

## 65<sup>th</sup> BPSC Prelims Question Paper

1. In NITI Aayog's Health Index, 2019, Bihar scored

- A. 30.12
- B. 30.13
- C. 32.11
- D. 32.12
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The second edition of NITI Aayog's Health Index was released recently.
- The title of the report was 'Healthy States, Progressive India: Report on Rank of States and UTs'.
- The index ranks India States and Union Territories based on 23 health-related indicators.
- The index was topped by Kerala followed by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.
- The worst performing state in the index was Uttar Pradesh.
- Other bottom States were Bihar (32.11), Odisha (35.97) and Madhya Pradesh (38.39).

2. In Bihar, 'Krishi Kumbha Mela, 2019' was held in

- A. Champaran
- B. Motihari
- C. Rajgir
- D. Gaya
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Recently, Krishi Kumbh, 2019 was organised in Bihar at Gandhi Maidan, Motihari, East Champaran from 9-11 February 2019.

- It was organised by Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur (Bihar), Mahatma Gandhi Integrated Agricultural Research Institute, Motihari & Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- It was inaugurated by the Bihar Governor Lalji Tandon and Union Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh.
- The event was attended by more than 15000 farmers & 200 agricultural scientists.
- The objective of the event was to help farmers double their income by promoting modern techniques and diversity in agriculture.

3.Hindu growth rate is related to

- A. Money
- B. GDP
- C. Population
- D. GNP
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The term ‘Hindu rate of growth’ was coined by an Indian economist, Professor Rajkrishna in 1978.
- It is used to characterise the slow growth rate and to explain it against the backdrop of socialistic economic policies.
- Hence, it is related to the GDP.

4.Who determines the minimum support price in India?

- A. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
- B. The Agriculture Ministry
- C. The Finance Commission
- D. NABARD
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The MSP is the minimum rate at which the government of India buys agriculture produce from the farmers.
- The objectives of MSP are to counter the price volatility of agricultural commodities.
- It is fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approves the MSP (CCEA) on the basis of CACP recommendation, which is announced by Ministry of Finance.

5. In Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme; each subscriber shall receive the minimum assured pension of \_\_\_\_\_ per month after attaining the age of 60 years.

- A. ₹ 3,500
- B. ₹ 2,000
- C. ₹ 3,000
- D. ₹ 1,500
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme was recently announced in the Interim Budget-2019.
- The scheme will be implemented from February 15, 2019 by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- It is a Central Sector Scheme administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India and Community Service Centers (CSCs).
- Under the scheme, each subscriber shall receive the minimum assured pension of ₹ 3,000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years.

6. What is the full form of EPCG?

- A. Export Promotion Consumer Goods
- B. Exchange Programme for Consumer Goods
- C. Export Promotion Capital Goods
- D. Expert Programme for Credit Generation
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Export Promotion Capital Goods are capital goods which are used in the production of goods which are exported to other countries.
- These goods include the machinery as well as spares.
- The essential condition to be an Export Promotion Capital Goods, is that the commodity manufactured in India must be exported outside India.
- The Central Government has been implementing a Scheme called the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme to promote these goods.

7. Which one of the following is not a source of direct finance?

- A. NABARD
- B. Regional Rural Bank
- C. State Bank of India
- D. Allahabad Bank
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Under method of financing, the Direct finance is a method where borrowers borrow funds directly from the financial market without using a third party service, such as a financial intermediary.
- It is different from Indirect Financing.

- Under Indirect Financing, a financial intermediary is involved as an intermediary between the lender & borrower.
- More than one of the above from the given options is the source of indirect Financing.

8. In the fiscal year 2018-19, the total foreign exchange reserves are

- A. ₹ 34,55,882 crores
- B. ₹ 30,55,882 crores
- C. ₹ 32,55,882 crores
- D. ₹ 28,55,882 crores
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- The Foreign Exchange Reserve of an economy is its 'foreign currency assets' added with its gold reserves, SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) and Reserve Tranche in the IMF.
- India's foreign exchange reserves continue to be comfortably placed in excess of USD 400 billion as per the Economic Survey 2018-19.
- The total foreign exchange reserves were ₹ 28,55,882 crores in the fiscal year 2018-19.
- Currently, India is the sixth largest holder of forex reserves in the world.

9. The system under which the peasant himself owns the land and is responsible for payment of land revenue to the government is known as

- A. Zamindari system
- B. Ryotwari system
- C. Mahalwari system
- D. Dahsala system
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- A new system of revenue settlement was devised in the British territories in the south India.
- This system was known as the Ryotwari system.
- Captain Alexander Read tried this system on a small scale.
- Thomas Munro subsequently developed it which was gradually extended all over south India.
- The cultivators were known as ryots in the south India.
- There were no traditional zamindars in the south India.
- Hence, Read and Munro felt that the settlement had to be made directly with the ryots (cultivators).
- The need for the survey of fields was felt necessary before making the revenue assessment of ryots.

10. India's share in meat and meat preparation exports in the year 2017 was

- A. 5%
- B. 6%
- C. 2%
- D. 3%
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- India's share in meat and meat preparation exports in the year 2017 was 3%.
- India's exports stood at Rs 27,610 crore in the financial year 2015-16
- The export of meat was Rs 30,201 crore in the 2014-15
- It was Rs 27,720 crore in 2013-14

11. Antyodaya Programme was started first of all in the State of

- A. Bihar
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Antyodaya Anna Yojana is a Government of India scheme to provide highly subsidised food the poor families.
- The scheme was launched on 25 December 2000.
- It was first implemented in the Indian state of Rajasthan.
- The scheme is the part of National Food Security Act.

12. Which one of the following programmes was initiated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan?

- A. Integrated Rural Development
- B. Rural Literacy Development
- C. Rural Railways
- D. Advanced Communication Links for Rural People
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The plan period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was from 1985 to 1990.
- This plan came with the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.
- A number of national level programmes and schemes were launched during the plan.
- Integrated Rural Development Program was initiated under this five year plan.

13. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at current prices in the year 2017-18 was

- A. ₹ 4,87,628 crores
- B. ₹ 3,61,504 crores
- C. ₹ 1,50,036 crores
- D. ₹ 5,63,424 crores
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- As per the Economic Survey report, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar for 2018-19 was 11.3%.
- It was the highest in the country.
- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at current prices in the year 2017-18 was ₹ 4,87,628 crores.
- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at constant prices in the year 2017-18 was ₹ 3.61 lakh crore.

14. The growth rate of the tertiary sector in Bihar during the year 2017-18 was

- A. 14.2%
- B. 14.6%
- C. 15.6%
- D. 15.2%
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- As per the Economic Survey report, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar for 2018-19 was 11.3%.
- It was the highest in the country.
- The primary sector of the state recorded the growth rate of 1.4%.
- The secondary sector of the state recorded the growth rate of 2.5%.



- The growth rate of the tertiary sector in Bihar during the year 2017-18 was 14.6%.

15. As per the Census 2011, the child sex ratio in Bihar was

- A. 935
- B. 934
- C. 933
- D. 932
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

As per Census 2011-

- Sex Ratio of Bihar-916
- Highest Sex ratio-1,015 (Gopalganj)
- Lowest Sex ratio- 879 (Munger and Bhagalpur)
- The child sex ratio of Bihar-935

16. Which of the following was constituted under the Panchayati Raj system?

- A. Khap Panchayat
- B. Caste Panchayat
- C. Gram Panchayat
- D. Jan Panchayat
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- 73rd constitutional amendment act, 1992 was passed in parliament & came into force on 24 April, 1993.
- This amendment granted constitutional status to PRIs in India.

- This act added –
- A new Part-IX ('The Panchayats') to the constitution of India.
- Articles 243 to 243O were inserted in the constitution.
- 11th Schedule was added, which contained 29 functional items of Panchayats.
- The act imposed a constitutional obligation on states to adopt new Panchayati Raj Systems in accordance with the provision of the act.
- The act contains both compulsory (mandatory on states) & voluntary provisions (discretionary).
- Gram Panchayats were constituted under the Panchayati Raj system.

17. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding parliamentary form of government?

- A. The Legislature is responsible to Judiciary.
- B. The Legislature is responsible to Executive.
- C. The Legislature and the Executive are independent.
- D. The President is responsible to Judiciary.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

The features of parliamentary government in India are:

- the Executive is responsible to the Parliament for its policies and acts
- Rule of the Majority party
- Membership of the ministers in the legislature
- Leadership of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister
- Presence of nominal and real executives
- The executive and legislature work independently
- Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature

- Dissolution of the lower House
- Interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.
- The executive remains responsible to the legislature.

18. In the India Order of Precedence, who amongst the following comes first?

- A. The Chairman of UPSC
- B. The Chief Election Commissioner
- C. The Comptroller and Auditor General
- D. The Chief Justice of High Court
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- 9A-Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission, Chief Election Commissioner, Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
- Order of Precedence considered in the order they are mentioned.
- 14- Chief Justices of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions

19. Which one of the following Indian States has the largest number of members in its State Legislature?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Meghalaya
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Members of the State Legislature from the given options are-

State	Number of State Legislature
Arunachal Pradesh	60
Himachal Pradesh	68
Manipur	60
Meghalaya	60

20. What is the version of the machine VVPAT used for voting in India?

- A. M1
- B. Z1
- C. M3
- D. Z3
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is a newly introduced method for providing feedback to voters using a ballot less voting system.
- It is an independent printer system attached with Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) that allows the voters to verify that their votes.
- The printer generates a paper slip every time a voter casts his vote, printing the party to whom the vote was made.
- M3 version of the VVPAT is used for voting in India.

21. Which one of the following constitutional remedies is also known as ‘postmortem’?

- A. Prohibition
- B. Mandamus
- C. Certiorari
- D. Quo warranto
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The meaning of the word Certiorari is 'To be certified'.
- This is a type of writ.
- This writ is issued on the grounds of an excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.
- This writ can be issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal ordering it, either to transfer a case pending before it or to squash their order issued in the case.
- This writ can be issued against the judicial and quasi-judicial authority & administrative authority.
- It cannot be issued against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

22. Aam Admi party is a

- A. State party
- B. National party
- C. Regional party
- D. Registered party
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- The political parties in India are recognised by the Election Commission of India.
- Aam Admi Party is a registered, state and regional party
- They are recognised as the national or state parties on the basis of their poll performance.
- The other political parties are simply declared as registered-unrecognised parties.
- Recognised national parties of India (2019)-8
  - ✓ Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
  - ✓ Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)



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- ✓ Communist Party of India (CPI)
- ✓ Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)
- ✓ Indian National Congress (INC)
- ✓ Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
- ✓ All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
- ✓ National People's Party (NPP)

23. What is the objective of Community Development Programmes?

- A. Providing educational facilities
- B. Improving standards of living
- C. Political training
- D. Helping villages in planning
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Community Development Programs were started in the year 1952.
- The aims of these programs were divided into two parts: Short-term objectives and Long-term objectives.
- The short-term objectives of these programs were-
  - ✓ To improve the conditions of houses.
  - ✓ Developing means of communication in the rural areas.
  - ✓ Providing employment opportunities
  - ✓ To maximise the agricultural production.
  - ✓ To encourage industries and indigenous handicraft.
  - ✓ To improve the condition of health & education.



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- Long Term Objectives: The long-term objectives of these programs were the complete planned development of all physical and human resources.

24. Which one of the following characteristics is not true for unitary form of government?

- A. Swift decision
- B. Flexible
- C. Ideal for large countries
- D. Uniformity of laws
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Characters of unitary form of government from the given options are-

- Swift decision
- Flexible
- Uniformity of laws
- **Ideal for small countries**

25. Who amongst the following is a land record officer?

- A. Patwari
- B. Lambardar
- C. Zamindar
- D. Zaildar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Gram Panchayat is politically headed by the Sarpanch.
- He is elected by the members of Gram Sabha through direct election.

- All important administrative & development functions in the Gram Panchayat are taken under his leadership.
- Gram Sachiv & Patwari are important administrative functionaries working in the Gram Panchayat.
- Patwari deals with the land revenue related activities.
- He is a land record officer.
- He maintains the land records & assists the higher officers in the collection of land revenue from the Gram panchayat.

26. The district of Bihar which has recorded the highest sex ratio as per the 2011 Census is

- A. Siwan
- B. Gopalganj
- C. Saran
- D. Kishanganj
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Some key facts of Bihar as per Census 2011

- Density of Population-1,102 per sq kms
- Decadal Population Growth (2001-2011)- 25.07%
- Sex Ratio of Bihar-916
- Highest Ratio- 1,015 (Gopalganj)
- Lowest Ratio- 879 (Munger and Bhagalpur)

27. Which one of the following wildlife sanctuaries is situated in Munger district of Bihar?

- A. Valmiki
- B. Rajgir



- C. Bhimbandh
- D. Gautam Buddha
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Sanctuary	District
Valmiki Vanya Prani Sanctuary	West Champaran
Rajgir Sanctuary	Nalanda
Bhimbandh Sanctuary	Munger
Gautam Buddha Bird Sanctuary	Gaya

28. The number of districts situated on the bank of Ganga river in Bihar State is

- A. 21
- B. 17
- C. 12
- D. 6
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Out of its total length of 2525 Km., the stretch of 445 Km. of river Ganga passes through the state of Bihar.
- The river enters into the state from Chausa.
- Patna has the longest length of the river Ganga in Bihar.
- The total length of the Ganga river is 99 kilometres in Patna district.
- 12 districts of Bihar are situated on the bank of river Ganga.

29. Which one of the following districts does not have Dharwar geological formations?

- A. Munger
- B. Rohtas
- C. Jamui
- D. Nawada
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The Dharwar geological formations have been dated back from 2500 million years ago to 1800 million years ago.
- The system is the first metamorphic sedimentary rocks in India.
- They are named as the Dharwar system as they were first studied in Dharwar region of Karnataka.
- They are also found in Chotanagpur plateau, Meghalaya, Aravallis, Himalayas region, Tamil Nadu & Delhi.
- Following districts of Bihar from the given options have Dharwar geological formations-
  - ✓ Munger
  - ✓ Jamui
  - ✓ Nawada

30. Which one of the following industrial/economic corridors of India is being developed in collaboration with Japan?

- A. Chennai-Vizag
- B. Mumbai-Bengaluru
- C. Delhi-Mumbai
- D. Amritsar-Kolkata
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Industrial corridors offer greater interaction & integration of infrastructure & industry, which leads to overall economic and social development of the region.
- Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor is an important industrial corridor of India.
- It passes through Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat & Maharashtra.
- It is being developed in collaboration with Japan.

31. Which one of the following pairs of Tribe and State is not matched?

- A. Bhils-Gujarat
- B. Gaddis-Himachal Pradesh
- C. Kotas-Tamil Nadu
- D. Todas-Kerala
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Correctly matched pair of Tribe and State from the given options are-

- Bhils-Gujarat
- Gaddis-Himachal Pradesh
- Kotas-Tamil Nadu
- **Todas- Tamil nadu (Nilgiri Hills)**

32. Among the following religious groups, which one has recorded the highest percentage of literacy rate as per the 2011 Census?

- A. Christians
- B. Hindus
- C. Sikhs
- D. Jains
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- As per the Census 2011, Jains have recorded the highest percentage of literacy rate amongst the religious groups of India.
- Their literacy rate is 86.73%.
- The literacy rate among the Christians is 74.34%,
- The rate is 71.83% among Buddhists.
- The literacy rate of Sikhs is 67.51%.
- The literacy rates of Hindus & Muslims are 63.60% & 57.28% respectively.

33. Coral reefs are not found in which one of the following regions?

- A. Gulf of Cambay
- B. Gulf of Mannar
- C. Gulf of Kachchh
- D. Lakshadweep and Manioc Island
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Coral reefs in India are mainly found in the following regions-

- Gulf of Mannar
- Gulf of Kachchh
- Lakshadweep and Manioc Island
- Palk Bay
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands

34. In India, the State with the largest area under dense deciduous forest cover is

- A. Odisha
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Chhattisgarh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

India State of Forest Report 2017

- India State of Forest Report is a biennial publication of Forest Survey of India.
- ISFR 2017 is the 15<sup>th</sup> edition of the series of reports published since 1987
- The report provides state wise and district (633) wise forest cover.
- As per the report, top three states/UTs having the largest forest cover in terms of area are:
  - ✓ Madhya Pradesh (77414 sq.km)
  - ✓ Arunachal Pradesh (66964 sq.km)
  - ✓ Chhattisgarh (55547 sq.km)
- Madhya Pradesh also has the largest area under dense deciduous forest cover in India.

35. Which one of the following hills do not have tea plantations?

- A. Kanan Devan
- B. Nilgiri
- C. Darjeeling
- D. Girnar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Hills	State
Kanan Devan	Kerala
Nilgiri	Tamilnadu, Kerala & Karnataka
Darjeeling	West Bengal
Girnar	Gujarat

- Girnar hills do not have tea plantations.

36. Among the following tributaries, which one is the part of Ganga river basin?

- A. Sankh
- B. North Koel
- C. South Koel
- D. Barakar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Important tributaries of the river Ganga are Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Son, & Punpun.
- North Koel river is the tributary of Son river.
- Son river is the tributary the river Ganga.
- Hence, North Koel river is the part of Ganga river basin.

37. The hills situated closer to Kanyakumari are:

- A. Anaimalai Hills
- B. Nilgiri Hills
- C. Cardamom Hills
- D. Shevaroy Hills
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Nilgiri Hills, Annamalai & Cardamom are important hills of South India.
- The sequence of their location from north to south is- Nilgiri Hills, Annamalai & Cardamom.
- Kanyakumari is the southern tip of mainland India.
- Cardamom Hills are situated closer to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).

38. Which one of the following countries is the largest producer of uranium in the world?

- A. Kazakhstan
- B. Canada
- C. Australia
- D. France
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Uranium (U) is a radioactive element.
- It is used as the fuel in Nuclear reactors.
- Important Uranium minerals are carnotite, brannerite and uraninite.
- The leading producers of Uranium are Kazakhstan, Australia & Canada.
- With 39% of world supply, Kazakhstan is the largest producer of Uranium in the world (as per 2016 data).

39. Among the following countries, which one is the largest producer of saffron in the world?

- A. Spain
- B. Greece
- C. New Zealand
- D. Iran
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Saffron is a spice.
- It is derived from the flower of *Crocus sativus* (or saffron crocus).
- It is world's most costly spice by weight.
- It is grown in Greece, Afghanistan, Italy, Portugal, Iran, India, France, New Zealand, Pennsylvania, Morocco, Turkey & Spain.
- Iran produces 90–93% of global production of saffron.

40. Which one of the following countries has the highest number of islands?

- A. Philippines
- B. Indonesia
- C. Maldives
- D. Cuba
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Indonesia is a transcontinental country.
- It is located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
- It consists of more than 17000 thousand islands.
- Java, Sumatra, New Guinea (Papua), Borneo & Sulawesi are some of the major islands of the nation.
- The country has the 4th largest population in the world.
- Recently it was decided to relocate the country's capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan province.



41. The country which has the longest north-south (latitudinal) extension of its territory is

- A. Russia
- B. Chile
- C. China
- D. Brazil
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Russia is located partly in North Asia & partly in the Eastern Europe.
- The area of the nation is 17,098,242 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Area-wise, it is the largest country in the world.
- It has the longest north-south (latitudinal) extension of its territory.
- Moscow is the largest city & capital of Russia.

42. Which one of the following countries is the largest country without borders in terms of geographical area?

- A. New Zealand
- B. Philippines
- C. Japan
- D. Cuba
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Japan is an island nation of East Asia located in the northwest Pacific Ocean.
- The total area of Japan is 377,975 square kilometres (145,937 sq mi).
- The country comprises an archipelago of 6,852 islands.

- Five main islands of Japan from north to south are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa.
- Tokyo is the capital of the nation.
- It is the largest country without borders in terms of geographical area.

43. Which district of Bihar has recorded the highest density of population (per sq. km) as per the 2011 Census?

- A. Sheohar
- B. Vaishali
- C. Patna
- D. Darbhanga
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The area of the state of Bihar is 94,163 sq. km as per Census 2011.
- The population density of the state is 1,106 per sq km.
- Top five Districts of Bihar in terms of population density-

District	Population Density
Sheohar	1,880
Patna	1,823
Darbhanga	1,728
Vaishali	1,717
Begusarai	1,549

44. The district of Bihar which has the longest length of Ganga river is

- A. Bhagalpur
- B. Kathihar
- C. Patna
- D. Begusarai

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

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Out of its total length of 2525 Km., the stretch of 445 Km. of river Ganga passes through the state of Bihar.
- The river enters into the state from Chausa.
- Patna has the longest length of the river Ganga in Bihar.
- The total length of the Ganga river is 99 kilometres in Patna district.

45. Among the following districts, which one has larger area under dense deciduous forest cover?

- A. Paschim Champaran
- B. Gaya
- C. Kaimur
- D. Nawada
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- 6.87% of the total areas of Bihar is the forested area.
- The area of the state, under dense forest is 2951 Sq. Km. which is 3.13% of the total geographical area of the state.
- The area of the state under very dense forest is 76 Sq. Km. which is 0.08% of the total geographical area of the state.
- West Champaran has larger area under dense deciduous forest cover.

46. Who led cultivators in Bihar during the Non-cooperation Movement?

- A. Swami Vidyanand
- B. Raj Kumar Shukla
- C. Shri Krishna Singh
- D. JB Sen
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Non-Cooperation Movement in Bihar

- Non-Cooperation Movement in India was started by Mahatma Gandhi in the backdrop of Rowlatt Rowlatt Act & Jalliwalan Bag Massacre.
- In August 1920, the Bihar Congress passed the non-cooperation resolution under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- This resolution was introduced by Shah Mohammad Zubair & Dharnidhar Prasad.
- A committee on the movement was constituted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad with Mazhar-ul-Haq & Shah Mohammad Zubair.
- ‘Bihar National College’ and its building ‘Bihar Vidhyapeeth’ was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Swami Vidyanand led cultivators in Bihar during the Non-cooperation Movement.

47. Who led the 1857 Revolt in Bihar?

- A. Babu Amar Singh
- B. Hare Krishna Singh
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Raja Shahzada Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Babu Veer Kunwar Singh was nearly 80 years old, but his bravery & courage helped him shine as a star in the revolt of 1857.

- He took charge of the sepoys who were stationed at Danapur on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1857.
- He tried to free Arrah with the help of his band of 4000 soldiers.
- Though he failed in his first attempt but succeeded to capture Arrah in his second attempt on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1857.
- He declared himself as the ruler of Arrah.
- Captain Dunver reached Arrah to re-capture it, but he was defeated.
- This was a significant victory of Veer Kunwar Singh.
- He took control of the Arrah fort till 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1857.
- Finally British officer Major Vincent Eyre took Arrah back from Veer Kunwar Singh.
- In Ayodhya, he joined Nana Saheb in his fight against British for Kanpur.
- He was appointed as a divisional commander there.
- In his way to Azamgarh, he was joined by the forces of Ali Kareem.
- An intense struggle took place between him & Colonel Milkman to seize Azamgarh fort.
- The Colonel Milkman had to flee & Kunwar Singh confiscated the Azamgarh fort.
- Finally he passes away on 26 April 1858.
- The Government of India released a stamp in his honour, in 1966.

48. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India?

- A. JB Kripalani
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. C Rajagopalachari
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The division of India between two new dominions was carried out as per the “Mountbatten Plan”.
- The plan was announced by the Mountbatten on 3 June 1947.
- J.B. Kripalani was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in November 1946.
- He presided over the Meerut session of INC in 1947.
- He was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India.

49. The Sarabandi Campaign of 1922 was led by

- A. Chittaranjan Das
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The Sarabandi was a no tax campaign.
- The campaign was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1922.
- In this campaign, the peasants decided not to pay the taxes.

50. In 1930, from where Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- A. Wardha
- B. Dandi
- C. Sevagram
- D. Sabarmati
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Dandi March (March 12-April 6, 1930)

- The Civil Disobedience Movement in India was started with the Salt Satyagraha.
- Mahatma Gandhi along with a band of 78 members of Sabarmati Ashram, marched from Ahmedabad to Dandi on March 12, 1930.
- They travelled a distance of 240 miles.
- They reached the Dandi beach on April 6, 1930.
- Gandhiji collected the salt from the beach & violated the salt law.

51. The viceroy who followed aggressive policy towards Afghanistan was

- A. Lord Mayo
- B. Lord Lytton
- C. Lord Dufferin
- D. Lord Canning
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Lord Lytton was the viceroy of India from 1876-1880.
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80) took place during his viceroyship.
- He followed aggressive policy towards Afghanistan.
- Much of Afghanistan was occupied by British during the second Anglo Afghan war.
- The ruler Sher Ali was defeated and fled to Turkistan.
- His son, Mohammad Yaqub Khan signed a treaty of Gandamak in May, 1879.

52. Under whose leadership was suppression of Thugs achieved?

- A. Lord Clive
- B. Captain Sleeman

- C. Lord Minto
- D. Alexander Burnes
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Lord William Bentick appointed Captain William Sleeman for the suppression of the thugs in India.
- The thugs were suspended by the British rulers of India during the 1830s.
- Henry Sleeman captured “Feringhea” (also known as Syeed Amir Ali).

53. Who used Hooghly as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal?

- A. The Dutch
- B. The French
- C. The Portuguese
- D. The British
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut on May 20, 1498
- The Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral arrived at Calicut in Kerala on 13 September 1500
- They were also the first European to enter in Bihar.
- They were mainly interested in cotton & textile of Bihar.
- Portuguese captain Pedro Tavares received permission from Emperor Akbar to establish a factory in the region.
- The first place where they set-up their factory was Hooghly in 1579-80
- They used Hooghly as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal.



54. Which Delhi Sultan built maximum number of canals?

- A. Firuz Shah Tughluq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban
- D. Sikandar Lodi
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- He was born in 1309
- He ascended the throne of Delhi after the death of his cousin Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- He started the imposition of Jaziya.
- He was called as the ‘father of the irrigation department’ as he constructed several canals.
- He constructed canals from:-
  - ✓ Mandvi and Sirmour Hills to Hansi in Haryana
  - ✓ Ghaggar to Firozabad
  - ✓ Sutlej to the Ghaggar
  - ✓ Yamuna to the city of Hissar

55. Who established Ashta Pradhan?

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Ashoka
- C. Harshavardhana
- D. Shivaji
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was born on February 19, 1630 at Shivneri Fort in Pune (present-day Maharashtra).
- He was the son of Shahaji Bhonsle (a Maratha general) & Jijabai.
- Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha kingdom of India.
- His Reign lasted from 1674 to 1680.
- He established the system of Ashta Pradhan.
- Ashta Pradhans were the prominent officials of Marathas.
- They were -
  - ✓ Peshva (Prime Minister)
  - ✓ Nyayadhish (judiciary)
  - ✓ Amatya or Mazumdar (Finance Minister)
  - ✓ Samant or Dabir (dealing with the outsiders)
  - ✓ Waqia-Navis (similar to home minister)
  - ✓ Sachiv (The official correspondence)
  - ✓ Sar-i-nabuat (army affairs)
  - ✓ Pandit Rao (The official religious officer)

56. In medieval India, why was Mansabdari system introduced?

- A. For revenue collection
- B. Facilitating recruitment to the army
- C. To establish religious harmony
- D. Ensuring clean administration
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Mansabdari system was a grading system of those who joined the Mughal service.
- A Mansabdar was an individual holding a Mansab (a position or rank).
- The system was used to fix military responsibility, rank & salary of a Mansabdar.
- The rank & salary of the Mansabdar were determined by the number called Zat.
- Higher the Zat, higher the rank & salary of the Mansabdar.
- Mansabdar also had to maintain a specific number of cavalymen to perform his military functions.
- He had to register & review his cavalymen & got his horses branded.
- The jagirs were carefully assessed during the rule of Akbar to match the revenue & salary of a Mansabdar.
- But the condition deteriorated in the reign of Aurangzeb where the actual revenue collected was often lesser than the granted sum.
- There was a huge increase in the number of Mansabdars during his rule & it becomes highly cumbersome for him.

57. Mughal painting reached its zenith under

- A. Jahangir
- B. Humayun
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Akbar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Mughal painting is a mixture of Islamic, Persian & Indian styles.
- It emerged during the rule of Humayun (1530-1540).
- The style was flourished & advanced during the reign of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

- Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir.
- Under his patronage, the Mughal school paintings acquired greater dignity, refinement & charm.

58. Which one of the following ports was in use for the north Indian trade during the Gupta period?

- A. Kalyan
- B. Tamralipti
- C. Broach
- D. Cambay
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- The Gupta had flourishing trade with Romans, which was badly affected with Huna invasion in the later period.
- Important trade towns of the period were Sind, Kalyana & Brigukachchaha which had bulk trade with Romans.
- Ujjain was also a major commercial centre which was linked to north & south India.
- Other important centres of trade were Benares, Pataliputra & Nasik.
- Tamralipti was a good source of Trade with East Asia.
- Broach was also an important port under Guptas

59. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left?

- A. Brahmi
- B. Sharada
- C. Kharosthi
- D. Nandanagari
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Kharosthi is the contemporary script of Brahmi.
- It was written from right to left.
- Sometimes, it is called as the Gandhari Script, as it was used in the Gandhara culture of North-Western India.
- These inscriptions are found in present day Pakistan & Afghanistan in Buddhist Texts.

60. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period?

- A. Sushruta
- B. Saumilla
- C. Shudraka
- D. Shaunaka
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- He lived in 6<sup>th</sup> century BC during the Gupta period.
- He is known for his work on medicine.
- He wrote treaties titled 'Sushruta Samhita'.
- It has one of the earliest works on cataract surgery, rhinoplasty & leprosy etc.
- It also has details of surgery procedures & surgical instruments.
- He is called as the "Father of Plastic Surgery".

61. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is

- A. Chakravarti
- B. Priyadarshi

- C. Dharmadeva
- D. Dharmakirti
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Ashoka was born in 304 BC
- He was the son of mauryan king Bindusara.
- He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He was also known by the names of Piyadasi/ Priyadarshi & Devanampiya (Beloved of the Gods).
- He is considered as one of greatest ruler of India.

62. Who established Swaraj Dal in Bihar?

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Ramlal Shah
- C. Bankim Chandra Mitra
- D. Sachindra Nath Sanyal
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The First cabinet of Bihar was formed in 1946, which initially had two members i.e. Dr. Shri Krishna Singh as the first Chief Minister & Dr. Anurag Narayan Sinha as the first Deputy Chief Minister.
- He was the first Chief Minister of Bihar, who served from 1946 to 1961.
- He was also the first Chief Minister in the country to abolish the Zamindari system.
- He was a Gandhian Freedom fighter.
- He was also known as “Bihar Kesari”.

- He established the Swaraj Dal in Bihar.

63. Dutch East India Company established its factory at Patna in which year?

- A. 1601
- B. 1632
- C. 1774
- D. 1651
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The fertile soil of Bihar, which is drained by river Ganga & its tributaries has attracted many foreign powers.
- Europeans were no exception.
- They were attracted with indigo, saltpeter, cotton & textiles of Bihar.
- They opened their factories in various places of Bihar.
- During the 17<sup>th</sup> century Patna was the centre of international trade.
- Patna became an important centre of calicos & silk.
- It was also a trading port of Salt Petre.
- Along with the British, other European powers like the Portuguese, the French, the Danes, the Dutch started competing with each other in the lucrative & highly profitable business.
- Dutch were interested in saltpeter, foodgrains, cotton & textiles.
- Their factory was established in Patna in 1632.

64. Who formed Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha?

- A. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- B. Ram Sundar Singh
- C. Ganga Sharan Sinha

- D. Ramanand Mishra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Sri Krishna Singh & Mohammad Zubair organised the Kisan Sabha in Munger in 1922.
- Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) was formed by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in 1929.
- The purpose of the sabha was to redress the grievances of peasant against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights.
- The year 1933 saw the formation of Bihar Kisan Sabha.

65. Who is considered as the creator of Modern Bihar?

- A. Sachchidananda Sinha
- B. Kumar Kalika Prasad Sinha
- C. Sir Ganesh Singh
- D. Acharya Narendra Dev
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Sachchidananda Sinha was an educationist, humanist, legislator, lawyer & orator.
- He was the member of the Indian Legislative Assembly & the Imperial Legislative Council.
- He was the Deputy President of the Assembly in 1921.
- He was the President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.
- He served as the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly in 1946.
- He called as the creator of Modern Bihar.



66. Who became the editor of the newspaper, The Hindu, after Mukund Padmanabhan?

- A. N. Ram
- B. Siddharth Varadarajan
- C. Suresh Nambath
- D. Malini Parthasarathy
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Suresh Nambath was appointed as the Editor of The Hindu by the Board of Directors of The Hindu Publishing Group with effect from March 1, 2019.
- He will succeed Mukund Padmanabhan.
- Sh. Padmanabhan has been the editor of the newspaper from March 2016.
- The Hindu was founded by G. Subramania in 1878.

67. Where is the BRICS Summit, 2019 scheduled to be held?

- A. Brazil
- B. India
- C. China
- D. Russia
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- BRICS the group of world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.
- Together, they comprise 23% of the global GDP, 17% of the world trade & 42% of the world's population.
- The 11<sup>th</sup> BRICS Summit took place in Brasilia, Brazil from 13th-14th November 2019.
- The theme of the summit was "Economic Growth for an Innovative Future."

- The Brasilia Declaration was adopted in the summit.

68. By passing 'Triple Talaq Law' recently, the Parliament of India endorsed which year's ruling of the Supreme Court of India that had made Triple Talaq (Talaq-e-Biddat) as unconstitutional?

- A. 2011
- B. 2013
- C. 2015
- D. 2017
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Recently the practice of instant Triple Talaq was criminalised by passing the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019 by the Indian Parliament.
- The practice of Triple Talaq (or talaq-e-biddat) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court of India in Shayara Bano case (2017).
- The practice was held to be in violation of the Article 14 (the right to equality) of Indian constitution.
- The bill has the provision of three years in jail to any Muslim husband who communicates the "talaq" orally or in writing.

69. UNESCO inaugurated the celebration of 2019 as the International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements to celebrate its completion of how many years?

- A. 100
- B. 150
- C. 75
- D. 50
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- UNESCO inaugurated the celebration of 2019 as the International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements.
- The International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements 2019 aims to recognise the importance of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements.
- It is one of the most important achievements in modern science.
- The event celebrates 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements Mendeleev.

70. Where will the Summer Olympic Games be held in 2020?

- A. Berlin
- B. Paris
- C. Tokyo
- D. Los Angeles
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Summer Olympic Games were planned to be held in 2020 in Tokyo, Japan.
- It was the XXXII Olympiad.
- The games were originally scheduled to take place between 24 July and 9 August 2020.
- However due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the Tokyo Olympic games are rescheduled for 23 July to 8 August 2021.

71. The first showroom in India of the retail furniture giant 'Ikea' was opened in which city in 2018?

- A. Bengaluru
- B. Hyderabad
- C. New Delhi
- D. Mumbai
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Ikea is the world's biggest furniture giant.
- It is the Swedish furniture giant.
- Ikea's first showroom in India was opened in Hyderabad in August, 2018.
- Ikea is also planning to open its stores in Mumbai, Bengaluru and Gurugram.

72. Who is the author of the book, A Gallery of Rascals?

- A. Arundhati roy
- B. Ruskin Bond
- C. Vikram Seth
- D. Toni Morrison
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Ruskin Bond is a famous author.
- He is an Indian author of British descent.
- He is a top novelists & children's author.
- The book "A Gallery of Rascals" is written by him.

73. Who is the Democratic Presidential candidate and the first Hindu member of the US Congress, who sued Google for at least \$50 M for its 'discriminatory actions' against his/her 2020 election campaign?

- A. Ro Khanna
- B. Bobby Jindal
- C. Raja Krishnamoorthi
- D. Tulsi Gabbard

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

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Tulsi Gabbard is an American politician and Hawaii Army National Guard major.
- She was elected as the first Hindu member of the US Congress in 2012.
- She is also the Democratic Presidential candidate.
- She sued Google for at least \$50 M for its 'discriminatory actions' against her 2020 election campaign.

74. Who was the Permanent Representative of India to the UN before Syed Akbaruddin?

- A. Hardeep Singh Puri
- B. Shashi Tharoor
- C. Asoke Kumar Mukerji
- D. Nirupam Sen
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Asoke Kumar Mukerji was the Permanent Representative of India to the UN.
- He was replaced by Syed Akbaruddin.
- Akbaruddin has been serving as India's Permanent Representative at the UN since January 2016.
- TS Tirumurti, who is a 1985-batch Indian Foreign Service officer, succeeds Syed Akbaruddin as India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in April, 2020.

75. Where was the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held in 2019?

- A. Venezuela
- B. Azerbaijan
- C. Serbia
- D. Ethiopia
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The first major step towards establishing the Non-Aligned Movement was Asia-Africa Conference.
- It was held in 1955, in Bandung, Indonesia.
- The summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia from September 1-6, 1961.
- Currently there are 120 members, 17 observer states and 10 international observer organisations in the Non-Aligned Movement.
- The Ministerial Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Caracas, Venezuela on July 18-21, 2019.

76. After Theresa May, who amongst the following was not among the last seven in the contest after the first round of voting in the Conservative Party to be the Prime Minister of the UK?

- A. Boris Johnson
- B. Matthew Hancock
- C. Rory Stewart
- D. Mark Harper
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- After first round of voting in the Conservative Party to be the Prime Minister of the UK, name of first seven candidates were declared.
- Esther McVey, Andrea Leadsom & Mark Harper could not make into the list of top 7 candidates.

- The highest number of votes were received by Boris Johnson (114 votes).
- With 43 votes, Jeremy Hunt came second.
- Michael Gove was third in the list with 37 votes.

77. In July 2019, the spacecraft Chandrayaan-2 was launched from which Indian State?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Maharashtra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Chandrayaan-2 was India's second lunar exploration mission.
- It was launched on 22 July 2019 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.
- The mission carried an orbiter, a lander & a rover.
- It was ISRO's first attempt to land on any extraterrestrial surface.
- The Core objective of the mission was to map the location, and abundance of lunar water.
- The mission was failed to do soft landing on the lunar surface.

78. Who is the second fastest batsman to score 25 centuries in the test format after Sir Don Bradman?

- A. Virat Kohli
- B. Mahela Jayawardene
- C. Kane Williamson
- D. Steve Smith
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Sir Don Bradman is the fastest batsman to score 25 centuries in the test format.
- He recorded his 25<sup>th</sup> century in his 68<sup>th</sup> test inning.
- Steve Smith became the second batsman to achieve the feat.
- He has scored his 25<sup>th</sup> century in his 119<sup>th</sup> test inning.
- Virat Kohli achieved the feat in his 127<sup>th</sup> test inning.

79. The five rhino range nations, who signed a declaration ‘The New Delhi Declaration on Asian Rhinos, 2019’, are India, Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia and

- A. Vietnam
- B. Thailand
- C. Myanmar
- D. Bhutan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- ‘The New Delhi Declaration on Asian Rhinos, 2019’ for the conservation and protection of Rhinos was recently signed by the five rhino range nations.
- These nations are India, Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia and Bhutan.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of Asian Rhino Range Countries was recently held in New Delhi.
- It was organised by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Government of India in collaboration with the WWF- India, Aaranyak & IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group.

80. Who was the winner of the Men’s singles of the Yonex All England Open Badminton Championships, 2019?

- A. Viktor Axelsen
- B. Lin Dan
- C. Kento Momota



- D. Shi Yuqi
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Yonex All England Open Badminton Championships 2019 was held from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in Birmingham, England.
- The Championship carried the cash prize of USD 1,000,000.
- The winner of the Men's singles was Kento Momota.
- He is a Japanese badminton player.
- Chen Yu Fei was the winner of the Women's singles.
- She is a Chinese badminton player.

81. World's first camel hospital is located in which city?

- A. Tehran
- B. Jaipur
- C. Bikaner
- D. Dubai
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- World's first camel hospital is located in Dubai, UAE.
- It is a unique hospital catering to the needs of the camel industry.
- Camels are an integral part of the United Arab Emirate (UAE)'s heritage.

82. Who is the winner of the International Gandhi Peace Prize for 2018?

- A. Yohei Sasakawa
- B. Akshaya Patra Foundation
- C. Sulabh International
- D. Ekal Abhiyan Trust
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The Gandhi Peace Prize 2018 was conferred to Yohei Sasakawa (the Goodwill Ambassador of World Health Organization) for his contribution in Leprosy Eradication in India and world.
- The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 Crore, a Citation, a plaque as well as an exquisite traditional handicraft/handloom item.
- The Gandhi Peace Prize 2017 was conferred to the Ekal Abhiyan Trust.
- Akshaya Patra Foundation & Sulabh International were given the award for 2016.
- For 2015, the award was given to Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari.

83. Who succeeded Manohar Parrikar as the Chief Minister of Goa on his death recently?

- A. Sudin dhavalikar
- B. Nilesh Cabral
- C. Pramod Sawant
- D. Rohan Khaunte
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Manohar Parrikar, the Chief Minister of Goa & former Union Defence Minister of India was passed away on March 17, 2019 in Panaji.
- He was suffering from pancreatic cancer.
- Pramod Sawant succeeded him as the Chief Minister of Goa.
- He became 11th Chief Minister of state.

84. Which edition of the Indian Sign Language Dictionary was released by the Government in March 2019?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The first edition of the Indian Sign Language Dictionary was launched on March 23, 2018.
- The dictionary had 3,000 words of daily use.
- The second edition of the Indian Sign Language Dictionary was launched in March 2019.
- It has 6,000 words, used in daily life.
- These dictionaries have been developed by the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD).

85. Where was the 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-4) held recently?

- A. Paris-France
- B. Ulaanbaatar-Mongolia
- C. Beijing-China
- D. Nairobi-Kenya
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- It was established in the year 2012.
- The body enjoys the universal membership of all 193 UN Member nations.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-4) was recently held in Nairobi from 11-15 March 2019.
- The theme of the session was "Innovative Solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable production and consumption".

86. What is the capital of Paraguay to which the Vice President of India paid a visit in March 2019?

- A. Asuncion
- B. Zagreb
- C. San Jose
- D. Managua
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, visited Paraguay from 5-7 March 2019 and Costa Rica from 7-9 March 2019.
- This is the first high-level visit of these countries from India.
- The President of Paraguay, Mr. Fernando Lugo visited India in May 2012.
- Paraguay is a landlocked country of South America.
- The capital of the nation is Asunción.

87. Recently, ISRO and CNES signed an agreement to set up a joint maritime surveillance system, CNES is a space agency of which country?

- A. Russia
- B. Germany
- C. France
- D. Canada

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

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Recently India's National space agency, ISRO and French space agency, CNES has signed an agreement to set up a joint maritime surveillance system.
- The agreement was signed between K.Sivan, Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation, and Jean-Yves Le Gall, President of CNES of France.
- Under the agreement, two nations are planning to put a constellation of low-Earth orbiting satellites for surveillance to identify and track the movement of ships globally, and in the Indian Ocean region particularly.
- The National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) is the French Space Agency founded in 1961 with the headquarters in Paris.

88. Which country was invited by the host UAE as the 'Guest of Honour' to attend 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held in Abu Dhabi recently?

- A. Pakistan
- B. Oman
- C. India
- D. Turkey
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was held in Abu Dhabi, UAE.
- The session was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2019.
- India was invited as the 'Guest of Honour' of the session by the host UAE.
- The theme of the session was "50 years of Islamic cooperation: the road map for prosperity and development".

89. In July 2019, experts visited for the first documentation of a Megalithic site of Bihar in which of the following districts?

- A. Patna
- B. Kaimur
- C. Madhubani
- D. Banka
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- In November 2018, 6 megalithic burial sites were discovered on Kaimur hills under Nauhatta block of Rohtas district of Bihar.
- These burial sites were discovered by Dr Shyam Sundar Tiwary.
- This discovery is an indication that Bihar too “is a megalithic state”.
- It is the first documentation of a megalithic site in Bihar.
- It has great historical significance.

90. Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently laid the foundation of Mandal Dam Project to the built on which river?

- A. Koshi
- B. Burhi Gandak
- C. Phalgu
- D. North Koel
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- The Prime Minister of India Sh. Narendra Modi recently laid the foundation of Mandal Dam project on North Koel river.

- It is situated in the Jharkhand State.
- North Koel river is the tributary of Son river.
- Son river is the tributary the river Ganga.

91. What is the tagline of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation?

- A. Bright Bihar
- B. Hum Sabka Bihar
- C. Blissful Bihar
- D. Bihar is the Best
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) was established in the year 1980 with the objective of the development of tourism in the State.
- BSTDC provides various tourist infrastructures such as Restaurant, Cafeteria, Tourist Bungalow, Transportation facilities and Ropeway at various tourist places in the state.
- It has taken several major initiatives to showcase the tourism potential of the state.
- The tagline of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation is “Blissful Bihar”.

92. Yousuf Shah Chak, the last Muslim ruler of Kashmir valley, who was exiled to Bihar by the Mughal emperor Akbar, was buried in

- A. Patliputra
- B. Rajgir
- C. Munger
- D. Nalanda
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- The last Muslim ruler of Kashmir valley was Yousuf Shah Chak.
- Mughal emperor Akbar exiled him to Bihar.
- He settled in Biswak village in Nalanda along with his family and relatives.
- Though, he passed way in Odisha in 1592, but his body was buried at the graveyard at Biswak village in Nalanda.

93. Which one of the following States was never granted the Special Category Status (SCS) by the Central Government?

- A. Bihar
- B. Sikkim
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Jammu and Kashmir
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Some states fulfilling certain parameters are given the tag of the Special Category Status (SCS) by the Central government.
- These criteria are-
  - ✓ Non-viable nature of state finances
  - ✓ Strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries
  - ✓ Hilly and difficult terrain
  - ✓ Economic and infrastructural backwardness
  - ✓ Low population density or sizeable share of tribal population
- Initially Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland & Assam were granted special status.
- Five more states i.e. Meghalaya, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura were included in this list from 1974-1979.
- Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh were included in the list in 1990.



- Uttarakhand was given special category status in 2001.

94. What is the significance of 'Bihar Diwas' that is celebrated on March 22 every year?

- A. On this day, the State Reorganization Commission created Bihar
- B. Bihar was carved out of United Provinces on this day in 1873
- C. To commemorate Bihar's separation from Bengal Presidency in 1912
- D. To celebrate naming of Bihar in 12<sup>th</sup> century by Muslim rulers
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The capital of the British India was shifted to Delhi in 1911.
- As that time, the Bengal Presidency was split into four sabhas, i.e., Bengal, Bihar, Assam & Orissa.
- On March 22, 1912, Bihar was separated from Bengal Presidency.
- Hence, March 22 is celebrated as the foundation day of Bihar.
- This day is celebrated as 'Bihar Diwas'.
- The celebration of 'Bihar Diwas' was the brain child of Sh. Nitish Kumar.
- 107th foundation day of Bihar was celebrated on March 22nd, 2019.

95. Who was the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court who administered the oath of office to Mr Fagu Chauhan as the Governor of Bihar in July 2019?

- A. Hon. Mukesh Shah
- B. Hon AP Sahi
- C. Hon. Rekha Manharlal Doshit
- D. Hon. Dipak Misra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Shri Fagu Chauhan is the present Governor of Bihar.
- He took oath of the office on 29-07-2019.
- Sh. A. P. Sahi was the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court at the time of his appointment.
- He administered the oath of office to Mr. Fagu Chauhan.

96. The by-product of photosynthesis is

- A. CO<sub>2</sub>
- B. O<sub>2</sub>
- C. Energy
- D. Sugar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The food is prepared in the plant by the process of Photosynthesis.
- In this process, Water (H<sub>2</sub>O) & Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) reacts in the presence of sunlight, to form glucose. Chlorophyll traps the light from the Sun which is essential for the process.
- The equation of the reaction is-



- Factors influencing photosynthesis are-

- ✓ Temperature
- ✓ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- ✓ Light
- ✓ Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

97. Solar energy is converted into ATP in

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Ribosome
- D. Peroxisome
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Chloroplasts are organelles found in eukaryotic algae & plant cells.
- They conduct photosynthesis.
- They absorb sunlight & use it in conjunction with carbon dioxide & water to produce food.
- They capture sunlight to produce the free energy stored in ATP and NADPH through the process of photosynthesis.

98. The actual location or place where an organism lives is called

- A. Habitat
- B. Ecosystem
- C. Niche
- D. Biome
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Habitat- It is the type of natural environment in which a particular species of organism lives.
- Ecosystem- It is the functional & structural where the living organisms interact with each other and the surrounding environment.
- Niche- A particular role played by organisms in an ecosystem. It is species specific.
- Biome- It is a large ecosystem where different types of living organisms live together in a certain type of climate.

99. The interaction between algae and fungi to form lichen is called.

- A. Parasitism
- B. Mutualism
- C. Commensalism
- D. Conversion
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Lichen is a symbiotic association between a fungus and algae or cyanobacterium.
- In this association, the fungus provides protection, shelter & holds water for the algae.
- The algae in turn supplies nitrogen & food to the fungus.
- This mutual interdependence helps both of them grow together.

100. The book, The Origin of Species was written by

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Lamarck
- C. Mendel
- D. Darwin
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Charles Darwin was born in, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England on February 12, 1809.
- He was an English naturalist.
- His theory of evolution by natural selection became the foundation of modern evolutionary studies.

- This theory of evolution by natural selection was first formulated in his book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859.

101. What is the bond order of CO group?

- A. 1
- B. 2.5
- C. 3.5
- D. 3
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- The number of chemical bonds between any pair of atoms in a molecule is known as the Bond Order.
- Bond order & Bond length indicates the strength & type of covalent bonds between atoms.
- The bond order of CO group is 3.

102. What is the formula of glucose?

- A.  $C_6H_{22}O_{11}$
- B.  $C_6H_{10}O_6$
- C.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$
- D.  $C_6H_6O_6$
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Glucose is a Monosaccharide.
- It has 6 carbon atoms and one Aldehyde group.
- The chemical formula for Glucose is  $C_6H_{12}O_6$

- It is the most abundant organic compound on the earth.

103. Natural rubber is a polymer of

- A. Isoprene
- B. Styrene
- C. Vinyl acetate
- D. Propene
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Natural Rubber is a natural polymer of Isoprene.
- It is obtained from bark of a rubber tree.
- A milky white fluid called latex is obtained from the bark of the rubber tree.
- Latex is the source of natural rubber.
- The leading producers of Natural Rubber are Thailand & Indonesia.

104. Oxygen is absent in

- A. Kerosene
- B. Glass
- C. Soil
- D. Cement
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Kerosene is a pale yellow or colourless fuel with an unpleasant odour.
- It is a flammable hydrocarbon liquid.

- It is obtained from petroleum.
- It is generally used as a domestic fuel in poor houses for cooking, lighting or as a solvent or insecticides.
- Kerosene obtains oxygen from the air for burning.

105. The main component of greenhouse gases is

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Methane
- C. Nitrous oxide
- D. Ozone
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Some atmospheric gases are capable of trapping the out-going infrared radiation from the earth's surface.
- Trapping of out-going infrared radiation leads to heating of earth.
- This phenomenon is known as the greenhouse effect.
- These gases are called greenhouse gases.
- Chlorofluorocarbons, Water vapour, Carbon dioxide, Methane & Nitrous oxide are such gases.
- Carbon dioxide is considered as a major component of greenhouse gases based on percentage share.

106. The pH value of water is

- A. 4
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 18
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- pH is defined as the negative of logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration.

- Mathematically it is written as-

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] \text{ or } \text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

- It is the measure of, how acid or basic a solution is?

- When pH is up to 7, the solution is acidic.

- When pH is at 7, the solution is neutral.

- When pH is above 7, the solution is basic.

107. Which of the following is not a type of element?

A. Metals

B. Nonmetals

C. Gases

D. Metalloids

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

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Matters are classified into three categories-

I. Elements

II. Compounds

III. Mixtures

- A pure substance made of a single type of atom is known as an element.

- Elements are the building blocks for matters.

- Examples of elements are-Hydrogen, Helium, Gold etc.



- Several of the nonmetals are gases in their elemental form. e.g- Hydrogen
- Elements can exist as a Metal, Non Metal or Metalloids

108. Which of the following is also known as laughing gas?

- A. Nitric oxide
- B. Nitrous oxide
- C. Nitrogen pentoxide
- D. Nitrogen
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ) is an oxide of nitrogen.
- It is a non-flammable at room temperature & colourless gas.
- It is known as the laughing gas.
- It was first identified by Joseph Priestley in 1772.
- It is generally used as an anesthetic agent.

109. The number of electrons and neutrons in an element is 18 and 20 respectively. Its mass number is

- A. 22
- B. 2
- C. 38
- D. 20
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- **Mass number of an atom equals to sum total of number of protons and neutrons.**

- It is represented by the symbol  $\hat{A}$ .
- Number of protons and neutrons present in the nucleus of an atom are called **Nucleons**.
- Also, **in a neutral atom, the number of protons is equals to number of electrons**.
- Here, the number of electrons and neutrons in an element is 18 and 20, so the Mass Number= $18+20=38$

110. Who is regarded as the Father of Modern Chemistry?

- A. Rutherford
- B. Einstein
- C. Lavoisier
- D. C. V. Raman
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Scientists	Contribution
Rutherford	He Proposed the laws of radioactive decay, discovered alpha and beta rays & postulated the nuclear structure of the atom
Einstein	He is best known for the equation $E=MC^2$ & his theory of relativity
Lavoisier	He wrote the first extensive list of elements, contributed in chemical nomenclature, discovered the role of oxygen in combustion, regarded as <b>the Father of Modern Chemistry</b>
C. V. Raman	He is known for the discovery of the Raman effect

111. The unit of electric power is

- A. Ampere
- B. Volt
- C. Coulomb
- D. Watt



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

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Unit	Meaning
Ampere	The amount of current produced by 1 volt acting on resistance of 1 ohm. It is SI unit of <b>current</b> .
Volt	The amount of electric potential produced by 1 ampere electric current which dissipates 1 watt of power. It is SI unit of <b>voltage</b> .
Coulomb	The charge transported by an electric current of constant magnitude in 1 second. It is SI unit of <b>electric charge</b> .
Watt	Electrical power under electricity of 1 ampere & electric potential of 1 Volt. It is SI unit of <b>electric power</b> .

112.The device to measure electric current is

- A. Voltmeter
- B. Ammeter
- C. Voltmeter
- D. Potentiometer
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Device	Used for
Voltmeter	To measure the <b>electric potential difference between two points</b> in an electric circuit
Ammeter	To measure the <b>electric current</b> in an electric circuit
Voltmeter	To measure <b>the quantity of electricity through electrolytic action</b>
Potentiometer	It is a three terminal variable resistors which act as <b>adjustable voltage dividers</b>



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113. Body temperature is regulated by

- A. Medulla
- B. Thalamus
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Cerebellum
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Hypothalamus is an almond size region, present at the centre of the human brain.
- It is made of three regions which are-anterior region, middle region & posterior region.
- The primary function of Hypothalamus is **to regulate the homeostasis in the body.**
- **Homeostasis is the tendency of the human body to maintain a stable & relatively constant internal environment by regulating variables such as fluid balance, body temperature etc.**

114. What is measured in Hertz?

- A. Frequency
- B. Energy
- C. Heat
- D. Quality
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- **Frequency is defined as the number of oscillations per unit time of a wave.**
- It is measured in terms of **Hertz (Hz) in SI Unit.**
- It is named after the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz.

- Frequencies are generally expressed in multiple of Hertz like kilohertz (kHz), megahertz (MHz), and gigahertz (GHz).

115. The value of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Fahrenheit scale is

- A.  $104^{\circ}\text{F}$
- B.  $122^{\circ}\text{F}$
- C.  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$
- D.  $75^{\circ}\text{F}$
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The formula for conversion from Celsius to Fahrenheit:  $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$
- Here  $F = \frac{9}{5} * 50 + 32 = 90 + 32$
- $122^{\circ}\text{F}$

116. Sound wave in air is

- A. Transverse
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Electromagnetic
- D. Polarised
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- A sound wave propagates as a mechanical wave in a medium.
- The medium can be solid, liquid or gas.
- These waves are **longitudinal waves**.

- It means that **the direction of propagation of vibration of particles is parallel to the direction of the energy wave propagation.**
- The speed of sound is **fastest in solid medium**, intermediate in liquid medium & **slowest in gaseous medium.**

117. Which one of the following quantities does not have unit?

- A. Stress
- B. Force
- C. Strain
- D. Pressure
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- **Strain is defined as the ratio between the amount of deformation experienced by the body in the direction of force applied & initial dimensions of the body.**
- Mathematically, It can be expressed as,  $\epsilon = \delta l / L$  where  $\epsilon$  is the strain,  $\delta l$  is the change in length &  $L$  is the original length of the body.
- **Since it is a ratio between lengths, it is a dimensionless.**
- **There are two kinds of strains which are Compressive Strain & Tensile Strain.**

118. Which one of the following is a scalar quantity?

- A. Force
- B. Pressure
- C. Velocity
- D. Acceleration
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Pressure is perpendicular force applied per unit area on a surface.
- It has magnitude but **no direction associated with it.**
- At a point inside a gas, it acts in all direction.
- Hence it is a **scalar** quantity.
- **Force, velocity & acceleration are vectors.**

119. The sunlight from the Sun to the earth reaches in

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 6 minutes
- C. 8 minutes
- D. 10 minutes
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Sunlight travels at the speed of light.
- It travels at a speed of **299,792 kilometres per second.**
- It needs to travel across the vacuum of space to reach the earth.
- It takes 499.0 seconds for sunlight to reach to the earth.
- It almost equals to **8 minutes and 20 seconds.**

120. The unit of pressure is

- A.  $\text{Kg/cm}^2$
- B.  $\text{Kg/cm}$
- C.  $\text{Kg/mm}$
- D.  $\text{Kg/cm}^3$
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- **Pressure** is perpendicular force applied per unit area on a surface.
- The **SI unit** for pressure is the **Pascal (Pa)**.
- It equals one **newton per square metre (N/m<sup>2</sup>)**.
- **Barye (Ba)** is the **CGS unit** of pressure.
- Sometimes it is also expressed as kilograms-force per square centimetre or grams-force per square centimetre (**kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or g/cm<sup>2</sup>**).

121. AIDS is caused by

- A. Helminth
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungus
- D. Virus
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Acquire immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a **viral disease**.
- It is caused by **the Human Immuno Virus (HIV)**.
- The virus is transmitted through unprotected sex with an infected person, transmission of infected blood & from infected mother to child through feeding.
- AIDS is a condition where the immunity of the HIV infected person is severely weakened.

122. Which of the following hormones contains iodine?

- A. Testosterone
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Thyroxine



- D. Insulin
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The **thyroid gland** is an essential part of the human endocrine system, which secretes several hormones.
- **Thyroxine** is one of the most important hormones secreted by the thyroid gland.
- It is also known as **T4**.
- It contains **iodine**.
- The hormone plays a crucial role in **muscle control, bone health, metabolism, heart and digestive function & brain development**.

123. In which organ of the human body are the lymphocytes formed?

- A. Liver
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Spleen
- D. Pancreas
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- A lymphocyte is a type of **white blood cell**.
- These are the human body's main types of **immune cells**.
- They are **made in the bone marrow**.
- Lymphocytes are **found in lymph tissue & blood**.
- Mainly, there are two types of lymphocytes which are **B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes**.

124. Which of the following does not have an enzyme in its cells?

- A. Lichen
- B. Virus
- C. Bacteria
- D. Algae
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- **Lichen is a symbiotic relationship between fungi & algae and/or cyanobacteria. Enzymes are found** in the cells of algae.
- There are genes present in the **virus** that could code for **several enzymes**.
- **Bacteria** are living cells which **have enzymes** in its cells.
- **Algae** also **have enzymes** in their cells.

125. The study of bones is done under the branch of science called

- A. Geology
- B. Serology
- C. Orology
- D. Osteology
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- **Geology**- The scientific study of the **Earth**, its material, the structure of those materials and the processes acting upon them
- **Serology**- The scientific study of **serum and other body fluids**
- **Orology**- The study of **mountains** and their formation
- **Osteology**- The scientific study of **bones** of both humans and animals



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126.If  $(5)^{x^2+2x+7} = (125)^{2x+1}$  then the value of x is

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Given that  $(5)^{x^2+2x+7} = (125)^{2x+1}$
- Or  $(5)^{x^2+2x+7} = (5)^{(2x+1)*3}$
- Or  $x^2+2x+7=6x+3$
- Or  $x^2-4x+4=0$
- Or  $(x-2)=0$
- Or  $x=2$

127.If  $x^3 - y^3 = \frac{117}{8}$  and  $x - y = \frac{3}{2}$  then the value of  $x^2 + xy + y^2$  will be

- A.  $\frac{1}{5}$
- B.  $\frac{8}{39}$
- C.  $\frac{4}{39}$
- D.  $\frac{8}{39}$
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

• Given that  $x^3 - y^3 = \frac{117}{8}$  ..(i)

•  $x - y = \frac{3}{2}$ ...(ii)

• So from equation (i)  $(x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2) = \frac{117}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{2}(x^2 + xy + y^2) = \frac{117}{8}$

• Or  $(x^2 + xy + y^2) = 39/4$

128. In a class of 80 students, 60% students play carom, 45% play chess and 10% students neither play carom nor chess. The number of students who play only chess is

- A. 36
- B. 24
- C. 12
- D. 8
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Number of students who play carom =  $80 * 60\% = 48$
- Number of students who play chess =  $80 * 45\% = 18$
- Number of students who neither play carom nor chess =  $80 * 10\% = 8$
- Number of students who play at least one game =  $80 - 8 = 72$
- Number of students who play only chess =  $72 - 48 = 24$

129. If  $x^2 - y^2 = 7$  and  $x - y = 1$ , then the length of a diagonal of a rectangle with length and width respectively  $x$  cm and  $y$  cm will be

- A. 5 cm
- B. 6 cm
- C. 7 cm
- D. 8 cm

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

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Given,  $x^2 - y^2 = 7 \dots (i)$
- $x - y = 1 \dots (ii)$
- From equation (i)  $(X+Y)(X-Y)=7$
- Or  $(x + y)=7 \dots (iii)$
- From equation (ii) & (iii),  $x = 4, y = 3$
- Now, the length of a diagonal of a rectangle = Square root of  $(x^2 + y^2)$  = Square root of  $25 = 5$

130. The next term in the sequence

1, 3, 9, 15, 25, 35, 49, ..... will be

- A. 80
- B. 64
- C. 81
- D. 63
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- From the given sequence
- First two terms = 1, 3 (their difference is 2)
- Second & third term = 3, 9 (their difference is 6)
- Third & fourth term = 9, 15 (their difference is 6)
- Fourth & fifth term = 15, 25 (their difference is 10)

- Fifth & sixth term=25, 35 (their difference is 10)
- Sixth & Seventh term=35,49 (their difference is 14)
- So the difference between Seventh & Eighth term shall be 14, so next term is=49+14=63

131. One tap can fill a water tank in 3 hours and another tap can empty it in 4 hours. If the tank is one-third full and both the taps are opened together, then the time taken to fill the tank will be

- A. 8 hours
- B. 9 hours
- C. 10 hours
- D. 11 hours
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- First tap can fill the water tank in 3 hours
- Second tap can empty the water tank in 4 hours
- Now, let us assume the capacity of the tank is 12 litres
- Now, given that the tank is  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  filled, so there is already 4 litres of water in the tank.
- Filling capacity of the First tap= $\frac{12}{3}=4$  litres/hour (i)
- Emptying capacity of the Second tap= $\frac{12}{4}=3$  litres/hour (ii)
- Now net effect is, (i)- (ii)=1 liter/hour
- So, it will take  $\frac{8}{1}=8$  hours to fill the tank

132. If the radii of circles A and B are in the ratio 1.5 : 1, then the areas of the circles A and B will be in the ratio

- A. 1.5 : 1
- B. 2 : 1
- C. 2.25 : 1

D. 2.5 : 1

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

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Given that radii of circles A and B are in the ratio 1.5 : 1
- Let us assume that the radii of circles A and B are,  $1.5x$  &  $x$
- Now the ratio of areas of the circles A and B = square of  $1.5x$  / square of  $x = 2.25 : 1$

133. The number of ways in which 12 identical pens can be distributed between two students, if each student is to get at least two pens, is

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 11

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

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The number of ways in which 12 identical pens can be distributed between two students if each student is to get at least two pens are-
- $(2,10), (3,9), (4,2), (5,7), (6,6), (7,5),$   
 $(8,4), (9,3), (10,2),$
- Hence there are 9 such ways.

134. Two trains, each of length 150 metres, are moving in opposite directions with equal speed of 90 km per hour. The time taken by the trains to cross each other will be

A. 3 seconds

B. 4.5 seconds

- C. 6 seconds
- D. 9 seconds
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Speed of the trains-90 km per hour
- 90 km per hour= $90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 25$  m./s.
- Length of each train is 150 meter, so total length-300 meter.
- Since trains are moving in the opposite direction so, net speed= $25+25=50$  m./s.
- So, time taken by the trains to cross each other will be= $\text{Distance/Speed} = 300/50 = 6$  Second.

135.If 
$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{15} \left( n + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

Then the value of S is

- A. 125
- B.  $120 + \frac{1}{3}$
- C.  $135 + \frac{1}{3}$
- D. 130
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

• 
$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{15} \left( n + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

- So the value of S when n=1, is  $\frac{4}{3}$



- Value of S when  $n=2$ , is  $7/3$
- Value of S when  $n=3$ , is  $10/3$
- Hence  $S=4/3+7/3+10/3+\dots+46/3$
- Now  $S=n/2(2a+(n-1)d)$
- Here  $a=4/3$ ,  $n=15$ ,  $d=1$
- So,  $S=15/2(2*4/3+(15-1)*1)=15/2(8/3+14)=125$

136. Who led the 'Ambari Satyagraha' in 1939 in Bihar?

- A. Rahul Sankrityayan
- B. Yadunandan Sharma
- C. Swami Sahajanand
- D. Swami Yoganand
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- **Ambari Satyagraha** was organised in Bihar in **1939**.
- It was led by **Rahul Sankrityayan**.
- His real name was **Kedar Pandey**.
- He was a great historian, writer, archaeologist, & Tripitkacharya.
- He is called **the Father of Indian Travelogue Travel literature**.

137. Who led the Salt Satyagraha in Bhagalpur?

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Mahadev Lal Sarraf
- C. Kumar Mishra
- D. Satyanarayan



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

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Salt Satyagraha was launched in various places in India under **the Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- The Salt Satyagraha in Bihar was **drafted by Dr Rajendra Prasad & 6th April 1930** was chosen as the date of the Satyagraha.
- **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Bihar** for the success of the Satyagraha.
- **The Salt Satyagraha in Bhagalpur was led by Mahadev Lal Sarraf.**

138. Who was the founder of the 'India House' in London?

- A. Shyamji Krishnavarma
- B. Rash Behari Bose
- C. Ramchandra
- D. Taraknath Das
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- **India House** was started in **1905** by **Shyamji Krishnavarma in London**.
- It was an **Indian Home Rule Society**.
- It was established as a centre for Indian students where a scholarship scheme was devised to bring radical youth from India.
- A journal called **The Indian Sociologist** was also started by him.
- Revolutionaries such as **Hardayal & Savarkar** also became the members of India House.

139. Who was the first Satyagrahi of the Individual Satyagraha Movement?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. C. Rajagopalachari
- C. Vinoba Bhave
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

#### Individual Satyagraha Movement

- By the end of 1940, Congress once again asked Gandhiji to take command.
- This time it was decided by Gandhiji to launch **a limited satyagraha on an individual basis** by a few selected individuals in every locality.
- The satyagrahi would **demand freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration.**
- In case the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he would repeat the demand & march towards Delhi under, **‘Delhi Chalo Movement’.**
- **Vinoba Bhave** was chosen as **the first to offer the Satyagraha.**
- **Jawahar Lal Nehru** was the second one.
- 25,000 people had been convicted for individual civil disobedience by May 1941.

140. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Kasturba Gandhi
- B. Mrs Annie Besant
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. Bhakti Laxmi Desai
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Annie Besant

- Annie Besant had come to India in 1893 from Britain.
- She laid the foundation of the **Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898** which later became the **Benaras Hindu University in 1916**.
- She also became the **President of the Theosophical Movement in 1907**.
- She set up **Indian Home Rule Leagues in Madras in September 1916**.
- She became **the first women president of the Indian National Congress**.
- This session was held in **Calcutta in 1917**.

141. 'Satyashodhak Samaj' was founded by

- A. Dayanand Saraswati
- B. Jyotiba Phule
- C. Gandhiji
- D. Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- The **Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society)** was founded by **Jyotiba Phule in 1873**.
- The leadership of the samaj came from backward classes.
- He himself belonged to the mali (gardener) community.
- The main aims of the movement were **the spread of education** among women & lower caste people & **social service**.

142. Who wrote the book, India for Indians?

- A. CR Das
- B. MG Ranade
- C. VD Savarkar
- D. SN Banerjee

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

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

C.R. Das

- Chittaranjan Das was an Indian politician.
- He **founded the Swaraj Party in Bengal** under the British rule.
- He is generally referred to as **Deshbandhu** which means "Friend of the nation".
- He **helped** Aurobindo Ghosh & Bipin Chandra Pal in the English weekly, **Bande Mataram**.
- He also brought out **a newspaper called 'Forward'**.
- He wrote the book **'India for Indians'**.

143. Which revolutionaries were hanged in the 'Kakori Train Robbery Case'?

- A. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla
- B. Veer Savarkar and Vasudev Chapekar
- C. Prafulla Chandra Chaki and Khudiram Bose
- D. Surya Sen and Udham Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Kakori train Robbery took place in **August 1925**.
- **Hindustan Republic Association** performed the task of the robbery.
- Kakori was an obscure village near Lucknow.
- They looted official railway cash by holding up the 8-Down train at Kakori.
- **Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh, Ashfaqullah & Ram Prasad Bismil** were hanged in the 'Kakori Train Robbery Case'.

144. Who established the 'Servants of India Society'?

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Bhagat Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded servants of India Society in 1905** with the help of **M.G. Ranade**.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the liberal leader of the Indian National Congress.
- As the name suggests the **aim** of this society was **to train the national missionaries for the service of the nation**.
- **Srinivasa Shastri** took over as the President of the society after the death of Gokhale in 1905.

145. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his 'Knighthood' because of the

- A. Brutal suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. Execution of Bhagat Singh
- C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- D. Chauri Chaura Incident
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- A large crowd of people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh in the city of **Amritsar**, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.
- Most people were unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city.

- **General Dyer** blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on April 13, 1919.**
- In the massacre, 379 people were dead, and approximately 1,100 were wounded.
- The entire nation was stunned.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** gave up his **knighthood** in protest of such brutal assault on the innocent people.
- **Gandhiji gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind.**

146. Who said, “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”?

- A. Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Aurobindo Ghosh
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- He was born in 1856 in Ratnagiri, modern-day Maharashtra.
- He was **one of the first advocates of Swaraj or self-rule.**
- He demanded the self-government on the lines of the self-governing colonies of Australia & Canada in **1906.**
- He gave the slogan of “**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**”.
- He believed that no progress is possible without self-rule.
- He published two papers – **Mahratta in English & Kesari in Marathi.**
- He was among the trio of extremist leaders.
- Along with **Lala Lajpat Rai & Bipin Chandra Pal**, he was called the ‘**Lal-Bal-Pal**’.



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147. Who was the founder of the India National Congress?

- A. William Adam
- B. AO Hume
- C. Rash Behari Bose
- D. Motilal Nehru
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- A solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of Indian National Congress in the later 1870s and early 1880s.
- A retired English civil servant, **A.O. Hume became the founder of the India National Congress.**
- He mobilised leading intellectuals of the time & organised **the first session of the Indian National Congress in December 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.**
- This session was **presided** over by **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.**
- **72 delegates** attended it.

148. Who formed the 'Bihar Socialist Party' in 1931?

- A. Phulan Prasad Varma
- B. Swami Yoganand
- C. Narhari Parikh
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The 'Bihar Socialist Party' was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan & Phulan Prasad Varma.
- The party was formed in the year 1931.



- It was formed within Indian National Congress.
- The part was influenced by the ideologies of the Fabian society & Marx and Lenin.

149. Who was the Editor of Searchlight newspaper in Bihar?

- A. Abdul Bari
- B. Lambodar Mukherjee
- C. Murali Mohan Prasad
- D. Ramananda Chatterjee
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer ||| E

Solution |||

- Searchlight newspaper was **published from Patna, Bihar**.
- Its publication **started in 1918** as a bi-weekly newspaper.
- The newspaper became tri-weekly in 1920.
- It started appearing as a daily newspaper from 1930.
- **Syed Haider Hussain** was the **first editor** of Searchlight.
- **Maheshwar Prasad** was its second editor.
- **CSR Somayajulu** and **S. Ranga Iyer** became the editor after that.
- **Murali Manohar Prasad** was the editor of the newspaper **for the longest time**.
- **Dr Rajendra Prasad** was among the **founders** of this newspaper.

150. Who wrote the book, Desher Katha?

- A. Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Nivaran Chandra
- D. Murali Mohan Prasad

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

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The book **Deshar Katha** is written by the great revolutionary author & thinker **Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar**.
- He was a Bihar-born Maharashtrian who spent most of his life in Bengal.
- Desher Katha is a **Bengali book**.
- The book was published in **1904**.
- The book documented the chains of torture & slavery of exploitation in the British Empire of the Indian public.
- The book was **banned in the year 1910**.