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Section A : history

1

Indus Valley
Civilization

1. Which of the following Harappan city sites had bipartite division-high citadel and lower town?
(i) Harappa
(ii) Mohenjodaro
(iii) Kalibangan
(iv) Surkotada
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) (i) only (b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The worship of Mother Goddess as a feature of Harappan religion was prevalent in all the main Harappan cities.

Reason (R): The female terracotta figurines have been discovered in large numbers from Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true
3. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct:
1. The first man-made port was found in Harappa.
 2. The main crops of Indus Valley Civilization were wheat and barley.
 3. The largest Harappan settlement in India is Rakhigarhi in Haryana.

4. The largest number of settlements are in Ghaggar-Hakra village.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) all of these (d) none of these

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Harappan economy was based on agriculture.
2. In Indus Valley Civilization, an elaborate drainage systems are found.
3. In Indus Valley Civilization, sugarcane was unknown.
4. In Kotdiji, pre-Harappan settlement has not been found.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

5. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Haryana?

1. Banawali 2. Kalibangan
3. Rakhigarhi 4. Ropar

Indicate your answer from the codes below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

6. Which of the following statements about Harappan civilization is true?

1. Harappan culture was famous for its distinguished system of town planning.
2. The most important public place for Mohenjodaro seems to be great bath.
3. Granary was the largest building of Mohenjodaro.
4. The use of baked bricks in Harappan cities is remarkable.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	4	(b)	7.	(b)	10.	(c)	13.	(c)	16.	(b)	19.	(a)	22.	(c)
2.	(c)	5.	(c)	8.	(a)	11.	(d)	14.	(c)	17.	(b)	20.	(a)		
3.	(b)	6.	(d)	9.	(a)	12.	(a)	15.	(a)	18.	(c)	21.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Kalibangan show an identical town lay-out plan of the metropolis – the citadel and the lower city. At Kalibangan, the citadel shows a bipartite plan with no less than six mud-brick platforms.
- (c) The statement regarding the worship of Mother Goddess is true but about the female terracotta figurines is false. The Harappan people produced a large number of terracotta figurines which were handmade. The figurines include humans, animals, birds, monkeys, dogs, sheep and cattle. Figurines of both humped and humpless bulls have been found.
- (b) The statements 2 and 3 are correct. The Harappans cultivated wheat and barley, peas and dates and also sesame and mustard which were used for oil. However, the people cultivated rice as early as 1,800 BC in Lothal. The Harappans were the earliest people to grow cotton. Rakhigarhi, estimated to be the largest Harappan civilization site located in Hisar district of Haryana. This early Harappan settlement, considered bigger than Mohenjodaro, was listed among the 10 most endangered heritage sites in Asia.
- (b) The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. It flourished in the basins of the Indus river, one of the major rivers of Asia, and the Ghaggar-Hakra river.
At its peak, the Indus Civilization may have had a population of over five million. Inhabitants of the ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead, and tin). The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large non-residential buildings.
- (c) Haryana was the outermost location of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization with centres such as Banawali and Rakhigarhi. The most extensive centre, Rakhigarhi, is now a village in Hisar district. The site is dated to be over 5,000 years old. Evidence of paved roads, drainage system, large rainwater collection, storage system, terracotta brick, statue production, and skilled metal working (in both bronze and precious metals) has been uncovered.
- (d) All the statements are true. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had achieved some spectacular standards when it came to town planning. Each city was carefully planned and at the peak of the civilization housed almost 40,000 people. Great Bath is also the most important public place in Mohenjodaro and the Granary was the largest building. The use of baked bricks was also found in building houses.
- (b) The Pashupati is the only possibly male deity of Indus Valley Civilization, as depicted on various seals. This deity is surrounded by 4 wild animals and this gives an indication that it is Pashupatinath or a prototype of Lord Shiva. The deity is surrounded by 4 animals viz. an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros. Apart from this, there are 2 deers beneath the seat of the deity. The headdress of the deity has two horns. It wears a number of bangles and has a pectoral round the neck, and an inscription of seven letters appears at the top.
- (a) The correct matching pairs are—cemeteries H and R37 with Harappa, Dockyard and Lothal, Pashupati Mahadev Seal and Mohenjodaro, Daimabad with copper chariot.

2

Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious MovEMENTS

Vedic Period

1. Match the rivers of List-I with their vedic names given in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Sutlej	1. Vipasha
B. Beas	2. Sutudari
C. Ravi	3. Asikini
D. Chenab	4. Parushni

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 1	4	3	2
(d) 1	2	3	4

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

List-I	List-II
A. Rigveda	1. Gopatha Brahman
B. Yajurveda	2. Satapatha Brahman
C. Samaveda	3. Aitareya Brahman
D. Atharvaveda	4. Tandya Brahman

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 4	3	1	2
(d) 1	3	2	4

3. Which of the following animals have been mentioned in the Rigveda?

1. Cow	2. Horse
3. Goat	4. Buffalo

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

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

List-I (Samhita)	List-II (Upanisad)
A. Rigveda	1. Chhandogya
B. Yajurveda	2. Mundaka
C. Samaveda	3. Katha
D. Atharvaveda	4. Kaushitaki

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 3	4	2	1

5. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Vedas are known as Shruti.

Reason (R): Vedas have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.

Codes:

- | |
|--|
| (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A |
| (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| (c) A is true, but R is false |
| (d) A is false, but R is true |

6. Arrange these divine powers of Rigvedic period in the order of their importance
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. Varuna | 2. Agni |
| 3. Indra | 4. Soma |
- Select the correct sequence from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 3, 2, 1 and 4 | (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4 |
7. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Rigveda	1. Dhanurveda
B. Yajurveda	2. Gandharveda
C. Samaveda	3. Shilpveda
D. Atharvaveda	4. Ayurveda

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
8. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct?
- The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda
 - Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahman
 - Samaveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatori.
 - The Upveda of Samveda is Adhwaryu.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) All of these | (d) None of these |
9. Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?
- They were allowed to study
 - They held good positions
 - They did not practice Purdah system
 - They attended Sabha and Samiti
- Which of the given above statements are correct?
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) All of these |

10. Match List-I with List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Rigvedic name)	List-II (Modern name)
A. Gomati	1. Gomal
B. Kurmu	2. Kurram
C. Suvaster	3. Swati
D. Drishadvati	4. Ghaggar

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
11. Consider the following statements:
- Indra was the most prominent God in the Rigvedic period.
 - Vishwamitra had composed Gaytri Mantra.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
12. The standard unit of value, used as medium of exchange during the Vedic period, was :
- Cow
 - Necklet of gold (niska)
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Pana
13. During the Rigvedic period the purpose of worshipping the gods was to :
- Secure spiritual upliftment
 - Gain material well-being
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Attain salvation
14. The Rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the :
- Cosmic order or law prevailing in nature
 - Ethical and moral order
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Amalgamation of 'All gods' into 'one'
15. Match the following Vedic gods with actual status or functions and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Pushan | I. God of heaven and father of Surya |
| (b) Savitri | II. Mother of Surya |
| (c) Aditi | III. God of light |
| (d) Dyaus | IV. God of marriages |

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	6.	(c)	11.	(c)	16.	(c)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(c)	17.	(a)	22.	(a)	27.	(a)	32.	(b)	37.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(a)	23.	(d)	28.	(b)	33.	(c)		
4.	(b)	9.	(d)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(a)	20.	(d)	25.	(d)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Vedic Period

3. (d) The fauna of the Rigveda is yet more obviously Indian including peacocks (Mayur), swans (Hamsa), water buffalos (Mahish), gaura (another type of buffalo or the Indian bison), camels (Ushtra) and elephants (Hasti) — all of which are common to the region. Horse and cow were the two most important animals during this period.
4. (b) Some of the important Upanishads are: Aitareya, Kausitaki (belong to Rigveda); Chhandogya, Kena (belong to the Samaveda); Katha, Svetasvatara, Brihadaranyaka, Isa (belong to the Yajurveda); Mundaka, Prasna and Mandukya (belong to the Atharvaveda). The correct matching pairs are – Rigveda and Kaushitaki, Yajurveda and Katha, Samaveda and Chhandogya, Atharvaveda and Mundaka.
5. (a) The Vedas are said to have been passed on from one generation to the next through verbal transmission and are, therefore, also known as Shruti (to hear) or revelation.
Shruti is "that which has been heard" and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmins, Aranyakas, and Upanishads.
6. (c) The correct sequence of divine powers of Rigveda is Indra, Agni, Varuna and Soma.
Indra: Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the

gods. His other names are: Car-warrior (Rathestha); A winner (Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa).

Agni: Agni is the god of fire and acceptor of sacrifices. He was considered to be an intermediary between gods and men. 200 hymns have been devoted to only Agni in Rigveda while Agni is mentioned in 218 hymns.

Varuna: Varuna is the god of the sky, of water and of the celestial ocean, as well as a god of law called Rita, and of the Patal Loka (Under world). He is one of the most prominent Devas in the Rigveda, and lord of the heavens and the earth. 46 hymns are dedicated to Varuna in Rigveda.

Soma: Soma was prepared by extracting juice from the stalks of a certain plant, and the Soma god was god of the plants. 123 hymns are dedicated to Soma and most of them are from Soma Mandala.

Visvedevas: They are various Vedic gods taken together as a whole headed by Indra. 70 hymns are dedicated to Visvedevas in Rigveda.

Yama: Yama is considered to have been the first mortal who died and espied the way to the celestial abodes, and in virtue of precedence, he became the ruler of the departed. He is the guardian of the world of dead. His twin sister is Yami and both Yama and Yami are children of Surya.

Surya: Surya is the Sun god and 8 hymns are dedicated to Surya in Rig-Veda.

Other Rigvedic gods:

Savitri: The Gayatri Mantra is dedicated to Savitri.

Pusan: The guardian of the Jungle Paths and Roads.

Vishnu: A comparatively minor god in Rigveda.

3

Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

Maurya Period

1. The title 'Devanampriya' was used by
1. Ashoka
 2. Dasharatha
 3. Samprati
 4. Brihadratha
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Given below are the two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The decline of Maurya Empire began after the time of Ashoka.
Reason (R): Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma Vijaya and disbanded his army.
- Which one of the following is true
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Ashoka's contemporary rulers)	List-II (Countries where they ruled)
A. Antiyoka	1. Cyrena
B. Autkina	2. Egypt
C. Maka	3. Macedoniya
D. Turmaya	4. Syria

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
4. Which of the following Mauryan pillars were surmounted by lion capital?
1. Koluha pillar
 2. Lauriya Nandangarh pillar
 3. Sanchi pillar
 4. Sarnatha pillar
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 2 and 3 |
5. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Devaputra | 1. A land measurement unit |
| B. Gaulmika | 2. An administrative unit |
| C. Kulyavapa | 3. A royal title |
| D. Ahara | 4. An officer |
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
6. From which of the following source/sources it is learnt that Ashoka fought a fierce battle in Kalinga?
1. Separate Kalinga Rock Edict of Ashoka
 2. Rock Edict XIII of Ashoka
 3. Dipavamsa
 4. Divyavadana

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	6.	(b)	11.	(a)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(b)	31.	(b)
2.	(c)	7.	(d)	12.	(a)	17.	(d)	22.	(d)	27.	(b)	32.	(a)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(c)		
4.	(a)	9.	(b)	14.	(d)	19.	(d)	24.	(b)	29.	(c)		
5.	(d)	10.	(d)	15.	(a)	20.	(a)	25.	(c)	30.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Maurya Period

- (b) Ashoka has called himself 'Devanampiya' and 'Priyadarshi' on his inscriptions. 'Devanampiya' means the beloved of the Gods and 'Piyadasi means one whose appearance brings joy. These names are appropriate to Ashoka's nature.
The title of Devanampiya and religious adherence of the Mauryan ruler to Buddhism was continued by Dasaratha. Dasaratha (252–224 BC) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BC. He was a grandson of Ashoka and had succeeded his father as the imperial ruler of India. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha' and state that the caves were dedicated by him shortly after his accession.
 - (c) The decline of Maurya empire began after the death of Ashoka. He died in 232 BC and his successors were not competent enough to control such a vast empire, which resulted in the gradual decline of the state. Seven kings followed Ashoka in succession in a period of 50 years. The empire was divided into an eastern and western part. Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was appalled at the grievous results of warfare and initiated a policy of dhamma vijaya (victory through dhamma). It has been suggested that Ashoka's pacifism has been exaggerated as there is no indication that he disbanded the army.
 - (d) The correct match list is :

Rulers	Country
Antiyoka	Syria
Antikini	Macedonia
Maka	Cyrena
Turmaya	Egypt
- In his thirteenth inscription Ashoka mentions five Greek contemporary kings-Antiyoka (Syria 261-246 B. C.) Turamaya (Egypt, upto 247 B.C.), Kairina Kamar (300-250 B.C.) Alike Sundara (Apiran, 272-258 B.C.), Autkina (Macedonia 278—339 B.C.). Historians find that all these rulers were thus before 258 B. C. The ruler of Apiran died in 258 B. C. but it finds mention in Ashoka's inscription.
- (a) The pillars of Ashoka are a series of columns dispersed throughout the northern Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king Ashoka during his reign in the 3rd century BC. The pillars, listed with crowning animal sculptures and the edicts inscribed, are as follows:
 - Sarnath, near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, four lions, Pillar Inscription, Schism Edict
 - Sanchi, near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, four lions, Schism Edict
 - KolhuaVaishali, Bihar, single lion, with no inscription
 - Lauriya-Nandangarth, Champaran, Bihar, single lion, Pillar Edicts I, II, III, IV, V, VI
 - (b) Asoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Asoka. The Rock Edict XIII and Minor Rock Edict I state that the Kalinga War prompted Ashoka to take Buddhist religion and to adopt the path of 'Dhamma Vijaya' (win through religion) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). After conquering Kalinga, Ashoka stopped the expansion of his empire and concentrated on spreading the Buddhist religion. Ashoka reigned for more than forty years more and brought prosperity and harmony to his sovereignty.

4

Gupta Period and
Post-Gupta Period

Gupta Period

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II.

Reason (R): Fa-hien describes Chandragupta as ruling over his empire from his capital Patliputra.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
2. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. Sudraka	1. Mrichhakatika
B. Visakhadatta	2. Mudrarakshasa
C. Kalidasa	3. Vikramovasiya
D. Bhavabhuti	4. Uttara Ramacharita

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	3	1	4	2

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?

Kings	Queens
1. Chandragupta-I	Kumaradevi
2. Samudragupta	Dattadevi
3. Chandragupta-II	Dhruvadevi
4. Kumargupta-I	Kuberanaga

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
4. Who among the following are known for their criticism of custom of Sati?
1. Kalidasa 2. Bana
 3. Medhatithi 4. Madhava
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) None of these
5. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun	1. Aryabhata
B. Calculation of the value of π (pi)	2. Bhaskaracharya
C. Invention of the digit Zero	3. Budhayana
D. The game of snakes & ladders	4. Gyanadev

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	1	4	2	3

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(c)	11.	(d)	16.	(b)	21.	(a)	26.	(b)	31.	(a)
2.	(a)	7.	(c)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(a)	27.	(b)	32.	(d)
3.	(c)	8.	(c)	13.	(c)	18.	(c)	23.	(d)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(a)	19.	(d)	24.	(c)	29.	(a)	34.	(b)
5.	(c)	10.	(c)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

Gupta Period

1. (c) The Chinese traveller Fa-hein visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-hein, who spent six years (405–411) in India during Chandra-gupta II's reign, spoke highly of the system of government, the means for dispensing charity and medicine (the emperor maintained free rest houses and hospitals), and the goodwill of the people. But he never visited the emperor or his court. Chandra-gupta II was a devout Hindu, but he also tolerated the Buddhist and Jain religions. The court of Chandragupta was made even more illustrious by the fact that it was graced by the Navaratna (nine jewels), a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts. Amongst these men was the immortal Kalidasa whose works dwarfed the works of many other literary geniuses, not only in his own age but in the ages to come. Kalidasa was particularly known for his fine exploitation of the shringara (romantic) element in his verse.

2. (a) The correct match list of author and their works is:

Author	Work
Sudraka	Mrichhakatikam
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Kalidasa	Vikramovasiya
Bhavabhuti	Uttara Ramacharita

Sudraka's *Michhakatikam* (The Little Clay Cart) is unquestionably a master piece in the realm of ancient Sanskrit drama. If we expect literature of the time to faithfully represent the age, then The Little Clay Cart has achieved this criterion more than any other plays of ancient Sanskrit tradition. The *Mudrarakshasa* ("Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the

chief minister of the last Nanda king"), a historical play in Sanskrit by Visakhadatta (4th century CE) narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India with the aid of Chanakya, his Guru and chief minister. *Vikramovasiya* (Urvashi Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvashi. *Uttara Ramacharita* (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.

3. (c) The correctly matched pairs are:

Chandragupta-I	Kumaradevi
Samudragupta	Dattadevi
Chandragupta-II	Dhruvadevi

In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi princess the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis. Samudragupta's chief queen was named Dattadevi; and he seems to have had a number of sons by her and others; for we are told that he specially chose one of them, the later Chandragupta II, to succeed him. This seems to indicate that this prince was not the eldest son. Unfortunately, we have no details. Dhruvadevi was a queen of the Gupta dynasty. She reigned as the wife of Chandragupta II (380–415 AD) and mother of Kumaragupta (415–455 AD). Previously she had been married to Chandragupta's brother Ramagupta. She was a great patron of poets and gave shelter to many scholars in the Gupta court. Famed for her beauty and intellect, she was first married to the weak and cowardly son of Samudragupta, Ramagupta. Sometime later the mighty Shaka demanded of the Guptas that they hand over Dhruvadevi as a condition for peace.

5

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

List-I (Mahajanpada)	List-II (Capital)
A. Matsya	1. Potana
B. Asmaka	2. Virat
C. Anga	3. Champa
D. Chedi	4. Shuktimati

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	4	2	1

2. Arrange the following Mahajanpadas moving from west to east in the correct order:

1. Avanti	2. Magadha
3. Matsya	4. Kosala

Codes:

(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 1 3 4 2
(c) 1 3 2 4	(d) 1 4 3 2

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

List-I (King)	List-II (Kingdom)
A. Pradyota	1. Magadha
B. Udayana	2. Vatsa
C. Prasenjit	3. Avanti
D. Ajatshatru	4. Kosala

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	1	4	2	3

4. Arrange the following Magadha dynasties in the chronological order:

1. Nandas	2. Sungas
3. Mauryas	4. Haryanks

Codes:

(a) 2, 1, 4, 3	(b) 3, 2, 1, 4
(c) 1, 3, 4, 2	(d) 4, 1, 3, 2

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Bimbisara had founded Pataliputra
2. Vajji was the ancient name of the north Bihar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only	(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya.
2. Asmaka Mahajanpada was situated on the bank of Godawari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only	(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahapadmananda was the founder of Nanda dynasty.
2. Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander the great.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only	(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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

List-I	List-II
A. Tirukkural	1. Ilangoadigal
B. Shilpadikaram	2. Sattanar
C. Manimakhilai	3. Tolkappiyar
D. Tolkappiyam	4. Tiruvalluvar

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	5.	(b)	9.	(c)	13.	(a)	17.	(c)	21.	(c)	25.	(c)
2.	(b)	6.	(c)	10.	(b)	14.	(d)	18.	(a)	22.	(d)		
3.	(c)	7.	(b)	11.	(c)	15.	(c)	19.	(c)	23.	(a)		
4.	(d)	8.	(a)	12.	(c)	16.	(a)	20.	(c)	24.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:

Matsya — Virat
 Asmaka — Potana
 Anga — Champa
 Chedi — Suktimati

The main Matsyas under Virata had its capital named Viratanagari which is now known as Bairat in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Upaplavya was another famous city in this kingdom. Asmaka was a kingdom among the 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned in the Buddhist texts. All other kingdoms were in the north, from Vanga to Gandhara. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. It is believed that there were many Anga kings who ruled different parts of Anga kingdom, contemporary to Karna. Champapuri was the capital of Anga ruled by Karna. Magadha (south-west Bihar) king Jarasandha gifted another city called Malinipuri, to the Anga king Karna. The city called Suktimati is mentioned as the capital of Chedi. Prominent Chedis during Kurukshetra War included Damaghosha, Shishupala, Dhrishtaketu, etc.

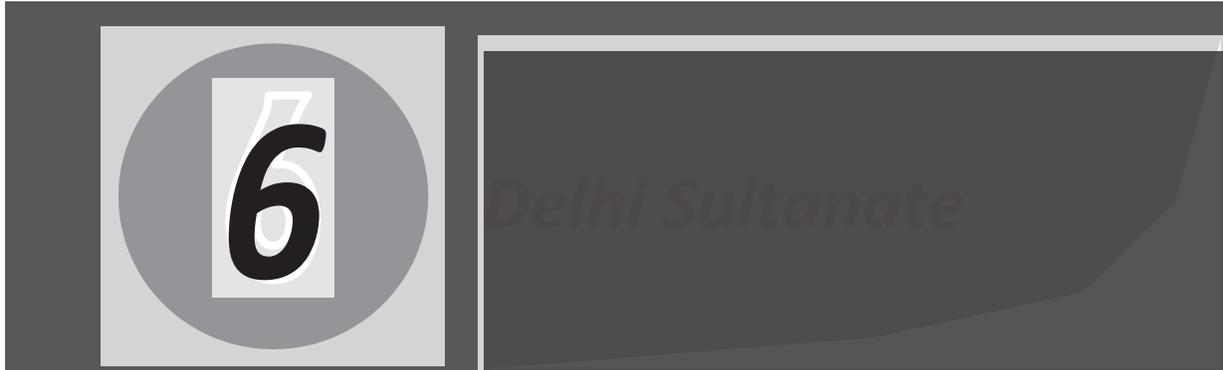
2. (b) Mahajanapadas west to east are Avanti, Matsya, Kosala and Magadha. There were many states of the Aryans in North India, around the 6th century BC. These states were called the 'Mahajanapadas'. There were sixteen of such Mahajanapadas: Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja. Literally Mahajanapadas means 'Great Kingdoms'. Before 'Buddhism' rose in the country, these flourished in the north western parts of India. Aryans were seen migrating to the country. As per the Vedic texts, these Aryan tribes were known as the Janas. Later these Vedic Janas merged with Janapadas. Many of these became big political bodies. In the Buddhist traditions, these kingdoms came to be known as 'Mahajanapadas'.

3. (c) Correctly matched pairs are:

Pradyot — Avanti
 Udayana — Vatsa
 Prasenjit — Kosala
 Ajatshatru — Magadha

5 Pradyot kings ruled for 138 years. Pradyotas ruled from Avanti. Their kingdom covered central and western India. It was prosperous due to the trade with Mesopotamia. Their main sea port was Bharoch (Gujarat). 22 Magadha kings ruled for 1000 years. Bimbisara was the most remarkable king of this dynasty. He extended the boundaries of the Magadha kingdom up to Nepal. He built the city of Rajgriha (Rajgir in Bihar). Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Jain, preached their teachings during his time. His son Ajatshatru conquered Kosal by defeating Prasenajit. (Prasenajit was a descendant of Rama. He ruled over Kosal from Shravasti.) Ajatshatru founded the city of Pataliputra (Patna). Udayana also known as Udayanacharya (Udayanacharya, or "Master Udayana") lived in the 10th century, in Kariyan village in Mithila, near present day Darbhanga, Bihar state, India.

4. (d) In chronological order, Magadha dynasties are Haryanks, Nandas, Mauryas and Sungas. Haryanka dynasty founded the Magadha empire in 600 BC, whose capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra, near the present day Patna. This dynasty lasted until 424 BC, when it was overthrown by the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhanananda to establish the Maurya



1. Which of the Sultans measured the land for fixing land revenue?

1. Alauddin Khilji
2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
3. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
4. Sikandar Lodi

Select the correct answer from using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. Consider the following statements-

Assertion (A): Alauddin Khilji built the Sirifort.

Reason (R): He wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

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

List-I	List-II
A. Alberuni	1. Tabquat-i-Nasiri
B. Hasan Nizami	2. Taj-ul-Masir
C. Minhaj-us-Siraj	3. Tarikh-i-Hind
D. Amir Khusro	4. Tughlaq Nama

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

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

List-I	List-II
A. Amir Khusro	1. Futuh-us-Salatin
B. Ziauddin Barani	2. Rehla
C. Ibnabatuta	3. Ashika
D. Isami	4. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

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

List-I	List-II
A. Diwani-Mushtakhranj	1. Jalaluddin Khilji
B. Diwan-i-Amirkohi	2. Firozshah Tughlaq
C. Diwan-i-Khairat	3. Muhammad Tughlaq
D. Diwan-i-Wakuf	4. Alauddin Khilji

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

6. Which one of the following was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation?

- (a) Threat of external invasion.
(b) Internal revolts
(c) Indian kings willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
(d) His weak nature

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(d)	11.	(d)	16.	(d)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(d)	41.	(c)
2.	(a)	7.	(d)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(d)	27.	(d)	32.	(b)	37.	(b)	42.	(c)
3.	(a)	8.	(a)	13.	(d)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(a)	33.	(c)	38.	(a)		
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(b)	39.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(c)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)	40.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land. The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parceled out into tracts called iqtas under iqtadars on muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jiziya, Charai and Ghari. He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milchy animals. Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions.
- (a) Alauddin Khalji built the Siri Fort, because he wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions. Siri was built by Sultan Alauddin Khalji (ruled 1296-1316 AD), one of the most eminent rulers of the Khalji Dynasty. Alauddin was a militaristic ruler, never the one to shy away from wars and almost always victorious in the battlefield. He subjugated most of India and brought parts of Bengal, Deccan and Odisha under the control of Delhi Sultanate. Besides being a competent general, Alauddin was also a confident man whose ambitions knew no bounds – early in his life he wanted to start a religion in his own name and spread it by the strength of his sword, infused with his numerous victories he disregarded Allah and he proclaimed that his authority to rule superseded the priest's sermons and the religious command.
- (a) Alberuni wrote the Tarikh-i-Hind. Hasan Nizami wrote the Taj-ul-Masir. Minhaj-us-Siraj had written the Tabquat-i-Nasiri. Amir Khusro wrote the Tughlaq Nama. One such scholar was Alberuni (973-1048; another was Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. Khwaja Hasan Nizami (1879-1955), a learned Sufi and a prolific writer, Nizami hailed from a family of hereditary custodians of the shine of the renowned and widely-venerated Chishti mystic, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi. "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" of Minhaj Uddin us Siraj is of immense importance to know about the history of this region. A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only a notable poet but also a prolific and seminal musician. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
- (b) Amir Khusro had composed the Ashika Ziauddin Baruani composed the Tarikh-i-Firozshahi. Ibnbatuta composed the Rehla. Islami composed the Futuh-us-salatin. Amir Khusro also compiled the Khazainul Futuh, devoted to the achievements of Alauddin Khalji. Khusro also composed five historical masnavis (poems) in each of which historical events are described. Ibn Battuta was born into a family of Islamic legal scholars in Tangier, Morocco, on February 25, 1304, during the reign of the Marinid dynasty. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. At his succession after the death of Muhammad Tughlaq, he faced many rebellions, including Bengal, Gujarat and Warangal.



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

List-I		List-II	
A. Gulbadan Begum		1. Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi	
B. Ishwar Das		2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi	
C. Yahiya bin Ahmad		3. Humayun Nama	
D. Abbas Khan Sarwani		4. Futuh-i-Alamgiri	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	3	4	1	2

2. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Caliph.
Reason (R): The Caliph was a captive of the Egyptian rulers.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
3. Which one of the following is not true about the Mughal Mansabdari System?
 (a) There were thirty-three (33) divisions of mansabdars.
 (b) They (mansabdars) could be assigned 'Mashrut' or conditional rank.

- (c) It put the Mughal transport system on a sound footing.
 (d) The Mansabdars were hereditary officers.
4. Consider these two statements:

Assertion (A): Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.
Reason (R): Akbar desired to commemorate his victory.

In the context of these two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
5. Which of the following was/were written in the time of Akbar?
 1. Humayun Nama
 2. Tarikh-i-Shershahi
 3. Akbar-Namah
 4. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (Monuments) | (Builders) |
| A. Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri | 1. Alauddin Khilji |
| B. Alai Darwaja, Delhi | 2. Akbar |
| C. Moti Masjid, Delhi | 3. Shahjahan |
| D. Moti Masjid, Agra | 4. Aurangzeb |

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	6.	(b)	11.	(d)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(d)	31.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(b)	27.	(d)	32.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(a)	13.	(c)	18.	(b)	23.	(a)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(a)	9.	(d)	14.	(a)	19.	(c)	24.	(c)	29.	(d)		
5.	(d)	10.	(c)	15.	(d)	20.	(d)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) Gulbadan Begum composed the Humayun Nama. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri. Tahiya bin Ahmad composed Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi. Abbas Khan sarwani composed Tarikh-i-Shershahi Gulbadan Begum was daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur, she is the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri which is history of Aurangzeb's reign.
- (b) The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Calipha. In 1580, a rebellion broke out in the eastern part of Akbar's empire, and a number of fatwas, declaring Akbar to be a heretic, were issued by Qazis. Akbar suppressed the rebellion and handed out severe punishments to the Qazis. In order to further strengthen his position Akbar issued a mahzar or declaration that was signed by all major ulemas in 1579. The mahzar asserted that Akbar was the Khalifa of the age, the rank of the Khalifa was higher than that of a Mujtahid, in case of a difference of opinion among the Mujtahids, Akbar could select any one opinion and could also issue decrees which did not go against the masses. It is believed that the Mahzar helped in stabilizing the religious situation in the empire. It made Akbar very powerful due to the complete supremacy accorded to the Khalifa by Islam, and also helped him eliminate the religious and political influence of the Ottoman Calipha over his subjects.
- (d) In the Mughal Mansabdari system, the Mansabdars were hereditary officers. Mansabdari system was the generic term for the military-type grading of all imperial officials of the Mughal Empire. The mansabdars governed the empire and commanded their armies in the emperor's name. Though they were usually aristocrats, they did not form a feudal aristocracy, for neither the offices nor the estates that supported them were hereditary. There were 33 categories of mansabdars. The term is derived from Mansab, meaning 'rank'. Hence, Mansabdar literally means rank-holder. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. The Zat referred to rank maintained by the mansabdar and the Sawar referred to the number of horseman maintained by the mansabdar.
- (a) Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, because he desired to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. A Persian inscription on eastern archway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest over Uttar Pradesh and the victory in Gujarat in 1601. The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and towers above the courtyard of the mosque. The total height of the Structure is about 54 metres from the ground level. It is a 15-storey high gateway that guards the southern entrance of the city of Fatehpur Sikri.
- (d) Humayun Nama, Tarikh-i-Shershahi, Akbar Nama and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh were written in the time of Akbar. Akbar was a great patron of literature. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begam, Tarikh-i-Shershahi was written by Tahiya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi, Akbar-Namah was written by Abul Fazl, and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Mullah Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
- (b) Akbar built the Buland Darwaza and Fatehpur Sikri. Alauddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaja of Delhi. Aurangzeb built the moti masjid of Delhi. Shahjahan built the moti masjid of Agra.



1. Arrange in the correct chronological order the revolt against the British and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. Sanyasi revolt 1. 1855 – 56
B. Kol revolt 2. 1760
C. Santhal revolt 3. 1921
D. Mopala revolt 4. 1831 – 32

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

2. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------------------|
| A. Raja Rammohan Roy | 1. | Tatva Bodhini Sabha |
| B. Devendranath Tagore | 2. | Atmiya Sabha |
| C. Vivekanand | 3. | Ram Krishna Mission |
| D. Atmaram Pandurang | 4. | Prarthana Samaj |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Match the following treaties with the years of their conclusion:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|------|
| A. Treaty of Srirangapatnam | 1. | 1792 |
| B. Treaty of Sangoli | 2. | 1806 |
| C. Treaty of Mangalore | 3. | 1816 |
| D. Treaty of Rajghat | 4. | 1784 |

Find the correct answer from codes given below:

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

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

List-I

- A. Lord Bentinck
B. Lord Dalhousie
C. Lord Rippon
D. Lord Curzon

List-II

1. The Partition of Bengal
2. Local Self-Government
3. Abolition of Sati Pratha
4. Doctrine of Lapse

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India.
2. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(a)	17.	(c)	25.	(c)	33.	(b)	41.	(a)	49.	(c)
2.	(a)	10.	(b)	18.	(c)	26.	(b)	34.	(d)	42.	(a)	50.	(a)
3.	(b)	11.	(a)	19.	(b)	27.	(d)	35.	(a)	43.	(b)	51.	(d)
4.	(d)	12.	(c)	20.	(d)	28.	(d)	36.	(a)	44.	(c)	52.	(a)
5.	(a)	13.	(a)	21.	(c)	29.	(a)	37.	(a)	45.	(c)	53.	(b)
6.	(c)	14.	(d)	22.	(d)	30.	(d)	38.	(a)	46.	(d)	54.	(a)
7.	(a)	15.	(b)	23.	(d)	31.	(c)	39.	(a)	47.	(a)		
8.	(c)	16.	(d)	24.	(b)	32.	(d)	40.	(a)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Sanyasi revolt begins in 1760. Kol revolt begins in 1831-32. Santhal revolt begins in 1855-56 in Bihar. The Mopala revolt uprisings in 1921 in Kerala.
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha. Devendranath Tagore founded the Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand founded the Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Prarthana Samaj.
- (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal as per the Regulating Act of 1773.
- (d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam held in 1792. Treaty of Sangoli held in 1816. Treaty of Mangalore held in 1784. Treaty of Rajghat held in 1806.
- (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1828. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of Lord Rippon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.
- (c) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
- (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817, three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles Wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.
- (c) First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824. First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838-42. First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775-82. Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780-84.
- (a) Macaulay's minute on education in 1835. Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Hunter Commission on India Education in 1882. Sargent's plan on Education in 1944.
- (b) The system in which Land allotted to a big landlords was called Jagirdari system. The system in which land allotted to revenue farmers of rent collectors was Zamindari system. The land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage transfer was called Ryotwari system. The settlement made at village level was called Mahalwari system.
- (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, except this statement, all the statements are correct.
- (c) Wood's dispatch of 1854 states that the aim of education was the promotion of literacy among the people using English as medium of language.
- (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
- (d) These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:
Satara – 1848, Sambhalpur – 1849,
Jhansi – 1853, Nagpur – 1854
- (b) Cornwallis was the first Governor General who established a regular force on the British pattern in India.

9

Indian Freedom Struggle-I
(1857-1917)

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Lala Hardayal		1. Ghadar	
B. Surendranath Banerjee		2. Bengali	
C. Bipinchandra Pal		3. VandeMataram	
D. Shyamji Krishna Verma		4. Indian sociologist	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

2. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) The Congress session of 1887 — Madras
 (b) The Congress session of 1888 — Allahabad
 (c) The Congress session of 1890 — Calcutta
 (d) The Congress session of 1892 — Bombay
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
A. Arya Samaj		1. Bombay	
B. Arya Mahila Samaj		2. Pune	
C. Mohammadan Literary Society		3. Calcutta	
D. Veda Samaj		4. Madras	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	3	2	4

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

List-I (Reform movements)		List-II (Founders)	
A. Ahmedia Movement		1. Wali Ullah	
B. Devband Movement		2. Shibli Nomani	
C. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement		3. Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi	
D. Ahle-Hadith Movement		4. Mirza Gulam Ahamed	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

5. Arrange the following events of the Indian Revolution of 1857 in their correct chronological order by the help of the codes given below:

1. Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur.
2. Incident of Soldiers at Merrut
3. Uprising at Jhansi
4. Uprising at Kanpur

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4	(b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 2, 3, 1, 4	(d) 4, 2, 1, 3

6. Consider the formation of the following associations before the establishment of the Indian National Congress:

1. The Indian Association
2. Madras Native Association
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
4. Indian League

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(d)	17.	(b)	25.	(c)	33.	(c)	41.	(c)	49.	(d)
2.	(d)	10.	(d)	18.	(d)	26.	(a)	34.	(c)	42.	(c)	50.	(b)
3.	(a)	11.	(a)	19.	(a)	27.	(a)	35.	(b)	43.	(b)	51.	(a)
4.	(d)	12.	(d)	20.	(c)	28.	(b)	36.	(b)	44.	(a)		
5.	(a)	13.	(b)	21.	(b)	29.	(b)	37.	(b)	45.	(d)		
6.	(a)	14.	(a)	22.	(c)	30.	(d)	38.	(c)	46.	(d)		
7.	(b)	15.	(a)	23.	(a)	31.	(b)	39.	(c)	47.	(b)		
8.	(a)	16.	(a)	24.	(a)	32.	(d)	40.	(d)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Lala Hardyal related to gadhar movement. Surendranath Banerjee belongs to Bengali. Bipinchandra Pal related to Vande Matram. S.K. Verma associated to Indian sociologist.
- (d) The Congress session of 1892 was not held in Bombay. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee or Umesh Chandra Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
- (a) Arya Samaj is related to Bombay. Arya Mahila Samaj belongs to Pune. Moham-madan Literary society related to Calcutta and Ved Samaj belongs to Madras.
- (d) The founder of Ahmedia Movement was Mirza Gulam Ahamed. Devband Movement founded by Md. Qasim Nanotvi. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement founded by Shibli Nomani and Ahle-Hadith Movement founded by Mirza Gulam Ahamed.
- (a) Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur (29 March 1857). Incident of soldiers of Meertu (10 May 1857). Uprising at Jhansi (June 1857). Uprising at Kanpur (5th June 1857).
- (a) The first organization in the Madras Presidency to vent for the rights of Indians was the Madras Native Association which was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty in 1849. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by MG Ranade in 1870 to represent the aspirations of the people to government. It published a quarterly journal to put forth the problems of people before the government. Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with a group of progressive leaders founded the India League in 1875. The league aspired to represent not only the middle classes but the masses as well and to stimulate a sense of nationalism among the people. Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876. It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta. It merged in INC in 1885.
- (b) Both the given statements are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (a) Baba Ram Singh related to Namdhari Movement. Mirza Gulam Ahamed related to Ahmedia Movement. Mukund Das associated to Satya Mahima Dharma. Naoroji Fardonji related to Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha.
- (d) Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people by publishing atrocities

10

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

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| A. Champaran Mein Mahatma Gandhi | 1. D.P. Mishra |
| B. The Springing Tiger | 2. Rajendra Prasad |
| C. Living an Era | 3. Hugh Toye |
| D. India from Curzon to Nehru and After | 4. Durga Das |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

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

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Rajendra Lahiri | 1. Gonda Jail |
| B. Sukhdeo | 2. Lahore Jail |
| C. Roshan Singh | 3. Gorakhpur Jail |
| D. Ram Prasad Bismil | 4. Allahabad Jail |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

3. Match the following individuals with places and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A. Baba Ram Chandra | 1. Bihar |
| B. Swami Sahayanand | 2. Awadh |
| C. Vallabhbhai Patel | 3. Gujarat |
| D. N.C. Ranga | 4. Andra Pradesh |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

4. Give the correct sequence of the following events by using the codes given below:

- Hunter Report
- Home Rule Movement
- Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- Rowlatt Act

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 | (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 |
| (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 |

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

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A. Motilal Nehru | 1. Independent |
| B. Madan Mohan Malviya | 2. Abhyuday |
| C. Annie Besant | 3. Al-Hilal |
| D. Abdul Kalam Azad | 4. New India |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

6. Read the following events connected with Indian freedom struggle and find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below:

- Muslim Deliverance Day
- Direct Action Day
- Resignation of Congress Ministries
- Individual Satyagraha

A-92 || Indian Freedom Struggle-II(1917-1947)

- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
43. Consider the following statements:
1. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government.
 2. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Which of the following statements in regard to the 3rd June Plan are correct?
1. The successor governments would be given dominion status.
 2. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
 3. It was mandatory for India and Pakistan to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
45. There are two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers by using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	8.	(b)	15.	(a)	22.	(b)	29.	(a)	36.	(b)	43.	(c)
2.	(b)	9.	(d)	16.	(d)	23.	(b)	30.	(a)	37.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(a)	10.	(a)	17.	(a)	24.	(b)	31.	(d)	38.	(a)	45.	(d)
4.	(a)	11.	(c)	18.	(a)	25.	(d)	32.	(c)	39.	(a)		
5.	(b)	12.	(c)	19.	(c)	26.	(c)	33.	(b)	40.	(a)		
6.	(a)	13.	(d)	20.	(a)	27.	(a)	34.	(c)	41.	(b)		
7.	(c)	14.	(c)	21.	(b)	28.	(a)	35.	(c)	42.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) "Champaran mein Mahatama Gandhi" is associated with Rajendra Prasad. "The springing Tiger" is associated with Hugh Toye. "Living an Era" is associated with D.P. Mishra and "India, from Curzon to Nehru and after" is associated with Durga Das.
2. (b) Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail, Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail, Roshan Singh was hanged in Allahabad jail and Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.
3. (a) Baba Ram Chandra was associated with Awadh, Swami Sahajanand was associated with Bihar, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was associated with Gujarat and N.C. Ranga was associated with Andhra Pradesh.

Section B : Geography

1

ASTRONOMY

1. Consider the following statements regarding asteroids:
 1. Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun.
 2. Most of the asteroids are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km.
 3. The orbit of asteroids lies between orbits of Jupiter and Saturn.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system?
 - (a) The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system.
 - (b) The predominant element in the composition of Earth is silicon.
 - (c) The Sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system.
 - (d) The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the Earth.

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

List-I (Special characteristic)	List-II (Name of Planet)
A. Smallest planet of the solar system	1. Mercury
B. Largest planet of the solar system	2. Venus
C. Planet second from the Sun in the Solar system	3. Jupiter
D. Planet nearest to the Sun	4. Pluto
	5. Saturn

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	5	1
(b)	3	5	1	2
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	4	3	2	1

4. Diamond Ring is a phenomenon observed
 - (a) at the start of a total solar eclipse.
 - (b) at the end of a total solar eclipse.
 - (c) only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail.
 - (d) only in the central regions of the totality trail.
5. The tail of a comet is directed away from the sun because
 - (a) the comet rotates around the sun, the lighter mass of the comet is pushed away due to the centrifugal force alone.
 - (b) the comet rotates, the lighter mass of the comet is attracted by some star situated in the direction of its tail.
 - (c) The radiation emitted by the sun exerts a radial pressure on the comet throwing its tail away from the Sun.
 - (d) The tail of the comet always exists in the same orientation.
6. Consider the following two statements, one labeled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The same face of the Moon is always presented to the Earth.

Reason (R): The Moon rotates about its own axis in days which is about the same time that it takes to orbit the earth.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	7.	(a)	13.	(a)	19.	(b)	25.	(a)	31.	(b)	37.	(a)	43.	(d)
2.	(b)	8.	(d)	14.	(b)	20.	(a)	26.	(c)	32.	(c)	38.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(d)	9.	(d)	15.	(b)	21.	(d)	27.	(a)	33.	(a)	39.	(a)	45.	(a)
4.	(c)	10.	(d)	16.	(d)	22.	(c)	28.	(c)	34.	(c)	40.	(d)	46.	(b)
5.	(a)	11.	(d)	17.	(c)	23.	(b)	29.	(d)	35.	(a)	41.	(c)	47.	(c)
6.	(c)	12.	(d)	18.	(a)	24.	(c)	30.	(a)	36.	(a)	42.	(a)	48.	(a)

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun. Most of the asteroids are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km. There are millions of asteroids, many thought to be the shattered remnants of planetesimals, bodies within the young Sun's solar nebula that never grew large enough to become planets. The large majority of known asteroids orbit in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, or are co-orbital with Jupiter. Asteroids vary greatly in size, from almost 1,000 km for the largest down to rocks just tens of metres across.
- (b) The Earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system. The density of the Earth is 5.513 g/cm^3 . This is an average of all of the material on the planet.
- (d) Smallest planet of the solar system is Pluto while the largest is Jupiter. Planet second from the Sun in the solar system is Venus; planet nearest to the Sun is Mercury.
- (c) Diamond Ring is a phenomenon observed only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail. When the shrinking visible part of the photosphere becomes very small, Baily's beads will occur. These are caused by the sunlight still being able to reach Earth through lunar valleys. Totality then begins with the diamond ring effect, the last bright flash of sunlight.
- (a) Because of the comet rotation around the sun, the lighter mass of the comet is pushed away due to the centrifugal force alone. When a comet comes close enough to the sun, the ice begins to melt at such a great pace that sublimation occurs. The sublimation of the ice that carries away dirt and rock causes the appearance of a large white fireball with a long tail. The layer that envelopes the comet is called the coma. A tail of dust particles, hydrogen, or ions extends more than a million miles away from the comet.
- (c) The same side of the Moon always faces the Earth because the Moon spins once on its axis in exactly the same amount of time that the Moon revolves around the Earth, or once every 29 days. The Moon and Earth have been tidally locked in this configuration for millions of years.
- (a) Existence of human life on Venus is highly improbable because Venus has extremely high level of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.
- (d) The term SYZYGY is referred to when the moon, sun and earth lie along a straight line. As seen from the Earth, a solar eclipse is a type of eclipse that occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks ("occults") the Sun. This can happen only at new moon, when the Sun and the Moon are in conjunction as seen from Earth in an alignment referred to as SYZYGY. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon. In partial and annular eclipses only part of the Sun is obscured.
- (d) The diameter of the planet Mars is less than that of the Earth. Mars has approximately half the diameter of Earth. It is less dense than Earth, having about 15% of Earth's volume and 11% of the mass. Its diameter is 6,779 kms.

2

- Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The polar front theory states that masses of relatively, warm and cold air are brought into contact.
Reason (R): These masses are known after their source regions.
Codes:
 - Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - R is true, but A is false.
- Which one of the following is called marine snowfall?
 - Fall of snowflakes on sea surface.
 - Fall of hail on sea surface.
 - Continuous fall of snow pellets on ocean floors.
 - Continuous fall of tiny marine sediments on ocean floors.
- Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Rossby waves	—	Jet stream
(b) El Nino	—	Strong monsoon
(c) Index cycle	—	Walker circulation
(d) Hadley cell	—	Mid-latitude cell
- Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): There has been equatorial counter current in every ocean of the world.
Reason (R): Equatorial counter currents are formed by the piling of water in eastern part of the ocean by equatorial currents.
Codes:
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
- Which of the following concepts form basis for the Plate Tectonic Theory? Use the codes given below to select the correct answer:

1. Continental drift	2. Isostasy
3. Palaeomagnetism	4. Pole wandering

Codes:
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 3 and 4
- Which one of the following statements is not true about subsidence theory of Coral reefs?
 - The theory has been postulated by Charles Darwin.
 - According to the theory coral polyps grow both in shallow and deep oceanic waters.
 - Fringing reef, barrier reef and atolls are successive stages of coral reef development.
 - Reef building starts from submarine plate form.
- Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Aridity is the distinctive characteristic of the deserts.
Reason (R): They receive low rainfall and have high evaporation.
Codes:
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	15.	(a)	29.	(c)	43.	(c)	57.	(d)	71.	(b)	85.	(b)	99.	(a)	113.	(d)	127.	(a)
2.	(d)	16.	(a)	30.	(c)	44.	(c)	58.	(c)	72.	(c)	86.	(d)	100.	(c)	114.	(d)	128.	(a)
3.	(a)	17.	(b)	31.	(c)	45.	(d)	59.	(a)	73.	(a)	87.	(a)	101.	(b)	115.	(c)	129.	(c)
4.	(c)	18.	(a)	32.	(c)	46.	(c)	60.	(b)	74.	(a)	88.	(b)	102.	(a)	116.	(a)	130.	(c)
5.	(c)	19.	(b)	33.	(d)	47.	(a)	61.	(c)	75.	(d)	89.	(a)	103.	(a)	117.	(c)	131.	(a)
6.	(b)	20.	(c)	34.	(a)	48.	(a)	62.	(d)	76.	(d)	90.	(c)	104.	(d)	118.	(a)		
7.	(a)	21.	(d)	35.	(a)	49.	(a)	63.	(c)	77.	(a)	91.	(c)	105.	(b)	119.	(a)		
8.	(d)	22.	(d)	36.	(b)	50.	(c)	64.	(c)	78.	(d)	92.	(b)	106.	(c)	120.	(b)		
9.	(a)	23.	(c)	37.	(d)	51.	(c)	65.	(b)	79.	(a)	93.	(b)	107.	(b)	121.	(c)		
10.	(a)	24.	(b)	38.	(b)	52.	(c)	66.	(b)	80.	(c)	94.	(d)	108.	(c)	122.	(b)		
11.	(a)	25.	(b)	39.	(b)	53.	(d)	67.	(c)	81.	(b)	95.	(c)	109.	(b)	123.	(a)		
12.	(c)	26.	(c)	40.	(a)	54.	(d)	68.	(b)	82.	(c)	96.	(a)	110.	(d)	124.	(b)		
13.	(c)	27.	(c)	41.	(c)	55.	(b)	69.	(b)	83.	(a)	97.	(a)	111.	(c)	125.	(b)		
14.	(b)	28.	(a)	42.	(a)	56.	(b)	70.	(a)	84.	(b)	98.	(b)	112.	(a)	126.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) The polar front theory states that masses of relatively warm and cold air are brought into contact. These masses are known after their source regions. In meteorology, the polar front is the boundary between the polar cell and the Ferrel cell in each hemisphere. At this boundary a sharp gradient in temperature occurs between these two air masses, each at very different temperatures.
- (d) Continuous fall of tiny marine sediments on ocean floors is called marine snowfall. In the deep ocean, marine snow is a continuous shower of mostly organic detritus falling from the upper layers of the water column. It is a significant means of exporting energy from the light-rich photic zone to the aphotic zone below.
- (a) Jet stream is Rossby waves. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth. The main jet streams are located near the tropopause, the transition between the troposphere (where temperature decreases with altitude) and the stratosphere (where temperature increases with altitude). The major jet streams on Earth are westerly winds (flowing west to east).
- (c) There has been equatorial counter current in every ocean of the world. The Equatorial Counter Current is an eastward moving, wind-driven flowing 10-15m deep current found in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. This current flows west-to-east at about 3-10°N in the Atlantic and Pacific basins, between the North Equatorial Current (NEC) and the South Equatorial Current (SEC).
- (c) The concepts of continental drift and pole-wandering form the basis for the plate Tectonic theory. Plate tectonics is the theory that the outer rigid layer of the earth (the lithosphere) is divided into a couple of dozen “plates” that move around across the earth’s surface relative to each other, like slabs of ice on a lake. A plate may be an ocean basin alone, or a continent alone, or a combination of ocean basin+continent (common).
- (b) The coral polyps grow both in shallow and deep oceanic waters is not true. A coral polyp is an invertebrate meaning an animal with no backbone,

3

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The W.T.O. aims to promote free trade.

Reason (R): It does not manage the global economy impartially.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
2. The main features of the commercial dairy farming are
1. It is capital intensive.
 2. It is labour intensive.
 3. It is highly productive.
 4. It is highly commercial.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Oil refineries)	List-II (Country)
A. Abadan	1. Saudi Arabia
B. Haifa	2. Iran
C. Kirkuk	3. Israel
D. Ras Tanavra	4. Iraq

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

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

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Area of production)
A. Coal	1. Highveld
B. Gold	2. Karaganda Basin
C. Iron ore	3. Krivoi Rog
D. Petroleum	4. San Joaquin valley

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

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

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Occurrence)
A. Coal	1. Bisbee
B. Copper ore	2. Baku
C. Iron ore	3. Mesabi
D. Petroleum	4. Westphalia

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	8.	(a)	15.	(c)	22.	(a)	29.	(a)	36.	(d)	43.	(b)	50.	(a)
2.	(d)	9.	(a)	16.	(b)	23.	(b)	30.	(a)	37.	(c)	44.	(d)	51.	(c)
3.	(b)	10.	(c)	17.	(a)	24.	(a)	31.	(a)	38.	(a)	45.	(c)	52.	(b)
4.	(b)	11.	(c)	18.	(b)	25.	(b)	32.	(b)	39.	(b)	46.	(d)	53.	(a)
5.	(b)	12.	(a)	19.	(c)	26.	(b)	33.	(b)	40.	(b)	47.	(a)	54.	(c)
6.	(b)	13.	(d)	20.	(b)	27.	(b)	34.	(b)	41.	(b)	48.	(a)	55.	(c)
7.	(c)	14.	(a)	21.	(d)	28.	(b)	35.	(a)	42.	(a)	49.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) The WTO established in 1995. It aims to promote free trade, but it does not manage the global economy impartially. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participant's adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments.
- (d) The main features of the commercial dairy farming are capital intensive, labour intensive, highly productive and highly commercial.
- (b) The oil refineries of Iran are located in Abadan. Abadan is a city in and the capital of Abadan County, Khuzestan province, Iran. It lies on Abadan Island, 53 kilometres from the Persian Gulf, near the Iraq-Iran border. The oil refinery of Israel is located in Haifa. Haifa is the largest city in northern Israel, and the third-largest city in the country, with a population of over 291,000. The oil refinery of Iraq is located in Kirkuk. Kirkuk is a city in Iraq and the capital of Kirkuk Governorate. It is located in the Iraqi governorate of Kirkuk, 236 kilometres north of the capital, Baghdad. The oil refinery of Saudi Arabia is located in Ras Tanura. Ras Tanura is a city in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia located on a peninsula extending into the Persian Gulf.
- (b) Karaganda Basin is known for coal production. Karagandy, more commonly known by its Russian name Karaganda, is the capital of Karagandy province in Kazakhstan. Highveld is known for gold production. The Highveld is the portion of the South African inland plateau. Krivoi Rog is known for iron ore production. It is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to the southwest of the Oblast's administrative centre. San Joaquin valley is known for petroleum exploration. The San Joaquin Valley is the area of the central valley of the U.S. state of California that lies south of the Sacramento – San Joaquin river delta in Stockton.
- (b) Coal mining occurs in Westphalia. It is a region in Germany. Copper ore occurs in Bisbee. Bisbee is a city in Cochise County, Arizona, United States, 82 miles southeast of Tucson. Iron ore occurs in Mesabi. The Mesabi Iron Range is a vast deposit of iron ore and the largest of four major iron ranges in the region collectively known as the Iron Range of Minnesota. Discovered in 1866, it is the chief deposit of iron ore in the United States. Baku is famous for petroleum exploration. Baku is the capital and largest city of Azerbaijan, as well as the largest city on the Caspian Sea and of the Caucasus region.
- (b) Shensi is the coal field of China. It is a province of the People's Republic of China, officially part of the northwest China region. Saar is known as the coal mining in Germany. The Saarland is one of Germany's sixteen federal states. Its capital is at Saarbrücken. Donetz Basin is the coal field of Ukraine. It comprises the Donbas Foldbelt, which is the uplifted and compressionally deformed part of the Pripyat–Dniepr–Donets (PDD) Basin. Pennsylvania is known for coal mining in U.S.A. Pennsylvania, officially the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a U.S. state that is located in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, and the Great Lakes region.



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

List-I	List-II
A. Detroit	1. Cutlery
B. Pittsburgh	2. Ship building
C. Plymouth	3. Iron and steel
D. Sheffield	4. Automobile

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	4	3	2	1

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): China is the most populous country of the world.

Reason (R): Its density of population is much lower than that of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (a) Gulf of Carpentaria | — Italy |
| (b) Gulf of Sidra | — Libya |
| (c) Gulf of Po hai | — Thailand |
| (d) Gulf of Tonking | — Malaysia |
4. Arrange the following countries of South Asia in descending order of their population density and use the codes to select the correct answer:
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. India | 2. Bangladesh |
| 3. Pakistan | 4. Srilanka |

Codes:

(a) 1, 3, 4, 2	(b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3	(d) 4, 2, 1, 3

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

List-I (Country)	List-II (Capital)
A. Brunei	1. Bander Seri Begawan
B. Indonesia	2. Phnom Penh
C. Laos	3. Vientiane
D. Combodia	4. Jakarta

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	3	1	4	2

6. The correct sequence of languages in descending order in terms of their number of speakers in the world is

- (a) Spanish, English, Chinese, Hindi
 (b) English, Chinese, Hindi, Spanish
 (c) Hindi, Chinese, Spanish, English
 (d) Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish

7. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

(River)	(Countries)
1. Niger	— Guinea
2. Orange	— S. Africa
3. Karai	— Egypt
4. Nile	— Mali

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2	(b) 1 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4	(d) 2, 3 and 4

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	10.	(c)	19.	(c)	28.	(d)	37.	(c)	46.	(d)	55.	(a)	64.	(b)
2.	(b)	11.	(c)	20.	(c)	29.	(a)	38.	(b)	47.	(d)	56.	(b)	65.	(b)
3.	(b)	12.	(a)	21.	(b)	30.	(b)	39.	(d)	48.	(a)	57.	(a)	66.	(d)
4.	(d)	13.	(d)	22.	(c)	31.	(d)	40.	(b)	49.	(c)	58.	(a)	67.	(a)
5.	(a)	14.	(b)	23.	(c)	32.	(c)	41.	(b)	50.	(b)	59.	(c)	68.	(a)
6.	(d)	15.	(d)	24.	(a)	33.	(a)	42.	(a)	51.	(c)	60.	(d)	69.	(c)
7.	(a)	16.	(a)	25.	(d)	34.	(d)	43.	(a)	52.	(d)	61.	(c)		
8.	(c)	17.	(d)	26.	(d)	35.	(c)	44.	(d)	53.	(c)	62.	(d)		
9.	(b)	18.	(c)	27.	(b)	36.	(d)	45.	(a)	54.	(b)	63.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) Detroit – Automobile
Pittsburgh – Iron and steel
Plymouth – Ship building
Sheffield – Cutlery
All these industrial cities are located in different provinces of the United States of America.
- (b) The population density (people per sq. km) in China was last reported at 143.43 in 2010, according to a World Bank report published in 2012.
As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the population density of India has gone up to 382 persons per square kilometre.
- (b) Gulf of Carpentaria – Australia
Gulf of Sidra – Libya
Gulf of Po hai – China
Gulf of Tonking – Vietnam
All these are names of gulfs associated with the following countries.
- (a) Brunei – Bander seri begawan
Indonesia – Jakarta
Laos – Vientiane
Cambodia – Phnom Penh
All these are names of south-Asian countries with the names of their capitals.
- (a) The Niger river is the principal river of western Africa, extending about 4,180 km. Its drainage basin

- is 2,117,700 km² in area. Its source is in the Guinea Highlands in southeastern Guinea. The Orange river, Gariiep river, Groote river or Senqu river is the longest river in South Africa. It rises in the Drakensberg mountains in Lesotho, flowing westwards through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean.
- (c) The continental shelf is narrow all around Japan. Around the Japanese Islands, the continental shelf is 20 to 30 km wide, narrower than its world average, with shelf-slope breaks of the average depth of 140 metres. Narrow shelves are located offshore the western coast of the Oshima Peninsula, around Toyama Bay, and offshore from the Boso Peninsula to the Kii Peninsula. The selves in Toyama Bay, Sagami Bay, and Suruga Bay are extremely narrow, less than 1 km in width in closed-off sections of the bays. Continental shelf slopes are not flat from shorelines through outer edges, but terrace-like topography (submarine terraces) and submarine valleys are found. Submarine valleys are often filled up with sediments derived from land.
- (b) Dover strait – English Channel and North Sea. The Strait of Dover or Dover Strait is the strait at the narrowest part of the English Channel, marking the boundary between the Channel and North Sea, separating Great Britain from continental Europe.

5

- Which of the following statements are correct?
 - Assam shares a border with Bangladesh and Bhutan.
 - West Bengal shares a border with Bhutan and Nepal.
 - Meghalaya shares a border with Bangladesh and Myanmar.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
- The Himalayan range is very rich in species diversity. Which one among the following is most appropriate reason for this phenomenon?
 - It has high rainfall that supports luxuriant vegetative growth
 - It is a confluence of different bio-geographical zones.
 - Exotic and invasive species have not been introduced in this region.
 - It has less human interference.
- Which one of the following is correctly matched?
 - Bauxite – Rajasthan
 - Copper – Madhya Pradesh
 - Iron ore – Uttar Pradesh
 - Mica – Jharkhand
- Which of the following factors are responsible for the rapid growth of sugar production in south India as compared to north India?
 - Higher per acre field of sugarcane
 - Higher sucrose content of sugarcane
 - Lower labour cost
 - Longer crushing period

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4
- Which one of the following is the correct descending order of the three most populous states of India (2011)?
 - Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar
 - Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal
 - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
 - Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar
- Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Tribe)	List-II (State)
A. Lepcha	1. Madhya Pradesh
B. Malpaharia	2. Rajasthan
C. Gond	3. Sikkim
D. Bhill	4. Jharkhand

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	1	4	3	2
- Which one of the following statements is true?
 - The Tungabhadra Project serves the states of Kerla and Tamil Nadu.
 - The Kundoh Project lies in Karnataka.
 - The Salal Project serves the states of Himachal Pradesh.
 - The Sharavathy Project is located at the Jog falls.
- Consider the following statements and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): There has been some decline in the growth rate of India's population in recent years.

Reason (R): According to 2011 census, about 3/4 of Indian's population is literate.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	12.	(c)	23.	(b)	34.	(c)	45.	(c)	56.	(c)	67.	(c)	78.	(c)	89.	(d)	100.	(b)
2.	(b)	13.	(d)	24.	(a)	35.	(c)	46.	(a)	57.	(a)	68.	(a)	79.	(a)	90.	(b)	101.	(a)
3.	(d)	14.	(d)	25.	(d)	36.	(c)	47.	(a)	58.	(b)	69.	(c)	80.	(b)	91.	(c)		
4.	(d)	15.	(a)	26.	(c)	37.	(c)	48.	(a)	59.	(c)	70.	(c)	81.	(b)	92.	(a)		
5.	(a)	16.	(c)	27.	(a)	38.	(b)	49.	(a)	60.	(a)	71.	(a)	82.	(c)	93.	(a)		
6.	(b)	17.	(d)	28.	(b)	39.	(b)	50.	(a)	61.	(c)	72.	(b)	83.	(c)	94.	(a)		
7.	(d)	18.	(c)	29.	(c)	40.	(a)	51.	(c)	62.	(b)	73.	(a)	84.	(a)	95.	(c)		
8.	(a)	19.	(c)	30.	(d)	41.	(d)	52.	(c)	63.	(b)	74.	(b)	85.	(d)	96.	(b)		
9.	(b)	20.	(c)	31.	(a)	42.	(b)	53.	(a)	64.	(b)	75.	(b)	86.	(b)	97.	(b)		
10.	(c)	21.	(a)	32.	(c)	43.	(d)	54.	(a)	65.	(b)	76.	(c)	87.	(a)	98.	(b)		
11.	(b)	22.	(a)	33.	(d)	44.	(b)	55.	(a)	66.	(d)	77.	(b)	88.	(c)	99.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) Meghalaya shares border only with Bangladesh.
- (b) It is a confluence of different biographical zones.
- (d) Mica–Jharkhand. Jharkhand is large producer of mica. Jharkhand has richest mica belt and accounts for 60% of India’s production in terms of value. Here, mica is found in a belt extending for about 150 km in length and 32 km in width from Gaya district of Bihar to Hazaribagh and Kodarma districts of Jharkhand. Kodarma is a well-known place for mica production in Jharkhand which produces more than 50% of the total mica production in India.
- (a) Reference–Census 2011
U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar
- (b) Lepcha – Sikkim
Malpaharia – Jharkhand
Gond – Rajasthan
Bhill – Madhya Pradesh
- (d) The Sharavathi Project is located at the Jog falls. The Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project is today the backbone of Karnataka’s power generating arsenal. The Sharavathi Generating Station with its 10 units has an installed capacity of 1035 MW and the Linganamakki Dam Powerhouse with 2 units has an installed capacity of 55 MW. To further tap the potential of the Sharavathi river, KPCL has installed at the Gerusoppa Dam Project, four generating units of 60 MW each, totalling to 240 MW.
- (a) Because India’s 73% population is literate so we can say the growth of Indian population has been decline in recent years.
- (b) Kalpakkam–Tamil Nadu. Madras Atomic Power Station is located at Kalpakkam. It has a comprehensive nuclear power production, fuel reprocessing, and waste treatment facility that includes plutonium fuel fabrication for fast breeder reactors (FBRs). It is also India’s first fully indigenously constructed nuclear power station. It has two units of 220 MW capacity each.

Section c : iNDIAN pOLITY & gOVERNANCE

1

1. Which of the following statements regarding the directive Principles of State Policy, mentioned in the constitution of India?
 1. They require legislation for their implementation.
 2. Their exclusive aim is to establish political democracy in the country.
 3. Apart from the part IV, there are other directives also mentioned in other parts of the constitution.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only
2. Before entering upon his office the President of India has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation. In this oath or affirmation he swears:
 1. To faithfully execute the office
 2. To preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law
 3. To devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.Which one of the contents of the oath or affirmation given above is correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following officials of India;
 1. The State election commissioner
 2. Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
 3. A judge of the High Court
 4. The Advocate General of the State.Which of the officials given above is/are appointed by the governor of the concerned state?
(a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 4 only
4. Who among the following are mentioned in the constitution of India, as the part of the Electoral College to elect the members of the Legislative Council of a State?
 1. Members of local bodies in the state
 2. Members of chambers of commerce in the state.
 3. Graduates of three years and residing within the state
 4. All the teachers of three years in the state.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
5. Consider the following bodies of India.
 1. The National Commission for scheduled castes
 2. The National Commission for women
 3. The National Commission for Backward classes
 4. The National Human Rights CommissionWhich of the bodies given above is/are established by the constitution of India?
(a) 1 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Which of the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Constitution of India is/are correct ?
 1. The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
 2. The words 'secular' and 'socialist' have been a part of the Preamble since its inception.Select the correct answer using the code given below :
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	17.	(b)	33.	(c)	49.	(a)	65.	(c)	81.	(d)	97.	(a)	113.	(d)	129.	(c)	145.	(b)
2.	(d)	18.	(d)	34.	(a)	50.	(c)	66.	(a)	82.	(c)	98.	(c)	114.	(c)	130.	(d)	146.	(c)
3.	(a)	19.	(c)	35.	(d)	51.	(c)	67.	(c)	83.	(c)	99.	(a)	115.	(b)	131.	(c)	147.	(b)
4.	(b)	20.	(a)	36.	(d)	52.	(a)	68.	(d)	84.	(c)	100.	(d)	116.	(d)	132.	(a)	148.	(a)
5.	(a)	21.	(c)	37.	(d)	53.	(d)	69.	(c)	85.	(c)	101.	(d)	117.	(c)	133.	(c)	149.	(c)
6.	(a)	22.	(d)	38.	(a)	54.	(d)	70.	(b)	86.	(a)	102.	(c)	118.	(a)	134.	(b)	150.	(d)
7.	(d)	23.	(c)	39.	(a)	55.	(a)	71.	(b)	87.	(b)	103.	(a)	119.	(c)	135.	(d)	151.	(d)
8.	(a)	24.	(a)	40.	(d)	56.	(a)	72.	(c)	88.	(b)	104.	(a)	120.	(c)	136.	(c)	152.	(d)
9.	(c)	25.	(a)	41.	(c)	57.	(c)	73.	(b)	89.	(a)	105.	(c)	121.	(b)	137.	(a)	153.	(c)
10.	(b)	26.	(d)	42.	(b)	58.	(d)	74.	(b)	90.	(c)	106.	(a)	122.	(d)	138.	(c)	154.	(b)
11.	(d)	27.	(d)	43.	(a)	59.	(b)	75.	(d)	91.	(c)	107.	(c)	123.	(b)	139.	(d)	155.	(c)
12.	(b)	28.	(b)	44.	(c)	60.	(a)	76.	(b)	92.	(d)	108.	(c)	124.	(a)	140.	(b)	156.	(a)
13.	(c)	29.	(b)	45.	(c)	61.	(a)	77.	(b)	93.	(a)	109.	(b)	125.	(c)	141.	(c)	157.	(d)
14.	(c)	30.	(a)	46.	(b)	62.	(c)	78.	(a)	94.	(b)	110.	(d)	126.	(a)	142.	(a)	158.	(a)
15.	(d)	31.	(d)	47.	(b)	63.	(b)	79.	(a)	95.	(a)	111.	(d)	127.	(a)	143.	(c)		
16.	(c)	32.	(c)	48.	(a)	64.	(b)	80.	(a)	96.	(c)	112.	(d)	128.	(c)	144.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) The main objective of the directive principles of state policy, mentioned in the constitution of India, is to establish social and economic democracy in the country though they also address political issues. They act as a check on the government, theorized as a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government and vote it out of power if it does not fulfill the promises made during the elections. The Directive Principles are non-justifiable rights of the people.
- (d) The President of India in his oath or affirmation swears to faithfully execute the office, to preserve and protect constitution law and to devote himself to the service of the people of India. The President is required to make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India (or in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court), an oath or affirmation that he/she shall protect, preserve and defend the Constitution.
- (a) The state election commission, chairman of the state PSC, and the advocate General of the state are appointed by the governor. A judge of the High Court is appointed by the President.
- (b) Of the total number of members of the Legislative council consists of—Member of local bodies in the state, Graduates of three years and residing within the state.
- (a) The National commission for scheduled castes is established by the Article 388 of the constitution of India whereas rest are established by acts of the parliament. National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an Indian constitutional body established with a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes and to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions were made in the Constitution.

2

PARTICULAR SYSTEM

1. The members of the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories of India are:
 - (a) Nominated by the President
 - (b) Elected by the members of local bodies of the Union Territories.
 - (c) Chosen by direct election
 - (d) Chosen by direct election in Puducherry whereas nominated by the president in other territories.
2. Which of the following statements about a parliamentary committee in India are correct?
 1. It is appointed or elected by the house or appointed by the speaker/chairman.
 2. It works under the direction of the speaker/ chairman of the house.
 3. It presents its report to the president.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Which of the following features of the Indian Government system are the essential features of the parliamentary Government system?
 1. Presence of nominal and real executives
 2. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
 3. Separation of powers between the Union and State government
 4. Independent judiciary systemSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. Consider the following statements regarding the chairman of the Legislative Council of a state in India:
 1. He is elected by the members of the concerned state legislature.
 2. He can be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of all those present and voting members of the concerned state legislature.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Which of the following bodies of India are headed by the Prime Minister?
 1. National Development Council
 2. Interstate Council
 3. National Water Resource Council
 4. National Integration CouncilSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Consider the following statements in regard to the Union Council of Ministers
 1. Parliamentary secretaries are the members of the council of Ministers.
 2. The cabinet is superior to the council of Ministers.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	15.	(c)	29.	(d)	43.	(b)	57.	(c)	71.	(b)	85.	(b)	99.	(a)	113.	(c)	127.	(a)
2.	(b)	16.	(b)	30.	(b)	44.	(b)	58.	(c)	72.	(a)	86.	(b)	100.	(c)	114.	(a)	128.	(c)
3.	(a)	17.	(b)	31.	(b)	45.	(d)	59.	(a)	73.	(b)	87.	(b)	101.	(d)	115.	(d)	129.	(b)
4.	(d)	18.	(a)	32.	(c)	46.	(a)	60.	(c)	74.	(c)	88.	(d)	102.	(a)	116.	(b)	130.	(a)
5.	(d)	19.	(d)	33.	(d)	47.	(d)	61.	(c)	75.	(d)	89.	(b)	103.	(c)	117.	(b)	131.	(a)
6.	(a)	20.	(b)	34.	(b)	48.	(d)	62.	(c)	76.	(d)	90.	(a)	104.	(b)	118.	(b)	132.	(a)
7.	(a)	21.	(d)	35.	(a)	49.	(d)	63.	(b)	77.	(c)	91.	(a)	105.	(c)	119.	(c)		
8.	(b)	22.	(d)	36.	(d)	50.	(b)	64.	(b)	78.	(a)	92.	(c)	106.	(b)	120.	(d)		
9.	(b)	23.	(b)	37.	(a)	51.	(b)	65.	(c)	79.	(c)	93.	(c)	107.	(a)	121.	(d)		
10.	(c)	24.	(a)	38.	(a)	52.	(c)	66.	(d)	80.	(d)	94.	(b)	108.	(b)	122.	(b)		
11.	(d)	25.	(d)	39.	(a)	53.	(b)	67.	(c)	81.	(d)	95.	(d)	109.	(d)	123.	(a)		
12.	(a)	26.	(b)	40.	(d)	54.	(d)	68.	(a)	82.	(c)	96.	(a)	110.	(c)	124.	(b)		
13.	(d)	27.	(d)	41.	(c)	55.	(a)	69.	(a)	83.	(d)	97.	(b)	111.	(b)	125.	(d)		
14.	(b)	28.	(c)	42.	(d)	56.	(a)	70.	(b)	84.	(a)	98.	(a)	112.	(a)	126.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) All the members of the Lok Sabha, except two members may be nominated by the President from Anglo-Indian Community.
- (b) Parliamentary committee in India presents its report to the speaker/Chairman of the house. The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied and complex in nature, but also considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted in Committees of the House, known as Parliamentary Committees.
- (a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United states of America. The doctrine of "separation of powers" envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.
- (d) The Chairman of legislative council is elected by the members of state legislative council.
- (d) The given bodies like NDC, Interstate council, NWRC and NIC are headed by the Prime Minister of India. NDC-The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has reconstituted the Inter-State Council. NWRC- National Water Resources Council was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. The Prime Minister is the Chairman. The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism.
- (a) Since the cabinet is a part of the council of ministers, it never can be superior to that.



3

1. With reference to the Union Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, which state has ranked as the top performer among 28 states in 'Rural Population managing rural drinking water supply scheme'?
 - (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (c) Karnataka (d) Punjab
2. 'Local government' as a subject, is mentioned in which of the following parts of the Constitution of India?
 - (a) State list under the 7th schedule
 - (b) Concurrent list under the 7th schedule
 - (c) 11th Schedule (d) 12th schedule
3. Reducing water consumption and improvising water efficiency in building is a major step towards sustainable water management. How do we reduce our water footprint?
 1. Conventional faucet should be replaced by modern taps.
 2. We should use top-loading washing machines in place of front loading washing machines.
 3. Single-flush toilets should be replaced by dual-flush toilets.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements about Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna:
 1. Workers losing employment on account of closure, retrenchment and permanent invalidity arising out of non-employment will get unemployment allowance about 50 percent of their wage for a maximum period of 1 year.
 2. Only the insured person, who becomes unemployed, on or after 1st April, 2005, shall be entitled to receive unemployment allowance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. The Prime Minister of India recently ruled out the decision of the Cauvery River Authority, in which Karnataka was ordered to release water to Tamil Nadu. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 1. The Cauvery River Authority comprises of the Chief Ministers of Puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka along with the PM as chairman.
 2. Inter-state water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Consider the following statements about the National water policy, 2012:
 1. It proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.
 2. The draft policy presents a holistic picture of ecological need of the rivers rather than restricting to only minimum flow requirement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	10	(d)	19.	(c)	28.	(b)	37.	(a)	46.	(d)	55.	(c)	64.	(d)
2.	(a)	11.	(c)	20.	(d)	29.	(b)	38.	(c)	47.	(c)	56.	(c)	65.	(a)
3.	(c)	12.	(b)	21.	(b)	30.	(b)	39.	(c)	48.	(c)	57.	(a)	66.	(b)
4.	(b)	13.	(a)	22.	(c)	31.	(a)	40.	(b)	49.	(b)	58.	(a)		
5.	(c)	14.	(a)	23.	(d)	32.	(b)	41.	(c)	50.	(c)	59.	(a)		
6.	(c)	15.	(c)	24.	(d)	33.	(c)	42.	(b)	51.	(d)	60.	(a)		
7.	(b)	16.	(b)	25.	(c)	34.	(a)	43.	(a)	52.	(a)	61.	(c)		
8.	(a)	17.	(b)	26.	(b)	35.	(d)	44.	(d)	53.	(a)	62.	(c)		
9.	(d)	18.	(a)	27.	(c)	36.	(d)	45.	(b)	54.	(a)	63.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) Karnataka has emerged as the top performer in the country in management of rural drinking water schemes and devotion of powers to panchayati Raj institution in 2012-13. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) has finalised a comprehensive scheme for supplying purified drinking water to all villages, given the fact that nearly 60 per cent of diseases afflicting the rural population is waterborne. Over 1,000 water purification plants are to be set up with each village having a plant to serve a population of 5,000 to 10,000.
- (a) 11th and 12th Schedules of the Constitution of India belong to only subjects under the 'Panchayati Raj', whereas 7th schedule of the state list, titled as 'Local Government'. Local government, refers to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.
- (c) In general, front loading water washing machines are much more water efficient than top-loading machines. The most recognizable benefit of a front load washing machine is in the amount of water it uses to clean each load of laundry. A typical front load washer only fills the bottom of the tub with about 3 inches of water. While a top load washing machine may use as much as 18 inches of water. A front load washing machine gets by with so little water because as it turns on, the clothes fall down into the water and are cleaned by the friction created by the wet clothes rubbing together. On the contrary, a top load washing machine relies upon water and an agitator to clean clothing.
- (b) The Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan yojna, came into effect on 1st April 2005. The daily rate of unemployment allowance shall be the "standard benefit rate" as specified in the table of Standard Benefit Rates under Rule-54 of ESI (Central) Rules 150, corresponding to the average daily wage drawn by the said insured person during the last four completed contribution periods, immediately preceding the date of unemployment. The allowance shall be payable in the form of monthly payments by branch Offices of ESI where the employee was registered on submission of a claim in prescribed form duly supplied by relevant documents after approval of the Regional / Sub Regional Office.
- (c) The Cauvery River authority comprises of the CMs of puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Inter-State water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the supreme court of India. On 20 February 2013, based on the directions of the Supreme Court, the Indian Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) . The Tribunal, in a unanimous decision in 2007, determined the total availability of

4

Judiciary

1. Match the following:

List I	List II
A. Insertion of part XIV B in the constitution	1. 116th Amendment
B. Reservation in Promotions for SCs/STs	2. 117th Amendment
C. Introduction of the Goods and service Tax	3. 115th Amendment
D. Increasing age limit of High Court judges to 65	4. 114th Amendment

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer:

1. The original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends only to any dispute between the government of India and one or more States.
2. The Supreme Court also has an appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India
3. The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the president of India

Codes:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) All the above |

3. After the passing of the states reorganization Act 1956, the number of states and Union Territories formed were.

- (a) 20 states, 5 UTs (b) 14 States, 6 UTs
(c) 20 States, 6 UTs (d) 14 States, 7 UTs

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
2. The Attorney General of India has the right to speak in the Parliament but he can't vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Which of the following don't fall under the purview of the administrative tribunal act, 1985?

1. Any member of the naval, military or air force or of any other armed forces of the union.
2. Any officer of the Supreme Court or of any High court.
3. Secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) only 1 (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of these

6. The Twentieth Law Commission was constituted through a government order with effect from 1st Sep. 2012. It has a three year term ending on 31st Aug. 2015. Who is the chairman of the commission?

- (a) Justice D.K. Jain
(b) Justice J.S. Verma
(c) Justice Markanday Katju
(d) Justice M. Mualyal

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	9.	(b)	17.	(a)	25.	(a)	33.	(d)	41.	(b)	49.	(a)	57.	(b)
2.	(c)	10.	(a)	18.	(a)	26.	(c)	34.	(a)	42.	(b)	50.	(b)	58.	(b)
3.	(b)	11.	(a)	19.	(c)	27.	(b)	35.	(b)	43.	(a)	51.	(d)	59.	(a)
4.	(b)	12.	(a)	20.	(c)	28.	(a)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(d)	60.	(d)
5.	(c)	13.	(c)	21.	(c)	29.	(c)	37.	(a)	45.	(a)	53.	(c)	61.	(d)
6.	(a)	14.	(d)	22.	(a)	30.	(d)	38.	(a)	46.	(b)	54.	(d)	62.	(d)
7.	(d)	15.	(d)	23.	(b)	31.	(d)	39.	(a)	47.	(d)	55.	(a)	63.	(a)
8.	(c)	16.	(a)	24.	(b)	32.	(d)	40.	(c)	48.	(d)	56.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) Insertion of part XIV(B) in the constitution
 — 116th Amendment
 Reservation in Promotions for SCs/STs
 — 117th Amendment
 Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax
 — 115th Amendment
 Increasing age limit of High Court judges to 65
 — 114th Amendment
- (c) The exclusive original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends to any dispute between the government of India and one or more states, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.
- (b) After the passing of the states reorganizations Act, 1956, the number of states and UTs formed were 14 states and 6 UTs. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines. In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganisation to reorganize the Indian states. This was headed by Justice Fazal Ali and the commission itself was known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The efforts of this commission were overseen by Govind Ballabh Pant, who served as Home Minister from December 1954. The commission created a report in 1955 recommending the reorganisation of states.
- (b) The proposal for appointment of Law officers viz. Attorney General, Solicitor General, is sent to the Appointments committee of the cabinet for its approval. On the recommendation of cabinet the president appoints Attorney General.
- (c) Any member of the naval, military, air-forces, officer of the SC or High Court and the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament doesn't fail under the preview of the administrative tribunal Act, 1985. It extends, — (a) In so far as it relates to the Central Administrative Tribunal, to the whole of India; (b) In so far as it relates to Administrative Tribunals for States, to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (3) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to the Central Administrative Tribunal, shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint. (4) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to an Administrative Tribunal for a State, shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.
- (a) Justice D K Jain is appointed the chairman of the Twentieth Law commission for a three year term ending on 31st Aug 2015. The terms of reference are:
 - Identify laws which are no longer needed or relevant and can be immediately repealed.
 - Identify laws which are not in harmony with the existing climate of economic liberalization and need change.
 - Identify laws which otherwise require changes or amendments and to make suggestions for their amendment.

1

INDIA ECONOMY

1. What does the term 'Green shoots' represent in an Economy?
 - (a) signs of growth of agriculture sector in a growing economy
 - (b) signs of economic recovery during an economy downturn
 - (c) signs of growth of agriculture sector in a declining economy
 - (d) signs of economic decline in a developed economy.
2. Consider the following statement in regard to reserve currency :
 - (1) Reserve currency acts as the international pricing currency in the global market for commodities like oil and gold.
 - (2) The country whose local currency is accepted as reserve currency gets an added advantage in terms of lower commodity rates in the international market.Which of the statements given above is/are correct
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
3. Consider the following in regard to the reason for the persistence of inflation according to the Economic Survey 2012-13 :
 - (1) Inflation in protein foods, particularly eggs, meat and fish and in fruits and vegetables has persisted because of changes in dietary habits and supply constraints.
 - (2) Rise in income is also a reason for sustained food inflation.
 - (3) An increase in MSP while necessary to ensure remunerative returns to farmers, raised the floor prices and also contributed to the rise in input prices.
4. Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements in regard to 'RESIDEX':
 - (1) The index is prepared to track the prices of residential properties in India on the basis of actual transaction prices.
 - (2) The index is prepared from the secondary data available from various sources like housing, finance companies and banks.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Which of the following is/are the functions of the National Development Council of India?
 - (1) To prescribe guidelines for preparation of the national economic plan.
 - (2) To review the working of the national economic plan from time to time.
 - (3) To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national developmentSelect the correct answer using the codes given below?
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Consider the following statements in regard to inclusive development :
 - (1) Inclusive developments refer to the social inclusion of the socially excluded sections of the society.
 - (2) Creating productive and gainful employment opportunities.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	12.	(c)	23.	(d)	34.	(a)	45.	(a)	56.	(c)	67.	(d)	78.	(b)
2.	(c)	13.	(d)	24.	(c)	35.	(b)	46.	(a)	57.	(d)	68.	(d)	79.	(a)
3.	(d)	14.	(d)	25.	(c)	36.	(a)	47.	(d)	58.	(c)	69.	(a)	80.	(a)
4.	(c)	15.	(c)	26.	(b)	37.	(a)	48.	(d)	59.	(d)	70.	(a)	81.	(d)
5.	(d)	16.	(b)	27.	(c)	38.	(d)	49.	(d)	60.	(c)	71.	(a)	82.	(c)
6.	(c)	17.	(d)	28.	(c)	39.	(c)	50.	(a)	61.	(c)	72.	(a)	83.	(d)
7.	(d)	18.	(c)	29.	(b)	40.	(a)	51.	(c)	62.	(b)	73.	(c)	84.	(b)
8.	(b)	19.	(a)	30.	(b)	41.	(b)	52.	(a)	63.	(b)	74.	(d)		
9.	(b)	20.	(a)	31.	(a)	42.	(c)	53.	(c)	64.	(d)	75.	(a)		
10.	(d)	21.	(d)	32.	(b)	43.	(a)	54.	(d)	65.	(a)	76.	(a)		
11.	(a)	22.	(d)	33.	(b)	44.	(d)	55.	(c)	66.	(a)	77.	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) Green shoots is the first signs of an improvement in an economy that is performing badly. It was first used in this sense by Norman Lamont, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, during the 1991 recession.
- (c) A reserve currency (or anchor currency) is a currency that is held in significant quantities by governments and institutions as part of their foreign exchange reserves, and that is commonly used in international transactions for commodities like oil and gold. Persons who live in a country that issues a reserve currency can purchase imports and borrow across borders more cheaply than persons in other nations because they need not exchange their currency to do so.
- (d) According to the economic survey 2012-13 Inflation persisted because of changes in dietary habits and supply constraints, Rise in income of consumers and increase in Minimum support prices which raised the floor prices and also contributed to the rise in input prices.
- (c) At present, index is being developed only for residential housing sector. However, at a later stage, the index could be expanded to develop separate indices for commercial property and land. Primary data on housing prices is being collected from real estate agents by commissioning the services of private consultancy/research organisations of national repute. In addition, data on housing prices is also being collected from the housing finance companies and banks, which is based on housing loans contracted by these institutions.
- (d) The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The functions of the Council are to prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan; to consider the National Plan as formulated by the NITI Aayog; to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and to review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
- (c) Inclusive growth is a concept which includes equitable allocation to every section of society. It creates an environment of equality in opportunity in all dimensions such as employment creation, market, consumption, and production and has created a platform for people who are poor to access a good standard of living.
- (d) Hedge funds invest in a diverse range of markets and use a wide variety of investment styles and financial instruments. Hedge funds are open only to certain types of investors in a country specified by the regulator and cannot be offered or sold to the general public. Legally, hedge funds are most often set up

2

Planning and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Which one of the following statements is true?
 - Prime Minister is the chairman of NITI Aayog of India.
 - The National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India.
 - CEO of the NITI Aayog is also the secretary of the National Development Council.
 - NITI Aayog is the highest decision making body for planning in India.
- The final authority in India to adopt the five year plan for the country vests in :
 - NITI Aayog
 - The National Development Council
 - The Union Cabinet
 - The parliament
- The National Development Council (NDC) :
 - discusses progress of the National plan.
 - suggests the ways to achieve goals of the national plan.
 - gives guidelines to formulate the National plan.
 - suggests plan allocation.Consider the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below :
Codes :
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - All of the above
- Inclusive growth would necessitate :
 - Development of infrastructural facilities
 - Revival of agriculture
 - Increase availability of social services such as education and health.
 - All the above.
- The theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been :
 - Indicative planning
 - Growth with social justice
 - Towards faster and more inclusive
 - Planning for prosperity
- Planning was considered a prerequisite :
 - For balanced socio-economic development
 - For extending the benefits of development in an even manner.
 - For focussing on removal of regional disparities
 - For maximizing the utilization of available resourcesSelect the correct answer using the codes given below :
Codes :
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - All the above
- Consider the following statements regarding Indian planning.
 - The second five year plan emphasized on the establishment of heavy industries.
 - The third five year plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	10.	(d)	19.	(c)	28.	(b)	37.	(d)	46.	(b)	55.	(d)	64.	(c)
2.	(b)	11.	(b)	20.	(d)	29.	(b)	38.	(c)	47.	(c)	56.	(b)	65.	(d)
3.	(a)	12.	(d)	21.	(c)	30.	(b)	39.	(a)	48.	(c)	57.	(a)	66.	(d)
4.	(d)	13.	(d)	22.	(b)	31.	(c)	40.	(b)	49.	(c)	58.	(b)	67.	(a)
5.	(c)	14.	(b)	23.	(c)	32.	(d)	41.	(d)	50.	(a)	59.	(c)	68.	(d)
6.	(d)	15.	(b)	24.	(b)	33.	(c)	42.	(b)	51.	(b)	60.	(c)	69.	(b)
7.	(c)	16.	(b)	25.	(c)	34.	(c)	43.	(c)	52.	(c)	61.	(c)	70.	(b)
8.	(d)	17.	(d)	26.	(b)	35.	(c)	44.	(a)	53.	(b)	62.	(d)		
9.	(b)	18.	(b)	27.	(d)	36.	(d)	45.	(b)	54.	(a)	63.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Union Government on 1 January, 2015 set up the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog. NITI Aayog that replaced the 65 year old Planning Commission will be headed by Prime Minister. It will have a governing council comprising Chief Ministers of all the states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- (b) The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The National Development Council is the final authority to adopt the Five Year Plan for the country.
- (a) National Development Council aims to prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan; to consider the National Plan as formulated by the Planning Commission; to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and to review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
- (d) Inclusive growth is a concept which involves equitable allocation of resources during the process of economic growth with benefits incurred by every section of society. Inclusive growth necessitates development of infrastructural facilities, revival of agriculture and also increases availability of social services such as education and health.
- (c) Faster and more inclusive growth is the theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh five year plan. The Inclusive growth in eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP, Agricultural GDP, Increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water, reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency, healthcare facilities, road connectivity, broadband connectivity to villages, increasing forest etc.
- (d) Planning was considered for balanced socio-economic development to focus on removal of regional disparities and maximizing the utilization of available resources.
- (c) The Second Five Year Plan heralded in a true sense the Socialist Project of the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The economic policies of Nehru were heavily influenced by the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) which had followed the path of speedy industrialisation to expand the manufacturing base of its economy. The Second Five year Plan focused mainly on

1. Which is the agency the Government has engaged to grade and standardise various products?
 - (a) Food Corporation of India
 - (b) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
 - (c) Bureau of Indian Standards
 - (d) Central Statistical Organisation
2. Which of the following has not been a component of the agriculture strategy that brought about the Green Revolution?
 - (a) Greater intensity of crops
 - (b) Guaranteed maximum prices
 - (c) New agricultural technology
 - (d) Package of inputs
3. Indian agriculture is typically
 - (a) Land surplus, labour scare economy
 - (b) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
 - (c) Land scare, labour surplus economy
 - (d) Land scare, labour scare economy
4. The commission in India dealing with minimum support price, procurement price etc., in connection with agricultural goods is the
 - (a) Planning commission
 - (b) Agricultural costs and price commission
 - (c) Agricultural price commission
 - (d) National marketing commission
5. The term Green Revolution has been used to indicate higher production through
 - (a) Creation of grasslands
 - (b) Planting more trees
 - (c) Creation of gardens in urban areas
 - (d) Enhanced agricultural productivity per hectare
6. Consider the following statements :
 1. The Union Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for each sugar season.
 2. Sugar and sugarcane are essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act. Which of these statements are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. In India, which of the following have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities?
 - (a) Commercial Banks
 - (b) Co-operative Banks
 - (c) Regional Rural Banks
 - (d) Microfinance Institutions
8. Which of the following is the chief characteristic of mixed farming?
 - (a) Cultivation of both cash crops and food crops
 - (b) Cultivation of two or more crops in the same field
 - (c) Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together
 - (d) None of the above
9. What is the contribution of livestock in agricultural sector?
 - (a) 5%
 - (b) 15%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 10%
10. The importance of agriculture in Indian economy is indicated by its contribution to which of the following?
 - (a) National Income and Employment
 - (b) Industrial development and international trade
 - (c) Supply of food-grains
 - (d) All the above

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	11.	(d)	21.	(b)	31.	(c)	41.	(d)	51.	(d)	61.	(d)	71.	(c)
2.	(b)	12.	(b)	22.	(d)	32.	(a)	42.	(c)	52.	(d)	62.	(c)	72.	(a)
3.	(c)	13.	(c)	23.	(b)	33.	(c)	43.	(c)	53.	(a)	63.	(b)	73.	(c)
4.	(c)	14.	(d)	24.	(a)	34.	(a)	44.	(d)	54.	(c)	64.	(c)	74.	(a)
5.	(d)	15.	(a)	25.	(a)	35.	(c)	45.	(c)	55.	(d)	65.	(c)	75.	(c)
6.	(c)	16.	(a)	26.	(c)	36.	(d)	46.	(a)	56.	(c)	66.	(d)		
7.	(a)	17.	(a)	27.	(c)	37.	(d)	47.	(a)	57.	(d)	67.	(d)		
8.	(c)	18.	(b)	28.	(c)	38.	(c)	48.	(c)	58.	(a)	68.	(c)		
9.	(c)	19.	(a)	29.	(c)	39.	(a)	49.	(c)	59.	(c)	69.	(d)		
10.	(d)	20.	(a)	30.	(d)	40.	(a)	50.	(d)	60.	(d)	70.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

- (b) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) headed by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) implements agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Government of India. It undertakes: Standardisation, Grading and quality control of agricultural and allied produce, Market Research and Surveys along with other functions.
- (b) 'Guaranteed maximum prices' has not been a component of the agriculture strategy that brought about the Green Revolution. The strategy aimed at increasing the yield of crops using fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding varieties in agriculture.
- (c) Indian agriculture is typically characterised as land scarce, labour surplus economy. India has high man/land ratio. There are large number of skilled labours but there is absence of land or capital.
- (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January, 1965 to advise the Government on price policy of major agricultural commodities with a view to evolve a balance and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Since March 1985, the Commission has been known as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.
- (d) The term Green Revolution has been used to indicate higher production through enhanced agricultural productivity per hectare.
- (c) The union government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for each sugar season. Sugar and sugarcane are essential commodities under the essential commodities Act. So both statements are correct.
- (a) In India, commercial banks have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities. The commercial banks disburse around 60% credit followed by cooperative banks around 30% and RRB and others.
- (c) Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together is the chief characteristic of mixed farming.
- (c) Livestock contributes 25 per cent of gross value added in the agriculture sector and provides self-employment to about 21 million people. Growth of livestock output averaged 4.8 per cent per annum during the Eleventh Plan recovering from an average of 3.6 per cent in the Ninth and the Tenth Plans.



1. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Enterprise	Industrial Group
1. VSNL	Bharti Group
2. Mundra SEZ	Adani Group
3. CMC Ltd.	Tata Group
4. IPCL	Reliance Group

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

2. Consider the following factors regarding an industry :

1. Capital Investment
2. Business Turnover
3. Labour Force
4. Power Consumption

Which of these determine the nature and size of the industry?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 3

3. Which one of the following pairs is not properly matched?

Industry	Industrialists
(a) Reliance	Mukesh Ambani
(b) Wipro	R. Krishnamurthy
(c) Airtel	Bharati Mittal
(d) Nano Car	Ratan Tata

4. Match the given companies with their locations and select the correct answer by using the codes given below :

Company	Location
A. Balco	1. Hirakund
B. Hindalco	2. Korba
C. Indian Aluminium company	3. Koraput
D. Nalco	4. Renukoot

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

5. Correlate the following

Industry	Field
A. Basic industry	1. Fertilizer
B. Strategic industry	2. Petroleum
C. Critical industry	3. Automobile
D. Goods based industry	4. Arms and Ammunition

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	4	3	1

6. Read the following statements carefully :

1. In public sector of India there are basic and heavy industries.
2. All industries of public sector are profit oriented.
3. Jobs are secured in the industries of public sector.

Answer on the basis of following codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 are true (b) 1 and 3 are true
 (c) 2 and 3 are true (d) 1, 2 and 3 are true

7. Consider the following statements :

1. The expansion of public sector was based on industrial policy resolution 1956.
2. Government has announced new industrial policy in July 1991.
3. Government has not announced the industrial policy at all.

The correct statements are :

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	9.	(b)	17.	(c)	25.	(a)	33.	(c)	41.	(b)	49.	(c)	57.	(b)
2.	(a)	10.	(d)	18.	(c)	26.	(b)	34.	(d)	42.	(d)	50.	(d)	58.	(d)
3.	(b)	11.	(b)	19.	(c)	27.	(c)	35.	(a)	43.	(b)	51.	(a)		
4.	(b)	12.	(d)	20.	(c)	28.	(c)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(b)		
5.	(d)	13.	(a)	21.	(c)	29.	(c)	37.	(c)	45.	(d)	53.	(b)		
6.	(b)	14.	(b)	22.	(d)	30.	(a)	38.	(b)	46.	(a)	54.	(c)		
7.	(c)	15.	(d)	23.	(c)	31.	(b)	39.	(b)	47.	(c)	55.	(a)		
8.	(a)	16.	(b)	24.	(c)	32.	(a)	40.	(d)	48.	(b)	56.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) The correctly matched pairs are : Mundra SEZ — Adani Group, CMC Ltd. — Tata Group
IPCL — Reliance Group. However, Bharti is associated with Airtel.
- (a) The factors which are responsible for an industry are capital investment, labour force and power consumption. However, nature and size of business is not determined by the turnover of business.
- (b) Reliance-Mukesh Ambani, Wipro-Azim Premji, Airtel- Bharati Mittal and Nano Car-Ratan Tata. Wipro was established by Mohamed Hasham Premji in 1945 as a vegetable manufacturer in Amalner, Maharashtra.
- (b) The correct locations of the given companies are :
BALCO — Korba
HINDALCO — Renukoot
Indian Aluminium Company — Hiraikund
NALCO — Koraput
- (d) The correct correlation of industries and their fields are :
Basic industry — petroleum
Strategic industry — Arms and Ammunition
Critical industry — Automobile
Goods based industry — Fertilizer
- (b) In public sector of India there are basic and heavy industries. Employees and their jobs are secured in public sector industries. However, all the public sector companies are not profit-oriented. Some of them have been established keeping in mind no profit no loss basis for the welfare of the society.
- (c) The expansion of public sector was based on industrial policy resolution, 1956. The government announced new industrial policy in July 1991. The first industrial policy of the government was announced in April 1948. Subsequently Industrial Policy resolutions were announced in 1956, 1980, 1990 and 1991.
- (a) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting reserves. Under liberalisation, the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players were allowed to set up their industrial units without obtaining License from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically.



1. Which of the following constitutes the world bank?
 1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 2. International Finance Corporation
 3. International Development Association
 4. International Monetary Fund

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. The emerging trading blocs in the world, such as NAFTA, ASEAN and others are expected to
 - (a) act as constrictions in free trade across the world.
 - (b) promote free trade on the line laid down by the WTO.
 - (c) permit transfer of technology between member countries.
 - (d) promote trade in agricultural commodities between countries of the North and South.
3. Which of the following were the aims behind the setting up of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
 1. Promotion of free trade and resource flow across countries
 2. Protection of intellectual property rights
 3. Managing balanced trade between different countries
 4. Promotion of trade between the former East Block countries and the western world.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4
4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<p>List I</p> <p>A. WTO</p>	<p>List II</p> <p>1. Provides loans to address short term balance of payments.</p>
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- B. IDA
 - C. IMF
 - D. IBRD
2. Multi-lateral trade negotiation body
 3. Sanction of soft loans
 4. Facilitating lending and borrowing for reconstruction and development
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
5. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is its
 - (a) Gross Domestic product
 - (b) Net Domestic product
 - (c) Net National product
 - (d) Per capita real income
 6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<p>List I (Term)</p> <p>A. Fiscal deficit</p> <p>B. Budget deficit</p> <p>C. Revenue deficit</p> <p>D. Primary deficit</p>	<p>List II (Explanation)</p> <p>1. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts</p> <p>2. Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts</p> <p>3. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings</p> <p>4. Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings & interests payments.</p>
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	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

D-72 || World Economy

91. Arrange the following in order in which they appeared. Use the code given below:
 (i) Friedman's Quantity Theory of Money
 (ii) Fisher's Equation of Exchange
 (iii) Cambridge Equation of Exchange
 (iv) Don Patinkins Theory of Money
 Codes:
 (A) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (C) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 (D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
92. Bretton Woods twins are
 (a) USA and UK (b) IMF and World Bank
 (c) ITO and WTO (d) GATT and UNESC
93. Forward and backward linkages were propounded by
 (a) Gunnar Myrdal (b) Hirschman
 (c) Boeke (d) Leibenstein
94. Which of the following is an ideal Index Number?
 (a) Lespeyre (b) Bowley
 (c) Fisher (d) Marshall-Edgeworth
95. According to Milton Friedman, Quantity Theory of Money deals with
 (a) Prices (b) Income
 (c) Supply of Money (d) Demand for Money
96. European Union decided to enforce European Stability Mechanism (ESM). ESM is a system to achieve /safeguard–
 (a) financial stability
 (b) political stability
 (c) free access to oil reserves in UAE and Kuwait
 (d) free access to uranium reserves in Libya
 (e) interests of all the members in case of attack by Iran or any other country

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	13.	(b)	25.	(d)	37.	(a)	49.	(b)	61.	(b)	73.	(b)	85.	(c)
2.	(b)	14.	(b)	26.	(d)	38.	(a)	50.	(d)	62.	(b)	74.	(b)	86.	(d)
3.	(a)	15.	(c)	27.	(c)	39.	(d)	51.	(a)	63.	(a)	75.	(c)	87.	(a)
4.	(b)	16.	(a)	28.	(d)	40.	(a)	52.	(a)	64.	(b)	76.	(b)	88.	(a)
5.	(d)	17.	(b)	29.	(d)	41.	(d)	53.	(c)	65.	(a)	77.	(c)	89.	(b)
6.	(a)	18.	(d)	30.	(b)	42.	(b)	54.	(c)	66.	(d)	78.	(b)	90.	(a)
7.	(c)	19.	(c)	31.	(b)	43.	(b)	55.	(c)	67.	(b)	79.	(a)	91.	(c)
8.	(b)	20.	(a)	32.	(c)	44.	(c)	56.	(a)	68.	(c)	80.	(b)	92.	(b)
9.	(b)	21.	(b)	33.	(a)	45.	(a)	57.	(c)	69.	(c)	81.	(a)	93.	(b)
10.	(d)	22.	(a)	34.	(a)	46.	(d)	58.	(a)	70.	(b)	82.	(b)	94.	(c)
11.	(d)	23.	(a)	35.	(a)	47.	(d)	59.	(a)	71.	(c)	83.	(b)	95.	(c)
12.	(d)	24.	(b)	36.	(a)	48.	(b)	60.	(b)	72.	(b)	84.	(b)	96.	(a)

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established in Dec, 1944 on the recommendation of Bretton Wood Conference. Five constituents of the world bank are :
 IBRD, IFC, IDA, MIGA and ICSID.
2. (b) NAFTA, ASEAN and other regional trading blocs in the world will promote free trade on the line laid down by the WTO.

Section e : general SCIENCE

1

Physics

- An iron needle sinks in water whereas a ship made of iron floats on it because
 - the edge of the needle is pointed
 - the ship is flat
 - the ship is driven by powerful engine
 - specific gravity of the needle is greater than that of water displaced by it.
- The cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because
 - clouds prevent escape of radiation of heat from the ground and the air.
 - absorb sunlight in the day and radiate the same in night.
 - clouds make the atmosphere damp and generate heat.
 - clouds obstruct the movement of air which creates heat.
- Food gets cooked faster in a pressure cooker because
 - water starts boiling at a lower temperature due to high pressure
 - water starts boiling at a higher temperature due to high pressure
 - water boils only at 100°C but the heat content is higher at high pressure
 - convection currents are set inside the cooker
- It is more comfortable to wear white cloths in summer because
 - they reflect heat falling on them.
 - they radiate heat transferred from the body.
 - they absorb perspiration.
 - they are soothing to the eye.
- Of the two bulbs in a house, one glows brighter than the other. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - The brightness does not depend on resistance.
 - Both the bulbs have the same resistance.
 - The brighter bulb has larger resistance.
 - The dimmer bulb has larger resistance.
- A fluorescent tube is preferred to an electric bulb because
 - it has a larger light emitting surface.
 - voltage fluctuations do not affect it.
 - in a tube electrical energy is almost converted into light.
 - None of these
- Consider the following statements in respect of a jet engine and a rocket:
 - A jet engine uses the surrounding air for its oxygen supply and so is unsuitable for motion in space.
 - A rocket carries its own supply of oxygen in the gas form as a fuel.Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- The leaning tower of Pisa does not fall because
 - it is tapered at the top.
 - it covers a large base area.
 - its centre of gravity remains at the lowest position.
 - the vertical line through the centre of gravity of the tower falls within the base.
- Given below are two statements:
Assertion (A): Universe is expanding.
Reason (R): The result is based on red shift of spectra of galaxies.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	14.	(c)	27.	(d)	40.	(c)	53.	(c)	66.	(c)	79.	(c)	92.	(b)
2.	(a)	15.	(b)	28.	(d)	41.	(c)	54.	(a)	67.	(a)	80.	(b)	93.	(c)
3.	(a)	16.	(c)	29.	(d)	42.	(d)	55.	(a)	68.	(c)	81.	(b)	94.	(a)
4.	(a)	17.	(a)	30.	(b)	43.	(c)	56.	(a)	69.	(d)	82.	(a)	95.	(c)
5.	(d)	18.	(d)	31.	(c)	44.	(b)	57.	(a)	70.	(d)	83.	(c)	96.	(c)
6.	(c)	19.	(a)	32.	(d)	45.	(c)	58.	(d)	71.	(d)	84.	(a)	97.	(a)
7.	(c)	20.	(d)	33.	(a)	46.	(b)	59.	(d)	72.	(d)	85.	(c)	98.	(a)
8.	(d)	21.	(a)	34.	(a)	47.	(c)	60.	(d)	73.	(a)	86.	(d)	99.	(d)
9.	(a)	22.	(b)	35.	(c)	48.	(c)	61.	(c)	74.	(c)	87.	(c)	100.	(d)
10.	(a)	23.	(b)	36.	(b)	49.	(c)	62.	(b)	75.	(a)	88.	(b)		
11.	(b)	24.	(a)	37.	(c)	50.	(b)	63.	(d)	76.	(d)	89.	(c)		
12.	(b)	25.	(b)	38.	(d)	51.	(c)	64.	(d)	77.	(d)	90.	(d)		
13.	(a)	26.	(c)	39.	(d)	52.	(d)	65.	(c)	78.	(b)	91.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) Because the specific gravity of the needle is greater than that of water displaced by it.
Specific gravity (or relative density)
$$= \frac{\text{Density of the substance}}{\text{Density of water at } 4^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

The average density of iron needle is greater than water, therefore, it sinks.
- (a) The cloudy nights are warmer because clouds prevent escape of radiation of heat from the ground and the air.
- (a) Because water starts boiling at a lower temperature due to high pressure. According to Gay-Lussac's law $\rho \propto T$.
- (a) The white clothes reflect heat falling on them in summer and they absorb the least from the sun.
- (d) The dimmer bulb has larger resistance than the brighter one.
$$\text{Power of the bulb} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Resistance}}$$

Resistance is the obstruction offer to the flow of current.
- (c) In a fluorescent tube, electrical energy is almost converted into light. The inner wall of the fluorescent tube is coated with phosphorus which immediately transformed into bright light.
- (c) In respect of a jet engine and a rocket, both the given statements are correct.
- (d) Because the vertical line through the centre of gravity of the tower falls within the base.
- (a) Electronic motors draw more current which is inversely proportional to the voltage, therefore, more heat
 $H = I^2Rt$ is generated.
- (b) If the doors of a refrigerator are left open for a few hours, the room temperature will increase as the system release heat to the surroundings.
- (b) If a rock is brought from the surface of the moon to the earth, its weight will change but not its mass. Mass is a invariant physical quantity whereas weight of a body ($w = mg$) is variable as the value of acceleration due to gravity (g) changes.
- (a) Wavelength is the distance between two consecutive crests or troughs and 1 angstrom = 10^{-10}m , joule is the unit of energy. Intensity of sound is measured in decibel. Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
- (c) The unit of temperature is kelvin, power is measured in watt, pressure in pascal and force in newton.
- (b) Cosmic rays have very high frequency $>10^{23}\text{ Hz}$ and wavelength $<10^{-24}\text{ m}$.

CHEMISTRY

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Morphine		1. Antiseptic	
B. Sodium		2. Alloy	
C. Boric acid		3. Analgesic	
D. German silver		4. Kerosene oil	

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 2	4	3	1
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 3	4	1	2

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Electron		1. Goldstein	
B. Proton		2. J.J. Thomson	
C. Neutron		3. Chadwick	
D. Positron		4. Anderson	

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 4	3	2	1

3. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II	
A. Thomson model		1. Dual nature of electron	
B. Rutherford model		2. Nuclear theory	
C. Bohr's model		3. Plum pudding model	
D. de-Broglie theory		4. Concept of quantization of energy	

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 2	4	1	2
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 3	2	4	1

4. Consider the following parts of spectra:

1. Visible	2. Infrared
3. Ultraviolet	4. Microwave

Which of the following is the correct sequence in which the wavelengths increase?

(a) 4, 3, 1, 2	(b) 4, 1, 2, 3
(c) 3, 2, 1, 4	(d) 3, 1, 2, 4

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Moderator		1. Uranium	
B. Control rod		2. Graphite	
C. Fuel rods		3. Boron	
D. Coolant		4. Lead	
		5. Sodium	

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	5
(b) 2	3	1	5
(c) 3	2	1	5
(d) 3	4	1	2

6. The difference between a nuclear reactor and atomic bomb is that

- no chain reaction takes place in nuclear reactor while in the atomic bomb there is a chain reaction.
- the chain reaction in nuclear reactor is controlled.
- the chain reaction in nuclear reactor is not controlled.
- no chain reaction takes place in atomic bomb while it takes place in nuclear reactor.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	14.	(b)	27.	(d)	40.	(c)	53.	(c)	66.	(d)	79.	(d)	92.	(b)
2.	(a)	15.	(d)	28.	(b)	41.	(a)	54.	(c)	67.	(c)	80.	(c)	93.	(c)
3.	(d)	16.	(d)	29.	(d)	42.	(a)	55.	(b)	68.	(a)	81.	(d)	94.	(c)
4.	(d)	17.	(c)	30.	(c)	43.	(d)	56.	(a)	69.	(b)	82.	(c)	95.	(b)
5.	(b)	18.	(d)	31.	(a)	44.	(b)	57.	(d)	70.	(b)	83.	(d)	96.	(b)
6.	(b)	19.	(d)	32.	(d)	45.	(d)	58.	(a)	71.	(d)	84.	(b)	97.	(d)
7.	(a)	20.	(c)	33.	(d)	46.	(d)	59.	(c)	72.	(a)	85.	(d)	98.	(c)
8.	(a)	21.	(b)	34.	(b)	47.	(b)	60.	(a)	73.	(a)	86.	(b)	99.	(c)
9.	(a)	22.	(c)	35.	(b)	48.	(a)	61.	(d)	74.	(b)	87.	(a)	100.	(a)
10	(c)	23.	(b)	36.	(b)	49.	(b)	62.	(a)	75.	(d)	88.	(d)		
11.	(b)	24.	(a)	37.	(a)	50.	(b)	63.	(a)	76.	(b)	89.	(b)		
12.	(b)	25.	(b)	38.	(b)	51.	(a)	64.	(a)	77.	(c)	90.	(c)		
13.	(b)	26.	(b)	39.	(a)	52.	(a)	65.	(b)	78.	(d)	91.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Morphine is an analgesic drug that is used to relieve severe pain. It was first isolated in 1804 by Friedrich Serturner, which is generally believed to be the first ever isolation of a natural plant alkaloid in history.

Boric acid, also called orthoboric acid, is a weak acid of boron often used as an antiseptic or insecticide.

Nickel silver, also known as German silver, is a copper alloy with nickel and often zinc. The usual formulation is 60% copper, 20% nickel and 20% zinc.

Sodium is an extremely reactive metal and a powerful reducing agent. When exposed to air, it very quickly oxidizes. It also reacts violently to water. We store sodium under kerosene because kerosene is already highly reduced and won't react with sodium metal.

2. (a) The electron was discovered in 1896, by the British physicist J. J. Thomson, using cathode rays while doing discharge tube experiments. In 1886, Eugen Goldstein discovered the existence of a new type of rays in discharge tube and named as anode rays or canal rays. Canal or anode rays travel in straight line and are deflected by electric

field towards cathode which proves that they are composed of positively charged particles. These lightest positively charged particles were named and characterised as protons by Ernest Rutherford in 1919 who proposed Rutherford model for atom to explain the atomic structure.

Anti-electron or in other words the positron was discovered in 1932 by Anderson, a physicist and he found that the bombardment of boron with an alpha particle resulted in the emission of this particle.

In 1932, James Chadwick, an English physicist who had worked with Rutherford, detected neutrons.

3. (d) The "plum pudding model" was put forward by J.J. Thomson in 1904. In this model, the atom is made up of negative electrons that float in a "soup" of positive charge, much like plums in a pudding or raisins in a fruit cake. In 1906, Thomson was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work in this field. Louise de Broglie suggested that electron exhibits a dual nature. Broglie also got Physics Noble Prize for his theory.

In 1913, Bohr proposed his quantized shell model of the atom to explain how electrons can have stable orbits around the nucleus.

- Consider the following statements about Vechur cattle breed
 - Vechur is the world's largest cow.
 - It is indigenous breed found in Kerala.
 - Its milk protein has medicinal value.
 - Commonly used in farming as draught animal.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 3 and 4
- Consider the following statements:
 - Warm-blooded animals can remain active in cold environment in which cold-blooded animals can hardly move.
 - Cold-blooded animals require much less energy to survive than warm-blooded animals.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Consider the following statements:
 - Human beings have 23 pairs of chromosomes.
 - Sex chromosome in human male is named XX.
 - Chromosomes are best seen in metaphase.
 Which of the statements given above are false about chromosomes?
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - None of these
- Match List-I (animals) with List-II (class/phylum) and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Octopus	1. Pisces
B. Jellyfish	2. Arthropoda
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| C. Silver fish | 3. Mollusca |
| D. Bombay duck | 4. Coelenterata |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	2	1	3	4
- Which of the following professionals are more likely to run the risk of a permanent change in their cell's DNA?
 - Researchers from carbon-14 isotope
 - X-ray technician
 - Coal miner
 - Dyer and painter
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
 - 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
- Consider the following statements about gene
 - Word 'Gene' was given by Johanssen.
 - Genes are situated on chromosomes.
 - Genes located at different locus and having different expression are multiple alleles.
 Which of the statements given above are true?
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements:
 - Frogs can breathe by lungs as well as skin.
 - Gills are not present in any stage of lifespan of frogs.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	21.	(b)	41.	(c)	61.	(b)	81.	(a)	101.	(b)	121.	(d)	141.	(b)	161.	(c)	181.	(d)
2.	(b)	22.	(b)	42.	(d)	62.	(c)	82.	(c)	102.	(c)	122.	(a)	142.	(b)	162.	(b)	182.	(a)
3.	(b)	23.	(b)	43.	(a)	63.	(b)	83.	(c)	103.	(b)	123.	(c)	143.	(b)	163.	(b)	183.	(b)
4.	(a)	24.	(a)	44.	(c)	64.	(a)	84.	(b)	104.	(a)	124.	(c)	144.	(b)	164.	(b)	184.	(a)
5.	(b)	25.	(c)	45.	(a)	65.	(a)	85.	(b)	105.	(b)	125.	(b)	145.	(b)	165.	(b)	185.	(a)
6.	(a)	26.	(a)	46.	(d)	66.	(a)	86.	(a)	106.	(c)	126.	(b)	146.	(a)	166.	(a)	186.	(d)
7.	(a)	27.	(d)	47.	(d)	67.	(a)	87.	(a)	107.	(a)	127.	(c)	147.	(a)	167.	(c)	187.	(d)
8.	(c)	28.	(d)	48.	(a)	68.	(c)	88.	(d)	108.	(d)	128.	(c)	148.	(c)	168.	(c)	188.	(c)
9.	(b)	29.	(b)	49.	(a)	69.	(d)	89.	(c)	109.	(d)	129.	(b)	149.	(c)	169.	(d)	189.	(b)
10.	(c)	30.	(a)	50.	(a)	70.	(a)	90.	(a)	110.	(a)	130.	(b)	150.	(d)	170.	(b)	190.	(c)
11.	(d)	31.	(a)	51.	(a)	71.	(a)	91.	(c)	111.	(c)	131.	(a)	151.	(c)	171.	(c)	191.	(c)
12.	(a)	32.	(a)	52.	(a)	72.	(c)	92.	(b)	112.	(b)	132.	(c)	152.	(c)	172.	(b)	192.	(c)
13.	(d)	33.	(d)	53.	(c)	73.	(c)	93.	(b)	113.	(c)	133.	(c)	153.	(b)	173.	(d)	193.	(a)
14.	(c)	34.	(c)	54.	(b)	74.	(c)	94.	(a)	114.	(c)	134.	(d)	154.	(a)	174.	(d)	194.	(c)
15.	(a)	35.	(b)	55.	(a)	75.	(b)	95.	(a)	115.	(a)	135.	(d)	155.	(b)	175.	(a)	195.	(c)
16.	(a)	36.	(b)	56.	(b)	76.	(c)	96.	(c)	116.	(d)	136.	(d)	156.	(c)	176.	(c)	196.	(a)
17.	(d)	37.	(a)	57.	(b)	77.	(d)	97.	(b)	117.	(c)	137.	(d)	157.	(c)	177.	(c)	197.	(b)
18.	(d)	38.	(b)	58.	(d)	78.	(c)	98.	(c)	118.	(b)	138.	(b)	158.	(a)	178.	(d)	198.	(b)
19.	(c)	39.	(c)	59.	(a)	79.	(b)	99.	(c)	119.	(a)	139.	(b)	159.	(a)	179.	(a)	199.	(c)
20.	(a)	40.	(c)	60.	(a)	80.	(d)	100.	(a)	120.	(c)	140.	(a)	160.	(b)	180.	(d)	200.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The Vechur cattle is a rare breed of *Bos indicus*, named after the village Vechoor in Kottayam district of the state of Kerala in India. Its average length is 124 cm and height is 87 cm, according to the Guineas Book of Records, it's the smallest cattle breed in the world. Its milk is considered to have medicinal properties. Unlike other cattle, they can resist drought by being hardy towards it.
- (b) Cold-blooded animals require much less energy to survive than warm-blooded animals.
- (b) Humans are diploid organisms by having two members or homologous chromosomes in a pair. Total 23 pairs of chromosomes exist in each somatic cell of the body. Total 46 chromosomes occur. One particular pair individually in male and female determines their respective sex. This one pair is XX in females and XY in males. All the 46 chromosomes in pairs can be seen under microscope at metaphase stage in the cells which are undergoing mitosis.
- (a) Octopus belongs to Mollusca. Jellyfish belongs to Coelenterata. Silver fish belongs to Arthropoda. Bombay Duck belongs to Pisces.
- (b) Carbon-14 is radioactive isotope of carbon, which can mutate the DNA by getting incorporated into it. X-rays are high energy and ionizing rays. These can cause mutation at genetic level though they generally damage the bio-molecules by altering their function. Coal miners have the risk to develop certain types of cancers.
- (a) All the statements are correct. The term gene was coined by Danish biologist Wilhelm Johannsen in 1909. Genes are the discrete DNA segments sitting

4

ENVIRONMENT AND
Ecology

- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - Biosphere — Eduard Suess
 - Ecosystem — A.P. de Candolle
 - Ecology — A.G. Tansley
 - Biodiversity — Reiter
- Which of the following groups of gases contribute to the 'Green House Effect'?
 - Ammonia and Ozone
 - Carbon mono-oxide and Sulphur di-oxide
 - Carbon tetrafluoride and Nitrous oxide
 - Carbon dioxide and Methane
- Which one of the following is the correct definition of "Agenda 21"?
 - It is an action plan of U.N.O for protecting human rights.
 - It is a book of 21 chapters on nuclear disarmament.
 - It is an action plan for the sustainable development.
 - It is an agenda for the election of the president in the next meeting of SAARC.
- Environmental degradation means
 - Overall lowering of environmental qualities.
 - Adverse change brought in by human activities.
 - Ecological imbalance
 - All the above
- Which of the following countries suffer from the acid rains?
 - Canada
 - France
 - Norway
 - Germany

Select the correct answers from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
- Which of the following statements about Radioactive pollution are correct?
 - It causes genetic changes in the animals.
 - It causes disbalance among different minerals in the soil.
 - It hinders blood circulation.
 - It causes cancers.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
- Given below are two statements:
Assertion (A): Natural vegetation is the true index of climate.
Reason (R): Water loving plants are found in moist climate
 In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
 - Which of the following conditions indicate the impact of global warming?
 - Melting of glaciers
 - Lowering down of sea level
 - Changes in weather conditions
 - Rise in global temperature

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	14.	(d)	27.	(c)	40.	(a)	53.	(b)	66.	(d)	79.	(d)	92.	(b)
2.	(d)	15.	(b)	28.	(b)	41.	(c)	54.	(d)	67.	(b)	80.	(c)	93.	(c)
3.	(c)	16.	(d)	29.	(b)	42.	(d)	55.	(b)	68.	(c)	81.	(a)	94.	(a)
4.	(d)	17.	(a)	30.	(c)	43.	(b)	56.	(a)	69.	(a)	82.	(b)	95.	(d)
5.	(b)	18.	(c)	31.	(d)	44.	(d)	57.	(b)	70.	(d)	83.	(b)	96.	(a)
6.	(b)	19.	(a)	32.	(b)	45.	(d)	58.	(d)	71.	(c)	84.	(d)	97.	(a)
7.	(a)	20.	(c)	33.	(c)	46.	(a)	59.	(a)	72.	(c)	85.	(d)	98.	(b)
8.	(c)	21.	(b)	34.	(a)	47.	(d)	60.	(c)	73.	(a)	86.	(a)	99.	(c)
9.	(b)	22.	(c)	35.	(d)	48.	(c)	61.	(a)	74.	(b)	87.	(a)	100.	(c)
10.	(d)	23.	(c)	36.	(a)	49.	(b)	62.	(c)	75.	(d)	88.	(c)		
11.	(d)	24.	(c)	37.	(c)	50.	(d)	63.	(d)	76.	(b)	89.	(c)		
12.	(a)	25.	(b)	38.	(a)	51.	(c)	64.	(d)	77.	(b)	90.	(a)		
13.	(a)	26.	(d)	39.	(b)	52.	(d)	65.	(b)	78.	(a)	91.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Eduard Suess was an Austrian, responsible for hypothesising two major former geographical features, the supercontinent Gondwana and the Tethys Ocean. The term "biosphere" was coined by geologist Eduard Suess in 1875, which he defined as "The place on Earth's surface where life dwells."
- (d) The most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are:
Water vapor (H₂O), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Ozone (O₃) and CFCs.
- (c) Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The "21" in Agenda 21 refers to the 21st Century.
- (d) Environmental degradation means lowering of environmental qualities, adverse changes by human activities and ecological imbalance.
- (b) United States and Canada are the countries which are mostly affected by acid rain because of high number of factories, power plants and large number of automotive plants. Europe, Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, Sweden, Norway and Finland are affected because of British and European factories. In Asia, India and China are mostly affected mainly because of the large number of factories.
- (b) Radioactive contamination or pollution causes severe life-threatening consequences in organisms. Because of the radioactive decay of the contaminants, which emit harmful ionising radiation such as alpha or beta particles, gamma rays or neutrons, genetic mutations occur which are hereditary. Carcinogenic contaminants cause cancer.
- (a) Natural vegetation is the true index of climate because water loving plants are found in moist climate.
- (c) Global warming is the increase in the global temperature. It has put many negative impacts on glaciers causing them to start melting, so, rise of sea level. Unpredictable weather conditions prevailing in some geographical areas are some of the other effects of global warming.



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

List-I (Organization)	List-II (Location)
A. ISRO	1. Thiruvanthapuram
B. IUCAA	2. Pune
C. IUAC	3. Bengaluru
D. VSSC	4. New Delhi

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	3	1	2	4

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

List-I	List-II
A. Arihant	1. American Cryogenic Rocket
B. AWACS	2. Anti-tank missile
C. Atlas Centaur	3. For Air Defence
D. Nag	4. Missile Submarine

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

3. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Space Based Solar Power (SBSP) is considered to be made a national goal.

Reason (R): Supply of SBSP is 99% uninterrupted throughout the year, besides the enormity of energy availability.

Select the correct answers from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
4. Scientists of Britain have built a “Gravity Tractor”. Identify the same from the following:
 (a) A double storeyed “Jugaad” type tractor trolley to be used in public transport.
 (b) A tractor with a mechanism to sweep public roads and is economical to run.
 (c) A bullet train run on the principle of earth’s gravity with the help of powerful magnets.
 (d) A space-craft with a mechanism which would check asteroids from hitting the earth.
5. Consider the following as objectives of the New Science and Technology Policy, and state which is/are correctly stated, with the help of codes given below:
 1. Optimal utilisation of existing physical and knowledge resources.
 2. Development of innovative technologies.
 3. Development of systems and technologies for mitigation and management of natural hazards.
 4. Management of intellectual property.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) all the four
6. The earth’s satellite is kept moving in its orbit. It is due to the phenomenon of centripetal force provided by
 (a) the rocket engine propelling the satellite
 (b) the gravitational attraction of the earth on the satellite

93. Tamiflu is an anti-viral disease used to treat
 (a) Swine flu (b) Asthama
 (c) Diabetes
 (d) Japanese Encephalitis.
94. Consider the following statements
 1. Thirty Meter Telescope will be the largest of the existing and announced extremely large telescopes (ELT).
 2. The TMT will enable scientists to study fainter objects far away from earth providing information about early stages of the evolution of the universe.
 3. India is also a partner in the project.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Hints & Solutions

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	13.	(d)	25.	(d)	37.	(b)	49.	(c)	61.	(c)	73.	(b)	85.	(a)
2.	(b)	14.	(c)	26.	(d)	38.	(d)	50.	(a)	62.	(a)	74.	(a)	86.	(a)
3.	(a)	15.	(b)	27.	(b)	39.	(a)	51.	(a)	63.	(d)	75.	(b)	87.	(c)
4.	(d)	16.	(a)	28.	(d)	40.	(a)	52.	(d)	64.	(c)	76.	(a)	88.	(a)
5.	(d)	17.	(b)	29.	(c)	41.	(b)	53.	(a)	65.	(b)	77.	(d)	89.	(b)
6.	(b)	18.	(d)	30.	(a)	42.	(c)	54.	(a)	66.	(d)	78.	(d)	90.	(c)
7.	(d)	19.	(a)	31.	(c)	43.	(c)	55.	(a)	67.	(b)	79.	(b)	91.	(c)
8.	(c)	20.	(c)	32.	(b)	44.	(a)	56.	(a)	68.	(b)	80.	(c)	92.	(a)
9.	(d)	21.	(d)	33.	(b)	45.	(b)	57.	(b)	69.	(a)	81.	(c)	93.	(a)
10.	(d)	22.	(d)	34.	(c)	46.	(a)	58.	(c)	70.	(d)	82.	(d)	94.	(b)
11.	(a)	23.	(c)	35.	(a)	47.	(d)	59.	(d)	71.	(c)	83.	(d)		
12.	(a)	24.	(d)	36.	(c)	48.	(a)	60.	(a)	72.	(b)	84.	(d)		

1. (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is headquartered in Bengaluru. The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) is located in Pune, India.
 Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC) is an autonomous research facility of University Grants Commission which is based in New Delhi. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is a major space research centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation, focusing on rocket and space vehicles, is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
2. (b) Arihant is a class of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine.
 AWACS, abbreviation of Airborne Warning and Control System, is a mobile, long-range surveillance and control centre for air defence, developed by the U.S. Air Force, is mounted on Boeing 707 aircraft.
- Atlas – Centaur is an American expendable launch system. It is the first production rocket stage to use cryogenic propellant.
 Nag is a third generation fire-and-forget" anti-tank missile of India.
3. (a) Space based solar power (SBSP) is considered to be made a national goal, because its supply is 99% uninterrupted throughout the year, besides the enormity of energy availability.
4. (d) A 'Gravity tractor' (GT) is a spacecraft with a mechanism that can deflect another object in space without physically contacting it. It will use only its gravitational field to transmit the required impulse. It can effect a potentially hazardous asteroid that might hit earth.
5. (d) The main objectives of the New Science and Technology Policy are optimal utilisation of existing physical and knowledge resources,

Section F : general awareness



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

List-I		List-II	
A. Dhamar	1. Krishna theme/ Holi theme		
B. Thumri	2. Only rhythm is important		
C. Tarana	3. Words are important		
D. Tappa	4. Extinct		

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 4	3	2	1	(d) 4	2	3	1

2. Consider the following statements:
1. Flute and Saxophone are wind instruments
 2. Dhol, Tabla, Mridanga are percussion instrument
 3. Piano, Sitar and Vina are chordophone
 4. Ghungru and Jaltarangs are percussion instruments

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All of the above

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Sahitya Academy	1. 1954		
B. Sangeet Natak Academy	2. 1953		
C. National Book Trust	3. 1957		
D. National School of Drama	4. 1959		

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 1	3	2	1
(c) 4	3	2	1	(d) 4	2	3	1

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Ravi Varma is called as 'Raffale of East'.
2. M.F. Hussain is called as 'Picasso of India'.
3. Pahari painting discovered by Metcalfe in Kangra
4. Kangra painting is a mixture of Rajasthani and Mughal

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Bharatnatyam	1. Tamil Nadu		
B. Kathakali	2. Kerala		
C. Mohiniattam	3. Andhra Pradesh		
D. Odissi	4. Odisha		

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 1	4	3	2	(d) 2	4	3	1

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Odisi dance related to Odisha.
2. Kathak belongs to North India (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Sattaria dance belongs to Assam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	7.	(b)	13.	(d)	19.	(a)	25.	(c)	31.	(a)	37.	(a)	43.	(d)	49.	(b)
2.	(d)	8.	(a)	14.	(b)	20.	(d)	26.	(a)	32.	(a)	38.	(c)	44.	(a)	50.	(d)
3.	(a)	9.	(d)	15.	(d)	21.	(a)	27.	(c)	33.	(d)	39.	(a)	45.	(d)	51.	(a)
4.	(d)	10.	(a)	16.	(a)	22.	(d)	28.	(c)	34.	(a)	40.	(a)	46.	(a)	52.	(c)
5.	(a)	11.	(d)	17.	(a)	23.	(c)	29.	(a)	35.	(b)	41.	(d)	47.	(c)	53.	(b)
6.	(d)	12.	(a)	18.	(d)	24.	(b)	30.	(a)	36.	(c)	42.	(d)	48.	(a)	54.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Dhamar — Krishna theme. Dhamar is one of the talas used in Hindustani classical music. It is associated with the dhrupad style and typically played on the pakhawaj. Dhamar tala has 14 beats grouped asymmetrically into a 5 - 2 - 3 - 4 pattern. Thumri — Words are important. Thumrī is a common genre of semi-classical Indian music. The text is romantic or devotional in nature, and usually revolves around a girl's love for Krishna. The lyrics are usually in Uttar Pradesh dialects of Hindi called Awadhi and Brij Bhasha. Thumri is characterized by its sensuality, and by a greater flexibility with the raga.
- Tarana — Rhythm is important. The structure consists of a main melody, usually short, repeated many times, with variation and elaboration at the performer's discretion. There is a second, contrasting melody, usually with higher notes, which is introduced once before returning to the main melody.
- Tappa — Extinct. Tappa is a form of Indian semi-classical vocal music. Its specialty is its rolling pace based on fast, subtle and knotty construction. Its tunes are melodious, sweet and depict the emotional outbursts of a lover.
2. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
- Wind instruments- A wind instrument is a musical instrument that contains some type of resonator (usually a tube), in which a column of air is set into vibration by the player blowing into (or over) a mouthpiece set at the end of the resonator. The pitch of the vibration is determined by the length of the tube and by manual modifications of the effective length of the vibrating column of air. In the case of some wind instruments, sound is produced by blowing through a reed; others require buzzing into a metal mouthpiece.
- Percussion instruments- A percussion instrument is a musical instrument that is sounded by being struck or scraped by a beater (including attached or enclosed beaters or rattles); struck, scraped or rubbed by hand; or struck against another similar instrument. The percussion family is believed to include the oldest musical instruments, following the human voice.
- Chordophone- A chordophone is any musical instrument that makes sound by way of a vibrating string or strings stretched between two points. It is one of the four main divisions of instruments in the original Hornbostel-Sachs scheme of musical instrument classification. The string instruments are classified as chordophones. Violins, guitars, lyres, and harps are examples.
3. (a) A – Sahitya Academy 1. 1954
B – Sangeet Natak Academy 2. 1953
C – National Book Trust 3. 1957
D – National School Drama 4. 1959
4. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
- (1) Raja Ravi Varma is called as 'Raffale of East'. Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian artist from the princely state of Travancore who got recognition for his depiction of scenes from the epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- (2) M.F. Hussain is called as 'Picasso of India'. Maqbool Fida Husain commonly known as MF Husain, was a painter and Film Director. Husain was associated with Indian modernism in the 1940s.
- (3) Pahari painting was discovered by Metcalfe in Kangra. Pahari painting (literal meaning a painting from the mountainous regions, pahar means a mountain in Hindi) is an umbrella term used for a

2

National and International Awards

NATIONAL

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

List-I	List-II
A. Padma Vibhushan	1. For distinguished service in any field.
B. Padma Bhushan	2. For distinguished service of high order.
C. Padma Shri	3. For exceptional and distinguished service

Codes:

A	B	C	A	B	C
(a) 3	2	1	(b) 1	2	3
(c) 2	1	3	(d) 2	3	1

2. Arrange the following awards in the correct chronological order :

1. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award
2. Arjuna Award
3. Dhyanchand Award
4. Dronacharya Award

Select the correct answer from the codes :

Codes:

(a) 3, 2, 4, 1	(b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3	(d) 3, 2, 1, 4

3. Consider the following statements :

1. The Saraswati Samman is the most prestigious award of the KK Birla Foundation.
2. The Samman is given annually to an outstanding literary work published in Hindi only during the last 10 years.
3. It was initiated in 1991.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 2 only |

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

List-I	List-II
A. Saraswati Samman	1. Science
B. Kabir Award	2. Sports
C. Arjuna Award	3. Social solidarity
D. Bhatnagar Award	4. Literature

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1	(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	2	1	4	(d) 3	4	1	2

5. Consider the following statements :

1. Bharat Ratna is not awarded to the dead persons like the Nobel Prize.
2. The holders of the Bharat Ratna rank 7th in the Indian order of precedence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Jnanpith Award is given to any of Indian citizens who writes in the eight scheduled languages of India.
2. Jnanpith Award was awarded for the first time in 1961.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

7. Consider the following statements :

1. Bharat Ratna is given to the outstanding Indian every year since its inception.
2. Padma Bhushan is the lowest civilian award given in the Republic of India.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(a)	17.	(d)	25.	(a)	33.	(c)	41.	(a)	49.	(d)	57.	(c)
2.	(c)	10.	(d)	18.	(a)	26.	(a)	34.	(b)	42.	(a)	50.	(a)	58.	(c)
3.	(c)	11.	(a)	19.	(c)	27.	(c)	35.	(c)	43.	(d)	51.	(c)	59.	(c)
4.	(a)	12.	(d)	20.	(b)	28.	(a)	36.	(a)	44.	(b)	52.	(c)	60.	(c)
5.	(c)	13.	(d)	21.	(b)	29.	(c)	37.	(d)	45.	(b)	53.	(c)	61.	(c)
6.	(c)	14.	(a)	22.	(a)	30.	(b)	38.	(b)	46.	(d)	54.	(c)	62.	(a)
7.	(d)	15.	(d)	23.	(c)	31.	(a)	39.	(c)	47.	(c)	55.	(c)		
8.	(a)	16.	(d)	24.	(c)	32.	(a)	40.	(d)	48.	(d)	56.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions**NATIONAL**

- (a) Padma Vibhushan is awarded to recognize exceptional and distinguished service to the nation in any field, including government service. It is awarded to recognize distinguished service of a high order to the nation in any field while Padma Shri is awarded to citizens of India to recognize their distinguished contribution in various spheres of activities including the Arts, Education, Industry, Literature, Science, Sports, Medicine, Social Service and Public Affairs.
- (c) Arjuna Awards was instituted in 1961, Drona Charya award was instituted in 1985 while Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award was commenced in the year 1991–92 and Dhyanchand award was initiated in 2002.
- (c) The Saraswati Samman was instituted in 1991 by the K. K. Birla Foundation. The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any Indian language.
- (a) Saraswati Samman is meant for outstanding literary work in any Indian language. Kabir Award is given for promotion of communal harmony. Arjuna Award is meant for sports and Bhatnagar Award is conferred in the field of Science.
- (c) Both the statements are correct. The holders of the Bharat Ratna rank 7th in the Indian order of precedence and it has also been awarded posthumously to various persons.
- (c) Both the statements are correct. Any Indian citizen who writes in any of the eighth scheduled languages of India is eligible for the honour. The award was instituted in 1961.
- (d) Both the statements are incorrect. Bharat Ratna is not given every year. The Padma Bhushan is not the lowest civilian award but the third highest civilian award in the Republic of India, after the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Vibhushan, but comes before the Padma Shri.
- (a) Only statement 1 is correct. The Padma Vibhushan is the second highest civilian award in the Republic of India and is instituted by Samsung Electronics and the Sahitya Akademi and not by UNESCO.
- (d) All the statements are correct. The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any Indian language. To be eligible for the Vyas Samman, the literary work must be in the Hindi language. Bihari Puruskar is awarded to an outstanding work published in Hindi or Rajasthani by a Rajasthani writer.

3

Books and Authors

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

List-I				List-II			
(Books)				(Authors)			
A.	Panchatantra	1.	Pt. Vishnu Sharma				
B.	Mudra Rakshas	2.	Vishakhadatta				
C.	Prem Vatika	3.	Raskhan				
D.	Astadhyayi	4.	Panini				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	3	2	4	1	(d)	3	4	2	1

2. Consider the following statements :

1. Mrichhakatikam was written by Shudrak.
2. Raghuvansham and Meghdootam was written by Panini.
3. Kamasutra was composed by Vatsyayana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

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

List-I				List-II			
A.	Mitakshara	1.	Vigyaneshwar				
B.	Daybhag	2.	Jeemootwahan				
C.	Rajtarangini	3.	Kalhana				
D.	Natural History	4.	Plini				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	3	4	1	(d)	2	3	1	4

4. Consider the following statements :

1. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.
2. Dashkumaracharitam was written by Dandi.
3. Bhagwat Gita was written by Ved Vyas.
4. Buddha Charitam was written by Kalhana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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

List-I				List-II			
A.	Geet Govind	1.	Jayadev				
B.	Kadambari	2.	Bana Bhatt				
C.	Malti Madhav	3.	Bhavabhuti				
D.	Amarkosh	4.	Amar Singh				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	4	3	1	2

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Niti-Shatak was written by Bhartrihari.
2. Shahnama was written by Firdausi.
3. Akabarnama was written by Abul Fazal.
4. Sursagar was written by Kabir Das.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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

List-I				List-II			
A.	Bijak	1.	Kabirdas				
B.	Humayunama	2.	Gulbadan Begum				
C.	Kitab-ul-Hind	3.	Al Beruni				
D.	Padmavat	4.	Malik Mohd. Jayasi				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	3	4	2	1

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	8.	(a)	15.	(a)	22.	(a)	29.	(d)	36.	(c)	43.	(a)
2.	(c)	9.	(a)	16.	(c)	23.	(c)	30.	(d)	37.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(a)	10.	(c)	17.	(a)	24.	(d)	31.	(b)	38.	(a)	45.	(a)
4.	(c)	11.	(a)	18.	(a)	25.	(c)	32.	(c)	39.	(b)	46.	(c)
5.	(a)	12.	(a)	19.	(a)	26.	(a)	33.	(a)	40.	(a)	47.	(c)
6.	(c)	13.	(c)	20.	(d)	27.	(a)	34.	(c)	41.	(c)	48.	(c)
7.	(a)	14.	(a)	21.	(d)	28.	(b)	35.	(b)	42.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Panchatantra — Pt. Vishnu Sharma. Vishnu Sharma was a scholar and author who had written the Panchatantra, collection of fables. The exact period of the composition of the Panchatantra is uncertain, and estimates vary from 1200 BCE to 300 CE. Some scholars place him in the 3rd century BCE.

Mudra Rakshas — Vishakhadatta. Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. Although Vishakhadatta furnishes the names of his father and grandfather as Maharaja Bhaskaradatta and Maharaja Vateshvaradatta in his political drama Mudra Rakshas, we know little else about him, only two of his plays, the Mudra Rakshas and the Devichandraguptam are known to us.

Prem Vatika — Raskhan. Raskhan was a poet who was both a Muslim and follower of Lord Krishna. His real name was Sayyad Ibrahim and is known to have lived in Pihani.

Astadyayi — Panini was a Sanskrit grammarian from ancient India. He was born in Pushkalavati, Gandhara, in the modern-day Charsadda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
- (c) Mirchhakatikam was written by Shudrak. Kamasutra was composed by Vatsyayana.
- (a) Mitakshara — Vigyaneshwar
Daybhag — Jeemootwahan
Rajtarangini — Kalhana
Natural History — Plini
- (c) Arthashastra — Kautilya.
Dashkumaracharitam — Dandi.
Bhagwat Gita — Ved Vyas.
- (a) Jayadeva was a Sanskrit poet circa 1200 AD. He is most known for his composition, the epic poem Gita Govinda, which depicts the divine love of Krishna, and his consort, Radha.

BānaBhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana, who reigned c. 606–647 CE in north India. Bana's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita, and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari.

Bhavabhuti was an 8th-century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa.
- (c) Niti-Shatak was written by Bhartrihari. Bhartrihari is a Sanskrit author who has written two influential Sanskrit texts: the Vakyapadiya, on Sanskrit grammar and linguistic philosophy, and the Śatakatraya, a work of Sanskrit poetry, comprising three collections of about 100 stanzas each.

Shahnama was written by Firdausi. Hakim Abul-Qasim Firdausi, most commonly known as Ferdousi; also spelled as Firdausi or Firdausi; 940 – 1020 CE, was a highly revered Persian poet. He is the author of the Shahnama, the national epic of Iran and the Persian-speaking world. Akabarnama was written by Abul Fazal. Shaikh Abul Fazal ibn Mubarak (January 14, 1551 – August 12, 1602) was the wazier of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the Ain-i-Akbari) and a Persian translation of the Bible. He was also one

4

Sports and GAMES

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Wally Grout	1. Swimming		
B. Eusebio	2. Lawn Tennis		
C. Rod Laver	3. Cricket		
D. Mark spitz	4. Football		

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	2	4	1	(d)	3	4	2	1

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

List-I		List-II	
A. Deodhar Trophy	1. Football		
B. Durand Cup	2. Cricket		
C. Grand master	3. Chess		

Codes:

A	B	C	A	B	C		
(a)	1	2	3	(b)	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	3	(d)	1	3	2

3. Consider the following statements :

- 'The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna' is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports.
- It carries a medal, a scroll of honour and a substantial cash component.

Which of the above is/are true?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

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

List-I (Country)	List-II (National game)
A. India	1. Hockey
B. Spain	2. Bull Fighting

- C. Japan 3. Table Tennis
D. China 4. Judo

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	4	3	(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	1	4	3	2

5. Consider the following statements :

- Dhyan Chand Award is India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games.
- The award is named after the legendary Indian Hockey player Dhyan Chand.

Which of the above is/are true?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

6. Consider the following statements :

- The term catch out is associated with Golf.
- Pierre de Coubertin is the father of modern olympic games.

Which of the given above is/are true?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these

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

List-I	List-II
A. Ravindra Jadeja	1. Cricket
B. Gagan Narang	2. Shooting
C. Saina Nehwal	3. Badminton
D. Somdev Devvarman	4. Tennis

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	2	1	(d)	1	3	4	2

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	7.	(a)	13.	(a)	19.	(c)	25.	(a)	31.	(d)	37.	(a)	43.	(c)	49.	(b)
2.	(c)	8.	(c)	14.	(c)	20.	(a)	26.	(b)	32.	(b)	38.	(c)	44.	(d)	50.	(b)
3.	(c)	9.	(a)	15.	(a)	21.	(b)	27.	(d)	33.	(d)	39.	(c)	45.	(a)	51.	(b)
4.	(a)	10.	(c)	16.	(d)	22.	(b)	28.	(c)	34.	(d)	40.	(a)	46.	(c)	52.	(a)
5.	(c)	11.	(c)	17.	(a)	23.	(a)	29.	(b)	35.	(b)	41.	(c)	47.	(c)	53.	(a)
6.	(b)	12.	(a)	18.	(d)	24.	(b)	30.	(a)	36.	(c)	42.	(c)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (d) Correctly matched :

Wally Grout — Cricket. Arthur Theodore Wallace Grout was a Test cricketer who kept wicket for Australia and Queensland. Grout played in 51 Test matches between 1957 and 1966.

Eusebio — Football. Eusébio da Silva Ferreira, GCIH, GCM.(25 January 1942 – 5 January 2014) was a Mozambican-born Portuguese football forward. He is considered one of the greatest footballers of all time. During his professional career, he scored 733 goals in 745 matches.

Rod Laver — Lawn Tennis. Rodney George “Rod” Laver MBE is an Australian former professional tennis player who holds the record for most singles titles won in the history of tennis, with 200 career titles.

Mark spitz — Swimming. Mark Andrew Spitz is an American former swimmer, Olympic champion, and former world record-holder. He won seven gold medals at the 1972 Summer Olympics, an achievement only surpassed by Michael Phelps.
- (c) Correctly matched :

Deodhar Trophy — Cricket. The Deodhar Trophy is a List A cricket competition in Indian domestic cricket. It is named after Prof. D. B. Deodhar (known as the Grand Old Man of Indian cricket) and is a 50-over knockout competition played on an annual basis among the 5 zonal teams - North Zone, South Zone, East Zone, West Zone and Central Zone. The competition was introduced in 1973-74 season with South Zone winning the trophy.

Durand Cup — Football. The Durand Football Tournament is a football competition in India which has a history dating back to 1888. The Tournament is named after its founder, Sir Mortimer Durand, British India’s Foreign Member of the time, the counterpart of the Foreign Secretary in London.

Grand master — Chess.
- (c) The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna is India’s highest honour for achievement in sports awarded annually. It carries a medal, scroll of honour and cash component.
- (a) Correctly matched :

Country	—	National game
Indian	—	Hockey
Spain	—	Bull Fighting
Japan	—	Judo
China	—	Table Tennis
- (c) Both A and R is correct. Dhyan chand award is highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games.

Dhyan chand was the greatest Indian player of Hockey.
- (b) Catch out is associated with Cricket and Mr. Pierre de Coubertin is considered to be the father of Modern Olympic Games. Modern Olympic games were first held in 1896. The Olympic Games are considered the world’s foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, which

5

Miscellaneous

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

List-I				List-II			
A.	Labour's Day	1.	May 31st				
B.	Anti-Tobacco Day	2.	May 2nd				
C.	Mother's Day	3.	May 1st				
D.	National Girl Child	4.	Jan 24th				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	1	3	2	1	(d)	4	3	2	1

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

List-I				List-II			
(Folk Dance)				(State)			
A.	Bidesia	1.	Jharkhand				
B.	Lajri	2.	Uttarakhand				
C.	Dangri	3.	Himachal Pradesh				
D.	Tamasha	4.	Maharashtra				

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	3	1	4	2

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

List-I		List-II	
A.	Khadakvasla	1.	Victorial Memorial
B.	Konark	2.	Ambabai
C.	Kolhapur	3.	Sun Temple
D.	Kolkata	4.	National Defence Academy

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	3	2	1	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	3	4	2	(d)	4	3	1	2

4. Consider the following statements :

1. Lord Clive was the first Governor of Bengal.
2. G.V. Mavlankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha.
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim President of Indian Republic.
4. Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian Cosmonaut.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

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

List-I		List-II	
A.	The largest lake	1.	Jammu and Kashmir
B.	The largest delta	2.	Sunderbans (Kolkata)
C.	The largest planetarium	3.	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)
D.	The highest airport	4.	Leh (Ladakh)

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	4	2	3	1

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Panchatantra was written by Pt. Vishnu Sharma.
2. Buddha charitam was written by Ashwaghosh.
3. Prem Vatika was written by Raskhan.
4. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	10.	(d)	19.	(a)	28.	(c)	37.	(c)	46.	(b)	55.	(d)	64.	(b)	73.	(b)
2.	(a)	11.	(c)	20.	(d)	29.	(d)	38.	(c)	47.	(d)	56.	(a)	65.	(a)	74.	(c)
3.	(a)	12.	(d)	21.	(a)	30.	(d)	39.	(b)	48.	(b)	57.	(a)	66.	(b)	75.	(a)
4.	(d)	13.	(c)	22.	(a)	31.	(d)	40.	(a)	49.	(c)	58.	(a)	67.	(d)	76.	(a)
5.	(a)	14.	(b)	23.	(a)	32.	(a)	41.	(c)	50.	(c)	59.	(a)	68.	(d)	77.	(c)
6.	(d)	15.	(d)	24.	(a)	33.	(d)	42.	(a)	51.	(c)	60.	(b)	69.	(b)	78.	(b)
7.	(a)	16.	(c)	25.	(a)	34.	(c)	43.	(a)	52.	(c)	61.	(c)	70.	(a)	79.	(c)
8.	(d)	17.	(a)	26.	(a)	35.	(b)	44.	(b)	53.	(c)	62.	(d)	71.	(d)	80.	(d)
9.	(a)	18.	(d)	27.	(a)	36.	(c)	45.	(c)	54.	(d)	63.	(a)	72.	(a)	81.	(b)

Hints & Solutions

- (b) The correctly matched pairs are :
Labour's Day — 1st May
Anti-Tobacco Day — 31st May
Mother's Day — 2nd May
National Girl Child Day — 24th Jan.
- (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
Bidesia — Jharkhand
Lajri — Uttarakhand
Dangri — Himachal Pradesh
Tamasha — Maharashtra
These are names of folk stage performances in their respective states.
- (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
Khadakvasla — National Defence Academy. The National Defence Academy (NDA) is the Joint Services academy of the Indian Armed Forces, where cadets of the three services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force train together before they go on to pre-commissioning training in their respective service academies. The NDA is located in Khadakwasla near Pune, Maharashtra. It is the first tri-service academy in the world.
Konark — Sun Temple. Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century temple, at Konark, in Odisha, India. It was supposedly built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty around 1250.

Kolhapur — Ambabai. The Shri Mahalakshmi Temple of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, India, is one of the Shakti Peethas listed in various puranas of Hinduism. According to these writings, a Shakti Peetha is a place associated with Shakti, the goddess of power.

Kolkata — Victorial Memorial. The Victoria Memorial is a large marble building in Kolkata, West Bengal, India which was built between 1906 and 1921.

- (d) All the statements given above are correct.
- (a) The correctly matched pairs are :
Largest lake — Jammu and Kashmir
Largest delta — Sunderbans (Kolkata)
Largest planetarium — Kolkata
Highest airport — Leh (Ladakh)
- (d) All of these statements given above are correct.
- (a) The correctly matched pairs are:
Bandipur National Park — Mysore. Bandipur National Park, established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the south Indian state of Karnataka. It was once a private hunting reserve for the Maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore.
Dachigam Sanctuary — Jammu and Kashmir. Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometers.

Section G : current affairs

1

1. Recently, Union Ministry of Food Processing Industries on sanctioned 17 Mega Food Parks (MFPs). Which of the following is/are true about MFPs?
 1. The 17 MFPs will be spread across 11 States.
 2. The Scheme was launched in 2008 by UPA Government.(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) Neither of these
2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)?
 1. The programme aims to impart skill training to youth with focus on first time entrants to the labour market and class 10 and class 12 dropouts.
 2. The programme will be implemented by the Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) training partners.
 3. Sector Skill Councils and the State Governments would closely monitor skill training that will happen under the PMKVY.(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Indian Navy on 24 March 2015 commissioned three Immediate Support Vessels (ISVs) comprising T-38, T-39 and T-40 at the Visakhapatnam Naval Dockyard in Andhra Pradesh.
 2. Two ISVs were built by Rodman Spain and the third vessel was built by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of the 2
4. Consider the following statements
 1. Ministry of Railways constituted Ajay Shankar Committee to review PPP Cell functioning.
 2. Ajay Shanka is former Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under the aegis of Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
5. Consider the following statements
 1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform on 25 March 2015.
 2. PRAGATI is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform aimed at addressing grievances of common man.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these
6. Consider the following statements
 1. Twitter 'Samvad' has been launched by the union government to revive the importance of Vedas.
 2. Twitter Chief Executive is Dick Costolo.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither of these

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	21	(b)	41	(d)	61	(a)	81	(a)	101	(b)	121	(c)	141	(b)	161	(b)
2	(d)	22	(b)	42	(d)	62	(c)	82	(a)	102	(c)	122	(c)	142	(b)	162	(b)
3	(a)	23	(c)	43	(d)	63	(d)	83	(c)	103	(d)	123	(a)	143	(d)	163	(a)
4	(c)	24	(c)	44	(c)	64	(c)	84	(a)	104	(c)	124	(b)	144	(a)	164	(a)
5	(c)	25	(c)	45	(a)	65	(b)	85	(a)	105	(b)	125	(d)	145	(a)	165	(c)
6	(b)	26	(d)	46	(d)	66	(c)	86	(d)	106	(a)	126	(c)	146	(a)	166	(d)
7	(d)	27	(d)	47	(d)	67	(b)	87	(c)	107	(c)	127	(d)	147	(d)	167	(b)
8	(a)	28	(c)	48	(d)	68	(c)	88	(d)	108	(d)	128	(b)	148	(c)		
9	(b)	29	(d)	49	(b)	69	(a)	89	(a)	109	(b)	129	(b)	149	(a)		
10	(b)	30	(d)	50	(d)	70	(d)	90	(d)	110	(d)	130	(c)	150	(b)		
11	(b)	31	(a)	51	(a)	71	(d)	91	(a)	111	(d)	131	(b)	151	(c)		
12	(c)	32	(b)	52	(b)	72	(b)	92	(d)	112	(d)	132	(b)	152	(c)		
13	(c)	33	(d)	53	(a)	73	(b)	93	(d)	113	(d)	133	(a)	153	(b)		
14	(a)	34	(c)	54	(b)	74	(d)	94	(c)	114	(c)	134	(c)	154	(d)		
15	(a)	35	(c)	55	(d)	75	(a)	95	(b)	115	(b)	135	(d)	155	(d)		
16	(a)	36	(d)	56	(b)	76	(d)	96	(b)	116	(b)	136	(d)	156	(c)		
17	(c)	37	(a)	57	(a)	77	(b)	97	(c)	117	(c)	137	(c)	157	(a)		
18	(c)	38	(d)	58	(c)	78	(a)	98	(a)	118	(b)	138	(b)	158	(a)		
19	(b)	39	(b)	59	(b)	79	(b)	99	(b)	119	(d)	139	(b)	159	(d)		
20	(c)	40	(b)	60	(b)	80	(d)	100	(b)	120	(d)	140	(c)	160	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The 17 MFPs will be spread across 11 States. While Kerala, Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu were sanctioned two MFPs each whereas Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were sanctioned one MFP each. The Scheme was launched in 2008 by UPA Government. Its focus is to overcome the bottlenecks in the food supply chain due to which around 33 percent food is wasted in India making it the largest food waster in the world.
- (a) Two ISVs were built by Rodman Spain and the third vessel was built by the Abu Dhabi Ship Builders (ADSB).
- (c) Union Ministry of Railways has constituted a Committee to review the existing Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell in the Railway Board with former IAS officer Ajay Shankar as its head.
- (c) PRAGATI is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform aimed at addressing grievances of common man. It also aims at simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important Union government programmes and projects as well as projects flagged by State Governments.
- (b) Union Government has launched a new digital platform 'Twitter Samvad' in association with social networking giant Twitter (Chief Executive is Dick Costolo). The service aims to boost the nation's e-governance plans and facilitate direct communication between leaders, government agencies and citizens.



1. Consider the Statements:
 1. Houthi rebels are associated with Jordan.
 2. Saudi Arabia along with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and several other countries have started military operations against Houthi rebels.
 3. GCC members involved are United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait.Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
 - (a) 3 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 only
 - (d) All of the above
2. Consider the Statements:
 1. Bangladesh has won the prestigious Women in Parliaments (WIP) Award for regional leadership in the South and Southeast Asia category for closing the gender gap in politics.
 2. The award was presented by WIP Global Forum at annual summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
3. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Madhav Gadgil has won the prestigious Tyler Prize 2015.
 2. Madhav Gadgil is second Indian to receive this prize.
 3. It recognizes and honours persons for their exceptional dedication for Social Work.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 only
 - (d) All of the above
4. Consider the Statements:
 1. Every year March 23 is observed as World Meteorological Day (WMD).
 2. On this day in 1950 the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Convention came into force that aimed at creating WMO.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
5. Consider the following statements about Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 1. AIIB is an international financial institution proposed by Japan which seeks to provide support to infrastructure projects in Asia.
 2. its headquarters are located at Beijing.
 3. India along with other 20 member nations were founding member of AIIB.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
6. Consider the following statements:
 1. Pakistan successfully tested its first indigenously built all-weather armed drone named Burraq and a laser guided missile named Barq.
 2. Pakistan became the 5th country in the World to develop an unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) domestically.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	11	(c)	21	(a)	31	(a)	41	(b)	51	(c)	61	(d)	71	(c)	81	(b)
2	(c)	12	(d)	22	(b)	32	(c)	42	(b)	52	(c)	62	(c)	72	(b)	82	(b)
3	(b)	13	(b)	23	(d)	33	(c)	43	(c)	53	(a)	63	(a)	73	(c)	83	(c)
4	(c)	14	(c)	24	(c)	34	(b)	44	(c)	54	(d)	64	(b)	74	(b)	84	(b)
5	(b)	15	(c)	25	(d)	35	(b)	45	(d)	55	(b)	65	(d)	75	(a)	85	(b)
6	(a)	16	(d)	26	(a)	36	(b)	46	(d)	56	(a)	66	(b)	76	(d)		
7	(a)	17	(d)	27	(a)	37	(b)	47	(c)	57	(c)	67	(a)	77	(c)		
8	(c)	18	(a)	28	(a)	38	(b)	48	(a)	58	(b)	68	(c)	78	(d)		
9	(c)	19	(b)	29	(a)	39	(d)	49	(b)	59	(a)	69	(c)	79	(c)		
10	(d)	20	(c)	30	(d)	40	(b)	50	(b)	60	(d)	70	(a)	80	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) Houthi rebels is associated with Yemen.
- (c) Bangladesh is only country in the world where the Prime Minister, Parliament speaker, Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Leader of the house, and a major opposition leader are all women.
- (b)
 - Instituted in 1973. John and Alice Tyler are the founders of prize.
 - It recognizes and honours persons for their exceptional dedication for environmental science, environmental health, and energy.
 - First Indian was Father of Indian Green Revolution MS Swaminathan to receive the prize in 1991.
 - Awarded by International Tyler Prize Executive Committee. The administrative support to committee is provided by the University of Southern California.
- (c) Every year March 23 is observed as World Meteorological Day (WMD). Theme for this year is Climate Knowledge for Climate Action. On this day in 1950 the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Convention came into force that aimed at creating WMO. Later in 1951, WMO became United Nations specialized agency for meteorology, geophysical sciences and operational hydrology.
- (b) AIIB is an international financial institution proposed by China which seeks to provide support to infrastructure projects in Asia.
- (a) By successfully testing of Burraq, Pakistan became the 9th country in the World to develop an unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV) domestically.
- (a) Solar Impulse 2 will stop in Ahmedabad and Varanasi in India, Mandalay (Myanmar), Chongqing & Nanjing (China).
- (c) Solid-fuelled multi stage ballistic missile. Capable of carrying both nuclear as well as conventional warheads. Range: 2,750 km.
- (c) Islamic State (IS) militants have destroyed the ruins at the ancient city of Hatra located in south-west of Mosul in Northern Iraq.
- (d) He was re-nominated to key post at IMF by US President Barack Obama. In this regard, President Obama has forwarded his decision to re-nominate Sabharwal to the US Senate.
- (c) The rocket was carrying two all-electric commercial satellites built by Boeing.
- (d) United States (US) has announced to provide work permits to spouses of H-1B visa holders from 26 May 2015. Under existing US laws, spouses of H-1B visa holders are not eligible to work.



1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) the corporate entity of Vizag Steel Plant (VSP) on 31 March 2015 launched novel green project that can generate 120 MW power.
 2. It is first of its kind green project launched in Indian Steel Industry that can generate pollution free captive power using 100 per cent Blast Furnace Gas and Coke Oven Gas.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
2. Parliament has passed Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. The bill was first passed in Rajya Sabha and later in Lok Sabha on 20 March 2015. Which of the following statements is/are correct.
 1. The bill adds a new 4th schedule in the parent Act to include mining of bauxite, iron ore, limestone and manganese ore as notified minerals.
 2. Bill has changed it for 100 years, as against present 30 years for all minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals
 3. State governments will grant mining leases and prospecting licence-cum-mining leases along with approval of Union government.(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
3. Union Cabinet has cleared the black money bill to curb the menace of black money in the country. Which of the following statements is/are correct about black money bill :
 1. The proposed bill gives powers to tax authorities to track and deal with illegal wealth stashed abroad.
 2. The bill also has provision of punishment to deal with the black money cases. It proposes penalty at the rate of 100 per cent of taxes to be levied on the concealed income and assets, in addition to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of the above
4. Consider the following statements:
 1. State-run insurance giant GIC will provide a Financial Assistance of Rs 1.5 lakh crore to Indian Railways for developing infrastructure.
 2. The investment will be done in the form of bonds issued by various railway entities such as Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC).
 3. There will be a 5 year moratorium in interest and loan repayment. The rate will be linked to 10-year benchmark plus 10 basis points.
 4. From the Financial Year 2015-16 the financial assistance will be made available by LIC for over a period of 5 years as part of its commercial decision.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of the above
5. Consider the following statements about National Payments Corporation (NPCI).
 1. NPCI is an umbrella body for all retail payments system in India.

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	16	(c)	31	(b)	46	(b)	61	(a)	76	(d)	91	(b)
2	(c)	17	(a)	32	(a)	47	(d)	62	(c)	77	(a)	92	(b)
3	(a)	18	(a)	33	(a)	48	(c)	63	(c)	78	(a)	93	(b)
4	(b)	19	(b)	34	(d)	49	(d)	64	(b)	79	(c)	94	(a)
5	(d)	20	(d)	35	(a)	50	(b)	65	(d)	80	(a)	95	(a)
6	(a)	21	(b)	36	(c)	51	(d)	66	(c)	81	(d)	96	(c)
7	(b)	22	(d)	37	(b)	52	(b)	67	(b)	82	(a)	97	(c)
8	(d)	23	(b)	38	(c)	53	(a)	68	(b)	83	(b)	98	(b)
9	(a)	24	(b)	39	(d)	54	(a)	69	(b)	84	(d)	99	(a)
10	(c)	25	(c)	40	(b)	55	(b)	70	(d)	85	(a)	100	(a)
11	(d)	26	(d)	41	(a)	56	(a)	71	(b)	86	(a)	101	(a)
12	(b)	27	(c)	42	(a)	57	(b)	72	(a)	87	(c)	102	(b)
13	(a)	28	(b)	43	(a)	58	(d)	73	(c)	88	(a)	103	(b)
14	(b)	29	(d)	44	(a)	59	(a)	74	(d)	89	(a)		
15	(b)	30	(b)	45	(a)	60	(b)	75	(a)	90	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) The plant is built at a cost of Rs 676 crore. It will help VSP to move step towards achieving self-sufficiency in power generation and to reduce dependency on the State Grid in the process of steel making.
- (c) Bill has changed it for 50 years, as against present 30 years for all minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals.
- (a) The bill has provision of punishment to deal with the black money cases. It proposes penalty at the rate of 300 per cent of taxes to be levied on the concealed income and assets, in addition to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.
- (b) State-run insurance giant LIC will provide a Financial Assistance of Rs 1.5 lakh crore to Indian Railways for developing infrastructure.
- (d) NPCI is also nodal agency for all retail payment systems under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which was launched in 2014 to push DBT and financial inclusion.
- (a) RBI has kept the cash reserve ratio (CRR) unchanged at 4 percent
- (d) Six Indian women entrepreneurs and businesswomen have been named by Forbes magazine as among the 50 'Power Businesswomen' from Asia.
Kiran Mazumdar Shaw- Chairman & MD of Biocon.
Shikha Sharma- CEO of Axis Bank.
- (a) The portal will provide in total 11 Union government services to meet its objective.
- (c) Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet and Expo (Re-Invest) 2015 held in New Delhi .
- (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has made packaging of foodgrains & sugar in jute material mandatory for jute year 2014-15.
- (a) FCI procurement should focus on eastern belt, where farmers do not get minimum support price.



Awards and Honours

1. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Madan Mohan Malviya was conferred with Bharat Ratna posthumously.
 2. He founded Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
 3. Malviya was 3 time President of Indian National Congress.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
 2. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Adoor Gopalakrishnan was awarded the Dr Bhupen Hazarika International Solidarity Award on 29 March 2015.
 2. It is a biennial award instituted in 2013 and named in the memory of the cultural doyen Dr Bhupen Hazarika.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
 3. Consider the following Statements:
 1. NASA (National Aeronautics and Research Administration) has been selected for the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2014.
 2. The prize carries an award of Rs. 1.00 crore, a plaque and a citation.
 3. Ramakrishna Mission was the first recipient of the prize (1995).Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 only
 - (d) All of the above
 4. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was awarded Bharat Ratna on 27 March 2015.
 2. For the first time he had served as PM for just 13 days in 1996 and second time for 13 months in 1998-1999.
 3. Union government led by Narendra Modi has declared his birthday as Good Governance Day.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
5. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Gopaldas Neeraj was awarded with National Kavi Pradeep Samman on 24 March 2015.
 2. This award was instituted by the Madhya Pradesh government.
 3. He is the 3rd recipient of this prize.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
6. Consider the following Statements:
 1. Veteran actor and film producer Shashi Kapoor has been awarded with prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award 2014.
 2. Dada Saheb Phalke Award was established in 1959 to commemorate the birth centenary year of father of Indian cinema Dadasaheb Phalke.
 3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a cash prize of 10 lakh rupees and a shawl.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above

5

Sports and GAMES

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Saina Nehwal won the India Open Super Series Badminton Women's Singles 2015 Title.
 2. She defeated Thailand's Ratchanok Intanon in the final match played at Siri Fort Indoor Complex in New Delhi.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
2. Consider the following statements about ICC Cricket World Cup 2015.
 1. Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 for the record fourth time.
 2. In the final match Australia defeated, New Zealand.
 3. It was first time of New Zealand to enter final of Cricket World Cup.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Shivani Cherukuli Dolly has created new record in Archery and has entered into the India Book of Records.
 2. Shivani is the kid sister of late Indian coach and International archer Cherukuri Lenin.
 3. Shivani Cherukuli Dolly belongs to Tamil Nadu.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
4. Consider the following statements:
 1. Mahendra Singh Dhoni has become first Indian Cricket team Captain to register the 100 One Day International (ODI) match wins.
 2. He was able to achieve this feat after Indian team defeated Bangladesh in the 2015 ICC World Cup quarter-final match by 109-run in Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG), Australia.
 3. He is the third captain in the history of the cricket to record 100 wins.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. Kidambi Srikanth won badminton's Swiss Open Grand Prix Gold title in Men's singles category on 15 March 2015.
 2. Kidambi Srikanth became third Indian to win this prestigious title in Men's singles category.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
6. Consider the following statements about Mary Kom.
 1. Her full name is Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom and belongs to Meghalaya.
 2. She is five-time World Boxing champion.
 3. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships.
 4. Her autobiography is Unbreakable.

6

Science and Technology

1. Consider the following statements about Minor planet.
 1. It was named after India's chess legend Vishwanathan Anand by the Minor Planet Centre.
 2. Now the Minor planet will be called as 4538 Vishyanand.
 3. It is located somewhere between the Mars and Venus.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) All of the above
2. Consider the following statements AWACS project.
 1. Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) can detect incoming aerial threats like hostile fighters, drones and cruise missiles from 400 km away.
 2. The project will involve mounting indigenous 360-degree coverage active electronically scanned array (AESA) radars on Airbus A-330 wide body jets.
 3. HAL will develop the AWACSs.
 4. Union Government on 27 March 2015 gave its approval to build next generation Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS).Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (d) All of the above
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has successfully launched Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)-1D.
 2. It was launched by Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) C-27.
 3. It is fourth Indian navigation satellite.
 4. IRNSS-1D will be launched into a sub Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (subGTO).Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) All of the above
4. Consider the following Statements about PRAGATI.
 1. Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform aimed at addressing grievances of common man.
 2. Designed in-house by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) team with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC).
 3. On a monthly basis, Prime Minister will interact with bureaucrats i.e. on fourth Wednesday of every month at 3.30 PM-called as PRAGATI Day.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) was successfully operationalised for research in North Antarctica by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT).
 2. It is India's second Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) in North Antarctica.
 3. It will help researchers to study and find out details about dissolved oxygen in sea bottom, salinity and the quantity of sunlight hitting the bottom of the sea.

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	14	(d)	27	(b)	40	(a)	53	(d)	66	(c)	79	(b)
2	(c)	15	(c)	28	(b)	41	(c)	54	(a)	67	(c)	80	(a)
3	(c)	16	(d)	29	(d)	42	(c)	55	(a)	68	(a)	81	(c)
4	(c)	17	(a)	30	(c)	43	(a)	56	(a)	69	(a)	82	(a)
5	(b)	18	(d)	31	(c)	44	(c)	57	(c)	70	(c)	83	(d)
6	(a)	19	(a)	32	(c)	45	(a)	58	(a)	71	(a)	84	(b)
7	(d)	20	(d)	33	(c)	46	(a)	59	(c)	72	(d)	85	(c)
8	(b)	21	(a)	34	(d)	47	(a)	60	(c)	73	(c)		
9	(d)	22	(c)	35	(b)	48	(d)	61	(b)	74	(a)		
10	(b)	23	(a)	36	(c)	49	(b)	62	(b)	75	(d)		
11	(b)	24	(c)	37	(c)	50	(a)	63	(d)	76	(a)		
12	(b)	25	(a)	38	(c)	51	(a)	64	(c)	77	(c)		
13	(a)	26	(d)	39	(d)	52	(b)	65	(a)	78	(d)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) A minor planet is a term used to describe an astronomical object that is neither a dominant planet nor a comet and thus includes the dwarf planets that orbit around the Sun. Minor planet 4538 Vishyanand was discovered on 10 October 1988 by Japanese astronomer Kenzo Suzuki which is located somewhere between the Mars and Jupiter.
- (c) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) will develop the AWACSs.
- (c) It was launched by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-27. It is launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.
- (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform on 25 March 2015.
- (b) It is India's first Polar Remotely Operated Vehicle (PROVe) in North Antarctica.
- (a) Twitter Chief Executive Dick Costolo. Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is the founder of social networking website Facebook.
- (d) Scientists believe that this finding could potentially support life. NASA's Galileo mission had provided first evidence of ocean in Ganymede after measuring its magnetic field in 2002.
- (b) It is a Swiss long-range solar-powered aircraft project and claimed to be first aircraft to fly day and night without consuming conventional fuel.
- (d) It will provide services like mobile, internet, video and other communications services to expand its reach into the Americas.
- (b) United Kingdom has become the first country to legalise the creation of three-parent IVF designer babies using Mitochondrial Donation Technique.
- (b) Prithvi-II is surface-to-surface missile developed by DRDO.
- (b) SMAP satellite is three-year mission which will measure the amount of moisture in soil. It will measure in top 2 inches (5 centimeters) of soil
- (a) NSS' 34th International Space Development Conference will be held in Toronto.
- (d) This suit gives pilot an additional capability of nullifying the effect of detected radar threat by appropriate mode of jamming.
- (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi has inaugurated the Indian Science Congress 2015 at the Mumbai University. Mumbai is hosting it again after the gap of 45 years.



Miscellaneous

- Which of the following statements are correct?
 - International Mother Language Day is observed on 21 February every year.
 - The theme for this year was Inclusive Education through and with Language - Language Matters.

Codes :

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2
- Recently, Expert Appraisal Committee on Infrastructure Development has approved the development of no-frill airports at which of the following places?
 - Kishangarh, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
 - Belgaum (Karnataka)
 - Holongi (Arunachal Pradesh)

Codes :

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
- National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is set to add 10,000 MW to its existing capacity of 43,143 MW through the planned solar projects. It is planning to install these solar plants in which of the following states?
 - Andhra Pradesh (2) Madhya Pradesh
 - Telangana (4) Rajasthan

Codes :

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) All of these
- Which of the following statements are correct?
 - World Water Day is observed on 22nd March.
 - Rajendra Singh (Water Man) of India has won Stockholm Water Prize 2015.
 - Rajendra Singh is also the winner of Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

Codes :

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) All of these
- The author of the book "Family Life" is
 - Gopaldas Neeraj (b) Meira Kumar
 - Subodh Sarkar (d) Akhil Sharma
- Which of the following statements are correct?
 - The Western coast of India experiences more cyclones than the Eastern coast.
 - The direction of cyclone is counter-clockwise.
 - Nilofar which recently hit Gujarat coast was an anti-cyclone.

Codes:

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
- Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Animal	IUCN Red list category
(1) Asian elephant	Vulnerable
(2) Pink headed duck	Extinct
(3) Snow leopard	Threatened
(4) Indian Wild Ass	Endangered

Codes:

(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
- Which of the following statements are correct regarding Slavery Index-2014 released by Walk-free Foundation Group?
 - Out of 167 countries surveyed, India has the greatest number of slaves.
 - In percentage term, Qatar has the maximum slaves in its population.

Codes:

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	6	(b)	11	(c)	16	(b)	21	(d)	26	(b)	31	(a)
2	(a)	7	(c)	12	(b)	17	(b)	22	(b)	27	(a)	32	(d)
3	(d)	8	(a)	13	(d)	18	(d)	23	(b)	28	(b)	33	(c)
4	(a)	9	(d)	14	(b)	19	(a)	24	(d)	29	(c)	34	(d)
5	(d)	10	(c)	15	(b)	20	(b)	25	(a)	30	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

- (c) 21 February is observed International Mother Language Day since 2000. It was proclaimed by UNESCO.
- (a) The committee has not approved for the development of airport at Holongi as it is in river plain and no construction is allowed in such areas.
- (d) NTPC is planning to install 500MW of solar project in Andhra Pradesh and 250MW each in Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Rajasthan.
- (a) Rajendra Singh was awarded with Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership in the year 2001. He has received Stockholm Water Prize 2015 along with USD 150,000 and a specially designed sculpture.
- (d) Akhil Sharma's "Family Life" won the 2015 Folio Prize for fiction. It is his second novel after "An Obedient Father".
- (b) Cyclone Nilofar hit the Western coast of India recently. The cyclone in this part are fewer than the Eastern coast which witness frequent cyclones.
- (c) Asian elephant and Snow leopard are listed as Endangered species in Red data list book
- (a) In percentage term, Mauritiana has the maximum slaves in its population, while Qatar has come to 4th place this year from 96th place last year.
- (d) Idukki dam is located in Kerala and Mettur dam is located in Tamil Nadu.
- (c) The largest producer of diamond is Russia. India is stepping up to directly procure diamond from Russia instead of being routed through European Union.
- (c) Beijing Protocol is related to terrorist actions against civil aviation. India is also a signatory to the protocol. So, a bill has been introduced in the parliament which would ratify the protocol.
- (b) Rani Ki Vav, a stepwell is located in the Patan town of Gujarat. It was designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water.
- (d) Okavango Delta (Botswana) has become 1000th World Heritage Site of UNESCO. The delta has rich biodiversity and is home to many endangered animals including Cheetah.
- (b) The theme of the report is "Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience".
- (b) Shaurya Missile is a hypersonic missile.
- (b) It is the first set of two third-generation European Pressurized Reactors.
- (b) Amaravathi is located on the banks of river Krishna.
- (d) Apart from this linking programme NPCI is also nodal agency for all retail payment systems under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which was launched in 2014 to push DBT and financial inclusion.
- (a) Current cash reserve ratio (CRR) is 4 percent.
- (b) It would be Rs. 1.5 crore per person per year
- (d) Nepal and India are also planning to establish a direct bus service to link Kathmandu and Patna in future.
- (b) Kalvari was undocked at the Mazagaon Dockyard Limited (MDL) in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The undocked submarine was named Kalvari and is expected to be commissioned into Indian Navy by September 2016.

G-94 || Miscellaneous

23. (b) Initially the new index will cover 10 cities.
24. (d) The 5th meeting is scheduled to start on 9 April 2015 and is being held in pursuance of decisions taken by the SAARC Summit of Heads of States held at Kathmandu in November 2014.
25. (a) The first Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet & Expo, Re-invest 2015 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on the 15th February in New Delhi.
26. (b) The terminal covers 28,000 square metres and is the latest addition to The Dubai Cruise Terminal facility at Mina Rashid.
27. (a) The project will be financed by the Gujarat forest department as WTI has inked a broader MoU with the state.
28. (b) The first Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST) has been inaugurated in Shibpur located in the city of Howrah, West Bengal.
29. (c) China opened its second railway line in Tibet, close to Indian border in Sikkim.
30. (c) Chutak Hydroelectric Plant is situated at Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir. The power station is a run-of-the-river power project on the Suru River (a tributary of Indus).
31. (a) The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) viz., the US, the UK, France, China and Russian Federation.
33. (c) This facility will be available to all South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member countries, that is, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
34. (d) Union Government launched the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 in 2013. There is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards.
There is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles year on year from 2020 onwards.