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WORLD HISTORY

1. The Opium wars were fought between
(A) Britain and China (B) Britain and India
(C) India and China (D) Britain and Japan

Exp : Opium wars were series of two military conflicts between the British forces and the forces of Qing dynasty of China conflict over the Britain's trade in China.These wars are also referred as Anglo-Chinese disputes -First Opium war (1839-1842) Second Opium war (1856-1860)

52. Who was the first Prime-Minister of Great Britain?
(A) Oliver Cromweli
(B) Benjamin Disraeli
(C) Robert Walpole
(D) Gladstone

Exp : Sir Robert Walpole is considered the first Prime Minister of Great Britain. He led the Government for 21 years (1721-42)

3. Where was St. Paul beheaded?
(A) Rome
(B) Ephesus
(C) Kusadasi
(D) Jerusalem

Exp : It is clamied that St. Paul was beheaded in Rome on the order of Roman Empire.

4. The British Conservative Party was earlier known as
(A) Whigs
(B) Levellors
(C) Fabians
(D) Tories

Exp : The Tory Party was a British Conservative Party. It existed between 1678 and 1834.

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5. Who said' 'I am the State?
(A) James II of England
(B) Napoleon I of France
(C) Louis XIV of France
(D) Hitler of Germany

Exp : Louis XIV was the king of France. He reigned from 1643 to 1715. He was an absolute monarch who proclaimed himself as 'the state'.

GEOGRAPHY

6. In how much time, Earth rotates once on its axis?
(A) 23 hours 30 minutes
(B) 23 hours 56 minutes 4.9 sec
(C) 23 hours 10 minutes 2 sec
(D) 24 hours

Exp: Earth rotates one full spin on its axis in 23 hrs. 56 min 4.9 sec.

7. Day and night are formed
(A) Due to the shape of the orbit of Earth
(B) Due to the motion of revolution
(C) Due to the speed of rotation
(D) None of these

Exp: Rotation is the movement (spin) of Earth on its axis. The portion of Earth facing Sun is day and the portion which is away from Sunlight is night. Hence day and night occur due to rotation.

8. Days and nights are similar here
(A) Poles
(B) Main time zone
(C) Antarctica
(D) Equator

Exp: Equator (0ºL) is a latitude which cuts Earth in two equal hemispheres. The days and nights remain equal here throughout the year.

9. What is "Supernova"?
(A) Comet
(B) Asteroid
(C) Meteor
(D) Black Hole

Exp: The stars larger than Sun end their life with an event of supernova. The explosion occurs and then they shrink to such an extent that they diffuse all gases present in them. The gravity in such condition becomes so strong that even passing by light can't escape from it.

10. What is the circumference of the Earth?
(A) 13,000km
(B) 20,000km
(C) 25,000km
(D) 40,000km

Exp: Radius of Earth is about 6371 km. So, circumference is = 2r = 40000 km (approx).

MACRO ECONOMICS

11.Government securities are considered liquid because they are-
(A) backed by the government treasure
(B) convertible into other types of saving deposits
(C) quickly and easily marketable
(D) stable in value

Exp: Government securities are said to be liquid because these securities are easily marketable. Government securities can be sold easily due to assured rate of return as well as backing by government.
So these are considered liquid because they are quickly and easily marketable.

12.Inflation is caused by-

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(A) Increase in supply of goods
(B) Increase in cash with the government
(C) Decrease in money supply
(D) Increase in money supply

Exp: Inflation refers to general increase in price level of commodity. In other words, Inflation is situation where due to increase in money supply, price level of commodities also increases.

13.The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) provides data under a new revised series in which the base year is taken as-
(A) 1960–61
(B) 2004–05
(C) 1980–81
(D) 1990–91

Exp: National accounts statistics are calculated with the base year 2004-05. That is now changed to 2011-12.

14.Which is NOT a measure undertaken by government to check inflation?
(A) Increase in consumption
(B) Increase in production
(C) Reduction in Deficit financing
(D) Taxation measures

Exp: Inflation is general increase in price level of commodity. It can be checked by reducing money supply by the government, by reduction in deficit financing or tax increase, reduction in expenditure. Increase in consumption by no way help in reducing money supply.

15.Which of the following is a consequence of inflationary price rise?
(A) Obstacle in development
(B) Increase in economic inequalities
(C) Adverse effect on the balance of payment
(D) All of these

Exp: Inflationary price rise may hamper the growth by devaluating money. Hence less productivity. It also effect equalities, and promote inequalities by keeping poor more poor and unsustainability of consumption. Here all of these happens in inflationary price rise.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

16. Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been adopted from which of the following nation
(A) America
(B) U.K.
(C) Soviet Russia
(D) None of these

Exp: Most striking difference between GOI Act, 1935 and present constitution is the presence of fundamental rights in constitution which forms Part-3 of constitution. It is similar to the Bill of Rights of U.S. constitution.

17. In India single citizenship has been adopted from
(A) England
(B) USA
(C) Canada
(D) France

Exp: Single citizenship in India can be understood in two contexts. First, Indian Citizens cannot acquire citizenship of another country and vice-versa. And secondly, in India there is only national citizenship and no separate citizenship of states unlike U.S.A.

18. The "Rule of law" is the specialty of which of the following
(A) Britain
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Switzerland

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Exp: Lord Dicey popularized the concept of Rule of law in Britain. Rule of law means 'law is supreme' and 'no one is above the law'. In India, constitution is supreme law of land.

19. From where did India adopted the federal system with a strong Centre?
(A) United States of America
(B) Canada
(C) United Kingdom
(D) France

Exp: India adopted federal system with a strong center from Canada. Other Provisions adopted from Canada are distribution of powers between union and states, placing residuary powers with Centre, and appointment of governor by center.

20. Indian federalism is closer to
(A) Nigeria
(B) Australia
(C) Canada
(D) USA

Exp: Indian federalism is closer to Canada as both has a federal system with a strong center. Similarly, Federation of Australia and USA are closer to each other.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

21. Who propounded the possibility of placing communications satellites in geosynchronous orbit for the first time?
(A) Edwin P Hubble
(B) William Herschel
(C) Arthur C Clarke
(D) Pierre Laplace

Exp : Arthur C Clarke was a British Science fiction author, inventor and futurist, famous for his short stories and novels, among them 2001.A Space Odyssey (1968) and as a host and commentator in the British television series Mysterious World. Clarke has contributed to the popularity of the idea that geostationary satellites would be ideal telecommunications relays. He described this concept in a paper titled Extra-Terrestrial Relays Can Rocket Stations Give Worldwide Radio Coverage, published in Wireless World in October 1945. The geostationary orbit is now sometimes known as the Clarke orbit or the Clarke belt in his honour. Clarke was also a science writer, who was both an avid populariser of space travel and a futurist of uncanny ability, who won a Kalinga Prize (Award given by UNESCO for popularising science) in 1961.

22. Which space vehicle put man on the Moon first time?
(A) Apollo
(B) Challenger
(C) Columbia
(D) Explorer

Exp : Apollo 11 was the spaceflight that landed the first human, Americans Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, on the Moon on 20th July, 1969. Armstrong became the first to step onto the lunar surface 6 hours later on 21 st July. Armstrong spent about V/2 hours outside the spacecraft, Aldrin slightly less and together they collected 47.5 pounds (21 kg) of lunar material for return to Earth.

23. Which is the latest satellite of India placed in the geosynchronous orbit?
(A) INSAT-2D
(B) INSAT-3A
(C) INSAT-4A
(D) Kalpana

Exp : INSAT-3A, a multipurpose satellite built by ISRO was launched by Ariane in April, 2003. It is located at 93° East longitude. It is third satellite INSAT-3 series after INSAT-3B and INSAT-3C, it will

provide communication, weather and search and rescue services. INSAT 3A was launched by Ariane-5 launch vehicle of Arianespace on 10th April, 2003 at 4.22 am 1ST from Kourou, French Guyana.

24. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics is situated at
(A) Mumbai
(B) Kolkata
(C) Chennai
(D) New Delhi

Exp : The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) is an institution of basic research and training in physical and biophysical sciences located in Bidhannagar, Kolkata, India. The institute is named after the famous Indian physicist Meghnad Saha and established in 1949. Present Director is Professor Milan K Sanyal

25. What is the name given to India's Meteorological Research Satellite (Met Sat) launched in 2003?
(A) Aryabhata-1
(B) Kalpana-1
(C) Bhaskara-1
(D) Vikram-1

Exp : Kalpana-I is an exclusive meteorological satellite launched by PSLV in September, 2002. It carries very high resolution radiometer and DRT payloads to provide meteorological services. It is located at 74 degree East longitude. Its first name was METSAT. It was later renamed as Kalpana-I to commemorate Kalpana Chawla.

SCIENCE (PHYSICS)

26.Temperature inversion is :
(A)Positive lapse rate
(B) Negative lapse rate
(C) Neutral condition
(D) None of these

Exp: Lapse Rate - The rate at which atmospheric temperature decreases with an increase in altitude. Temperature Inversion - It is when atmospheric temperature increases with increase in altitude, hence it is negative Lapse Rate.

27.To produce the low temperature which of the following principle is used :
(A) Super conductivity
(B) Joule – kelvin Effect
(C) Heading effect of current
(D) Adiabatic Demagnetization process

Exp: Adiabatic demagnetization is a process of cooling. The principle is that when some materials (rare earth elements) are placed in magnetic field they heat up and get cool down when removed from the magnetic field.

28.Absolute zero is defined as the temperature
(A) At which all molecular motion ceases
(B) At which water boils at 298K
(C) At which liquid helium boils
(D) At which volume becomes zero

Exp: Absolute zero is 0 K. It is the lowest possible temperature. At 0 k, all molecular motion cease and molecules have minimum kinetic energy.

29.In which form is the supplied heat energy stored during change in temperature of substance?
(A)Heat Energy
(B) Kinetic Energy
(C) Potential energy
(D) Both kinetic and potential energy

Exp: On supplying heat, atoms of the substance begin to vibrate due to increased kinetic energy.

30.Gas thermometers are more sensitive than liquid thermometer because the gases
(A) Have larger coefficient of expansion
(B) Are lighter

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(C) Have low specific heat
(D) Have high specific heat

Exp: Gas molecules have larger coefficient of expansion than liquid. Hence for a small amount of heat, they show greater volatility.

COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. When a group of computers is connected together in a small area without the help of telephone lines, it is called
(A) Remote Communication Network (RCN)
(B) Local Area Network (LAN)
(C) Wide Area Network (WAN)
(D) Value Added Network (VAN)

Exp: When a group of computers are connected in a small area such as home, school or office building using network media, this network is called Local Area Network (LAN). The most widely used LAN technology is the Ethernet and it is specified in a standard called IEEE 802.3.

32. The 5th generation computers do not have–
(A) Speech Recognition
(B) Artificial Intelligence
(C) Very Large Scale Integration
(D) Vacuum Tubes

Exp: 5th generation computers are based on optical fibre, artificial intelligence, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), speech recognition, VLSI and other such advanced technology, vacuum tubes are the base of 1st generation of computers.

33. Where does a computer add, compare and shuffle data?
(A) Memory Chip
(B) CPU Chip
(C) Floppy Disk
(D) Hard Disk

Exp: The CPU has 2 main components ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) which performs arithmetic and logical operations and the control unit, which extracts instructions from memory and decodes and executes them.

34. The letter G used in 2G Spectrum stands for–
(A) Governance
(B) Global
(C) Generation
(D) Google

Exp: 2G stands for second generation of wireless telephone technology.

35. Double is a data type
(A) Primitive
(B) User defined
(C) System defined
(D) Local

Exp: Double is a primitive data type. There are 8 primitive data type supported by Java. Double data type should never be used for precise values such as currency.

MICRO ECONOMICS

36.Equilibrium is a condition that can-
(A) Never change
(B) Change only if some outside factor changes
(C) Change only if some internal factor changes
(D) Change only if government policies change

Exp: Equilibrium is state where quantity demanded equals quantity supplied. So in case of change, change will be either in demand or in supply and these changes are internal change.

37.A firm is in equilibrium when its-
(A) Marginal cost equals the marginal revnue

(B) Total cost is minimum
(C) Total revenue is maximum
(D) Average revenue and marginal revenue are equal

Exp: A firm's equilibrium is a point when it has no inclination in changing its production or in short run marginal revenue equals marginal cost.

38.Which of the following does not determine supply of labour?
(A) Size and age-structure of population
(B) Nature of work
(C) Marginal productivity of labour
(D) Work-leisure ratio
Exp: Marginal productivity of labour is change in output resulting from employing one more unit of labour. It does not play any role in supply of labour.

39.Extension or contraction of quantity demanded of a commodity is a result of a change in the-
(A) Unit price of the commodity
(B) Income of the consumer
(C) Tastes of the consumer
(D) Climate of the region
Exp: Law of demand represents inverse relationship between demand and price. So change in unit price of commodity will result change in demand i.e extension and contration of quantity demanded.

40.Cross elasticity of demand between petrol and car is-
(A) Infinite
(B) Positve
(C) Zero
(D) Negative
Exp: Cross-price elasticity is responsiveness of demand of goods due to change in price of other goods. Complementary goods are goods which are consumed together like tea and sugar etc. Here cross price elasticity will be negative.