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* Denotes that Examination was Conducted Online
### ONLINE EXAMINATION PROGRAMME - MARCH 2018

*Examination Time includes one hour as preparation time for the verification of Admission Tickets and original ID of the candidates appearing for the examination.*

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<th>Name of Post, Department &amp; Syllabus</th>
<th>Category No.</th>
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### COMMON TEST FOR Sl. No. 5 & 6 ABOVE

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<td><strong>Main Topics:</strong> Part I: Core Subject Part II: Research Methodology and Teaching Aptitude Part III: Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Social Welfare Schemes and Programmes Part IV: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance in Kerala (Maximum Marks : 100) (Duration: 1 Hour 15 Minutes) (Medium of Questions: English) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 09/03/2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMMON TEST FOR Sl. No. 7, 8 & 9 ABOVE

**Note:**
1. It may be noted that apart from the Main Topics in the Syllabus referred to in the Examination Programme, questions from other topics related to the educational qualifications prescribed for the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no under-taking that all the topics mentioned under the sub-head “Main Topics” may be covered in the question paper.
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**Syllabus:**
- **Part I:** Core Subject
- **Part II:** Research Methodology
- **Part III:** Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Social Welfare Schemes and Programmes
- **Part IV:** General Knowledge, Current Affairs & Renaissance in Kerala

**Language:** (Medium of Questions: English) (Maximum Marks : 100) (Duration: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)

**Website:** www.keralapsc.gov.in

**Controlled by:** KERALAPUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Controller of Examinations:** N. NARAYANA SARMA

**Date:** 04.01.2018

**Registration Profile in the Website www.keralapsc.gov.in from:** 02/03/2018
# EXAMINATION PROGRAMME - MARCH 2018

* Examination Time includes half an hour as preparation time for the verification of Admission Tickets and original ID of the candidates appearing for the examination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>AYURVEDA THERAPIST INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on Educational Qualification (Maximum Marks - 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 15/02/2018</td>
<td>194/2017 KLM, PTA KTM, EKM PKD, KKD WTD, KGJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>01/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>AYURVEDA THERAPIST GOVT.AYURVEDA COLLEGES Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on Educational Qualification (Maximum Marks - 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 15/02/2018</td>
<td>418/2017 TVM</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>01/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTOR – DAIRYING MILK PRODUCTS VOCATIONAL HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on PG in Malayalam Part III: Questions based on Folk-Lore (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-ENGLISH) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 15/02/2018</td>
<td>091/2017</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>01/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>RESEARCH ASSISTANT (FOLK - LORE) ARCHEOLOGY DEPARTMENT Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on PG in Malayalam Part III: Questions based on Folk-Lore (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-ENGLISH) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 15/02/2018</td>
<td>209/2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>02/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>SECURITY GUARD GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT/ KERALA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (Direct Recruitment from Ex-Service Men Only) Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: General Science Part III: Mental Ability &amp; Simple Arithmetic (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 16/02/2018</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>02/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>LIASON OFFICER CUM ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER KERALA STATE PALMYRAH PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT AND WORKER’S WELFARE CORPORATION LIMITED (KELPALP) Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: Questions based on education qualification Part II: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part III: Mental Ability &amp; Simple Arithmetic (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-ENGLISH) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 16/02/2018</td>
<td>660/2014 Further details regarding main topics are available on the website</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>03/03/2018 01:30 PM to 03:15 PM</td>
<td>FEMALE ASSISTANT PRISON OFFICER PRISONS (SR for ST Only) Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post.</td>
<td>138/2017 TVM, KNR</td>
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</table>

**COMMON TEST FOR SL. No. 1 & 2 ABOVE**

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>03/03/2018 01:30 PM to 03:15 PM</td>
<td>ASSISTANT PRISON OFFICER PRISONS (SR for ST Only) Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: General English Part III: Simple Arithmetic &amp; Mental Ability (Maximum Marks - 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 17/02/2018</td>
<td>139/2017 TSR</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>03/03/2018 01:30 PM to 03:15 PM</td>
<td>WOMEN POLICE CONSTABLE (ARMED POLICE BATTALION) POLICE Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: General English Part III: Simple Arithmetic &amp; Mental Ability (Maximum Marks - 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 17/02/2018</td>
<td>453/2017 KAP I LC/AI</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>03/03/2018 01:30 PM to 03:15 PM</td>
<td>WOMEN POLICE CONSTABLE (ARMED POLICE BATTALION) POLICE Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: General English Part III: Simple Arithmetic &amp; Mental Ability (Maximum Marks - 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-MALAYALAM/TAMIL/KANNADA) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 17/02/2018</td>
<td>454/2017 KAP I M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>05/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR (MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS) INDUSTRIAL TRAINING Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on Educational Qualification (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-ENGLISH) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 21/02/2018</td>
<td>371/2018</td>
</tr>
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**COMMON TEST FOR SL. No. 7, 8, 9 & 10 ABOVE**

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<td>12</td>
<td>05/03/2018 07:30 AM to 09:15 AM</td>
<td>JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR (MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS) INDUSTRIAL TRAINING Syllabus: An Objective Type Test (OMR Valuation) based on the qualification prescribed for the post. Part I: General Knowledge, Current Affairs &amp; Renaissance of Kerala Part II: Questions based on Educational Qualification (Maximum Marks – 100) (Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes) (Medium of Questions-ENGLISH) Candidates can download the Admission Tickets through their One Time Registration Profile in the Website <a href="http://www.keralapsc.gov.in">www.keralapsc.gov.in</a> from 21/02/2018</td>
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Thiruvananthapuram, 04.01.2018

Controlling Officer,  04.01.2018

Controller of Examinations, Kerala Public Service Commission
1. The full form of ‘PDF’:
(a) Portable Document Format
(b) Page Document Format
(c) Page Document Format (d) Printer Document Form
2. The full form of IBM:
(a) Indian Business Machines
(b) International Business Machines
(c) International Business Management
(d) None of these
3. Which one of the following is not an input device?
(a) Mouse
(b) Keyboard
(c) Barcode reader
(d) Monitor
4. The first key on the left hand side of the first row of keyboard:
(a) Escape
(b) Shift
(c) Control
(d) Alt
5. The key which is used to move the cursor to the beginning part of the matter:
(a) Page up
(b) Home
(c) Alt
(d) Enter
6. Which company developed ‘WINDOWS’?
(a) Microsoft
(b) Apple
(c) LG
(d) HCL
7. The domain name for ‘industries’:
(a) .firm
(b) .int
(c) .org
(d) .net
8. The invention related to Jack Kilby:
(a) Integrated Circuits
(b) Floppy Disc
(c) Compact Disc
(d) Calculator
9. Which is the exact opposite of ‘space’ key?
(a) Delete
(b) Insert
(c) Shift
(d) Backspace
10. The programs or instructions that tells the computer what to do:
(a) Software
(b) Hardware
(c) Virus
(d) Mailmerge
11. The first electronic computer:
(a) ENIAC
(b) UNIVAC
(c) Abacus
(d) Param
12. RAM stands for:
(a) Readability of Memory
(b) Read Only Memory
(c) Ready Online Memory
(d) None of these
13. The home page of a website is:
(a) the largest page
(b) the last page
(c) the first page
(d) most colourful page
14. ‘DOS’ means:
(a) Data Operating System
(b) Device Operating System
(c) Disc Operating System
(d) Direct Operating System
15. The first personal computer:
(a) The Altair
(b) ENIAC
(c) UNIVAC
(d) Lenovo
16. In the abbreviation ‘HTML’, the letter ‘m’ stands for:
(a) Markup
(b) Method
(c) Meta
(d) Machine
17. ‘Google’ is a:
(a) Word processor
(b) Search engine
(c) Operating system
(d) Presentation Software
18. Which one of the following is not a hardware?
(a) Motherboard
(b) Keyboard
(c) Computer Mouse
(d) e-mail
19. Floppy Disc is usually located in—— drive.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
20. ROM stands for:
(a) Random Access Memory
(b) Random Approach Memory
(c) Compact Disc
(d) Calculator
21. Compact Disc was invented by:
(a) James T.Russel
(b) Charles Babbage
(c) Jack Kilby
(d) William Higinbotham
22. In the abbreviation ‘KBPS’, the letter ‘S’ stands for:
(a) Computer Mouse
(b) modem
(c) Scanner
(d) Monitor
23. Laser Printer was first introduced by:
(a) IBM
(b) Samsung
(c) Canon
(d) HP
24. All physical equipment and accessories of a system:
(a) Software
(b) Hardware
(c) Peripherals
(d) Internet
25. A marker used to indicate where the next character will be printed:
(a) Tab
(b) Alt
(c) Cursor
(d) Indicator

Information Technology

1. The most common input device now a days:
(a) Joystick
(b) Keyboard
(c) Mouse
(d) Barcode reader
18. Who discovered ‘Mouse’?
(a) Douglas Engelbart
(b) Alen Shugart
(c) Charles Babbage
(d) Edison
19. The longest key of the key board:
(a) Enter
(b) Shift
(c) Ctrl
(d) Space bar
20. In the history of computer, the fifth generation was started in:
(a) 1980
(b) 1976
(c) 1966
(d) 1956
21. WINDOWS is a:
(a) Operating system
(b) Hardware
(c) Virus
(d) None of these
22. Which company developed MS WORD?
(a) Linux
(b) Apple
(c) Compac
(d) Microsoft
23. Laser Printer was first introduced by:
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Answers

1 (b) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4 (a) 5 (b) 6 (a) 7 (a) 8 (b) 9 (b) 10 (a)

2
1. Which is the exact opposite of ‘space’ key?
(a) Delete
(b) Insert
(c) Shift
(d) Backspace
2. The father of computer:
(a) Blaise Pascal
(b) Charles Babbage
(c) Jack Kilby
(d) James T.Russel
3. Father of e-mail:
(a) Ray Tomlinson
(b) Glen Recort
(c) Sabir Bhatia
(d) Pascal
4. The invention related to Jack Kilby:
(a) Integrated Circuit
(b) Floppy Disc
(c) Compact Disc
(d) Calculator
5. Which device is used to display graphics and information on video screen?
(a) CPU
(b) Modem
(c) Scanner
(d) Monitor
6. WWW stands for:
(a) Web Wide World
(b) World Wide Web
(c) Wide Web World
(d) Web Wide
7. The brain of computer:
(a) Floppy disk
(b) C.P.U.
(c) Monitor
(d) Keyboard
8. The first computer game:
(a) Spacecraft
(b) Space bar
(c) Space War
(d) Space Shuttle
9. Who discovered Calculator?
(a) Christopher Sholes
(b) Jack Kilby
(c) James T.Russel
(d) Blaise Pascal
10. The programs or instructions that tells the computer what to do:
(a) Software
(b) Hardware
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(d) Mailmerge
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(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
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(d) Rapid Access Memory
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(a) James T.Russel
(b) Sabir Bhatia
(c) Ray Tomlinson
(d) Marcory
22. In the abbreviation ‘KBPS’, the letter ‘S’ stands for:
(a) System
(b) Seconds
(c) Software
(d) Security
23. A device for converting digital data into sound signals which can be transmitted over telephone wires.
(a) scanner
(b) modem
(c) printer
(d) monitor
24. URL stands for:
(a) Uniform Resource Locator
(b) Universal Reference Locator
(c) Universal Resource Language
(d) None of these
25. The width of an A4 sheet paper:
(a) 210 mm
(b) 297mm
(c) 250 mm
(d) none of these

Answers

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

General Knowledge-1

1. Mary Todd was the wife of:
   (a) Abraham Lincoln
   (b) Napoleon
   (c) Socrates
   (d) Albert Einstein

2. Vinson Massif is the highest elevation in:
   (a) Antarctica
   (b) Australia
   (c) North America
   (d) South America

3. Vladimir I. Ulyanov was popularly known as:
   (a) Abraham Lincoln
   (b) Napoleon
   (c) Socectes
   (d) Edmund Burke

4. The Governor General who introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal:
   (a) Wellesley
   (b) Dalhousie
   (c) Canning
   (d) Cornwallis

5. The old name of Ho Chi Minh City:
   (a) Saigon
   (b) Taipei
   (c) Kyoto
   (d) Hanoi

6. An organism that completely depends on other living organisms for food:
   (a) Parasite
   (b) Vector
   (c) Caustive organism
   (d) Omnivorous

7. Who is the authority to nominate 12 persons to Rajya Sabha?
   (a) Prime Minister
   (b) Vice President
   (c) President
   (d) Speaker

8. The place where Bhagirati and Alakananda meet:
   (a) Prayag
   (b) Karnaprayag
   (c) Devaprayag
   (d) Rudraprayag

9. The tomb of Babur is in:
   (a) Lahore
   (b) Delhi
   (c) Kabul
   (d) Sikandra

10. The old name of ‘Rashtrapati Bhavan’:
    (a) A.K.Antony
    (b) C.Achuthamenon
    (c) A.K.Antony
    (d) C.Achuthamenon

11. What is known as ‘king of hobbies’?
    (a) Omivorous
    (b) Vector
    (c) Laissez Faire
    (d) Monoply

12. In which language ‘Hortus Malabaricus’ was originally compiled?
    (a) Spanish
    (b) English
    (c) Latin
    (d) Portuguese

13. The chief justice of High Court is appointed by:
    (a) Governor
    (b) President
    (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
    (d) None of these

14. The U.N.Charter has ….. Articles
    (a) 100
    (b) 144
    (c) 111
    (d) 99

15. In which country Charles Darwin was born?
    (a) USA
    (b) France
    (c) Spain
    (d) England

16. The gas discovered by the British chemists Sir William Ramsay and Morris Travers in 1898:
    (a) Neon
    (b) Chlorine
    (c) Oxygen
    (d) Radon

17. The largest city in the Indus Valley:
    (a) Mohanjodaro
    (b) Harappa
    (c) Lothal
    (d) Kalbangan

18. In which language ‘Hortus Malabaricus’ was originally compiled?
    (a) Spanish
    (b) English
    (c) Latin
    (d) Portuguese

19. In America, the Civil War started in:
    (a) 1865
    (b) 1862
    (c) 1863
    (d) 1861

20. Hideki Tojo was the premier of ….. during the Second World War:
    (a) China
    (b) Japan
    (c) Germany
    (d) Taiwan

21. The theory of expanding universe was first propounded by:
    (a) Hubble
    (b) Newton
    (c) Kepler
    (d) Copernicus

22. The market condition in which there are only two buyers of a particular goods or service:
    (a) Duopoly
    (b) Monopopy
    (c) Laissez Faire
    (d) Monopoly

23. The last Tsar ruer of Russia:
    (a) Ivan IV
    (b) Nicholas I
    (c) Nicholas II
    (d) Louis XIV

24. The mean depth of the hydrosphere is:
    (a) 3,554 m
    (b) 6020 m
    (c) 5534 m
    (d) 6020 m

25. The Asian Turkey and European Turkey were separated by the strait:
    (a) Bering
    (b) Bosporus
    (c) Dover
    (d) Tartar

26. The first Indian to receive Templeton Award:
    (a) Baba Amte
    (b) Mother Theresa
    (c) Dr.S.Radahkrishnan
    (d) Medha Parkar

27. Who was the Chief Minister of Kerala when the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act came into force on January 1, 1985 at Dhaka?
    (a) M.A.Ansari
    (b) Lala Lajpath Rai
    (c) Bhagat Singh
    (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

28. In which year Julius Caesar was murdered?
    (a) 44 B.C.
    (b) 34 B.C.
    (c) 58 B.C.
    (d) 34 B.C.

29. In which city was the contemporary of Queen Elizabeth I of England?
    (a) Akbar
    (b) Aurangzeb
    (c) Shah Jahan
    (d) None of these

30. In which country Charles Darwin was born?
    (a) England
    (b) USA
    (c) England
    (d) France

31. In which Indian state Asia’s first oil refinery was established?
    (a) West Bengal
    (b) Maharashtra
    (c) Assam
    (d) Gujarat

32. Who among the following Mughal emperors was the contemporary of Queen Elizabeth I of England?
    (a) Akbar
    (b) Aurangzeb
    (c) Shah Jahan
    (d) None of these

33. The publication launched by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Marathi language:
    (a) Mahatta
    (b) Kesarai
    (c) Harian
    (d) Young India

34. The old name of Ho Chi Minh City:
    (a) Saigon
    (b) Taipei
    (c) Kyoto
    (d) Hanoi

35. The tomb of Babur is in:
    (a) Lahore
    (b) Delhi
    (c) Kabul
    (d) Sikandra

36. An organism that completely depends on other living organisms for food:
    (a) Parasite
    (b) Vector
    (c) Caustive organism
    (d) Omnivorous

37. Who is the authority to nominate 12 persons to Rajya Sabha?
    (a) Prime Minister
    (b) Vice President
    (c) President
    (d) Speaker

38. The place where Bhagirati and Alakananda meet:
    (a) Prayag
    (b) Karnaprayag
    (c) Devaprayag
    (d) Rudraprayag

39. The number of players in a Basketball team:
    (a) 11
    (b) 7
    (c) 6
    (d) 5

40. First woman to get Nobel Prize for Literature:
    (a) Rene Sully Prudhomme
    (b) Selma Lagerlof
    (c) Sinclair Louis
    (d) Rudyard Kipling

41. The place which is known as the “Mecca of temple architecture”:
    (a) Tanjaur
    (b) Khajuraho
    (c) Mahabalipuram
    (d) Ellora

42. Longest tributary of Indus:
    (a) Jhulum
    (b) Chenab
    (c) Satlej
    (d) Ravi

43. Namdapha Tiger Reserve is in the state of:
    (a) Assam
    (b) Meghalaya
    (c) Manipur
    (d) Arunachal Pradesh

44. The founder president of congress parliamentary party:
    (a) M.A.Ansari
    (b) Lala Lajpath Rai
    (c) Bhagat Singh
    (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

45. First Indian to get Magsaysay Award for Public service:
    (a) Vinoba Bhave
    (b) Mother Theresa
    (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
    (d) C.D.Deshmukh

Two sets of general knowledge questions are given below. Try to practise each set in 10 minutes. For each correct answer to be given one mark and 0.33 mark to be deducted for each wrong answer. No negative marks for unattended questions. If the score is 21 or above- very good. 15 -20- Good. below 15 needs improvement through extensive reference.

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

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

1. Vermiculture is related to: Earth Worn
2. Silver Revolution is related to the enhanced production of: Poultry
3. White Revolution is related to the enhanced production of: Milk
4. Antibiotic Penicillin is produced by: Fungi
5. Birds includes in the class: Aves
6. Cetane number is used to rate: Diesel
7. Silver objects turn dark on prolonged exposure to: Oxidation
8. Which property of copper and aluminium is called: Allotropy
9. Which metal foil is used for packing chocolates, medicines, cigarettes etc?: Aluminium
10. Organism with only one leg: Snail
11. Tadpoles are the young ones of: Frog
12. The largest ape": Gorilla
13. The most intelligent among aquatic animals: Dolphin
14. The only animal in cat family that shows sexual dimorphism: Lion
15. What is known as 'Killer Fish'? Piranah
16. What is known as 'River Horse'? Hippopotamus
17. Which is known as 'fossil fish'? Coelacanth
18. Which organism has its auditory organs in leg?: Cricket
19. Conoiculture is the scientific rearing of: Rabbits
20. Joey is the young one of: Kangaroo
21. Ailurophobia is the fear of: Cats
22. Elephant has ...... teeth: 4
23. Favourable temperature for the hatching of hen's egg is ...... degree Celcius: 37
24. Macaca silenus is the scientific name of: Lion Tailed Macaque
25. Study of Eggs: Oology
26. The organism that survived evolution: Cockroach
27. The second largest animal in cat family: Lion
28. What is known as 'poor man's cow'? Goat
29. Which organism has a tongue longer than its body?: Calotes
30. Which fish is the symbol of cancer: Crab
31. Fish that has hand and legs: Latimer
32. Tusk of elephant is a modification of: Incisors
33. Ichthyology is the study of: Fish
34. Emu is a native of: Australia
35. The bird that lives in Rockery: Penguin
36. Archipelagoes are the ancestors of: Birds
37. The bone above the elbow: Humerus
38. The bones below the elbow: Radius and Ulna
39. The bone below the knee: Tibia and Fibula
40. Which is called the 'Mother of Pearl'? Nacre
41. What is known as the 'blood bank in human body'? Spleen
42. The study of Eggs: Oology
43. What is known as ‘poor man's cow'? Goat
44. Which gland is known as ‘Killer Fish'? Piranah
45. What is the full form of P.V.C.? Poly Vinyl Chloride
46. What is the full form of LPG? Liquified Petroleum Gas
47. What is the full form of RP?: Rutile Pigment
48. What is the full form of RDX?: Cyclonite
49. Which metal has the highest melting point?: Iridium
50. Which is called the 'fire extinguisher check'? LPG

Physical Science

1. The substance that can be used as a hypnotic: Butabarbital
2. The ‘fixing agent’ used in photograhic film is: Sodium thiourea
3. The maximum concentration of ozone is found in the: Stratosphere
4. CO₂ is a greenhouse gas: Carbon Dioxide
5. Which is the heaviest noble gas: Helium
6. The heaviest element: Ununpentium
7. Which is the heaviest element: Ununpentium
8. Which metal has the lowest density: Sodium
9. Which metal has the highest density: Iridium
10. Which is the heaviest metal: Ununpentium
11. Which is the lightest metal: Lithium
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Chromatography

Butyraldehyde anisole

Physical Science

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50. Which is the lightest metal: Lithium
1. Gandhiji wrote Hind Swaraj in: 1909
2. Name the leader who last met Gandhiji for about an hour and left him just few minutes before he was shot dead on January 30, 1948 while on his way to the prayer meeting- Sardar Patel
3. The year of Ahmedabad Mill strike in which Gandhiji observed hunger strike for the first time? 1918
4. Where the All India Khilafat Conference was held under the presidency of Gandhiji? Delhi
5. Who was deputed by Gandhiji to lead the anti-tax campaign in Bardoli? Vallabhbhai Patel
6. Whom Gandhiji declared as his political heir? Jawaharlal Nehru
7. Gandhiji was assassinated at the age of: 79
8. Gandhiji was imprisoned for ...... days in India. 2089
9. Who was Gokuldas Makanji to Gandhiji? Father in law
10. Who was known as the ‘spiritual heir’ of Mahathma Gandhi? Vinoba Bhave
11. Who was selected as the second Satyagrahi when Gandhiji launched individual Satyagraha in 1940? Jawaharlal Nehru
12. Whom Gandhiji called Rajarshi? Purushotham Das Tandon
13. Why Gandhiji called for the boycott of the Simon Commission? None of the members were Indians
14. In which year Gandhiji went to South Africa for the first time? 1893
15. In which year Gandhiji decided to return to India from South Africa? 1914
16. In which year Gandhiji started Phoenix settlement near Durban? 1904
17. In which year Gandhiji visited Sri Narayana Guru? 1925
18. In which year Mahadev Desai, the private secretary of Gandhiji passed away? 1944
19. Porbander, the birth place of Gandhiji is famous as the birth place of which epic character? Kuchela
20. The capital of which Indian state is named after Gandhiji? Gujarat
21. The date in which Gandhiji violated salt law in Dandi beach: 1930 April 6
22. The father of Gandhiji: Karam Chand Gandhi
23. Gandhi ended his fast in Yervada prison which he started after the Communal Award of Ramsay MacDonald: Pune Pact
24. Gandhi got Barrister at Law from: England
25. Gandhi was assassinated on: 30th January 1948
26. The year of Ahmedabad Mill strike in which Gandhiji observed hunger strike for the first time? 1918
27. In 1924 Gandhiji became the president of Indian National Congress. The session was held at: Belgaum
28. In which state the Sevagram Ashram of Mahathma Gandhi is situated? Maharashtra
29. The grand father of Gandhiji: Uttamchand Gandhi
30. The leader who was born on the birth anniversary of Gandhiji i.e. October 2: Lal Bahadur Shastri
31. The saint who influenced very much the life of Gandhiji: Rai Chand Bhai
result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact? Civil Disobedience movement
33. Who helped Gandhiji to organise the meeting of Indians in Pretoria? Tyab Haji Khan
34. In which language Gandhiji started the publication of ‘Navjeevan’? Gujarati
35. In which year Gandhiji founded Tolstoy Farm in Johannesburg? 1910
36. In which year the first son of Gandhiji was born? 1888
37. The incident which compelled Gandhiji to repeal non-cooperation movement? Chauri-Chaura incident
38. The political guru of Gandhiji: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
39. Who was the first editor of Indian Opinion? Mansukhlal Nazer
40. Who was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi after the demise of Mahadev Desai: Pyarelal
41. “The light has gone out, Darkness everywhere” who made this statement when Gandhiji was assassinated? Jawaharlal Nehru
42. Gandhiji was born on: 2nd October 1869
43. In Chauri Chaura incident the mob attacked: Police Station
44. In which year Kasturba Gandhi passed away? 1944
45. The British king whom Gandhiji visited when he reached London for the Round Table Conference: George V
46. The educational system propounded by Mahatma Gandhi: Nayee Thalim
47. In which year Gandhiji conducted his last Satyagraha? 1948
48. In which year Gandhiji formed Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War? 1899
49. The first son of Gandhiji: Harilal
50. The headquarters of Navjeevan trust established by Gandhiji in 1929: Ahmedabad
51. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the political rival of Mahatma Gandhi, passed away in: 1948
52. The disciple of Gandhiji who started Bhodan Movement? Vinoba Bhave
53. The first countrywide agitation launched by Gandhiji in India: Non Cooperation movement
54. The ideal state envisaged by Gandhiji: Ram Rajya
55. The real name of Mira Behn, the disciple of Gandhiji: Madeleine Slade
56. The samadhi of Gandhiji: Raj Ghat
57. The year of Chauri-Chaura incident which compelled Gandhiji to repeal Non cooperation movement: 1922
58. In which language, the autobiography of Gandhiji was published for the first time? Gujarati
59. The epic character influenced Gandhiji very much in his childhood: Harischandra
60. The leader who passed away the previous day of Gandhiji launched Non-cooperation movement: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
61. Who called Gandhiji as ‘half naked fakir’? Winston Churchill
62. In which year Gandhiji read Bhagavat Gita for the first time? 1889
63. In which year the assassins of Gandhiji were executed? 1948
64. What was called by Gandhiji as his spiritual reference book? Bhagavat Gita
65. Who authored 1 follow the Mahatma? K.M.Munshi
66. The venue of the first Congress session in which Gandhiji participated? Kolkata
67. Who compared Gandhi’s Dandi March to the historic journey of Sri Rama to Lanka? Motilal Nehru
68. Who made an attempt on the life of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa when he made an an agreement with General Smuts? Mir Alam Khan
69. In 1914 Gandhiji ended his stay in South Africa and went to: London
70. In which jail the assassins of Gandhiji were executed? Ambala
71. What was called ‘post dated cheque’ by Gandhiji? Crip’s Mission
72. What was the promise given to his mother by Gandhiji before his going to England for studying? Not to touch liquor and meet
73. Who advised Gandhiji to make a visit to the whole country before entering Indian politics? Gopala Krishna Gokhale
74. Who presided over the 1901 session of INC in which Gandhiji attended for the first time? DE Wacha
75. Who wrote “Life of Mahatma Gandhi”? Louis Fischer
76. Why Gandhi opted very little cloth for dressing? To show his solidarity
77. Whom Gandhiji called ‘the prince of patriots’? Subhas Chandra Bose
78. After the attainment of political independence in 1947, Gandhiji felt that the Congress, as a propaganda vehicle and a parliamentary machine, had outlived its usefulness. So to keep the Congress away from unhealthy competition with political parties and communal bodies, Gandhiji towards the end of January 1948 sketched a draft constitution for the Congress to transform itself into ……. Lok Sevak Sangh
79. Who was executed along with Nathuram Godse in Gandhi Assassination Case? Narayan Apte
80. Who was known as ‘Delhi Gandhi’? Gopala Krishna Gokhale
81. Who was known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’? Mahatma Gandhi
82. ‘After me, he will speak my language’ Gandhi made this statement on 15th January, 1941 before AICC, intending: Jawaharlal Nehru
83. In which jail the assassins of Gandhiji were executed? Ambala
84. ‘For that light represented something more than the immediate past, it represented the living, the eternal truths, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom.’ Who said these words when Gandhiji passed away? Jawaharlal Nehru
85. In which year the first issue of Young India was published under the editorialsip of Gandhiji? 1919
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87. Kheda where Gandhiji conducted Satyagraha is in the state of: Gujarat
88. ‘After me, he will speak my language’ Gandhi made this statement on 15th January, 1941 before AICC, intending: Jawaharlal Nehru
89. In which year’s Nobel Peace Prize, Gandhiji was nominated for the last time? 1948
90. Subhas Chandra Bose
91. The childhood name of Gandhiji: Manu or Moniya
92. The correct spelling of which word was unknown to Gandhi when a school inspector conducted a dictation test in his childhood? Kettle
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99. In which year the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi took place? 1948
100. At what age Gandhiji decided to adopt brahmacharya? 37
## History of Rural Development

1. Which one of the ancient dynasties was famous for village administration?
   (a) Chola  (b) Chera  (c) Pallava  (d) Pandya

2. Who said ‘India lives in her villages’?
   (a) Sardar Patel  (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  (c) Gandhiji  (d) Vinoba Bhave

3. Father of Local Self Government in India:
   (a) Lord Rippon  (b) Lord Dufferin

4. Who called villages as ‘Little republics’?

5. Who was the exponent of Sreeniketan Project?
   (a) Gandhiji  (b) Vinoba Bhave  (c) SK Dey  (d) FL Brane

6. Sreeniketan Project was launched in:
   (a) 1911  (b) 1914  (c) 1921  (d) 1946

7. Sreeniketan Project was launched in the state of:
   (a) Kerala  (b) Karnataka  (c) Andhra Pradesh  (d) Tamil Nadu

8. Who was the architect of Gurgaon Project?

9. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in:
   (a) 1977 (b) 1978 (c) 1979 (d) 1980

10. Marthandom Project was started in:
    (a) 1914  (b) 1924  (c) 1934  (d) 1936

11. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was formed in:
    (a) 1975  (b) 1976  (c) 1977  (d) 1978

12. Who was the first Minster for Community Development?

13. What was the attempt of ‘Planned Economy’ for India introduced in:
    (a) 1943  (b) 1946  (c) 1948  (d) 1958

14. Trysem (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) was launched in:
    (a) 1973  (b) 1974  (c) 1975  (d) 1976

15. Ittawa Project was implemented in:
    (a) Punjab  (b) Madras  (c) Bengal  (d) Uttar Pradesh

16. The exponent of Ittawa Project:
    (a) Albert Mayer  (b) Spencer Hatch  (c) SK Dey  (d) Gandhiji

17. Ittawa Project was launched in the year:
    (a) 1948  (b) 1914  (c) 1921  (d) 1946

18. Who launched Sevagram Project?
    (a) SK Dey  (b) Spencer Hatch  (c) Gandhiji  (d) FL Brane

19. Sevagram is now in the state of:
    (a) Punjab  (b) UP  (c) Gujarat  (d) Maharashtra

20. People’s Plan was envisaged by:
    (a) J.R.D. Tata  (b) M.N.Roy  (c) Parameshwaran  (d) K.M. Narayanan

21. The first book on Indian Planning entitled ‘Planned Economy’ for India was the attempt of:
    (a) P.C.Mahalanobis  (b) Dadabhai Navroji  (c) M.Vivesvarayya  (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

22. People’s Plan was envisaged by:
    (a) J.R.D. Tata  (b) M.N.Roy  (c) Parameshwaran  (d) K.M. Narayanan

23. The first Minister for Community Development was
defined in the Central Cabinet:
    (a) Vallabhbhai Patel  (b) Shastri  (c) John Mathai  (d) S.K.Dey

24. Valmiki Ambedkar Awaas Yojana was introduced in:
    (a) 1997  (b) 1998  (c) 1999  (d) 2000

25. Rural Development Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Introduced in India</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Development Programme</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small Farmers Development Agency</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drought Prone Area Programme</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Command Area Development Programme</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Food For Work Programme</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Development of Women and Children in rural Area (DWCRA)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1983-84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Answers

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

51. അഞ്ചുക്കും ഒരുക്കിയ ദുരിതകാര്യത അവി? 
(ജി) അതവാം പോലെ (ജി) കൊണ്ട് (എ) പോലെ
(ജി) മനോഹരമായി (എ) ഉപാദ്ധ്യായം
52. അവയാല്‍ മനോഹരമായി അപാരം പൊറുക്കി എന്താണ്? 
(ജി) മനോഹരമായി (ജി) പോലെ
(ജി) കൊണ്ട് (എ) പോലെ
53. അവി മനോഹരമായി അപാരം പൊറുക്കി എന്താണ്? 
(ജി) മനോഹരമായി (ജി) പോലെ
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54. അവയാല്‍ മനോഹരമായി അപാരം പൊറുക്കി എന്താണ്? 
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(ജി) കൊണ്ട് (എ) പോലെ
1176. Select the word which meaning 'small branch':
(a) Bit
(b) Stick
(c) Twig
(d) Log
1177. The book is not only interesting but also ___.
(a) intriguing 
(b) intrinsic
(c) enduring 
(d) instructive
1178. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word 'IMMUNITY':
(a) Discrimination
(b) Freedom
(c) Protection
(d) Apathy
1179. Find the word that is wrongly spelt:
(a) Coarse
(b) Vicious
(c) Majistrate
(d) Coarse
1180. The word which is nearest in meaning to the word 'illustrious':
(a) Courageous
(b) Encourage
(c) Vicious
(d) Majistrate
1181. Everybody is happy, (a) is they (b) are they (c) isn't they (d) aren't they
1182. I have never met Osama Bin Laden. (Choose the alternative hand man. (Choose the alternative
(c) many (d) few
1183. The past participle form of 'throw':
(a) Throwed
(b) Threw
(c) Throw
(d) Thrown
1184. 'Faust pas' means:
(a) None of these
(b) A meeting
(c) Free of charge
(d) In reality
1185. 'Ingenious' means:
(a) Foolish
(b) Mismanaged
(c) Clever
(d) Cowardly
1186. I am thinking of my parents. (negative conjunction):
(a) nor
(b) neither
(c) or
d (d) either
1187. A person of much or varied learning:
(a) Truant
(b) Pedant
(c) Polyglot
(d) Polymath
1188. 'A square deal' means:
(a) A fair bargain
(b) A hidden enemy
(c) Unfounded suspicion
(d) A strange person
1189. If I __ a lot of money, I would travel round the world.
(a) have had
(b) had
(c) am having
(d) would have
1190. Things haven't changed __ over the past few decades.
(a) much
(b) more
(c) many
(d) few
1191. The meaning of 'Physique':
(a) Medicine 
(b) Related to physics
(c) Body structure
(d) Financial status
1192. He is regarded as Manager's right hand man. (Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase underlined)
(a) Good follower
(b) Close relative
(c) Most efficient assistant
(d) Psychopath
1193. Which is nearly opposite in meaning to the word 'Deterioration'?
(a) Revision 
(b) Improvement
(c) Reformation
(d) Amendment
1194. If we have faith in Almighty everything will turn out to be all right.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) None of these
1195. 'Dainty' means:
(a) Refined
(b) Groom
(c) Trap
(d) Alien
1196. The function was organised by the Department of tourism, the first batch of the French tourists were accorded ___ rousing reception.
1197. Science is the study of cause and ___.
(a) effort
(b) event
(c) experience
d (d) effect
1198. He has Rs.1000 out of the bank every Sunday.
(a) extracts
(b) pulls
c) draws
d) obtains
1199. I shall take revenge ___ you.
1200. One of the students ___ lost his pen.
(a) have
(b) is
c) has
d) was
1201. The children have gone on a picnic with their parents.
1202. He is taller than his brother ___ three inches.
(a) at
(b) in
c) to
d) by
1203. An error which implies the displacing of persons or events in time:
(a) Analogoy
(b) Synchronisation
(c) Anarchism
(d) Anarchy
1204. To call a spade a spade's meanings:
(a) To speak frankly
(b) To speak secretly
(c) Speak loudly
(d) Speak confidentially
1205. A place where one lives permanently:
(a) Mansion
(b) Sedentary
(c) Utopia
(d) Domicile
1206. Which is opposite in meaning to 'DESPISE'? (c) Admire
(b) Flatter
(c) Appreciate
(d) None of these
1207. I am ____ of success in the University examination.
(a) confident
(b) confident
(c) conform
(d) None of these
1208. How can I alone my misdeeds?
(a) for
(b) to
(c) on
(d) in
1209. The home of Gypsy:
(a) Caravan
(b) Palace
(c) Den
(d) Asylum
1210. 'Altercation' means:
(a) One by one
(b) Change
(c) Final
(d) Quarel
1211. A great number of people come to visit the exhibition.
(a) was
(b) were
(c) has
(d) have
1212. The father breathed his last before the return of his son.
(a) Prodigal
(b) Prodigy
(c) prodigious
(d) None of these
1213. I shall do it all into pleasure.
(a) in
(b) at
c) by
(d) with
1214. Per se' means:
(a) It's the early bird that catches the worm.
(b) Person who rules without consulting the opinion of others.
(c) A useless cry
(d) Indefinitely
1215. Find out which part of the sentence has an error?
(a) By the time I reached the railway station  
(c) the train has been leaving  
(b) the train has been leaving  
(d) No error
1216. 'Hue and cry' means:
1217. It's the early bird that catches the worm.
(a) All with the power 
(b) Loud and persistent outcry from many people 
(c) A useless cry
(d) Indefinitely
1218. 'Per se' means:
(a) To speak frankly and freely
(b) To speak
(c) To speak
(d) Bureaucrat
1219. Person who rules without consulting the opinion of others.
(a) Autocrat
(b) Democrat
(c) Fanatic
(d) Bureaucrat
1220. Unemployment is a ____ problem.
1221. 'Altercation' means:
1222. 'Per se' means:
(a) With all the power
(b) From
(c) To
(d) Bureaucrat
1223. Find out the meaning of the word 'SWINDLE' from the alternatives given below.
(a) Blow
(b) Inhabitor
(c) Spin
(d) Lessen
1224. Our path is beset with difficulties.
(a) With all the power
(b) From
(c) To
(d) Bureaucrat
1225. Pick out the correctly spelt word:
(a) Autocrat
(b) Democrat
(c) Fanatic
(d) Bureaucrat

Answers
51(c) 52(d) 53(a) 54(b) 55(d) 56(c) 57(d) 58(c) 59(a) 60(a) 61(d) 62(a) 63(c) 64(c) 65(a) 66(d) 67(d) 68(c) 69(a) 70(b) 71(a) 72(b) 73(c) 74(d) 75(c) 76(a) 77(d) 78(c) 79(b) 80(b) 81(b) 82(b) 83(b) 84(b) 85(b) 86(b) 87(b) 88(a) 89(d) 90(d) 91(a) 92(b) 93(c) 94(b) 95(c) 96(d) 97(a) 98(b) 99(a) 100(c)

Answers
1176(c) 1177(d) 1178(c) 1179(d) 1180(c) 1181(d) 1182(a) 1183(d) 1184(c) 1185(c) 1186(c) 1187(c) 1188(a) 1189(b) 1190(a) 1191(c) 1192(c) 1193(b) 1194(c) 1195(c) 1196(c) 1197(d) 1198(c) 1199(b) 1200(c) 1201(d) 1202(d) 1203(d) 1204(c) 1205(d) 1206(c) 1207(b) 1208(a) 1209(d) 1210(c) 1211(d) 1212(a) 1213(d) 1214(c) 1215(b) 1216(a) 1217(b) 1218(c) 1219(c) 1220(c) 1221(b) 1222(c) 1223(c) 1224(c) 1225(a)
1. Which Article of the Constitution is related to President’s rule in State? 356
2. Which State/Union Territory has the least number of members in its Legislative Assembly? Puducherry
3. The minimum age required to contest in the election to Legislative Assembly: 25
4. As per the provisions of the Constitution, the strength of State Legislative Assembly is limited upto: 500
5. The Indian state where President’s rule was imposed for the first time: Punjab
6. Which state has the largest number of Legislative Council seats: Uttar Pradesh
7. Union Territory in South India to have Legislative Assembly: Puducherry
8. The minimum age required to become a candidate for the post of President: 35
9. Who administers the oath of office of the President? Chief Justice of India
10. If the post of president is vacant, a new president will be elected within: 6 months
11. The tenure of the president of India is: 5 years
12. Supreme Commander of Armed Forces of India: President of India
13. In case of resignation, the President submits his resignation letter to: Vice President
14. The procedure for removing the President of India, if he violates the Constitution: Impeachment
15. The official residence of the President of India, Rashtrapathi Bhavan, was designed by: Edwin Lutyens
16. The position of the President of India is similar to: British Monarch
17. The idea of elected president as the head of the state has been copied from: Ireland
18. Constitutional head of the state in India: The President of India
19. The executive powers of the union of India is vested with: President
20. Which Article of the Constitution related to impeachment of President? 61
21. Who performs the duties of the President in his/her absence? Vice President
22. Who performs the duties of the President in his/her absence of President and Vice President? Chief Justice
23. President is empowered to declare how: Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases?
24. The ordinances issued by the President of India to exercise pocket veto: Zail Singh
25. The Inter-State Council is presided over by: Prime Minister
26. Who is called ‘the link between the President and the cabinet’? Prime minister
27. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission? Prime Minister
28. Who is known as the ‘key stone of the cabinet arch’? Prime Minister
29. Who is called “the first among the equals”? Prime Minister
30. India borrowed the idea of Fundamental Rights from the Constitution of: USA
31. In which year the Indian National Congress passed a resolution in Madras which declared that the basis of future Constitution of India must be a declaration of Fundamental Rights: 1927
32. Which section of the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic and Social Changes: 1931
33. In which part of the Constitution the Fundamental Rights are included?: III
34. Who described Part III of Constitution similar to: Ireland
35. Who is called “the first among the equals”? Prime Minister
36. India borrowed the idea of Fundamental Rights from the Constitution of: USA
37. In which year the Indian National Congress passed a resolution in Madras which declared that the basis of future Constitution of India must be a declaration of Fundamental Rights: 1927
38. Which session of the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic and Social Changes: 1931
39. In which part of the Constitution the Fundamental Rights are included?: III
40. Who described Part III of Constitution dealing Fundamental Rights as the most criticized part of the Constitution?: BR Ambedkar
41. The number of Fundamental Rights when the Constitution was brought into force: 7
42. The number of Fundamental Rights at present: 6
43. Which amendment of the Constitution removed ‘the right to property’ from the list of Fundamental Rights?: 44
44. In which year 44th amendment of the Constitution was passed: 1978
45. Who was the prime minister of India when Right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights?: Morarji Desai
46. The Articles of the Constitution of India dealing with Right to Equality: 14 to 18
47. The Article that deals about Equality before law: 14
48. Which Article of the Constitution is related to prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?: 15
49. Which Article of the Constitution is related to ‘Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment’?: 16
50. Which Article of the Constitution is related to ‘Abolition of untouchability’?: 17
51. Which Article of the Constitution is related to ‘Abolition of titles’?: 18
52. Which Article of the Constitution is related to the protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech?: 19
53. Which Article of the Constitution is related to ‘Protection in respect of conviction of offenders’?: 20
54. Which Article of the Constitution is related to ‘Protection of life and personal liberty’?: 21
55. Which Article of the Constitution is related to Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases?: 22
56. Which article is related to ‘Freedom of Press’?: Article 19(1) (a
57. Which Article was inserted by the 86th amendment of the Constitution to the list of Fundamental Rights?: 21A
58. The president has the power to suspend the enforcement of any or all the Fundamental Rights during emergency as per Article: 359
59. Which Article enacts that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion?: 25
60. Which Article is related to the ‘Right to Constitutional Remedies’?: 32
61. The Articles of the Constitution related to Directive Principles of State Policy?: 36 to 51
62. The makers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of: Ireland
63. Who described Directive Principles of State Policy as a novel feature of the Constitution of India?: BR Ambedkar
64. Which enshrines the principles of a welfare state in India?: Directive Principles of State Policy
65. In which part of the Constitution Directive Principles of State Policy are included?: IV
66. Who compared Directive Principles of State Policy to the Instrument of Instructions in the Govt. of India Act, 1935?: BR Ambedkar
67. Which part of the Constitution reflects some Gandhian ideals?: Directive Principles of State Policy
68. The state shall organise village panchayats as units of self government: 14
69. The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of people: To which Article this is related?: 45
70. Which Article states that “State shall try to promote cottage industries”?: 43
71. The Article related to the prohibition of cow slaughter: 48
72. Which Article under Directive Principles of State Policy is related to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs?: 47
73. Which Article declares that the state shall endeavour to promote international peace and security?: 51
74. Which Articles is related to uniform civil code?: 44
75. Who described ‘Directive Principles’ as a cheque payable by the bank when able only when the resources of the bank permit?: KT Shaw
76. The only state in India where uniform civil code has been implemented: Goa
77. Which Article related to the separation of judiciary from executive?: 50
78. Which part of the Constitution was criticised as ‘New year resolutions which were broken on the second January’ by M Nasiruddin, one of the members of Constituent Assembly?: Directive Principles
79. Ireland copied Directive Principles from the Constitution of: Spanish Republic
80. Who made the comment that Directive Principles of State Policy expresses Fabian Socialism without the word ‘Socialism’?: Ivor Jennings
81. From which country India adopted the ideas of Fundamental Duties?: Former USSR
82. The number of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution: 11
83. In which part of the Constitution Fundamental Duties are mentioned?: 51
84. Which Article of the Constitution deals with Amendment procedure?: 368
85. In how many ways the Constitution of India can be amended?: 3
86. Amendment by special majority means the bill is passed in each house by a majority of the total membership and by a majority not less than: …… of the members that house present and voting- Two thirds
87. Amendment that needs ratification by states must be ratified by Legislatures of not less than: …… of the states. One half
88. From which country India copied the procedure of amendment of Constitution?: South Africa
89. In which year the first Constitution Bill was passed: 1951
90. Which Schedule of the Constitution was added by the first amendment of the Constitution?: Ninth
91. Which amendment is related to reorganisation of states on linguistic basis (1966)? 7th
92. Which amendment of the Constitution gave Associated State status to Sikkim?: 35th
93. The largest amendment of the Constitution was: 42nd
94. The 42nd Amendment was introduced after the recommendations of: …… Committee
95. Swaran Singh
96. Which Amendment of the Constitution changed its characterisation from ‘Soverign Socialist Democratic Republic’ to ‘Soverign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic’?: 42nd
97. By which amendment the life of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was extended from 5 to 6 years?: 42nd
98. Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution through which amendment of Constitution?: 42nd Amendment?
99. The Amendment of the Constitution that restored the life of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies from 6 years to five years: 44th
100. Which Amendment is related to Anti-Defection Law?: 52nd
Facts about Kerala

1. The post established by Raja Kesavadass, Dewan of Travancore: Alappuzha
2. In which district is Thanneemukkom Bar raga? Alappuzha
3. In which district is Punnapra-Vayalar Memorial? Alappuzha
4. Which beach is the back ground of the novel ‘Chemmeen’? Purakkad
5. The temple with woman priest: Mannarasala
6. Boat race related to Amabalappuzha temple: Chambakkulam
7. Boat race related to Harippad temple: Payyappattoor
8. Mannarasala temple is famous for the worship of: Snakes
9. An ancient Buddhist centre in Alapuzha district? Srimulavasam
10. The place where Parthasarathy Temple is situated in Pathanamthitta district? Aranmula
11. The temple known as ‘Dakshina Mookambika’: Panachikadu
12. Erumeli famous for religious harmony is in the district of: Kollam
13. The remains of sister Alphonsa is kept at: Bharananganam
14. The only district in Kerala that has no coastline and shares border with the districts of Kerala only: Kottayam
15. The place in Kerala where Mannathu Padmanabhan started the historical ‘Savar na jatha’: Vakkom
16. The back ground of the novel, ‘God of Small Things’ by Arundhati Roy: Ayamn
17. In which district is Irivukulam national park? Idukky
18. Which is called the ‘Land of sandal forests’ in Kerala: Marayur
19. The  Maharaja of Travancore who in 1916 became his disciple? Swati Tirunal
20. The hill districts in Kerala: Idukky, Aaramula
21. Brahmananda Swami Sivayogi was born in: Payippat
23. In which district is Punnapra-Vayalar Memorial (1891) a mass petition signed by a 50,000 persons submitted before Sree Mulam Tirunal, the King of Travancore: Trivandrum
24. Who was also known by the name ‘Sree Bhatarakan’? Chattampi Swamikal
25. Who founded ‘Vidhyaposhini’, a cultural organisation? Sahodaran Ayyappan
26. The headquarters of the Dutch territories is situated? Ernakulam
27. Name the leader related to the ‘Makam movement’? Chattampi Swamikal
28. The place where Ayyankali started a movement? Chottanikkara
29. The founder of ‘Islam Dharma Paripalana Sangham’? Vakkom Moulavi
30. Sahodaran Ayyappan launched his magazine in 1928? Sahodaran Ayyappan
31. Who ousted god from the centre and became his disciple? Swati Tirunal
32. The presiding deity of the Thycaud Ayya temple: Chambakkulam
33. Which organisation inspired Ayyan Kali to establish Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham? SNDP Yogam
34. The only district in Kerala that has no back ground of the novel, ‘God of Small Things’ by Arundhati Roy: Ayamn
35. The birth place of Mannath Padmanabhan: Kochi
36. The capital of Kulasekhara was: Mahodayapuram
37. The Triprayar temple in Thrissur district dedicated to: Srirama
38. The author of ‘Adukkalayilninnu Thozhil’? Chattampi Swamikal
39. The year of Perinad Revolt led by Ayyankali: 1915
40. The place where an observatory was established in ancient Kerala: Ernakulam
41. The place known as the ‘Gateway to high range’? Kollam
42. ‘Navamanjari’ written by Sree Narayana Guru is dedicated to: Chattampi Swamikal
43. The Maharaja of Travancore who in 1916 became his disciple? Swati Tirunal
44. Who led the first organised strike of agricultural labourers in Travancore? Parameswaran
45. The headquarters of the Dutch territories is dedicated to: Srirama
46. In which district is Punnayurkkulam? Thrissur
47. ‘Vedathikal’ written by Sree Narayana Guru in 1913 was rejected all existing religions and at the same time established a new religion called ‘Aananthamath’? Mannath Padmanabhan
48. ‘Kudippallikkoodam’ for the depressed classes in 1905? Venganur
49. ‘Dvaraka’ was the capital of Kulasekhara was: Mahodayapuram
50. The place where Mannath Padmanabhan: Perunnya
51. ‘Makam’ movement’? Chattampi Swamikal
52. ‘Makam’ movement’? Chattampi Swamikal
53. The capital of Kulasekhara was: Mahodayapuram
54. The headquarters of the Dutch territories is situated? Ernakulam
55. The port in Kerala which was developed for the depressed classes in 1905? Venganur
56. ‘Adukkalayilninnu Thozhil’? Chattampi Swamikal
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**Botany**

1. The roots that contains chlorophyll capable of photosynthesis? (a) Stilt roots (b) Assimilatory roots (c) Prop roots (d) Vehimen roots
2. Halophytes are plants that grow in _______ (a) Salt water (b) Deserts (c) Trees (d) Mountains
3. The plant hormone that is useful for the formation of roots: (a) Florigen (b) Auxin (c) Cytokinins (d) Oestrogen
4. Cactus is a modified form of _______ (a) Root (b) Stem (c) Leaf (d) None of these
5. The Rhizobium bacteria in the root nodules of Pea plants are helpful for _______ fixation: (a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen (c) CO2 (d) Nitrogen
6. The pollen grains in plants are produced in _______ (a) Anther (b) Carpel (c) Ovary (d) Ovule
7. From which part of the plant, Quinine is obtained? (a) Leaves (b) Fruits (c) Stem bark (d) Roots
8. Brandy is made from: (a) Grapes (b) Sugarcane (c) Barley (d) Apple
9. Which plant is cultivated to increase the fertility of soil? (a) Paddy (b) Wheat (c) Sugarcane (d) Pea
10. Which tissue is related to the formation of new cells? (a) Parenchyma (b) Collenchyma (c) Meristem (d) Schlerenchyma
11. Mahali disease affects _______ (a) Rubber (b) Paddy (c) Araca plant (d) Coconut plant
12. Plants respire through: (a) Weeds (b) Fruits (c) Seeds (d) Diseases
13. The hallucinogenic Marijuana is obtained from: (a) Hemp (b) Cinchona (c) Poppy (d) Rauwolfia
14. The stimulant Cocaine is obtained from the leaves of: (a) Coffee plant (b) Tea plant (c) Cocoa (d) Rauwolfia
15. Daubleria latifolia is the botanical name of: (a) Coconut tree (b) Guava (c) Tomato (d) Red wood tree
16. The father of tissue culture: (a) Linneaus (b) Haberlandt (c) Tomato (d) Red wood tree
17. Mendel's study about amphibeans and reptiles: (a) Telophase (b) Prophase (c) Metaphase (d) Anaphase
18. The native place of Castor: (a) Mexico (b) Egypt (c) Australia (d) Brazil
19. Cotton fibre is obtained from which part of the plant? (a) Fruit (b) Root (c) Flower (d) Leaf
20. The edible part in a Jack fruit: (a) Seed (b) Perianth (c) Anther (d) None of these
21. Which tree supplies solidified milky juice used in chewing gums? (a) Sapodilla (b) Willow (c) Poppy (d) Rubber
22. Which tree is sacred to Buddhists? (a) Neem (b) Ashoka (c) Tulsi (d) Lotus
23. The leaf used to make 'beedi': (a) Teak (b) Tendu (c) Jack tree (d) Palm
24. What is the basic classification unit of plants? (a) Genus (b) Class (c) Order (d) Species
25. What is the chief food factor contained in cereals? (a) Protein (b) Fat (c) Mineral (d) Starch

**Answers**

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

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**Zoology**

1. Tamflu is a frontline drug against: (a) AIDS (b) Bird flu (c) Cancer (d) Polio
2. Animals living in the tree trunks are known as: (a) Arboreal (b) Volant (c) Amphibious (d) Aquatic
3. The study about amphibeans and reptiles: (a) Ornithology (b) Cetology (c) Herpetology (d) Odontology
4. The scales of snakes are made up of: (a) Chitin (b) Keratin (c) Tannin (d) Rexin
5. The fastest reptile: (a) Spiny tailed Iguana (b) Calotes (c) Chameleon (d) Reticulated Python
6. The fastest snake: (a) African Mamba (b) Krait (c) King Cobra (d) Viper
7. Which is known as ‘the age of reptiles?’ (a) Coenozoic era (b) Paleozoic era (c) Mesozoic era (d) None of these
8. The longest reptile: (a) Crocodile (b) Iguana (c) Trees (d) Mountains
9. Dinossaurs were included in the group of: (a) Mammals (b) Amphibians (c) Birds (d) Reptiles
10. Which one of the following is not an extinct animal? (a) Passenger Pigeon (b) Pink Headed Duck (c) Cytokinins (d) Oestrogen
11. Haemophilia is mostly associated with: (a) Florigen (b) Auxin (c) Trees (d) Mountains
12. Plants respire through: (a) Labourers (b) Royal families (c) Starch (d) Sugar
13. Through which one of the following are hereditary characters transmitted from one generation to another? (a) Assimilatory roots (b) Assimilatory roots (c) Prop roots (d) Vehimen roots
14. The scientist who decoded the language of bees: (a) William Harvey (b) R.Kock (c) Synodgrass (d) Karl Von Frisch
15. Some plants are carnivorous. Which one of the following is of that type? (a) Begonia (b) Pitcher plant (c) Sun dew (d) Water Lily
16. Which is concerned with the classification of organisms? (a) Botany (b) Genetics (c) Agronomy (d) Taxonomy
17. Metabolic processes yield substances which are harmful to the body. These are rendered harmless in the: (a) Small intestine (b) Liver (c) Stomach (d) Pancreas
18. The dermis has skin pigment cells called: (a) Basophil (b) Erythrocyte (c) Neutrophil (d) Platelet
19. The function of ‘Lymphocyte’ is: (a) Formation of antibody (b) Blood clotting (c) Transport of gases (d) No known function is performed
20. Which of the following kind of cells in the human blood have the longest life span? (a) Basophil (b) Erythrocyte (c) Neutrophil (d) Platelet
21. Which one of the following is the first phase of mitotic division? (a) Telophase (b) Prophase (c) Metaphase (d) Anaphase
22. The insects which are highly destructive to buildings and wooden structures? (a) Weevils (b) Cockroach and ants (c) Corn borer (d) Termites
23. The word ‘ecosystem’ was first coined by: (a) A.G.Tansley (b) R.Mishra (c) E.P.Odum (d) None of these
24. Which one of the following is a hemaphrodite? (a) Bedbug (b) Hookworm (c) Mosquito (d) Earthworm
25. Plasma membrane in eucaryotic cells is made up of: (a) Phospholipid (b) Lipoprotein (c) Phospholipid protein (d) Phospho protein

**Answers**

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

1. Oxygen family is ....... group.
   - (a) 16th
   - (b) 15th
   - (c) 18th
   - (d) 17th
2. Noble gases belong to ..... group:
   - (a) 18th
   - (b) 17th
   - (c) 16th
   - (d) 15th
3. Which among the following is a metalloid?
   - (a) Carbon
   - (b) Silicon
   - (c) Germanium
   - (d) All of these
4. The most abundant element in plants:
   - (a) Oxygen
   - (b) Iron
   - (c) Carbon
   - (d) Hydrogen
5. The constituent of all protein molecules:
   - (a) Hydrogen
   - (b) Nitrogen
   - (c) Calcium
   - (d) Iron
6. Colour of liquid oxygen:
   - (a) Yellow
   - (b) Blue
   - (c) Red
   - (d) Green
7. Example of neutral solution:
   - (a) Chloroform
   - (b) Vinegar
   - (c) Water
   - (d) Urine
8. Chemical property of a substance is known as:
   - (a) Conjugation
   - (b) Immersion
   - (c) Repulsion
   - (d) Conjugation
9. Wax is soluble in: 
   - (a) Benzene
   - (b) Water
   - (c) Alcohol
   - (d) Iodine
10. Which Colour absorbs heat the least:
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Immersion
    - (c) Adhesion
    - (d) Repulsion
11. What is used as fuel in aeroplanes?
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Dehydration
    - (c) Reduction
    - (d) None of these
12. The vehicle used to launch India’s first satellite, Aryabhatta:
    - (a) Skylab
    - (b) Salyut
    - (c) Sputnik
    - (d) Cosmos
13. Element obtained from sea weeds:
    - (a) Chlorine
    - (b) Calcium
    - (c) Iodine
    - (d) Magnesium
14. Force between different type of molecules:
    - (a) Pressure
    - (b) Force
    - (c) Temperature
    - (d) Speed
15. The first adverisement telecast on TV was about:
    - (a) Watch
    - (b) Pen
    - (c) Car
    - (d) Radio
16. Force between same type of molecules:
    - (a) Adhesion
    - (b) Cohesion
    - (c) Repulsion
    - (d) Conjugation
17. Among the following metal which one will float in water?
    - (a) aluminium
    - (b) Zinc
    - (c) copper sulphate
    - (d) None of these
18. The rarest element:
    - (a) Rhodium
    - (b) Platinum
    - (c) Astatine
    - (d) Radium
19. The metal used in Thermometers:
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Immersion
    - (c) Repulsion
    - (d) None of these
20. The water in which soap does not lather easily because of the presence of certain chemicals, known as:
    - (a) Hard water
    - (b) heavy water
    - (c) Contaminated water
    - (d) Soft water
21. The setting of plaster of Paris involves:
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Immersion
    - (c) Repulsion
    - (d) None of these
22. The glass used to make wind shields of motor vehicles:
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Safety glass
    - (c) Pyrex glass
    - (d) None of these
23. The glass used to make wind shields of motor vehicles:
    - (a) Flint glass
    - (b) Safety glass
    - (c) Pyrex glass
    - (d) None of these
24. Alcohol obtained through the ....... of sugar solution is Ethanol:
    - (a) Fermentation
    - (b) Reduction
    - (c) Ionsation
    - (d) None of these
25. ....... % Acetic acid is known as Glacial Acetic acid:
    - (a) 50
    - (b) 10
    - (c) 25
    - (d) 100

**Physics**

1. Knot is used for measuring:
   - (a) Speed of ship
   - (b) Speed of light
   - (c) Wavelength
   - (d) Speed of Plane
2. The vehicle used to launch India’s first satellite, Aryabhatta:
   - (a) Cosmos
   - (b) Salyut
   - (c) Echo
   - (d) Tealstar
3. The total kinetic energy of molecules in a substance is known as:
   - (a) Force
   - (b) Motion
   - (c) Heat
   - (d) Energy
4. The first space station:
   - (a) Skylab
   - (b) Salyut-1
   - (c) Sputhik
   - (d) Cosmos
5. Which colour absorbs heat the least:
   - (a) Black
   - (b) White
   - (c) Red
   - (d) Violet
6. Almost all aircraft flight occurs in the:
   - (a) Exosphere
   - (b) Troposphere and Stratosphere
   - (c) Ionosphere
   - (d) Thermosphere
7. For measuring very high temperature, ..... is used:
   - (a) Heliometer
   - (b) Kymoscope
   - (c) Pyrometer
   - (d) Otometer
8. Water has maximum density at ....... degree celcius:
   - (a) 5760
   - (b) 4560
   - (c) 4500
   - (d) 2400
9. Which colour is in the middle of rainbow?
   - (a) Yellow
   - (b) Blue
   - (c) Green
   - (d) Indigo
10. The fourth form of matter?
    - (a) Liquid
    - (b) Solid
    - (c) Plasma
    - (d) Gas
11. In which form matter exist in nature in the largest quantity?
    - (a) Solid
    - (b) Liquid
    - (c) Gas
    - (d) Plasma
12. Chemical property of a substance is determined by:
    - (a) Protons
    - (b) Neutrons
    - (c) Electrons
    - (d) None of these
13. The study of motion:
    - (a) Acoustics
    - (b) Cryogenics
    - (c) Dynamics
    - (d) Optics
14. Acid contained in onion:
    - (a) Malic acid
    - (b) Prussic acid
    - (c) oxalic acid
    - (d) citric acid
15. Force between same type of molecules:
    - (a) Adhesion
    - (b) Cohesion
    - (c) Repulsion
    - (d) Conjugation
16. Force between different type of molecules:
    - (a) Conjugation
    - (b) Immersion
    - (c) Adhesion
    - (d) Repulsion
17. The water in which soap does not lather easily because of the presence of certain chemicals, known as:
    - (a) Hard water
    - (b) Heavy water
    - (c) Contaminated water
    - (d) Soft water
18. The gas obtained from cow dung:
    - (a) Methane
    - (b) Chlorine
    - (c) Hydrogen
    - (d) Ammonia
19. The most abundant organic compound in nature:
    - (a) glucose
    - (b) cellulose
    - (c) sucrose
    - (d) all of these
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    - (a) 50
    - (b) 10
    - (c) 25
    - (d) 100

**Answers**

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

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

1. In which year Panchayat Raj system was introduced in Rajasthan? 1959
2. In which state the major part of the Western Ghats lies? Karnataka
3. Which religion belongs to the Lotus Temple in New Delhi? Bahai
4. In which Indian State Pahari language is spoken? Himachal Pradesh
5. Where Rajiv Gandhi was born? Mumbai
6. Where is the headquarters of CAPART(Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology)? New Delhi
7. Suisini is a folk dance of which Indian state? Rajasthan
8. The first city in India where radio broadcasting was started: Mumbai
9. In which state is Keonjhar iron ore mines? Odisha
10. In which Indian state is Chabali iron ore? Andhra Pradesh
11. In which Indian state is Bhilwara silver mines? Rajasthan
12. The State in India which has the largest number of Local Self Government Institutions: Uttar Pradesh
13. Which is the smallest district in the Indian Union? Mahé
14. Ahrai Din Ka Jhongara, a mosque constructed during the period of Slave rulers, was situated at: Ajmer
15. Gopinath Bordoloi was an eminent freedom fighter and recipient of Bharat Ratna, belonged to the State of: Assam
16. Amarnath is a holy place for: Hindus
17. Lepchas are the tribal people in: Sikkim
18. Which is called 'the Pearl Harbour of India'? Tuticorin
19. The second largest Union Territory in India, in terms of area: Delhi
20. The most widely spoken foreign language in India: English
21. The biggest state-run organisation in India: Railways
22. The parent script of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages: Brahmi
23. Where is National Institute of Nutrition? Hyderabad
24. In which state is Zawar mines? Rajasthan
25. In which state is Almora hill station? Uttarakhand
26. The coastline of India including those of the islands is: 7516.6 km
27. In which country Arakan Yoma, an extension of Himalayas located? Myanmar
28. The State which instituted the Kanshi Ram Sports Award: Uttar Pradesh
29. The mountain range between Narmada and Tapti: Satpura
30. Which State has the lowest number of Members in the Legislative Assembly? Sikkim
31. In which state is Bhilai Steel Plant? Chhattisgarh
32. The highest peak in Pakistan? Tirich Mir
33. To which mineral ‘Raniganj’ is associated? Coal
34. The National Institute of Visuals Handicapped is situated at: Dehra Dun
35. Which Indian state has the largest number of Lok Sabha seats? Uttar Pradesh
36. Gandhiji spent 2889 days in Indian prisons. Where was his last confinement? Agra
37. The venue of first National Games held in 1985: New Delhi
38. To which language Tulu is belonged? Dravidian
39. Chandranagar, a former European colony was added to the State of: …… in 1954: West Bengal
40. The most abundant fruit in India: Mango
41. Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology was established at: Vibhishan
42. In which Indian state is Dharavi, India’s largest slum? Mumbai
43. Which port city in India is situated in the river: Vaigai
44. In which Indian state is Dharavi, India’s largest slum? Mumbai
45. On which river is the Bhakra Nangal dam situated? Sutlej
46. During the epic period which region in India was known as ‘Pragjyotisha’? Assam
47. The first express way of India: Nagpur-Ahmednagar
48. Which is the largest Tiger Reserve in India? Nagarjunan Thalai sanctury
49. Where was Glacier is situated? Arunachal Pradesh
50. The setting for Rudyard Kipling’s Jungle Book: Kanha National Park
51. The Virupaksha Temple is situated at: Hampi
52. The largest religion in Lalashadweep: Islam
53. The largest non-capital city in India: Nizamabad
54. The last confinement of Ambedkar? Porbandar
55. The setting for Rudyard Kipling’s Jungle Book: Kanha National Park
56. The largest religion in North East India: Zoroastrians
57. The largest non-capital city in India: Nizamabad
58. To which religion Palitana is? Jainism
59. In which state the major part of the Western Ghats lies? Karnataka
60. Sanjay Gandhi National Park is in: Uttar Pradesh
61. To which religion ‘Tower of Silence’ is related? Zoroastrians
62. The biggest state-run organisation in India: Railways
63. The temple which is known as the ‘Mecca of temple architecture’: Khajuraho
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67. The largest rock in India: Aravallis
68. In which state is Jamshedpur? Jharkhand
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72. Which country has the world’s highest percentage of arable land to the total geographical area: India
73. In which state is Jamshedpur? Jharkhand
74. Pragathi Maidan, which is famous for trade fairs, is situated in: Mumbai
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100. The headquarters of the North East Hill University (NEHU): Shillong
101. The battle which determined the fate of the French in India: Wandewash
102. The hill resort in Tamil Nadu where the Mayallur Temple is situated: Yercaud
103. Who designed Mysore Palace? Henry Irwin
104. Who designed Prince of Wales Museum in Mumbai? George Wittet
105. The cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are separated by: Hussain Sagar lake
106. Dona Paula is a chief port in the state of: Goa
107. The district in Jammu and Kashmir occupied by India: 2.4
108. The first state in India to implement Land reforms Bill and Education Reforms Bill: Kerala
109. What is often called ‘Baby Taj’? Mau-soleum of Iltmad-ud-Daulah
110. India’s largest Mahayana Buddhist Mon-