic standard of living** but also other **more intangible aspects** that make up human life such as leisure, safety, cultural resources, social life, mental health, environmental quality issues etc. Thus, Quality of life does not always mean higher standard of living. This statement is correct.

187. During Twelfth Five-Year Plan, which one of the following average annual growth rate targets was envisaged for agriculture and allied sector?

- A. 3.0 percent
- B. 3.5 percent
- C. 4.0 percent
- D. 4.5 percent
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer: C

Solution:

During 12<sup>th</sup> Five- Year Plan (2012-17) annual growth rate target for agriculture and allied sector was envisaged at 4.0 percent. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

188. Consider the following statements regarding money aggregates.

- 1) The gradation M1 to M4 is in increasing order of liquidity.
  - 2) M3 is the most commonly used measure of money supply.
- Which is/are incorrect statements?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Solution: M1 and M2 are known as narrow money. M3 and M4 are known as broad money. These gradations are in decreasing order of liquidity. M1 is most liquid and easiest for transactions whereas M4 is the least liquid of all.

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M3 is the most commonly used measure of money supply. It is also known as aggregate monetary resources.

189. Consider the following items:

- 1) Cereal grains hulled
- 2) Chicken eggs cooked
- 3) Fish processed and canned
- 4) Newspapers containing advertising material

Which of the above items is/are exempted under GST (Goods and Services Tax)?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Solution: ● While cereals, eggs, fish etc. are exempted from GST, the question mentions 'cooked' and 'processed' which in all likelihood will be available at restaurants and factories. These are therefore not exempted from the purview of GST.

● With reference to newspapers containing advertisements, government has recently published a clarification that these will be taxed under GST. The newspaper would have to pay 5 per cent GST on the revenue earned from space selling but can avail of input tax credit for the tax paid by the advertisement agency on commission received.

190. According to Bombay Plan, which of the following sector was *not* the focus area?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Health
- C. Heavy Industries
- D. Social Sector
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

Answer: E

Solution:

Bombay Plan was formulated by the industrialists such as G.D. Birla, JRD Tata and Lal Shri Ram in 1944. It laid down the roadmap for India's development after independence. The Bombay Plan aimed to achieve free market model through three five-year plans. The focus areas included the following-

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- Heavy industries including Iron and Steel, cement, coal etc.
- Heavy engineering
- Agriculture which supported Ryotwari System and cooperative farming
- Social Sector including education and healthcare

191. Which economist has given the income method to calculate GDP of a country?

- A. Simon Kuznets
- B. John Maynard Keynes
- C. Kenneth Arrow
- D. Nicola Acocella
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

Simon Kuznets has given the method to calculate national income. In 1971 he received Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science. Kuznets had success to solve numerous problems ranging from lack of source and bias assessment to the development of theoretical concept of national income.

192. The Geographical Indication tag is registered for the initial period of how many years?

- A. 5 years
- B. 8 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 12 years
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: C

Solution:

Geographical Indication (GI) tag defines goods as originating in territory of a country or a region or locality in that territory, provided a given quality reputation and other characteristics of the products are attributable to its geographical origin. It is registered for a period of 10 years and can be renewed from time to time. Darjeeling tea became first GI tagged product in India.

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193. Under which article the provision of 'vote on Account' is mentioned?

- A. Article 115
- B. Article 116
- C. Article 352
- D. Article 180
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: B

Solution:

Vote on account is a grant in advance to enable the government to carry out the expenditure until the voting of demand for grants and the passing of the Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill. It is a temporary measure and it does not need approval of Parliament. It is mentioned in Article 116 of the Indian constitution.

194. Basel Norms is related to what?

- A. Capital Adequacy Ratio
- B. Non-performing Assets
- C. Payment Bank Regulation
- D. Marginal Standing Facilities
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Answer: A

Solution:

In 1988 the Central Banks of the developed economies agreed upon the Provision of Capital Adequacy Ratio, also known as Basel Norms. The accord was agreed upon at Basel, Switzerland. This accord provides recommendation on Banking regulation with regard to capital risk, market risk and operational risk.

195. Who coined the word 'Laissez-faire'?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Francois Quesnay
- C. Ferdinand Galiavi
- D. Milton Friedman
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

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Answer: B

Solution:

“Laissez-fair’ was first coined by Francois Quesnay. It is an economic system which opposed government interference. It advocates the free market mechanism to bring efficiency in the economy. It is the base for capitalism and further popularised in Adam Smith’s book ‘Wealth of Nation’.

196.Fiscal Policy in India is essentially concerned with:

- A. Government expenditure and revenue
- B. Liquidity in the International financial markets.
- C. Regulating all the statutory economic institutions.
- D. Shifting interest rates in the market

Answer: A

Solution:

The fiscal policy is generally concerned with:-

1. Capital formation.
2. Mobilization of resources.
3. Employment generation.
4. Efficient allocation of financial resources.
5. Price stability and control of inflation.
6. Reduction in inequalities of income and wealth and balanced regional development.

These are some of the focus areas of the fiscal policy.

197.Consider the following about Goods and Services Network.

- 1) It will provide IT infrastructure for implementation of GST.
- 2) It is a government owned company as Central and state governments jointly on the majority stake in the company.

Codes:-

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- A. Only 1.
- B. Only 2
- C. Both are correct
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Solution:

GSTN will provide uniform interface for the taxpayer and a common and shared IT infrastructure between the Centre and States for the implementation of GST.

GSTN was incorporated in 2013 as a not for profit entity. It is a non government, private limited company. The central and state governments together hold 49% equity in GSTN, the remaining 51% equity is with non government financial institutions.

198.Consider the following statements:

- A. World Bank provides low interest loan and grants to developing countries.
- B. International Monetary Fund has the objective, to promoting high employment and sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty around the world.
- C. Both are correct
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Solution:

The World Bank provides loans and grants to developing and to least developed countries. It also works for:-

- a. Human development (education, health).
- b. Agriculture and rural development.
- c. Environmental protection such as pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations on climate mitigation and adaptation.
- d. Infrastructure projects such as roads, urban regeneration and electricity.
- e. Governance issues such as anti corruption and development of legal institutions.

Aims of IMF are:-

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- a. Global monetary corporation and secure financial stability.
- b. Facilitate international trade.
- c. Promoter employment and sustainable economic growth.
- d. Reduce the poverty.

199.What is the role of monetary policy in the economy?

- 1) It affects government borrowings significantly, thereby affecting public spending.
- 2) During a situation of low demand, it can revive demand by increasing liquidity.

Which of the above is /are correct.

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. None of these
- D. Both are correct

Answer: D

Solution:

The RBI sells or buys bonds from the public affecting total liquidity in the market. Also, the CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and other bank related short terms rates affect the interest rates bank offers to clients and therefore, influences the total liquidity in the economy.

The SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) that banks are entitled to maintain, ultimately goes to government spending. SLR is an important part of monetary policy.

200.Consider the following statements for Make in India and choose the correct code which is given below:

- 1) It was launched on 25th September 2014.
- 2) It's a type of swadeshi movement which is covering 30 sectors of the Indian economy.

Codes-

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- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. 1 and 2 both
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Solution:

Make in India was launched on 25th September 2014 and it's a type of swadeshi movement which is covering 25 sectors of the Indian Economy, and to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub.

List of sectors, which covered in Make in India.

1. Automobiles
2. Auto components
3. Aviation
4. Biotechnology
5. Chemicals
6. Construction
7. Defence manufacturing
8. Electrical machinery
9. Electronic system design and manufacturing
10. Food processing
11. IT and BPM
12. Leather
13. Media and entertainment
14. Mining
15. Oil and gas

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- 16. Pharmaceuticals
- 17. Ports
- 18. Railways
- 19. Renewable energy
- 20. Roads and highways
- 21. Space
- 22. Textiles
- 23. Thermal power
- 24. Tourism and hospitality
- 25. Wellness.

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