



100+ Easy General Awareness Questions English PDF

125+ Easy General Awareness Questions (English)

1. What is Brackish water?

- A. Water with salinity more than sea water
- B. Water with salinity less than freshwater
- C. Water with salinity between fresh water and sea water
- D. None

Ans: C

2. Hazaribagh plateau of eastern Ghats is situated in which state of India?

- A. West Bengal
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Odisha
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans: B

3. Hazaribagh Plateau of eastern ghats have high reserves of _____.

- A. Coal
- B. Iron Ore
- C. Copper
- D. Bauxite

Ans: A

4. The famous Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers are situated in which range of Himalaya?

- A. Kumaon-Garhwal
- B. Karakoram
- C. Kanchenjunga
- D. Pir Panjal

Ans: A

5. Which are the Youngest Fold Mountains of the world?

- A. Andes
- B. Atlas
- C. Ural
- D. Himalayas

Ans: D

6. Zoji La pass connects which of the following?

- A. Kashmir to Jammu
- B. Kashmir to Kargil
- C. Leh to Srinagar
- D. Leh to Kargil

Ans: C

7. Rohtang Pass connects Manali to _____.

- A. Delhi
- B. Tibet
- C. Leh
- D. Haridwar

Ans: C

8. Which layer of earth has highest temperature?

- A. Core
- B. Crust
- C. Mantle
- D. Lithosphere

Ans: A

9. Which layer of the Earth has the highest density?

- A. Inner Core
- B. Outer Core
- C. Crust
- D. Mantle

Ans: A



10. Which layer of the earth has the lowest temperature?

- A. Crust
- B. Mantle
- C. Outer Core
- D. Inner Core

Ans: A

11. In which layer of the atmosphere do humans live?

- A. Thermosphere
- B. Mesosphere
- C. Stratosphere
- D. Troposphere

Ans: D

12. Which layer is responsible for Earth's magnetic field?

- A. Crust
- B. Mantle
- C. Core
- D. Both B and C

Ans: C

13. Which is the lower-most layer of the atmosphere?

- A. Exosphere
- B. Mesosphere
- C. Stratosphere
- D. Troposphere

Ans: D

14. Weather changes take place in which layer of atmosphere?

- A. Troposphere
- B. Mesosphere
- C. Thermosphere
- D. Stratosphere

Ans: A

15. Which zone separates troposphere and stratosphere?

- A. Stratopause
- B. Tropopause
- C. Thermopause
- D. Mesopause

Ans: B

16. Which layer of earth's atmosphere contains electrically charged particles known as Ions?

- A. Exosphere
- B. Stratosphere
- C. Ionosphere
- D. Mesosphere

Ans: C

17. Cosmology is study of _____.

- A. Universe
- B. Moons
- C. Sun
- D. Universal expansion

Ans: A

18. The patterns formed by different groups of stars are called _____.

- A. Big Bang
- B. Nebula
- C. Constellation
- D. Congregation

Ans: C

19. Which is the thickest layer of Earth?

- A. Mantle
- B. Outer Core
- C. Crust
- D. Inner Core

Ans: A



20. Which of the following gas does not contribute to greenhouse effect?

- A. Water Vapour
- B. Carbon Dioxide
- C. Carbon Monoxide
- D. Argon

Ans: D

21. Which micro organism in bread converts sugars into carbon dioxide and ethanol?

- A. Yeast
- B. Buffering Agent
- C. Fungi
- D. Algae

Ans: A

22. Which element in bread makes it stretchable?

- A. Carbon Dioxide
- B. Ethanol
- C. Gluten
- D. Glutamic acid

Ans: C

23. Which chemical is released from onion that makes us cry while cutting onions?

- A. Syn-propanethial-S-oxide
- B. Syn-propanethial-Na-Oxide
- C. Syn-propanethial-C-oxide
- D. Trans-propanethial-P-oxide

Ans: A

24. Which compound act as natural insecticide in garlic?

- A. ADH
- B. Benzyl Acetate
- C. Aspirin
- D. Allicin

Ans: D

25. Which substance is a good pH indicator that is used in daily cooking in kitchen?

- A. Curcumin
- B. Garlic Powder
- C. Pepper
- D. Chilly

Ans: A

26. Which of following is function of an antipyretic drug?

- A. which reduces depressive symptoms
- B. which reduces fever
- C. which stops bacterial infections
- D. which stops allergy

Ans: B

27. The chemical used in formation of nail polish are _____.

- A. butyl acetate or ethyl acetate
- B. methyl ketone or ethyl ketone
- C. butyl or ethyl carboxylic acids
- D. butyl ketone and ethyl acetate

Ans: A

28. Which of the following elements has wide importance in solar cells?

- A. Selenium
- B. Uranium
- C. Helium
- D. Lead

Ans: A

29. Which product is found in Skin lightening products, bath and fragrance products?

- A. Ammonium Nitrate
- B. Amylose
- C. Argon
- D. Acetone

Ans: D



30. Which chemical is used to give red colour in fireworks?

- A. Copper Chloride
- B. Calcium Chloride
- C. Barium Chloride
- D. Strontium Carbonate

Ans: D

31. What is an 'Economic Agent' in an Economy?

- A. Economic decision-making individuals / institutions
- B. Factors of production
- C. Basic/raw material used for different sectors
- D. Indicates various inflation indicating factors

Ans: A

32. Which goods are also known as 'Consumer durables'?

- A. Capital goods
- B. Consumer goods
- C. Primary Goods
- D. Luxury Goods

Ans: A

33. The stock of unsold finished goods, or semi-finished goods, or raw materials which a firm carries from one year to the next is called _____.

- A. Flow
- B. Inventory
- C. Gross Value Added
- D. Reserves

Ans: B

34. The 'Fiat Money' includes which of the following?

- A. Gold Reserves
- B. Coins and Currency notes
- C. Foreign Reserves
- D. All above

Ans: B

35. What is the process through which central bank seeks to limit the effect of inflows and outflows of capital on the money supply?

- A. Sterilization
- B. Open Market Operations
- C. Bank Rate adjustment
- D. Optimization

Ans: A

36. The Primary Deficit in an economy will be equal to which of the following?

- A. Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts except Revenue used for capital
- B. Net borrowing at home + Borrowing from RBI + Borrowing from abroad
- C. Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts
- D. Gross fiscal deficit – net interest liabilities

Ans: D

37. _____ is a new Liquidity Adjustment facility created by RBI in 2011, whose rate of interest is 1% higher than Repo Rate.

- A. Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- B. Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio
- C. Marginal Standing Facility
- D. Bank Rate

Ans: C



38. The transformation of a state-owned organisation into a corporation is known as _____.

- A. Corporatization
- B. Disinvestment
- C. Exchange Traded Funding
- D. Reformation

Ans: A

39. Which rate is the official interest rate at which RBI provides loan to banks for long term?

- A. Repo Rate
- B. Reverse Repo Rate
- C. Bank Rate
- D. Marginal Adjustment Facility Rate

Ans: C

40. _____ rate is the rate at which short term funds are borrowed and lent in the money market.

- A. Call money
- B. Bank
- C. Short term
- D. Repo

Ans: A

41. What is the name of ancient Hindu tradition, in which, a widow is allowed to have a child with the husband's brother?

- A. Niyoga
- B. Sethi
- C. Shaka
- D. Vyapti

Ans: A

42. The Bhabru Incriptions were found where?

- A. Lucknow
- B. Chennai
- C. Jaipur
- D. Ahmedabad

Ans: C

43. Barabar Caves are ancient caves having Ashokan inscriptions, are located in which state?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Bihar

Ans: D

44. In which Major Rock edict of Ashoka, the mention of Dhamma Mahamatas is found mainly in?

- A. 4th
- B. 5th
- C. 6th
- D. 2nd

Ans: B

45. Which Major Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions the victory of Ashoka over Kalinga?

- A. 8th
- B. 9th
- C. 13th
- D. 11th

Ans: C

46. The 7th and 12th Major Rock Edict of Ashoka gives information about?

- A. Information about Dhamma
- B. Kalinga War
- C. Construction of Barabar Caves
- D. Tolerance of all religions

Ans: D

47. Which officials are appointed in Mauryan Period for Administration of Justice?

- A. Rajukas
- B. Dhammamahatras
- C. Vidhi Amatya
- D. Dauvarikas

Ans: A



48. Which Indian King is mentioned as Sandrocottus in Greek Texts?

- A. Ashoka
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Bindusar
- D. Dashratha

Ans: B

49. Which of the following is not an essential Organ of state as per the Saptang Theory of State by Chanakya?

- A. Swami
- B. Kosha
- C. Mitra
- D. Nyaya

Ans: D

50. Which of the following scholar first deciphered the Ashokan Edicts?

- A. Strebo
- B. James Princep
- C. Alexandra Cunningham
- D. Robert Sebel

Ans: B

51. The book Parsistaparvan was written by _____.

- A. Chanakya
- B. Hemachandra
- C. Vishakadata
- D. Ashoka

Ans: B

52. In Mauryan Period, the Sitaadhyaksha were officers related to _____.

- A. Superintendence of Ships
- B. Superintendence of Mines
- C. Superintendence of Officers
- D. Superintendence of Agriculture

Ans: D

53. In Mauryan Period Administration, the Akshapatalas were _____.

- A. Governor of forts
- B. Accountant General
- C. Clerks
- D. Leader of Army

Ans: B

54. In Mauryan period, which administrator was appointed for Superintendence of ships?

- A. Navadhyaksha
- B. Sulkadhyaksha
- C. Lohadhyaksha
- D. None of above

Ans: A

55. Radiations used by Rutherford in his experiment were?

- A. X Rays
- B. Alpha
- C. Beta
- D. Gamma

Ans: B

56. Who gave the first atomic theory?

- A. John Dalton
- B. JJ Thomson
- C. Henry Plank
- D. Rutherford

Ans: A

57. Who gave plum pudding model of atomic structure?

- A. Dalton
- B. Thomson
- C. Plank
- D. Rutherford

Ans: B



58. Boron, Germanium, Arsenic, Antimony etc. elements are known as_____.

- A. Metals
- B. Mixed Metals
- C. Non Metals
- D. Metalloids

Ans: D

59. Which of the following is not found inside the nucleus of an atom?

- A. Proton
- B. Neutron
- C. Electron
- D. None of above

Ans: C

60. In which year was the neutron discovered by James Chadwick?

- A. 1932
- B. 1935
- C. 1840
- D. 1962

Ans: A

61. Which of the following equations is right in accordance with atomic structure?

- A. Neutrons = Atomic Mass Number - Proton Number
- B. Protons = Atomic Number - Electron Number
- C. Neutrons = Atomic Mass Number + Proton Number
- D. Neutrons = Electron Number + Proton Number

Ans: A

62. Most of the metal oxides are and most of the non-metal oxides are?

- A. Acidic and Basic
- B. Basic and Acidic
- C. Acidic and Acidic
- D. Basic and Basic

Ans: B

63. have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons in each atom?

- A. Isotones
- B. Isotopes
- C. Isomers
- D. Isodiaphers

Ans: B

64. What is the symbol of atomic number?

- A. X
- B. Z
- C. Y
- D. A

Ans: B

65. The Chernobyl disaster of April, 1986 was related to_____.

- A. Atom bomb
- B. Nuclear explosion
- C. Biochemical Attack
- D. Ethnic Cleansing

Ans: B

66. Which agreement signed by India in 2008, which was also known as 123 Agreement?

- A. India - France Solar Alliance
- B. India - US Nuclear Deal
- C. India-Russia Weapon Procurement Agreement
- D. India-EU Free Trade Deal

Ans: B



67. The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is which type of Reactor?

- A. Boiling Water Reactor
- B. Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor
- C. Pressurised Water Reactor
- D. None of these

Ans: C

68. Which organization is responsible for building Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor indigenously?

- A. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology
- B. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
- C. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
- D. Abdul Kalam Atomic Research Centre

Ans: B

69. India is entering presently in which stage of Nuclear Program which was given by Homi Jhangir Bhaba?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Ans: B

70. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology is situated at _____.

- A. Mumbai
- B. Guwati
- C. Indore
- D. Chandigarh

Ans: C

71. What is the name of World's first floating nuclear station ship developed by Russia?

- A. Akademik Lomonosov
- B. Alexei Rykov
- C. Georgy Malenkov
- D. Gennady Yanayev

Ans: A

72. What is the installed power nuclear power capacity of India?

- A. 2246 MW
- B. 6780 MW
- C. 8990 MW
- D. 1650 MW

Ans: B

73. The Kundankulam nuclear power plant (KKNPP) is developed by _____?

- A. Nuclear Power Corporation of India
- B. ISRO
- C. NTPC
- D. National Hydraulic Power Corporation

Ans: A

74. The Narora Nuclear Power Plant is which type of reactor?

- A. Boiling Water Reactor
- B. Pressurized heavy water reactor
- C. Pressurised Water Reactor
- D. None of these

Ans: B

75. Who set up Hindu College at Calcutta which later became Presidency College in 1855?

- A. Devendranath Tagore
- B. Rajaram Mohan Roy
- C. Keshav Chandra Sen
- D. Dayanand Saraswati

Ans: B



76. 'A Gift to Monotheists' book during socio religious reform time was written by_____.

- A. Keshavechandra Sen
- B. MG Ranade
- C. Munsiram
- D. Rajaram Mohan Roy

Ans: D

77. Which organisation was recognised as the Brahmo Samaj of Southern India?

- A. Prathna Samaj
- B. Veda Samaj
- C. Aatmiya Sabha
- D. Aadi Brahmo Samaj

Ans: B

78. Which social reformer is also known as the 'Socrates of Maharashtra'?

- A. Atmaram Panduranga
- B. R G Bhandarkar
- C. Keshav Chandra Sen
- D. M G Ranade

Ans: D

79. Bhawanrao Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinidhi, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi and S H Chiplunka were key members with MG Ranade in foundation of which organisation?

- A. Deccan Association
- B. Prarthana Sabha
- C. Poona Sarvajanic Sabha
- D. Asiatic Society of Mumbai

Ans: C

80. Tilak launched Home Rule League in 1916 at

- A. Madras
- B. Nagpur
- C. Belgaum
- D. Nasik

Ans: C

81. Who wrote the the book 'Indian Unrest'?

- A. Valentine Chirole
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. W Rayleigh
- D. AO Hume

Ans: A

82. Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramkrishna Mission in and in next year located its headquarters at

- A. 1893, Asansole
- B. 1897, Hugli
- C. 1897, Belure
- D. 1893, Howrah

Ans: C

83. Who said "Derozians are the pioneers of the modern civilization of Bengal"?

- A. Keshavchandra Sen
- B. Annie Besant
- C. Surendranath Banerjee
- D. Lord Rippon

Ans: C

84. Margaret Noble , Captain and Mrs Sevier, Josephine McLeod and Sara Ole Bull were disciples of?

- A. Swami Daynanda
- B. Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
- C. Swami Paramhamsa
- D. Swami Vivekananda

Ans: D



85. Faraizi Movement was founded by_____.

- A. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- B. Haji Shariatullah
- C. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- D. Ahmed Khan

Ans: B

86. Which Islamic reformist movement was founded by Mirza Gulam Ahmad?

- A. Ahmadiyya Movement
- B. Faraizi Movement
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. Shah Abdul Aziz

Ans: A

87. Which institute was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1875?

- A. United Patriotic Association
- B. The Deoband School
- C. Mohammedan Islamic Institute
- D. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College

Ans: D

88. The magazine propagated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was

- A. Tahdhib ul Akhlaq
- B. Miratul Akhbar
- C. Fatwa I Islami
- D. Azaad E Manzil

Ans: A

89. Titu Mir was follower of which of the following?

- A. Wahabi Movement
- B. Aligarh Movement
- C. Deoband Movement
- D. Ahmediya Movement

Ans: A

90. Radhaswami movement was initiated by?

- A. MG Ranade
- B. Bm Malabari
- C. Narayan Agnihotri
- D. Tulsi Ram

Ans: D

91. Hittechhu was a weekly publication of?

- A. GG Agarkar
- B. Narayan Malhar Joshi
- C. Gopalhari Deshmukh
- D. GG Gokhle

Ans: C

92. Sudharak newspaper was started by?

- A. GG Agarkar
- B. MG Ranade
- C. Gopalhari Deshmukh
- D. Jyotiba Phule

Ans: A

93. Social Service League was established by?

- A. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- B. Narayan Malhar Joshi
- C. G Deshmukh
- D. None of above

Ans: B

94. The continuous efforts of led to the passing of Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

- A. Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. Dayanand Saraswati
- D. Gopalhari Deshmukh

Ans: A



95. In which field, Oscar awards are distributed?

- A. Cricket
- B. Cinema
- C. Architecture
- D. Culture

Ans: B

96. Which one of the following is the world's largest desert?

- A. Arabian
- B. Kalahari
- C. Sahara
- D. Thar

Ans: C

97. The temperature increases rapidly above

- A. Ionosphere
- B. Exosphere
- C. Stratosphere
- D. Troposphere

Ans: A

98. National Fruit of India is

- A. Mango
- B. Pineapple
- C. Apple
- D. Grapes

Ans: A

99. Typhoid fever is caused by _____.

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Protozoa
- D. Fungi

Ans: A

100. 1 Micron is equal to _____.

- A. 10^{-9} m
- B. 10^{-12} m
- C. 10^{-6} m
- D. 10^{-15} m

Ans: C

101. The Indian National Grid Computing Initiative for Scientific Engineering and Academic Community is named

- A. Ganga
- B. SAGA
- C. Garuda
- D. PARAM

Ans: C

102. Sodium Carbonate is commonly known as

- A. Baking Soda
- B. Washing Soda
- C. Caustic Soda
- D. Caustic Potash

Ans: B

103. When a bond is formed between two atoms, the energy of the system will _____.

- A. increase
- B. decrease
- C. remain the same
- D. may increase or decrease

Ans: B

104. Water has maximum density at _____.

- A. 100°C
- B. 0°C
- C. 4°C
- D. 273°C

Ans: C



105. Neap tides are ____ .

- A. Strong tides
- B. Weak tides
- C. Medium tides
- D. Combination of weak and strong tides

Ans: B

106. The Ocean with the largest surface area is _____.

- A. Arctic Ocean
- B. Atlantic Ocean
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. Pacific Ocean

Ans: D

107. Telephone was invented by

- A. Alexander Graham Bell
- B. Baird
- C. Stevenson
- D. Newton

Ans: A

108. Which was the first country to host the Asian Games?

- A. Korea
- B. India
- C. Japan
- D. China

Ans: B

109. Who is the real founder of Jainism in India?

- A. Gautama Buddha
- B. Rishabhadeva
- C. Chandragupta
- D. Ashoka

Ans: B

110. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?

- A. Valmiki
- B. Veda Vyasa
- C. Vishnu Sharma
- D. Tulsidas

Ans: C

111. Human Rights Day is observed on

- A. 10th March
- B. 10th July
- C. 10th September
- D. 10th December

Ans: D

112. Ajanta Caves were built during period of

- A. Gupta
- B. Kushana
- C. Maurya
- D. Chalukya

Ans: A

113. Who was the painter of the famous painting called 'Bharatmata'?

- A. Gaganendrnath Tagore
- B. Abanindranath Tagore
- C. Nandalal Bose
- D. Jamini Roy

Ans: B

114. Which one of the constitutional amendments has established Panchayati Raj Institution?

- A. 72nd Amendment Act
- B. 7th Amendment Act
- C. 73rd Amendment Act
- D. 78th Amendment Act

Ans: C



115. Which among the following States first introduced the Panchayat Raj System?

- A. Rajasthan B. Haryana
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Maharashtra

Ans: A

116. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?

- A. Agriculture
B. Trade
C. Wheel Made Pottery
D. Carpentry

Ans: A

117. Which Mughal Emperor transferred the Mughal Capital from Agra to Delhi?

- A. Jahangir B. Aurangzeb
C. Shahjahan D. Bahadur Shah

Ans: C

118. The Taj Mahal was built by

- A. Jahangir B. Shahjahan
C. Sher shah D. Nadir Shah

Ans: B

119. Elasticity of demand with respect to price is

A. elasticity = $\frac{\% \text{ change in demand}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$

B. elasticity = $\frac{\% \text{ change in price}}{\% \text{ change in demand}}$

C. elasticity = $\frac{\% \text{ change in demand}}{\% \text{ change in supply}}$

D. elasticity = $\frac{\% \text{ change in supply}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$

Ans: A

120. Cross demand expresses the functional relationship between

- A. Demand and prices of related commodities.
B. Demand and income.
C. Demand and prices.
D. Demand and supply

Ans: A

121. The Third stage of Law of Variable Proportion is called _____

- A. negative returns
B. positive returns
C. constant returns
D. increasing returns

Ans: A

122. To which category right to vote belongs?

- A. Human Rights B. Civil Rights
C. Natural Rights D. Political Rights

Ans: D

123. "Residuary powers" under the Indian Constitution means

- A. the powers relating to International Affairs.
B. the powers relating to Internal Emergency.
C. the powers, which can be exercised both by the Union Government and the States.
D. the powers, which have not been specifically enumerated in the Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

Ans: D



124. Which dynasty immediately succeeded the Maurya dynasty and ruled Magadha Kingdom?

- A. Satavahana
- B. Shunga
- C. Nanda
- D. Kanva

Ans: B

125. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by

- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. President of India
- D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans: A

126. In which House, is the Presiding Officer, not a member of that House ?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Vidhan Sabha
- D. Vidhan Parishad

Ans: B

127. During the Second World War, which one of the following countries was not one of the three Axis Powers, which fought against the Allied Powers?

- A. Germany
- B. Italy
- C. China
- D. Japan

Ans: C

128. The highest mountain peak in Peninsular India is _____.

- A. Anaimudi
- B. Dodabetta
- C. Mahendragirt
- D. Nilgiris

Ans: A

129. Breaking down of rock In situ is known as

- A. Erosion
- B. Weathering
- C. Mass wasting
- D. Degradation

Ans: B

130. The longest river of Europe is

- A. Rhine
- B. Rhone
- C. Danube
- D. Volga

Ans: D

131. Which of the following is an example of Plutonic Igneous Rock ?

- A. Sandstone
- B. Granite
- C. Slate
- D. Dolomite

Ans: B

132. The Market Regulation system was introduced by

- A. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Ala-ud-din Khllji
- D. Ghias-ud-din

Ans: C

133. Which of the following Mughal Emperors wrote their own autobiographies?

- A. Shah Alam and Farukh Siyar
- B. Babur and Jahangir
- C. Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- D. Akbar and Aurangzeb

Ans: B



134. For the annexation of which the Indian Kingdom, the "Doctrine of Lapse" was not followed?

- A. Satara
- B. Nagpur
- C. Jhansi
- D. Punjab

Ans: D

135. The plant that behaves as a stem parasite is

- A. Ficus
- B. Santalum
- C. Cuscuta
- D. Euphorbia

Ans: C

136. The largest White Blood Corpuscle Is

- A. Lymphocyte
- B. Monocyte
- C. Thrombocyte
- D. Erythrocyte

Ans: B

137. The Coast of Norway Is an example of

- A. Dalmatian Coast
- B. Fjord Coast
- C. Ria Coast
- D. Emerged Coast

Ans: B

138. Name the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves in plants.

- A. Pits
- B. Stomata
- C. Trichomes
- D. Hydathodes

Ans: B



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