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## MEDIEVEL HISTORY

1. When the rule of the Delhi sultanate began?

- (A) 1106 A.D
- (B) 1206 A.D
- (C) 1306 A.D
- (D) 1406 A.D

**Exp :** The rule of the Delhi sultanate began from 1206 to 1526.

2. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire was :

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Aram Shah
- (C) Qutbuddin Albak
- (D) Balban

**Exp :** Sultan Iltutmish was the first to issue regular currency. He introduced silver tanka and copper jittal. He was the first to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.

3. Which of the Delhi sultans pursued the policy of blood and iron?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (C) Balban
- (D) Iltutmish

**Exp :** Balban the ninth ruler of slave dynasty of the Delhi sultanate pursued the policy of Blood and Iron. i.e to be ruthless and harsh to the enemies

4. The silver coin tanka' was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Balban
- (D) Bairam Khan

**Exp:** Shamsuddin Iltutmish of Slave Dynasty introduced the silver coin (Tanka) and the copper coin (jittal).

5. The battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Mahmud Gaznabi
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Babar
- (D) Humayun

**Exp :** First Battle of Tarain (Thaneswar) was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in 1191. In this Battle Prithviraj Chauhan was victorious. In second Battle of Tarain (1192) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. It marked the beginning of the Muslim Rule in India.





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## GEOGRAPHY

6. Which of the following place is the most humid place of India?

- (A) Mahabaleshwar
- (B) Cherrapunji
- (C) Udhagamandalam
- (D) Mawsynram

**Exp:** The alignment of hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia in Mawsynram is in a way that clouds get stuck in these hills and do not move and keep pouring water. The phenomenon is known as funneling effect and due to this Mawsynram in Meghalaya is the wettest place.

7. The place to receive annual rainfall below 50cm is

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Leh in Kashmir
- (C) Coromandal Coast
- (D) Konkan Coast

**Exp:** Leh region in Kashmir is a cold desert, the rainfall here is very less (<50cm). Meghalaya and Konkan coast receives heavy rainfall in monsoon (>200 cm) and Coromandel coast receives more than 100cm rain due to retreating monsoon.

8. The Paddy fields of India are located in the areas of \_\_\_\_annual rainfall

- (A) 120 cm
- (B) 140 cm
- (C) 100 cm
- (D) 80 cm

**Exp:** Paddy/Rice is a tropical kharif crop which requires temperature of around 25°C and rainfall of about 100 cm. This crop is grown in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some parts of West Bengal. Haryana and Punjab also grows paddy but that is primarily because of improved irrigation facilities.

9. The flash flood is related with which of the following?

- (A) Incessant storm
- (B) Cyclonic storm
- (C) Tsunami
- (D) Tornado

**Exp:** Torrential downpours associated with cyclonic storm brings heavy rainfall in a particular short span of time and causes flood like situation often termed as flash flood.

10. The Forest of Sundarbans is called as

- (A) Thorn forest
- (B) Mangrove forest
- (C) Deciduous forest
- (D) Tundra





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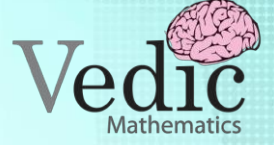
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**Exp:** Sundarban is the coastal area in eastern part of India near West Bengal having saline/brackish water where shrub or small trees grow. This group of trees and shrubs is known as mangrove forest.

**Exp:** Economics goods are opposite to free goods. Basically goods which are scarce and limited in supply are called as Economic goods. Due to scarcity of these goods, human effort is required to obtain them. Like food, clothing, housing etc.

## MACRO ECONOMICS

**11.If the price of an inferior good falls, its demand-**

- (A) Rises
- (B) Falls
- (C) Remains constant
- (D) Can be any of the above

**Exp:** Inferior goods are those goods which have inverse relationship between income and demand of the consumer. As the income of consumer rises demand for inferior goods decreases. Example Bus travel, use of millets in food, use of kerosene etc. If the price of inferior goods fall its demand will rise because of people's tendency to maximize benefits.

**12 .All of the goods which are scarce and limited in supply are called-**

- (A) Luxury goods
- (B) Expensive goods
- (C) Capital goods
- (D) Economic goods

**13. "Economics is what it ought to be"**

**The statement refers to-**

- (A) Normative economics
- (B) Positive economics
- (C) Monetary economics
- (D) Fiscal economics

**Exp:** Normative economics is economics of ideal operation that should be done. Generally Normative Economics is referred in policy decisions like big tax cut would help public etc. Here economics deals with value judgement and theoretical scenarios.

**14.In a Capitalistic Economy, the prices are determined by-**

- (A) Demand and Supply
- (B) Government and Authorities
- (C) Buyers in the market
- (D) Sellers in the market

**Exp:** Capitalistic economy refers to the economic system where responsibility of production and distribution of goods and services remain with private organisation. In this economy, prices of







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goods and services are fixed according to demand and supply of product rather than government in socialist economy.

**15. Demand for complementary goods is known as-**

- (A) Joint demand
- (B) Derived demand
- (C) Direct demand
- (D) Cross demand

**Exp:** Complementary goods are those goods which are consumed with each other like sugar and tea etc. Demand for complementary goods is joint demand i.e. relation in demand of both the product in such a way that if there is increase in demand of one product, demand for its complementary product also arises.

**Exp:** India adopted its constitution on 26th Nov. 1949. Preamble along with some articles was enacted on this day only. These articles are Art. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393.

**17. When did India become a Complete Sovereign Democratic Republic**

- (A) 26 January 1949
- (B) 26 November 1951
- (C) 26 November 1930
- (D) 26 November 1949

**Exp:** Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949. Preamble along with some others articles was enacted on this day only. Preamble defines India as Sovereign, Democratic, Republic.

**18. Which of the following country has an Non-written constitution**

- (A) USA
- (B) UK
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) India

**Exp:** Non-written constitution means no single document where all the laws are written. UK, New Zealand and Israel have non-written constitution.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION

**16. Which among the following Articles came into force on 26th November 1949, the day the Indian Constitution was adopted?**

- (A) Article 388
- (B) Article 390
- (C) Article 387
- (D) Article 386





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**19. A unitary form of government is that in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of**

- (A) Local government
- (B) Central government
- (C) Provincial government
- (D) Panchayats

**Exp:** Unitary form of govt is a type of govt in which country is governed by a single unit of power i.e. central government which controls all the state affairs with a unified command.

**20. Bicameral system is a feature of which of the following form of government**

- (A) Parliamentary system
- (B) President system
- (C) Federal system
- (D) Unitary system

**Exp:** Bi-cameral system is the system of having two chambers i.e. lower house and upper house. Generally, the concept of upper house is related with representation of states at central legislature, which can be a requirement in federal set-up. Therefore it is a feature of Federal system. Example India.

**21. What is 'Barak'?**

- (A) A barrage on river Brahmaputra
- (B) A peak in Kargil
- (C) A ship- based missile system
- (D) Residential Complex of an Army Unit

**Exp :** Barak is an Indo-Israeli surface to surface Missile designed to be based against aircraft, anti-ship missiles and UAVS.

**22. The intermediate range nuclear capable missile developed indigenously is named-**

- (A) Agni
- (B) Prithvi
- (C) Nag
- (D) Trishul

**Exp :** Trishul is a short to medium range surface to air missile developed indigenously by DRDO India. It was commissioned in 1983 under integrated guided missile development programme.

**23. Which country assisted India to establish the Koodan-Kulam Nuclear Power Station in Tamil Nadu?**

- (A) Russia
- (B) Canada
- (C) Germany
- (D) France

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY





**Exp :** Koodan-Kulam Nuclear Power Plant situated in Tamil Nadu, that is developed with the associated with Russia and India. It is a first pressurised water reactor belonging to light water category.

**24. Which scale is used to measure the intensity of earthquake?**

- (A) Richter
- (B) Metric
- (C) Centigrade
- (D) Newton

**Exp :** Intensity of Earth quakes measured by and Richter scale. In earthquake sudden energy is released from earth's crust which creates seismic waves.

**25. Geostationary orbit is at a height of-**

- (A) 6 km
- (B) 1000 km
- (C) 3600 km
- (D) 36000 km

**Exp :** A geostationary orbit, geostationary earth orbit or Geosynchronous Equatorial Orbit (GEO), is a circular orbit situated at 35786 km (22236 mile) above the Earth's equator and follows the direction of the Earth's rotation. An object in such an orbit has an orbital period equal to the Earth's rotational period (one sidereal day).

## SCIENCE (BOTONY)

**26. Ferns belong to which division of plants?**

- (A) Gymnosperms
- (B) Angiosperms
- (C) Thallophyta
- (D) Pteridophyta

**Exp:** Ferns are small Pteridophytic plant. They are seedless, non flowering vascular plants.

**27. Which of the following is not true about Pteridophyta?**

- (A) Dominant phase is saprophytes
- (B) Main plant body is diploid
- (C) Seeds are present
- (D) Flowers are absent

**Exp:** Pteridophyta have seedless plants. They form spore for germination in sporangia. eg Fern, Azolla.

**28. Which of the following is not true about Bryophyta?**

- (A) Dominant phase is gametophytes
- (B) Main plant body is haploid
- (C) Spores are homosporous
- (D) Flowers are present







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**Exp:** Bryophyta is a cryptogamous plants, they are also known as non-flowering plants.

**29. For the aquatic organisms, the source of food is**

- (A) Phytoplankton
- (B) Sea Weed
- (C) Aqua plankton
- (D) Zooplankton

**Exp:** Aquatic organisms are those organism which lives in aqueous environment as pond, river and lakes. They are also called as phytoplankton.

**30. Who among the following is known as 'Father of Biology'?**

- (A) Darwin
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Heckle
- (D) Edward Jenner

**Exp:** Aristotle is known as 'Father of Biology'.

## COMPUTER AWARENESS

**31. In MS-Word, Replace option comes under the menu.**

- (A) View
- (B) File
- (C) Insert

(D) Edit

**Exp:** In MS-Word Replace option comes under the Edit menu.

**32. CPU refers to**

- (A) Central Processing Unit
- (B) Control Program Unit
- (C) Central Program Unit
- (D) Control Program Usage

**Exp:** A Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the hardware within a computer that carries out the 'instructions of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetical, logical and input/output operations of the system.

**33. Which of the following is an impact printer?**

- (A) Laser printer
- (B) Daisy wheel printer
- (C) Inkjet printer
- (D) Bubble jet printer

**Exp:** An impact printer is a type of printer that operates by striking a metal or plastic head against an ink ribbon. Dot matrix printer, Daisy-wheel printer, Drum printer, Chain printer and Line printer etc are the examples of Impact printer.





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**34. Identify the odd term amongst the following groups.**

- (A) Microwaves
- (B) Coaxial cable
- (C) Optical fibre
- (D) Twisted pair wire

**Exp:** Coaxial cable, optical fibre and twisted pair wire are the wire medium for transferring the waves and microwaves are wireless medium.

**35. What type of Information System would be recognised by digital circuits?**

- (A) Only Roman System
- (B) Hexadecimal System
- (C) Binary System
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

**Exp:** Digital circuits represent signals by discrete bands of analog levels, rather than by a continuous range. All levels within a band represent the same signal state, digital circuits recognise both hexadecimal and Binary Information System.

- (B) Investment
- (C) Government expenditure
- (D) Income

**Exp:** Investment is generally equal to savings. Savings are amount that is reserved for further investment keeping inflation in mind so Investment and savings are kept equal through a change in level of consumption.

**37. Imputed gross rent of owner occupied buildings is a part of-**

- (A) Capital formation
- (B) Final consumption
- (C) Intermediate consumption
- (D) Consumer durable

**Exp:** Imputed gross rent is amount of rent that the owner of the house would like to pay to live in his own house. So imputed gross rent is final consumption for the owner of the house.

**38. Which one of the following would not constitute an economic activity?**

- (A) A teacher teaching students in his class
- (B) A teacher students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (C) A teacher teaching his own daughter at home
- (D) A teacher providing consultancy services from his residence

## MICRO ECONOMICS

**36. Investment and savings are kept equal through a change in the level of-**

- (A) Consumption







**Exp:** An economic activity is defined as work done by individual with expectation of getting monetary rewards or it can also be understood by the activities which result in monetary production.

at 'Individual level. Like study of pricing, demand supply.

**39. Trickle down theory ignores the impact of economic growth on-**

- (A) Investment
- (B) Savings
- (C) Income distribution
- (D) Consumption

**Exp:** Trickle down in economics is a term used to describe the belief that if high income earners gain an increase in salary, then everyone in economy will benefit as their increased income and wealth is filtering down to all sections in society.

**40. From the national point of view, which of the following indicates micro approach?**

- (A) Study of sales of mobile phones by BSNL
- (B) Unemployment among Women
- (C) Per capita income in India
- (D) Inflation in India

**Exp:** Microeconomics is one of the branch of economics that deals with human behavior in relation to scarce resources

