

1. Who was the first Indian woman to scale the Mount Everest ?

- (A) Bachhendri Pal
- (B) Phew Dorajee
- (C) Onn Saang Su Kayi
- (D) Yoko Ono

Ans : (A)

2. Name of S. Chandrashekhar is associated with which of the following subjects ?

- (A) Cosmology
- (B) Chemistry
- (C) Fluid Mechanics
- (D) Astrophysics

Ans : (D)

3. Who was the only Indian woman to be elected as the President of U.N. General Assembly ?

- (A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- (B) V. K. Krishna Menon
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Rajeshwar Dayal

Ans : (A)

4. 'RAF' is the abbreviated form of which of the following ?

- (A) Ready Action Force
- (B) Rapid Action Force
- (C) Reverse Action Force
- (D) Repeat Action Force

Ans : (B)

5. Tehri dam is built on which of the following rivers ?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Bhagirathi
- (D) Yamuna

Ans : (C)

6. Who lost the AFC (Asian Football Confederation Final, 2008 to India) ?

- (A) Myanmar
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Tajikistan

Ans : (D)

7. After the terrorist attack of 26th November, 2008 in Mumbai, who was appointed as the Home Minister of India ?

- (A) Sh. Shivraj Patil
- (B) Sh. Pranab Mukherjee
- (C) Sh. P. Chidambaram
- (D) Sh. A.K. Anthony

Ans : (C)

8. Name the winner of the Sanjay Chopra National Award for Bravery 2008

- (A) Saumika Mishra
- (B) Santosh Sen
- (C) Amit Kumar
- (D) Pappu

Ans : (A)

9. The concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed by our Constitution from the Constitution of—

- (A) U.S.A.
- (B) Canada
- (C) U.S.S.R.
- (D) Ireland

Ans : (D)

10. The three medals that Indians won in the Beijing Olympics were in

- (A) Shooting, Boxing and Wrestling
- (B) Shooting, Boxing and Archery
- (C) Shooting, Wrestling and Tennis
- (D) Shooting, Boxing and Hockey

Ans : (A)

11. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of the

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Chief Justice of a High Court
- (C) Governor
- (D) Vice President

Ans : (C)

12. The train service—'Thar Express' between India and Pakistan, originates in India from—

- (A) Jaisalmer
- (B) Jodhpur
- (C) Bikaner
- (D) Barmer

Ans : (D)

13. Garba is a dance form of

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Assam

Ans : (A)

14. Who is named as the Flying Sikh of India ?

- (A) Mohinder Singh
- (B) Ajit Pal Singh

(C) Joginder Singh

(D) Milkha Singh

Ans : (D)

15. Fundamental Rights are not given to

(A) Bankrupt persons

(B) Aliens

(C) Persons suffering from incurable disease

(D) Political sufferers

Ans : (B)

16. Which of the following, according to Mahatma Gandhi, is the strongest force in the world ?

(A) Non-violence of the brave

(B) Non-violence of the weak

(C) Non-violence of the coward

(D) Non-violence of the downtrodden

Ans : (A)

17. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India ?

(A) Conterminous with the tenure of the Lok Sabha

(B) Conterminous with the tenure of the President

(C) As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha

(D) Five years

Ans : (C)

18. Consent of the people means consent of

(A) A few people

(B) All people

(C) Majority of the people

(D) Leader of the people

Ans : (C)

19. Which of the following is not a Panchayati Raj Institution ?

(A) Gram Sabha

(B) Gram Panchayat

(C) Gram Cooperative Society

(D) Nyaya Panchayat

Ans : (C)

20. Match the following—Union Territory

(A) Puducherry

(B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(C) Lakshadweep

(D) Daman and Diu

Jurisdiction (High Court)

1. Kerala

2. Bombay

3. Madras

4. Calcutta
(A) (B) (C) (D)
(A) 3 4 1 2
(B) 1 3 4 2
(C) 1 2 3 4
(D) 1 4 3 2
Ans : (A)

21. Which of the following is true regarding 'No Confidence Motion' in the Parliament ?
1. There is no mention of it in the Constitution.
2. A period of six months must lapse between the introduction of one 'No Confidence Motion' and another.
3. Atleast 100 persons must support such a motion before it is introduced in the House.
4. It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.
(A) 2 and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4
Ans : (D)

22. The toxicity of which of the following heavy metals leads to liver cirrhosis ?
(A) Copper
(B) Lead
(C) Mercury
(D) Zinc
Ans : (A)

23. Cell or tissue death within a living body is called as
(A) Neutrophilia
(B) Nephrosis
(C) Necrosis
(D) Neoplasia
Ans : (A)

24. Typhoid is caused by—
(A) *Pseudomonas* sp.
(B) *Staphylococcus*
(C) *Bacillus*
(D) *Salmonella typhi*
Ans : (D)

25. Besides carbohydrates, a major source of energy in our food is constituted by
(A) Proteins
(B) Fats
(C) Minerals
(D) Vitamins
Ans : (B)

26. The process of removing calcium and magnesium from hard water is known as

- (A) Sedimentation
- (B) Filtration
- (C) Flocculation
- (D) Water softening

Ans : (D)

27. Leprosy bacillus was discovered by

- (A) Koch
- (B) HAnsen
- (C) Fleming
- (D) Harvey

Ans : (B)

28. Who, of the following, was awarded 'Ashok Chakra' on 26th January, 2009 ?

- 1. Hemant Karkare
- 2. M. C. Sharma
- 3. Gajendra Singh
- 4. Vijay Salaskar

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) All the above

Ans : (D)

29. The British introduced the railways in India in order to

- (A) Promote heavy industries in India
- (B) Facilitate British commerce and administrative control
- (C) Move foodstuff in case of famine
- (D) Enable Indians to move freely within the country

Ans : (B)

30. Which religious reformer of Western India was known as 'Lokhitwadi' ?

- (A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (B) R. G. Bhandarkar
- (C) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (D) B. G. Tilak

Ans : (A)

31. In which of the following states was President's Rule imposed during the month of January, 2009 ?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Jharkhand

Ans : (D)

32. In which state was the Nalanda University located in India ?

- (A) Bengal

- (B) Bihar
 - (C) Orissa
 - (D) Uttar Pradesh
- Ans : (B)

33. Which of the following are correctly matched ?

Persons—Events

- 1. Sultan Mahmud—Sack of Somnath
- 2. Muhammad Ghori—Conquest of Sindh
- 3. Alauddin Khilji—Revolt in Bengal
- 4. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq—Changiz Khan's invasion

- (A) 1 and 3
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 1 only
- (D) 2 and 4

Ans : ()

34. Where did Babar die ?

- (A) Agra
- (B) Kabul
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Delhi

Ans : (A)

35. A situation where we have people whose level of income is not sufficient to meet the minimum consumption expenditure is considered

as

- (A) Absolute Poverty
- (B) Relative Poverty
- (C) Urban Poverty
- (D) Rural Poverty

Ans : (A)

36. India is called a mixed economy because of the existence of—

- 1. Public Sector
- 2. Private Sector
- 3. Joint Sector
- 4. Cooperative Sector

- (A) 1, 4
- (B) 1, 2
- (C) 3, 4
- (D) 2, 4

Ans : (B)

37. Which is the largest state of India, populationwise, according

to 2001 census ?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Ans : (C)

38. Revealed Preference Theory was propounded by

- (A) Adam Smith
- (B) Marshall
- (C) P. A. Samuelson
- (D) J. S. Mill

Ans : (C)

39. An exceptional demand curve is one that moves

- (A) Upward to the right
- (B) Downward to the right
- (C) Horizontally
- (D) Vertically

Ans : (A)

40. Who has been appointed the Governor of RBI after the retirement of Shri Y. V. Reddy ?

- (A) Dr. Indra Rangarajan
- (B) Dr. Dilip Sanghvi
- (C) Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar
- (D) Shri D. Subbarao

Ans : (D)

41. In Economics the terms 'Utility' and 'Usefulness' have

- (A) Same meaning
- (B) Different meaning
- (C) Opposite meaning
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (B)

42. Among the following the celestial body farthest from the Earth is

- (A) Saturn
- (B) Uranus
- (C) Neptune
- (D) Pluto

Ans : (D)

43. The instrument used to see the distant objects on the Earth is

- (A) Terrestrial telescope
- (B) Astronomical telescope
- (C) Compound microscope
- (D) Simple microscope

Ans : (A)

44. The fuse in our domestic electric circuit melts when there is a high rise in

- (A) Inductance
- (B) Current
- (C) Resistance
- (D) Capacitance

Ans : (B)

45. It is difficult to cook rice

- (A) At the top of a mountain
- (B) At the sea level
- (C) Under a mine
- (D) Same anywhere

Ans : (A)

46. X-rays were discovered by

- (A) Becquerel
- (B) Roentgen
- (C) Marie Curie
- (D) Van Lue

Ans : (B)

47. The National Chemical Laboratory (India) is located in

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Pune

Ans : (D)

48. The chemicals released by one species of animals in order to attract the other members of the same species are

- (A) Hormones
- (B) Nucleic acids
- (C) Pheromones
- (D) Steroids

Ans : (C)

49. Match the source in Column B with the product of Column A.

Column A (Product)

- (A) Formic acid
- (B) Citric acid
- (C) Tartaric acid

Column B (Source)

1. Lemon
2. Tamarind
3. Ants

(A) (B) (C)

(A) 3 2 1

(B) 3 1 2

(C) 2 3 1

(D) 2 1 3

Ans : (B)

50. An emulsifier is an agent which

(A) Stabilises an emulsion

(B) Aids the flocculation of an emulsion

(C) Accelerates the dispersion

(D) Homogenises an emulsion

Ans : (A)

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