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PREPARATION GUIDE

BASED ON PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

ANALYSIS & STUDY STRATEGY



IMPACT & INSIGHTS FROM PREVIOUS PAPERS

- Understand Question Patterns
- Optimize Time Allocation
- Forecast Topic Weightage
- Simulate Exam Conditions



1. Match List-I and List-II and choose the correct matching from the code given below:

List-I / Item	List-II / Match
A. Directive Principles of State Policy	1. Scheduled Areas
B. Fundamental Rights	2. Uniform Civil Code
C. Fundamental Duties	3. Abolition of Untouchability
D. Fifth Schedule	4. Respect for National Flag

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

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

Explanation: Directive Principles include the Uniform Civil Code under Article 44. Fundamental Rights include abolition of untouchability under Article 17. Fundamental Duties include respecting the National Flag. The Fifth Schedule deals with administration of Scheduled Areas.

2. The following is not a Constitutional authority in India:

- (1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (2) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (3) Union Public Service Commission
- (4) Planning Commission

Answer: (4) Planning Commission

Explanation: The CAG, NCSC and UPSC have constitutional status. The Planning Commission was created by executive resolution and was not a constitutional body.

3. The northernmost Harappan site discovered so far is

- (1) Mandu in Jammu and Kashmir
- (2) Ropar in Punjab
- (3) Harappa in Pakistan
- (4) Alamgirpur in U.P.

Answer: (1) Mandu in Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation: Manda/Mandu in Jammu and Kashmir is regarded as the northernmost Harappan site. Ropar is also a Harappan site but lies south of Manda.

4. Which of the following works defines an identity of Karnataka?

- (1) Kavirajamarga

- (2) Manasollasa
- (3) Kalakeyavadha
- (4) Ramadhanyacharithe

Answer: (1) Kavirajamarga

Explanation: Kavirajamarga, composed in the Rashtrakuta period, is one of the earliest works on Kannada poetics and is closely linked with the cultural identity of Karnataka.

5. Asokan inscriptions are found in the following scripts:

- 1. Brahmi
- 2. Kharoshthi
- 3. Aramaic
- 4. Greek.

Find out the right combination of answers.

- (1) 1 and 2
- (2) 1, 2 and 3
- (3) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (4) 1 and 3

Answer: (3) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: Ashokan inscriptions occur in Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic and Greek scripts, reflecting the administrative and cultural diversity of the Mauryan Empire.

6. Assertion (A): In the Indian Parliament a money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R): Whether a bill is a money bill or not is to be decided by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the reason for (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are right but (R) is not the reason for (A).
- (3) (A) is right but (R) is wrong.
- (4) (A) is wrong but (R) is right.

Answer: (2) Both (A) and (R) are right but (R) is not the reason for (A).

Explanation: Both statements are true. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, and the Speaker certifies whether a bill is a Money Bill. However, the Speaker's certification is not the reason why Rajya Sabha cannot introduce it; the restriction comes from Article 109.

7. Badami, the second capital of the early Chalukyas was formerly known as

- (1) Vatapi
- (2) Aihole
- (3) Belur
- (4) Halebid

Answer: (1) Vatapi

Explanation: Badami was known as Vatapi and served as the capital of the Early Chalukyas.

8. The famous Iron Pillar near Qutab-Minar belongs to

- (1) Mauryas
- (2) Guptas
- (3) Vardhanas
- (4) Kushanas

Answer: (2) Guptas

Explanation: The Mehrauli Iron Pillar is generally associated with the Gupta period and is famous for its rust-resistant metallurgical quality.

9. Who was defeated and killed in the Fourth Mysore war at Srirangapattanam?

- (1) Tippu Sultan
- (2) Hyder Ali
- (3) Nizam-ud-daula
- (4) Syiad Brothers

Answer: (2) Hyder Ali

Explanation: Tipu Sultan died defending Srirangapatna in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.

10. Indian Institute of Science in 1911 was started at

- (1) Mangalore
- (2) Mysore
- (3) Bangalore
- (4) Mumbai

Answer: (3) Bangalore

Explanation: The Indian Institute of Science began functioning in Bengaluru in 1911, supported by the vision and endowment of J. N. Tata and Mysore state patronage.

11. 70 feet high idol of Gomateshwara is in

- (1) Dharmasthala
- (2) Sravanabelgola
- (3) Karkala
- (4) Moodbidri

Answer: (2) Sravanabelgola

Explanation: The famous monolithic statue of Gommateshwara Bahubali at Shravanabelagola is one of the tallest free-standing monolithic statues in the world.

12. The leader who represented Indian labour at the Second Round Table Conference was

- (1) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (2) V. V. Giri
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Zakir Hussain

Answer: (2) V. V. Giri

Explanation: V. V. Giri represented labour interests at the Second Round Table Conference and later became President of India.

13. Kavirajamarga is ascribed to the times of

- (1) Krishna I
- (2) Govinda II
- (3) Amoghavarsha
- (4) Dhruva

Answer: (3) Amoghavarsha

Explanation: Kavirajamarga is associated with the reign of Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha I.

14. Advaita Philosophy was propounded by

- (1) Ramanujacharya
- (2) Madhvacharya
- (3) Shankaracharya
- (4) Yamunacharya

Answer: (3) Shankaracharya

Explanation: Adi Shankaracharya systematised Advaita Vedanta, which emphasises non-dualism of Atman and Brahman.

15. Justice Miller Committee was to report on

- (1) Constitutional Reforms
- (2) Ganapathi Disturbances
- (3) Reservation for Backward Classes
- (4) Vidhurashwatha Tragedy

Answer: (3) Reservation for Backward Classes

Explanation: The Miller Committee in Mysore State is remembered for recommendations connected with reservation and representation of backward classes.

16. Which of the following is the National emblem of India?

- (1) Sanchi Lion Capital
- (2) Rupar Lion Capital
- (3) Sarnath Lion Capital

(4) Allahabad Pillar Capital

Answer: (3) Sarnath Lion Capital

Explanation: India adopted the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath as the National Emblem.

17. Consider the following statements:

(A) In 2001 India had a population growth rate of 1.95% per annum.

(B) Then China had 1.8%.

(C) World's average growth rate was 1.8% per annum.

Which of the following is correct?

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

Answer: (4) A, B and C

Explanation: The official answer key treats all the given population-growth statements as correct for the examination context.

18. Pair of dominant items exported from Paradeep port is

- (1) Steel products and Cotton textiles
- (2) Iron Ore and Manganese
- (3) Sugar, Gems and Jewellery
- (4) Rice and Spices

Answer: (2) Iron Ore and Manganese

Explanation: Paradip port in Odisha is a major bulk cargo port, historically important for mineral exports such as iron ore and manganese.

19. Pair of towns which lie between rivers Aganashini and Sharavathi is

- (1) Karwar and Gokarna
- (2) Kumta and Honnavara
- (3) Honnavara and Bhatkal
- (4) Bhatkal and Malpe

Answer: (2) Kumta and Honnavara

Explanation: Kumta and Honnavara are located on the coastal belt between the Aghanashini and Sharavathi river systems.

20. Karnataka was formed in 1956 on the basis of the report of

- (1) JVP Committee
- (2) Wanchoo Committee

(3) Fazal Ali Commission

(4) S. K. Dhar Committee

Answer: (3) Fazal Ali Commission

Explanation: The States Reorganisation Commission headed by Fazal Ali recommended linguistic reorganisation, leading to the formation of Mysore State in 1956, later renamed Karnataka.

21. The longest day in Southern Hemisphere is

(1) June 21

(2) March 21

(3) September 23

(4) December 22

Answer: (1) June 21

Explanation: The December solstice gives the Southern Hemisphere its longest day; in the given options, December 22 is the expected answer.

22. Which of the following States has international boundary with Myanmar and Bangladesh?

(1) Tripura

(2) Mizoram

(3) Manipur

(4) Orissa

Answer: (2) Mizoram

Explanation: Mizoram shares international borders with both Bangladesh and Myanmar.

23. Silver is most abundantly found in the State of

(1) Rajasthan

(2) Gujarat

(3) Karnataka

(4) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (1) Rajasthan

Explanation: Rajasthan is traditionally the leading silver-producing state in India, with important lead-zinc-silver deposits.

24. Fossils of animals, plants and other micro-organisms are found in

(1) Plutonic rocks

(2) Sedimentary rocks

(3) Metamorphic rocks

(4) Igneous rocks

Answer: (2) Sedimentary rocks

Explanation: Fossils are generally preserved in sedimentary rocks because these rocks form in layers under relatively low temperature and pressure.

25. Correct sequence of districts which have large areas of laterite soils in Karnataka is

- (1) Bijapur - Bagalkot - Bidar
- (2) Gulbarga - Yadgir - Raichur
- (3) Shimoga - Chitradurga - Koppal
- (4) Kodagu - Dakshina Kannada - Udupi

Answer: (4) Kodagu - Dakshina Kannada - Udupi

Explanation: Laterite soils are common in high rainfall Western Ghats and coastal areas; Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi fit this distribution.

26. The most important factor in thunder storm development is

- (1) Atmospheric stability
- (2) Temperature inversion
- (3) Abundance of moisture in lower layers
- (4) Atmospheric instability

Answer: (3) Abundance of moisture in lower layers

Explanation: Moisture in the lower atmosphere provides the fuel for cumulonimbus development and thunderstorm formation.

27. The velocity of the wind is measured by

- (1) Thermometer
- (2) Anemometer
- (3) Barometer
- (4) Hygrometer

Answer: (2) Anemometer

Explanation: An anemometer is the instrument used to measure wind speed or velocity.

28. Which State is the leading producer of Maize?

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Rajasthan

Answer: (2) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Among the options provided, Uttar Pradesh was treated as the leading maize producer in the examination key.

29. Konkan Railway connects these two places:

- (1) Mangalore and Panaji
- (2) Panaji and Mumbai
- (3) Mumbai and Mangalore
- (4) Pune and Mangalore

Answer: (3) Mumbai and Mangalore

Explanation: Konkan Railway runs along the western coast and connects Mumbai with Mangalore through Goa and coastal Karnataka.

30. Kangra valley is situated in

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Punjab
- (4) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (2) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: Kangra Valley lies in Himachal Pradesh, in the western Himalayas.

31. Assertion A: Cricket is popular in Australia, South Africa, Indian Sub-continent and West Indies.

Reason R: The game spread to these countries with British colonial settlement.

Choose your answer.

- (1) A and R are right and R is the reason for A.
- (2) A and R are both right but R is not the reason for A.
- (3) A is right but R is wrong.
- (4) A is wrong but R is right.

Answer: (1) A and R are right and R is the reason for A.

Explanation: Cricket's popularity in these regions is historically linked to British colonial influence, so both the assertion and reason are correct and the reason explains the assertion.

32. The Security Council Resolution 1973 approved a "No-Fly Zone" over Libya in March 2011. The 5 abstentions were from

- (1) Colombia, Portugal, India, Germany, South Africa
- (2) China, Russia, India, France, Colombia
- (3) South Africa, Portugal, France, Germany, Brazil
- (4) Brazil, China, Germany, India, Russian Federation

Answer: (4) Brazil, China, Germany, India, Russian Federation

Explanation: UNSC Resolution 1973 had abstentions from Brazil, China, Germany, India and the Russian Federation.

33. Karnataka's share in the total geographical area of India is

- (1) 5.85 percent
- (2) 6.35 percent
- (3) 8.36 percent
- (4) 3.53 percent

Answer: (1) 5.85 percent

Explanation: Karnataka covers about 191,791 sq km, roughly 5.8% of India's geographical area.

34. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is an elected Rajya Sabha Member from which State?

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Assam
- (4) Himachal Pradesh

Answer: (3) Assam

Explanation: Dr. Manmohan Singh represented Assam in the Rajya Sabha.

35. What is the official language of Manipur called?

- (1) Manipuri
- (2) English
- (3) Meiteilon
- (4) Hindi

Answer: (3) Meiteilon

Explanation: The Manipuri language is also called Meiteilon or Meitei.

36. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was first passed by the following Coalition Government.

- (1) National Front, 1989-1990
- (2) National Democratic Alliance, 1999-2004
- (3) United Progressive Alliance-I, 2004-2009
- (4) United Progressive Alliance-II, 2009-

Answer: (3) United Progressive Alliance-I, 2004-2009

Explanation: The NREGA was enacted in 2005 during the UPA-I government.

37. Saina Nehwal made history on June 21, 2009 by becoming the first Indian woman to win which major badminton tournament?

- (1) China Masters Super Series
- (2) All England Super Series
- (3) Singapore Super Series
- (4) Indonesian Open Super Series

Answer: (4) Indonesian Open Super Series

Explanation: Saina Nehwal won the Indonesian Open Super Series in 2009, becoming the first Indian woman to win a Super Series title.

38. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

List-I / Item	List-II / Match
Meenakshi	Madurai
Vishwanath	Kashi
Jagannath	Puri
Vithoba	Pune

- (1) Meenakshi - Madurai
- (2) Vishwanath - Kashi
- (3) Jagannath - Puri
- (4) Vithoba - Pune

Answer: (4) Vithoba - Pune

Explanation: Vithoba is chiefly associated with Pandharpur in Maharashtra, not Pune. The other temple-town pairs are correct.

39. In the following countries of South Asia, we have had popularly elected women as heads of government:

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Pakistan.

Choose your correct answer.

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

Answer: (1) a, b, c and d are correct

Explanation: India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan have all had women as elected heads of government.

40. Identify the incorrect combination.

List-I / Item	List-II / Match
Yangtze	China
Volga	Russia
Danube	Switzerland
Euphrates	Turkey

- (1) Yangtze - China
- (2) Volga - Russia
- (3) Danube - Switzerland
- (4) Euphrates - Turkey

Answer: (3) Danube - Switzerland

Explanation: The Danube is not primarily identified with Switzerland; it rises in Germany and flows across/along several European countries. The other pairs are acceptable.

41. Which one of the following Commission/Committee probed into relative condition of development of Muslims in India?

- (1) Justice Ranganath Misra
- (2) Justice Rajinder Sachar
- (3) Justice Chinnappa Reddy
- (4) Justice Somsekhar

Answer: (2) Justice Rajinder Sachar

Explanation: The Sachar Committee examined the social, economic and educational status of Muslims in India.

42. According to 2011 Tiger census, the State with highest tiger population is

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) West Bengal
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (3) Karnataka

Explanation: The 2011 tiger estimation placed Karnataka at the top among states in tiger numbers at that time.

43. Match List-I and List-II and identify the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I / Item	List-II / Match
A. Salman Rushdie	1. The God of Small Things
B. Vikram Seth	2. The White Tiger
C. Aravind Adiga	3. A Suitable Boy
D. Arundhati Roy	4. Satanic Verses

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

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

Explanation: Salman Rushdie wrote The Satanic Verses, Vikram Seth wrote A Suitable Boy,

Aravind Adiga wrote The White Tiger and Arundhati Roy wrote The God of Small Things.

44. The player who beat Federer to occupy the world no. 2 position is

- (1) Robin Soderling
- (2) Rolland Garros
- (3) Novak Djokovic
- (4) David Ferrer

Answer: (3) Novak Djokovic

Explanation: The official key gives Novak Djokovic. Djokovic displaced Federer in the rankings during this period.

45. In the World Cup Cricket 2011, number of times Yuvraj Singh was declared Man of the Match is

- (1) 2
- (2) 4
- (3) 3
- (4) 5

Answer: (3) 3

Explanation: Yuvraj Singh received multiple Man of the Match awards and was also Player of the Tournament; the key records three Man of the Match awards.

46. Pakistan's only Christian Cabinet Minister killed recently is

- (1) Shahbaz Bhatti
- (2) Taseer Bhatti
- (3) Asia Bibi
- (4) Zafar Masih

Answer: (1) Shahbaz Bhatti

Explanation: Shahbaz Bhatti, Pakistan's Minister for Minorities Affairs, was assassinated in 2011.

47. According to National Investigation Agency's latest report, Pakistan's terror outfit Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) is recruiting youths from

- (1) West Bengal
- (2) Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Kerala

Answer: (4) Kerala

Explanation: The official key gives Kerala as the answer for the contemporary report referred to in the question.

48. The least corrupt nation in the world

- (1) Finland
- (2) New Zealand
- (3) Singapore
- (4) Denmark

Answer: (4) Denmark

Explanation: Denmark was ranked at the top/least-corrupt group in contemporary corruption perception rankings, matching the official key.

49. World Water Day is celebrated on

- (1) 23rd March
- (2) 26th March
- (3) 22nd March
- (4) 19th March

Answer: (3) 22nd March

Explanation: World Water Day is observed every year on 22 March.

50. Popular Hollywood actress who died recently of cancer

- (1) Sophia Loren
- (2) Marilyn Monroe
- (3) Elizabeth Taylor
- (4) Mary Douglas

Answer: (3) Elizabeth Taylor

Explanation: Elizabeth Taylor died in March 2011. The option text in the paper links it to a recent death; the official key selects Elizabeth Taylor.

51. The Chief Editor of WikiLeaks is

- (1) Julian Assange
- (2) Bob Hanks
- (3) Christopher Lee
- (4) Dave Barber

Answer: (1) Julian Assange

Explanation: Julian Assange is the founder and editor-in-chief associated with WikiLeaks.

52. A devastating Tsunami hit Japan on

- (1) March 9
- (2) March 11
- (3) March 13
- (4) March 15

Answer: (2) March 11

Explanation: The Tohoku earthquake and tsunami struck Japan on 11 March 2011.

53. The Cabinet Secretary of Union Government is

- (1) Chandrashekar
- (2) Shyamlal Yadav
- (3) Ananth
- (4) Sanjiv Bajaj

Answer: (1) Chandrashekar

Explanation: The official key gives Chandrashekar, referring to K. M. Chandrasekhar, Cabinet Secretary of India during that period.

54. The Central Vigilance Commissioner whose appointment has become controversial:

- (1) P. J. Thomas
- (2) P. K. Kalmadi
- (3) K. R. Mathew
- (4) P. D. Dinakaran

Answer: (1) P. J. Thomas

Explanation: The appointment of P. J. Thomas as CVC became controversial and was later struck down by the Supreme Court.

55. The Libyan President who is recently in news

- (1) Hosni Mubarak
- (2) Muammar Qaddafi
- (3) Abdullah Saleh
- (4) Hussain Ali

Answer: (2) Muammar Qaddafi

Explanation: Muammar Gaddafi was the Libyan leader at the centre of the 2011 Libyan crisis.

56. Aruna Shanbaug case was related to

- (1) Dowry-death
- (2) Euthanasia
- (3) Deportation
- (4) Defamation

Answer: (2) Euthanasia

Explanation: The Aruna Shanbaug case is a landmark Indian case on passive euthanasia.

57. The Karnataka Government recently banned in Malnad area plantation of

- (1) Teak
- (2) Tamarind
- (3) Eucalyptus
- (4) Shikakai

Answer: (3) Eucalyptus

Explanation: The answer key selects eucalyptus. Eucalyptus plantations have often been criticised for ecological impacts and water consumption.

58. 2G scam refers to

- (1) Cricket
- (2) Real estate
- (3) Tele-communications
- (4) Money-laundering

Answer: (3) Tele-communications

Explanation: The 2G spectrum scam concerned allocation of telecom spectrum licences.

59. The first Indian fighter aircraft is called:

- (1) Vijayanta
- (2) Lejas
- (3) Arjun
- (4) Tejas

Answer: (4) Tejas

Explanation: Tejas is India's indigenous light combat aircraft. The official answer key selects Tejas.

60. The Foreign Secretary of India is

- (1) M. K. Narayanan
- (2) Narayan Rao
- (3) Nirupama Rao
- (4) G. K. Pillai

Answer: (3) Nirupama Rao

Explanation: Nirupama Rao served as Foreign Secretary of India from 2009 to 2011.

61. BrahMos, a supersonic cruise missile, is the outcome of a joint collaborative effort between

- (1) India and Russia
- (2) India and United States
- (3) India and France
- (4) India and Romania

Answer: (1) India and Russia

Explanation: BrahMos is a joint venture between India's DRDO and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyenia.

62. The headquarters of the Arab League is based in

- (1) Cairo
- (2) Istanbul
- (3) Tripoli
- (4) Beirut

Answer: (1) Cairo

Explanation: The Arab League headquarters is in Cairo, Egypt.

63. A film star recently elected to Rajya Sabha from Karnataka is

- (1) Rekha
- (2) Hema Malini
- (3) Parvathi Melton
- (4) Ramya

Answer: (2) Hema Malini

Explanation: Hema Malini was elected to the Rajya Sabha from Karnataka.

64. Why is pure (24 Carat) gold not suitable for making jewellery?

- (1) Pure gold does not sparkle very much.
- (2) Pure gold is too soft to be used in jewellery.
- (3) It is extremely difficult to retain its purity.
- (4) Pure gold is extremely rare to obtain.

Answer: (2) Pure gold is too soft to be used in jewellery.

Explanation: Pure 24-carat gold is very soft, so it is commonly alloyed with other metals to make durable jewellery.

65. The majority of the people of Bahrain are

- (1) Shias
- (2) Ahmediyas
- (3) Sunnis
- (4) Parsis

Answer: (1) Shias

Explanation: Bahrain has a Shia-majority population, though its ruling family is Sunni.

66. The President of Afghanistan is

- (1) Mohammed Usman Karzai
- (2) Hamid Karzai

- (3) Hamid Kafiullah
- (4) Mohammed Bhatt

Answer: (2) Hamid Karzai

Explanation: Hamid Karzai was President of Afghanistan during the period covered by the paper.

67. The nuclear reactor that was severely damaged during the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan is

- (1) The Kashiwazaki Kariwa nuclear plant
- (2) The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant
- (3) The Higashi-Dori nuclear plant
- (4) The Hamaoka nuclear plant

Answer: (2) The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant

Explanation: The March 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami caused the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

68. “God’s own country” is a phrase often used with reference to which State in India?

- (1) Goa
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Kerala

Answer: (4) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala is widely known by the tourism slogan “God’s own country”.

69. The intensity of earthquakes is measured by

- (1) A seismograph
- (2) Seismogram
- (3) Barometer
- (4) Hydrometer

Answer: (1) A seismograph

Explanation: A seismograph records earthquake waves; the official key selects it as the instrument associated with earthquake measurement.

70. A satellite is in orbit around the earth in a circular orbit. If it is taken to an orbit of lower radius by remote control:

- (1) The gravitational force on the satellite and its speed increase.
- (2) The gravitational force on the satellite increases but its speed decreases.
- (3) The gravitational force on the satellite decreases but its speed increases.
- (4) The gravitational force on the satellite and its speed decrease.

Answer: (1) The gravitational force on the satellite and its speed increase.

Explanation: For a circular orbit, gravitational force varies as $1/r^2$ and orbital speed varies as $\sqrt{GM/r}$. When orbital radius decreases, both force and speed increase.

71. The Committee headed by former Supreme Court Justice B. N. Srikrishna was constituted to come out with various recommendations/options pertaining to

- (1) The Bodoland issue
- (2) The Mizo issue
- (3) The Gorkhaland issue
- (4) The Telangana issue

Answer: (4) The Telangana issue

Explanation: The Srikrishna Committee examined the Telangana statehood issue.

72. A jet engine works on the principle of

- (1) Einstein's relation $E = mc^2$
- (2) Conservation of mass
- (3) Conservation of energy
- (4) Conservation of linear momentum

Answer: (4) Conservation of linear momentum

Explanation: Jet propulsion works on Newton's third law and conservation of linear momentum: gases ejected backward push the aircraft forward.

73. The bristles of a paint brush stay apart under water, but cling together when taken out. This is because of

- (1) viscosity of water
- (2) the sticky nature of the paint
- (3) adhesive forces between the bristles
- (4) surface tension

Answer: (4) surface tension

Explanation: When the brush is taken out of water, surface tension of the thin water film pulls the bristles together.

74. Which of the following is an example of Doppler effect?

- (1) Sudden increase in pitch when a sound source is moving away from the listener.
- (2) Sudden increase in pitch when the listener is moving away from the sound source.
- (3) Sudden drop in pitch as a moving sound source passes the listener.
- (4) Continuous drop in pitch as the sound source approaches a listener.

Answer: (3) Sudden drop in pitch as a moving sound source passes the listener.

Explanation: The Doppler effect changes observed pitch due to relative motion. As a moving source passes the listener, the pitch drops from higher to lower.

75. How does blotting paper absorb ink?

- (1) Through absorption
- (2) By capillary action
- (3) Chemical reaction of paper and ink
- (4) By ionization

Answer: (2) By capillary action

Explanation: Ink rises into the pores of blotting paper by capillary action.

76. Soap bubble appears coloured. It is due to

- (1) Scattering
- (2) Interference
- (3) Reflection
- (4) Refraction

Answer: (2) Interference

Explanation: Colours in soap bubbles are due to interference of light reflected from the thin film surfaces.

77. Curdling of milk is an example of

- (1) Inversion
- (2) Hydrolysis
- (3) Denaturation
- (4) Coagulation

Answer: (3) Denaturation

Explanation: Curdling involves coagulation/denaturation of milk proteins; the official key gives denaturation.

78. The sky appears blue because

- (1) Blue light is scattered most by the atmosphere.
- (2) The velocity of blue light is greater than that of other colours, so it reaches the observer first.
- (3) The intensity of blue light from the sun is more.
- (4) Light of blue colour is absorbed the least in the atmosphere.

Answer: (1) Blue light is scattered most by the atmosphere.

Explanation: Rayleigh scattering scatters shorter wavelengths such as blue light more strongly, making the sky appear blue.

79. In GI pipes corrosion of iron is prevented by a coating with

- (1) Aluminium
- (2) Tin

- (3) Zinc
- (4) Magnesium

Answer: (3) Zinc

Explanation: GI means galvanised iron, in which iron is coated with zinc to prevent corrosion.

80. Due to pollution a sample of river water was found to be acidic. Its pH would be

- (1) 5.3
- (2) 7.4
- (3) 10.5
- (4) 14.0

Answer: (1) 5.3

Explanation: Acidic solutions have pH less than 7. Among the options, 5.3 is acidic.

81. A refrigerator is working under the principle of

- (1) First law of thermodynamics
- (2) Second law of thermodynamics
- (3) Joule's law
- (4) Coulomb's law

Answer: (2) Second law of thermodynamics

Explanation: A refrigerator transfers heat from a colder body to a hotter body by external work, a practical application connected with the second law of thermodynamics.

82. In TV communication, _____ is preferred.

- (1) Amplitude Modulation
- (2) Frequency Modulation
- (3) Phase Modulation
- (4) Wavelength Modulation

Answer: (1) Amplitude Modulation

Explanation: In conventional TV broadcasting, the picture signal is transmitted using amplitude modulation; hence the key selects AM.

83. The metal present in chlorophyll is

- (1) Iron
- (2) Copper
- (3) Magnesium
- (4) Zinc

Answer: (3) Magnesium

Explanation: Chlorophyll contains magnesium at the centre of its porphyrin ring.

84. S. Ramanujan referred to a number as the smallest number expressible as the sum of two cubes in two different ways. What is this famous number?

- (1) 1000
- (2) 1729
- (3) 1800
- (4) 1829

Answer: (2) 1729

Explanation: 1729 is the famous Hardy-Ramanujan number: $1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3$.

85. The hot/spicy nature of chillies is due to capsaicin. Where exactly are capsaicinoids found inside chillies?

- (1) In the seeds
- (2) In the stem
- (3) Outer membrane
- (4) Inner membrane

Answer: (4) Inner membrane

Explanation: The examination key gives inner membrane. In botanical terms, capsaicin is concentrated mainly in the placental tissue and inner membrane region of chilli fruits.

86. The website www.twitter.com is used by people to post views and comments. Who created Twitter?

- (1) Mark Zuckerberg
- (2) Sabeer Bhatia
- (3) Jack Dorsey
- (4) Jimmy Wales

Answer: (3) Jack Dorsey

Explanation: Jack Dorsey is one of the founders of Twitter and is the answer expected in the paper.

87. The term algorithm refers to a well-defined list of instructions used in mathematics and computer science. What is the origin of this name algorithm?

- (1) Indian
- (2) Persian
- (3) American
- (4) Chinese

Answer: (2) Persian

Explanation: The word algorithm is derived from the name of Al-Khwarizmi, a Persian mathematician.

88. Why is water not used to fill vehicle tyres instead of air?

- (1) Water is far less compressible than air.
- (2) Water can freeze in winter and cause balancing problems.
- (3) Water is more expensive than air.
- (4) The water may react with the tyres.

Answer: (1) Water is far less compressible than air.

Explanation: Air is compressible and provides cushioning. Water is nearly incompressible, so a water-filled tyre would not absorb shocks properly.

89. Usually after heavy rains, a peculiar pleasant smell is experienced. Why is this?

- (1) Due to certain chemicals dissolved in the rain water.
- (2) Due to the action of certain bacteria growing in the damp soil.
- (3) Due to the dampness of plant leaves caused by rain.
- (4) Due to the chemicals associated with the wet breeze.

Answer: (2) Due to the action of certain bacteria growing in the damp soil.

Explanation: The pleasant smell after rain, called petrichor, is largely due to geosmin released by soil bacteria/actinomycetes.

90. In case of conflict between Union law and State law in respect of an item enumerated in both the State and Union list

- (1) Union law will prevail.
- (2) State law will prevail within the territorial limit of that State.
- (3) Union law will give way to State law.
- (4) Both Union as well as State law shall have the same effect.

Answer: (1) Union law will prevail.

Explanation: When there is inconsistency between Union and State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Union law generally prevails under Article 254, subject to exceptions.

91. As per the Constitution of India, if a person is chosen as a Member of Parliament and also in a House of a Legislature of a State, he/she

- (1) has to vacate the seat in which he was elected earlier
- (2) has to vacate the seat in State Legislature as Parliament is more important than State
- (3) has to vacate one seat at his option either of Parliament or State Legislature
- (4) if he does not vacate one of the two seats within the period specified by rules made by the President, his seat in Parliament shall become vacant

Answer: (4) if he does not vacate one of the two seats within the period specified by rules made by the President, his seat in Parliament shall become vacant

Explanation: Article 101 and related rules provide that if a person is elected to Parliament and a State legislature, failure to choose within the prescribed time leads to vacation of the Parliament seat.

92. Which of the following is concerned with Accounts of Union and also known as guardian of the Public Purse of the Union of India?

- (1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (2) Finance Minister
- (3) Planning Commission
- (4) Finance Commission

Answer: (1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Explanation: The Comptroller and Auditor General audits Union and State accounts and is often called the guardian of the public purse.

93. Judges of the High Court are appointed by President in consultation with

- (1) a collegium consisting of Chief Justice of India and two senior most judges of the Supreme Court
- (2) a collegium consisting of Chief Justice of India and four senior most judges of the Supreme Court
- (3) Chief Justice of India and Governor of the concerned State
- (4) Chief Justice of India and Chief Justice of the concerned High Court

Answer: (1) a collegium consisting of Chief Justice of India and two senior most judges of the Supreme Court

Explanation: Under the collegium system for High Court appointments, the Supreme Court collegium normally consists of the CJI and two senior-most Supreme Court judges.

94. Which one of the following Articles in the Constitution of India reflects the power of Parliament to make laws for giving effect to international treaties, agreements and conventions without limit of its subject matter?

- (1) Article 372(2)
- (2) Article 51(c)
- (3) Article 372(1)
- (4) Article 253

Answer: (4) Article 253

Explanation: Article 253 empowers Parliament to make laws for implementing international treaties, agreements and conventions.

95. Which one of the following is not included in Union List?

- (1) Postal service
- (2) Defence
- (3) Audit and Accounts
- (4) Public Health

Answer: (4) Public Health

Explanation: Public health and sanitation fall mainly in the State List, not the Union List.

96. Maximum period of proclamation of emergency unless revoked is

- (1) 2 1/2 years in all
- (2) 6 months from passing of the resolution of proclamation of emergency
- (3) 1 year
- (4) Infinite till revoked by President or Parliament

Answer: (2) 6 months from passing of the resolution of proclamation of emergency

Explanation: The official key selects six months after approval. A National Emergency, once approved, continues for six months at a time unless renewed or revoked.

97. In which one of the following cases is it not mandatory for the President or any other authority to consult the Union Public Service Commission?

- (1) In matters covered by Article 335 of the Constitution
- (2) Principles to be followed in making appointments
- (3) Award of pension in respect of injuries sustained by a civil servant while in service
- (4) Memorials and petitions pertaining to disciplinary matters

Answer: (1) In matters covered by Article 335 of the Constitution

Explanation: Article 320 specifies matters where consultation with UPSC is normally required, but constitutional and regulatory exceptions exist; the key identifies matters under Article 335 as not mandatorily requiring consultation.

98. The Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution was first formulated in

- (1) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (2) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (3) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
- (4) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

Answer: (1) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Explanation: The Supreme Court formulated the Basic Structure Doctrine in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973).

99. Which of the rights below is not a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Right to Equality
- (2) Right to Freedom of Speech
- (3) Right to change Religion
- (4) Right to Work

Answer: (4) Right to Work

Explanation: Right to work is not a Fundamental Right in Part III. It is reflected as a Directive Principle under Article 41 and in statutory schemes such as MGNREGA.

100. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in factories, mines or other hazardous employment?

- (1) Article 24
- (2) Article 21A
- (3) Article 45
- (4) Article 23

Answer: (1) Article 24

Explanation: Article 24 prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous employment.

Answer Key - Series A

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	2	26	3	51	1	76	2
2	4	27	2	52	2	77	3
3	1	28	2	53	1	78	1
4	1	29	3	54	1	79	3
5	3	30	2	55	2	80	1
6	2	31	1	56	2	81	2
7	1	32	4	57	3	82	1
8	2	33	1	58	3	83	3
9	2	34	3	59	4	84	2
10	3	35	3	60	3	85	4
11	2	36	3	61	1	86	3
12	2	37	4	62	1	87	2
13	3	38	4	63	2	88	1
14	3	39	1	64	2	89	2
15	3	40	3	65	1	90	1
16	3	41	2	66	2	91	4
17	4	42	3	67	2	92	1
18	2	43	1	68	4	93	1
19	2	44	3	69	1	94	4
20	3	45	3	70	1	95	4
21	1	46	1	71	4	96	2
22	2	47	4	72	4	97	1
23	1	48	4	73	4	98	1
24	2	49	3	74	3	99	4
25	4	50	3	75	2	100	1

1. Which among the following statements is true regarding introduction of money bill?

- (1) It can be introduced in Rajya Sabha
- (2) It can be introduced in either house of the Parliament
- (3) It can be introduced only in Lok Sabha
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) It can be introduced only in Lok Sabha

Explanation: A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only on the recommendation of the President. The Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations on it.

2. Who participates in the election proceedings of the Indian President?

- (1) The members of Parliament
- (2) The members of Legislative council and Legislative Assembly
- (3) The members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Legislative councils
- (4) The members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

Answer: (4) The members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

Explanation: The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies. Legislative Council members do not participate.

3. The 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 gave importance to which of the following?

- (1) To revamp the Panchayat system so as to ensure effective working in rural areas
- (2) To make rural economy stronger than urban economy
- (3) To strengthen the state government
- (4) To strengthen the central government

Answer: (1) To revamp the Panchayat system so as to ensure effective working in rural areas

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and aimed at strengthening local self-government in rural areas.

4. Right to equality under Indian Constitution refers to which of the following conditions?

- (1) Opportunity to develop personality
- (2) No discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, etc.

- (3) Freedom from arbitrary arrest
- (4) Freedom granted to minority institutions

Answer: (2) No discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, etc.

Explanation: Articles 14 to 18 deal with equality. Article 15 specifically prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

5. Who is the state counterpart of Attorney-General?

- (1) Accountant General
- (2) Advocate General
- (3) Lokayukta
- (4) Law Minister

Answer: (2) Advocate General

Explanation: The Advocate General is the highest law officer of a State, similar to the Attorney-General of India at the Union level.

6. In the following list of cultural sectors and cultural centers choose the correct one.

Sector	Centre
I. North sector	Patiala
II. South sector	Bengaluru
III. North-east sector	Dimapura
IV. East sector	Chennai

- (1) I and II
- (2) I and III
- (3) I and IV
- (4) None of these

Answer: (2) I and III

Explanation: North Zone Cultural Centre is at Patiala and North East Zone Cultural Centre is at Dimapur. South Zone Cultural Centre is at Thanjavur, not Bengaluru, and East Zone Cultural Centre is at Kolkata, not Chennai.

7. Where and when the first cement industry was started in India?

- (1) Mumbai 1819
- (2) New Delhi 1901
- (3) Madras (Chennai) 1904
- (4) Bangalore 1906

Answer: (3) Madras (Chennai) 1904

Explanation: The first organised cement plant in India is generally associated with Madras/Chennai in 1904. Later, larger commercial production expanded in other centres.

8. Complete the following analogy. Yen : Currency ::

- (1) brass : metal
- (2) flower : fragrance
- (3) paper : book
- (4) Kerala : state

Answer: (4) Kerala : state

Explanation: Yen is an example of a currency. In the same relationship, Kerala is an example of a state.

9. A boy now one third as old as his father. Twelve years later he will be half as old as his father. Then the present age of the boy is

- (1) 10 years
- (2) 11 years
- (3) 12 years
- (4) 13 years

Answer: (3) 12 years

Explanation: Let the boy's age be x and the father's age be $3x$. After 12 years, $x + 12 = (3x + 12)/2$. Solving gives $x = 12$.

10. Which of the following is hereditary disorder?

- (1) Scurvy
- (2) Rickets
- (3) Colour blindness
- (4) Night blindness

Answer: (3) Colour blindness

Explanation: Colour blindness is commonly an inherited X-linked genetic disorder. Scurvy, rickets and night blindness are mainly deficiency-related conditions.

11. A device which would not work on the moon is

- (1) Thermometer
- (2) Spectrometer
- (3) Siphon

(4) Spring balance

Answer: (3) Siphon

Explanation: A siphon depends on atmospheric pressure and gravity to maintain flow. The Moon has negligible atmosphere, so a normal siphon will not work there.

12. What causes a planet to have a magnetic field?

- (1) The dynamo effect
- (2) The Doppler effect
- (3) The photoelectric effect
- (4) Its rotation about its axis

Answer: (1) The dynamo effect

Explanation: Planetary magnetic fields are produced mainly by the dynamo effect, where electrically conducting fluid in the interior moves and generates magnetic fields.

13. When an iron object gets rusted, iron oxide is formed

- (1) without any change in the weight of the object
- (2) with decrease in the weight of the object
- (3) with increase in the weight of the object
- (4) without any change in the colour of the object

Answer: (3) with increase in the weight of the object

Explanation: Rusting combines iron with oxygen and moisture to form hydrated iron oxide. Since oxygen is added to the iron, the object's mass increases.

14. Identify the conclusions which follow logically from the statement. Statement: All educated people read newspapers. Kumaran does not read newspaper. Conclusions: I. Kumaran is not educated. II. Reading newspaper is not essential to be educated.

- (1) Only conclusion II follows
- (2) Only conclusion I follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Either I or II follows

Answer: (2) Only conclusion I follows

Explanation: If all educated people read newspapers, then a person who does not read newspapers cannot belong to the educated group in this logical statement. Conclusion II is not supported by the statement.

15. Which of the following option follows logically? Statement: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Conclusions: I. We should be content with what we have. II. We should not crave for what is not.

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Either I or II
- (4) Both I and II

Answer: (4) Both I and II

Explanation: The proverb means that a certain possession is better than uncertain future gains. Hence both contentment and avoidance of undue craving follow.

16. Mukilan is twelve years old. For three years, he has been asking his parents for a dog. His parents have told him that they believe a dog would not be happy in an apartment, but they have given him permission to have a bird. Mukilan has not yet decided what kind of bird he would like to have. Which statement must be true?

- (1) Mukilan's parents like birds better than dogs
- (2) Mukilan does not like birds
- (3) Mukilan lives in an apartment with his parents
- (4) Mukilan and his parents would like to move

Answer: (3) Mukilan lives in an apartment with his parents

Explanation: The parents' reason for refusing a dog is that a dog would not be happy in an apartment. In the context of the passage, this implies that Mukilan and his parents live in an apartment.

17. Global positioning system provides the following:

- (1) Landscape
- (2) Measuring depth
- (3) Location and time
- (4) Distance

Answer: (3) Location and time

Explanation: GPS satellites provide precise position, navigation and timing information. It is therefore used to determine location and accurate time.

18. As per 2011 Census India's total population is

- (1) 1.18 billion
- (2) 1.21 billion
- (3) 1.05 billion
- (4) 1.20 billion

Answer: (2) 1.21 billion

Explanation: Census 2011 recorded India's population at about 1.21 billion.

19. Which state of the following has highest population in India?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Maharashtra
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (4) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in India according to Census 2011.

20. Total union territories of India is

- (1) 8
- (2) 9
- (3) 7
- (4) 10

Answer: (3) 7

Explanation: At the time of this paper, India had seven Union Territories. The number changed later after the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

21. Which of the following is smallest State in India?

- (1) Arunachal Pradesh
- (2) Meghalaya
- (3) Goa
- (4) Sikkim

Answer: (3) Goa

Explanation: Goa is the smallest Indian State by area.

22. G7 refers to which of the following?

- (1) Heads of seven governments
- (2) Seven wealthiest developed nations of the world
- (3) Seven developing countries of the world
- (4) Seven underdeveloped countries of the world

Answer: (2) Seven wealthiest developed nations of the world

Explanation: G7 is a grouping of major advanced industrial economies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

23. ISIS is an acronym of which of the following?

- (1) Islamic State Intelligence service
- (2) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
- (3) Islamic State of Iran and Syria
- (4) Inter Services Intelligence of Syria

Answer: (2) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

Explanation: ISIS is commonly expanded as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, also called ISIL/Daesh.

24. Match the items of List-1 with List-2.

List-1	List-2
A. India	I. Alpine
B. Switzerland	II. Altai
C. Siberia	III. Andes
D. Chile	IV. Aravalli

- (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Answer: (3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Explanation: India is associated with the Aravalli range, Switzerland with the Alps, Siberia with the Altai mountains and Chile with the Andes.

25. Which of the following is not a tributary of the river Krishna?

- (1) Ghataprabha
- (2) Malaprabha
- (3) Bhima
- (4) Bhadra

Answer: (4) Bhadra

Explanation: Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Bhima are important tributaries of the Krishna. Bhadra is associated with the Tunga-Bhadra river system and is not listed here as a direct Krishna tributary.

26. In India a town is defined on the basis of which of the following:

- (1) A place with municipal corporation
- (2) A place with municipal area committee
- (3) A place having more than 5000 inhabitants
- (4) All the above

Answer: (4) All the above

Explanation: Indian urban classification includes statutory towns such as municipalities/municipal corporations and census towns that satisfy population and other criteria. Hence all listed bases are relevant.

27. The BRICS summit of 2014 was attended by which of the following heads of countries?

- (1) India, China, USA and Singapore
- (2) Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim and Sri Lanka
- (3) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
- (4) Russia, India, UK and USA

Answer: (3) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

Explanation: BRICS consists of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The 2014 summit was held at Fortaleza, Brazil.

28. In which of the following country Mt. Fuji is located?

- (1) China
- (2) Indonesia
- (3) Korea
- (4) Japan

Answer: (4) Japan

Explanation: Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan and a famous volcanic peak.

29. The early concept of welfare state is reflected in the administrative system of which of the following kings?

- (1) Chandragupta Maurya
- (2) Ashoka Maurya
- (3) Pulakesi II
- (4) Raja Raja Chola

Answer: (2) Ashoka Maurya

Explanation: Ashoka's Dhamma policy and welfare activities, such as medical facilities and public works,

reflect early welfare-oriented governance.

30. Who among the following is a Greek historian?

- (1) Livy
- (2) Tacitus
- (3) Cato
- (4) Herodotus

Answer: (4) Herodotus

Explanation: Herodotus is known as a Greek historian and is often called the Father of History. Livy, Tacitus and Cato were Roman writers.

31. Match the items of List-I with List-II.

List-I (State)	List-II (Dance)
A. Kerala	I. Lavani
B. Maharashtra	II. Bhangra
C. Punjab	III. Garba
D. Gujarat	IV. Theyyam

- (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (3) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (4) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Answer: (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Explanation: Theyyam is associated with Kerala, Lavani with Maharashtra, Bhangra with Punjab and Garba with Gujarat.

32. The Kagodu Satyagraha aimed at achieving which of the following?

- (1) Agrarian Movement
- (2) Idiga mutiny
- (3) Protecting the landlords
- (4) Social reformation

Answer: (1) Agrarian Movement

Explanation: Kagodu Satyagraha in Karnataka was an agrarian struggle connected with tenancy and peasant rights.

33. Who among the following championed the cause of depressed classes in modern Karnataka?

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) B. Balavelingappa
- (3) K. Hanumanthayya
- (4) D. Devaraj Urs

Answer: (4) D. Devaraj Urs

Explanation: Devaraj Urs is remembered for land reforms and policies that gave greater political and social space to backward and depressed classes in Karnataka.

34. Insects can move on the surface of water without sinking due to

- (1) Hydrostatic upthrust
- (2) Dynamic lift
- (3) Viscosity of water
- (4) Surface tension of water

Answer: (4) Surface tension of water

Explanation: Surface tension forms an elastic-like surface layer that can support small insects such as water striders.

35. Nuclear sizes are expressed in the unit called

- (1) Angstrom
- (2) Fermi
- (3) Newton
- (4) Tesla

Answer: (2) Fermi

Explanation: Nuclear dimensions are of the order of femtometres; the unit fermi is equal to 10^{-15} metre.

36. Optical Fibers work on the principle of

- (1) Refraction
- (2) Scattering
- (3) Total internal reflection
- (4) Interference

Answer: (3) Total internal reflection

Explanation: Light is guided through optical fibres by repeated total internal reflection at the core-cladding boundary.

37. On a rainy day, small oil films on water show brilliant colours. This is due to

- (1) Dispersion
- (2) Polarization
- (3) Diffraction
- (4) Interference

Answer: (4) Interference

Explanation: Thin oil films produce colours because light reflected from the top and bottom surfaces interferes constructively and destructively.

38. Suitable impurities are added to a semiconductor to

- (1) Increase its electrical resistivity
- (2) Increase its electrical conductivity
- (3) Enable it to withstand higher voltages
- (4) Increase its life

Answer: (2) Increase its electrical conductivity

Explanation: Doping adds controlled impurities to a semiconductor and increases the number of charge carriers, thereby increasing conductivity.

39. The most famous football-shaped carbon nanoparticle is

- (1) Diamond
- (2) Graphite
- (3) Fullerene
- (4) Carbon nanotubes

Answer: (3) Fullerene

Explanation: Buckminsterfullerene (C₆₀) has a football-like cage structure.

40. According to Lewis concept, a base is

- (1) Electron acceptor
- (2) Electron donor
- (3) Proton donor
- (4) Proton acceptor

Answer: (2) Electron donor

Explanation: A Lewis base donates an electron pair, while a Lewis acid accepts an electron pair.

41. Which of the following is a laughing gas?

- (1) Sulphur dioxide
- (2) Hydrogen peroxide
- (3) Nitrous oxide
- (4) Carbon dioxide

Answer: (3) Nitrous oxide

Explanation: Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is commonly known as laughing gas.

42. Dextrose is _____.

- (1) Sucrose
- (2) Lactose
- (3) Maltose
- (4) Glucose

Answer: (4) Glucose

Explanation: Dextrose is the naturally occurring form of glucose, specifically D-glucose.

43. Tarapur nuclear power plant is situated in the state

- (1) Rajasthan
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (2) Maharashtra

Explanation: Tarapur Atomic Power Station is located in Maharashtra.

44. Anemophily is pollination by

- (1) Water
- (2) Insects
- (3) Bats
- (4) Wind

Answer: (4) Wind

Explanation: Anemophily means pollination through wind. Hydrophily refers to water pollination and entomophily to insect pollination.

45. The process of photosynthesis needs

- (1) CO₂ + H₂O + Sunlight
- (2) H₂O + Sunlight
- (3) O₂ + H₂O + Sunlight
- (4) H₂O

Answer: (1) CO₂ + H₂O + Sunlight

Explanation: Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide, water and sunlight to produce glucose and oxygen in green plants.

46. Mycology is the study of

- (1) algae
- (2) fungi
- (3) bacteria
- (4) virus

Answer: (2) fungi

Explanation: Mycology is the branch of biology that studies fungi.

47. Ants communicate through

- (1) Pheromones
- (2) Hormones
- (3) Allomones
- (4) Kairomones

Answer: (1) Pheromones

Explanation: Ants use chemical signals called pheromones to communicate trails, alarm signals and colony information.

48. The Great Barrier Reef exists near

- (1) Australia
- (2) New Zealand
- (3) Ceylon
- (4) Indonesia

Answer: (1) Australia

Explanation: The Great Barrier Reef is located off the north-eastern coast of Australia in the Coral Sea.

49. Pernicious Anemia is caused by the deficiency of

- (1) Vitamin B
- (2) Vitamin B12
- (3) Vitamin B6
- (4) Vitamin B9

Answer: (2) Vitamin B12

Explanation: Pernicious anaemia is caused by impaired absorption of vitamin B12, often due to lack of intrinsic factor.

50. The volume of air breathed in and out during respiration is referred to as

- (1) Vital volume
- (2) Tidal volume
- (3) Vital capacity
- (4) Ideal volume

Answer: (2) Tidal volume

Explanation: Tidal volume is the amount of air inhaled or exhaled during normal quiet breathing.

51. At present C.S.O. calculates GDP at the base year prices of

- (1) 2004-05
- (2) 2011-12
- (3) 2001-02
- (4) 1999-2000

Answer: (2) 2011-12

Explanation: The official national accounts base year was revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

52. 14th Finance Commission's criteria for devolution of resources among the states are

- (1) Population, Demographic change, Income distance, Area and Forest cover
- (2) Population, Infrastructure, Fiscal Discipline, and Area
- (3) Population, Demographic change, Infrastructure and Area
- (4) Population, Income Distance, Area and Fiscal Discipline

Answer: (1) Population, Demographic change, Income distance, Area and Forest cover

Explanation: The 14th Finance Commission used criteria such as population, demographic change, income distance, area and forest cover for horizontal devolution.

53. Service tax is not levied in which of the states?

- (1) Nagaland
- (2) Arunachal Pradesh
- (3) Goa
- (4) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (4) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation: Before GST and constitutional changes, service tax under the central law did not extend to Jammu and Kashmir in the same way as to the rest of India.

54. High powered committee headed by Shanta Kumar is pertaining to

- (1) Industrial Finance
- (2) Environmental Standard
- (3) Restructuring of Food Corporation of India
- (4) Oil Price Restructuring

Answer: (3) Restructuring of Food Corporation of India

Explanation: The Shanta Kumar Committee examined reforms and restructuring of the Food Corporation of India.

55. ASI statistics indicate Karnataka accounts for what percentage of the total number of registered factories?

- (1) 10.15 percent
- (2) 05.27 percent
- (3) 20.12 percent
- (4) 15.14 percent

Answer: (2) 05.27 percent

Explanation: The marked key for this paper gives 5.27 percent. This is a statistical fact-based question from the ASI/industrial statistics context.

56. Nirmal Gram Puraskar was introduced in Karnataka

- (1) 2007-08
- (2) 2010-11
- (3) 2012-13
- (4) 2013-14

Answer: (1) 2007-08

Explanation: The paper's marked key identifies 2007-08. The scheme was linked to sanitation

achievements and recognition of clean gram panchayats.

57. The rice technology park is located at

- (1) Sindhur
- (2) Karatagi
- (3) Manvi
- (4) Gangavati

Answer: (2) Karatagi

Explanation: The Rice Technology Park in Koppal district is associated with Karatagi/Gangavati region, an important paddy belt of Karnataka.

58. According to the High power committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002), the most backward Talukas are

- (1) 35
- (2) 40
- (3) 39
- (4) 45

Answer: (3) 39

Explanation: The D. M. Nanjundappa Committee classified talukas by backwardness; the most backward category contained 39 talukas.

59. Bharathiya Mahila Bank won which one of the following awards?

- (1) Asian banker achievement award 2015
- (2) Asian banking and finance retail banking award 2015
- (3) Asian banking and finance whole sale banking award 2015
- (4) Euromoney award for excellence 2015

Answer: (1) Asian banker achievement award 2015

Explanation: As per the paper's answer marking, Bharatiya Mahila Bank was associated with the Asian Banker Achievement Award 2015.

60. Which one of the following has been recently abolished?

- (1) Service tax
- (2) Value Added Tax
- (3) Gift tax

(4) Wealth tax

Answer: (4) Wealth tax

Explanation: Wealth tax was abolished in India from Assessment Year 2016-17 and replaced by an additional surcharge on the super-rich.

61. PAN is made as compulsory for transaction more than

(1) Rs. 10,000

(2) Rs. 50,000

(3) Rs. 2,00,000

(4) Rs. 1,00,000

Answer: (4) Rs. 1,00,000

Explanation: Around the period of the question, quoting PAN was made mandatory for several high-value transactions, including transactions above Rs. 1 lakh in specified contexts.

62. Full form of NITI Aayog.

(1) National Institution for transforming India

(2) National Institute for transforming India

(3) National Institution for transformation India

(4) National Institute for transformation India

Answer: (1) National Institution for transforming India

Explanation: NITI Aayog stands for National Institution for Transforming India.

63. Which among the following will calculate national income of India?

(1) NITI Aayog

(2) National Development Board

(3) National Sample Survey

(4) Central Statistical Institute

Answer: (4) Central Statistical Institute

Explanation: National income estimates are prepared by the Central Statistics Office/official statistical system. The option appears as Central Statistical Institute in the paper and is intended to represent the statistical authority.

64. Which one of the following is not a permanent member of Security Council of UN?

(1) United States

- (2) China
- (3) Japan
- (4) France

Answer: (3) Japan

Explanation: The five permanent members of the UN Security Council are USA, UK, France, Russia and China. Japan is not a permanent member.

65. Next SAARC summit will be held in

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) India
- (3) Sri Lanka
- (4) Pakistan

Answer: (4) Pakistan

Explanation: After the 2014 Kathmandu SAARC summit, the next summit was scheduled to be hosted by Pakistan, although it was later not held as planned.

66. Which of the following international food organization recently tied up with Indian Railway and Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to serve meals on trains?

- (1) McDonald
- (2) KFC
- (3) Subway
- (4) Domino's Pizza

Answer: (2) KFC

Explanation: IRCTC tied up with KFC to provide e-catering/meal services to passengers in selected trains/stations.

67. National Career counseling portal launched by Union Government comes under which of the following ministry?

- (1) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (2) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (3) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (4) Ministry of Science and Technology

Answer: (2) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Explanation: The National Career Service/Career counselling initiatives are linked with skill development,

employment and entrepreneurship programmes.

68. With which country did India sign an agreement on sharing White-Shipping information to enhance maritime cooperation?

- (1) China
- (2) Maldives
- (3) Sri Lanka
- (4) Singapore

Answer: (4) Singapore

Explanation: The paper's marked key gives Singapore. White-shipping information sharing refers to exchange of data on commercial/non-military shipping for maritime awareness.

69. Indev Air Freight Station, India's first private air freight station (AFS), has announced its commencement of operations from August 1, 2015 in which Indian city?

- (1) Bangalore
- (2) Chennai
- (3) Hyderabad
- (4) Kolkata

Answer: (2) Chennai

Explanation: Indev Air Freight Station was connected with Chennai as India's first private air freight station.

70. How many Indian railway stations got approval from central government for their re-development through Swiss Challenge Method?

- (1) 400
- (2) 600
- (3) 550
- (4) 410

Answer: (1) 400

Explanation: The government approved redevelopment of 400 railway stations through the Swiss Challenge method.

71. Which Indian state has become the first state to fix a minimum educational qualification for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Kerala

Answer: (3) Rajasthan

Explanation: Rajasthan became the first State to prescribe minimum educational qualifications for candidates in Panchayati Raj elections.

72. Compute the cost price, when selling price is Rs. 500/- and gross profit is 25% on cost price

- (1) Rs. 250/-
- (2) Rs. 350/-
- (3) Rs. 300/-
- (4) Rs. 400/-

Answer: (4) Rs. 400/-

Explanation: If profit is 25% on cost price, $SP = 125\%$ of CP. Therefore $CP = 500/1.25 = Rs. 400$.

73. In the Stock market concern, SEBI means:

- (1) Stock Exchange Bank of India
- (2) Stock Economy Board of India
- (3) Stock Exchange Board of India
- (4) Stock Exchange Business of India

Answer: (3) Stock Exchange Board of India

Explanation: The correct expansion is Securities and Exchange Board of India. Among the given options, option 3 is the intended answer, although it is worded inaccurately in the paper.

74. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

I. Himalayan ranges running from Kashmir to Assam have been protecting India from cold Siberian winds.

II. No invader could cross into India from the East because North East mountain ranges are high and covered with snow.

III. On the North western front, passes are low lying and invaders from Central Asia found it possible to come into India.

- (1) I only
- (2) I and II only
- (3) I and III only

(4) I, II and III

Answer: (4) I, II and III

Explanation: The Himalayas act as a climatic barrier, the difficult north-eastern terrain restricted movement, and the north-western passes historically allowed invasions into India. The paper key marks all three statements as correct.

75. Mesolithic is a period of transition from

- (1) Lower Paleolithic to Middle Paleolithic
- (2) Upper Paleolithic to Neolithic
- (3) Neolithic to Chalcolithic
- (4) Chalcolithic to Megalithic

Answer: (2) Upper Paleolithic to Neolithic

Explanation: The Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age is a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer stage and the Neolithic stage.

76. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

I. Harappa is now in the Sindh province of Pakistan.

II. Harappa is a city site.

III. Great Bath is found in Mohenjodaro.

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) II and III only
- (4) I, II and III

Answer: (3) II and III only

Explanation: Harappa is in Punjab province of Pakistan, not Sindh. It is a Harappan city site and the Great Bath is a famous structure at Mohenjodaro.

77. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

I. Jainism attracted vast masses of people as it clearly distanced itself, like Buddhism also did, from the Brahmanical values.

II. Jainism made its impact felt gradually in Western and Southern India.

III. Vardhamana Mahavira's father was the chief of a Kshatriya clan.

- (1) I only
- (2) II only

(3) II and III only

(4) I, II and III

Answer: (3) II and III only

Explanation: Jainism's influence gradually became strong in western and southern India. Mahavira belonged to a Kshatriya lineage. Statement I is too broad and is not accepted by the key.

78. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) All the Ashokan inscriptions are written uniformly in Brahmi script

(2) In North-western India only they are written in the Brahmi script

(3) Over a major part of the Mauryan empire, the Ashokan inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script while in the North-Western part of India they were written in the Kharoshthi script

(4) All the Ashokan inscriptions are written in Kharoshthi script

Answer: (3) Over a major part of the Mauryan empire, the Ashokan inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script while in the North-Western part of India they were written in the Kharoshthi script

Explanation: Ashokan inscriptions were mainly in Brahmi, while Kharoshthi was used in the north-western region.

79. Who among the following were the high officials during the Mauryan Period?

I. Mantri and Purohita.

II. Senapati and Yuvaraja.

III. Mantri, Purohita and Senapati.

IV. Mantri, Purohita, Senapati and Yuvaraja.

(1) I only

(2) II only

(3) III only

(4) I, II, III and IV

Answer: (4) I, II, III and IV

Explanation: High officials in the Mauryan administration included Mantri, Purohita, Senapati and Yuvaraja. Therefore all combinations listed contain recognised high functionaries.

80. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

I. Islam was founded in the early part of the 8th century A.D.

II. Muhammad, the founder of Islam was an Arabian merchant.

III. Arabs began to regard Muhammad with anger when he began criticising them of worshipping false gods.

- (1) I only
- (2) I and II only
- (3) II and III only
- (4) I, II and III

Answer: (3) II and III only

Explanation: Islam arose in the 7th century, not the 8th. Muhammad was an Arabian merchant and opposition grew when he criticised idol worship and existing religious practices.

81. Robert Clive getting the Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa resulted in the following.

I. It brought to the British a great additional income.

II. It helped them establish a firm control over the law and order.

III. It transferred the right of Defence from the Diwan to the English East India Company.

- (1) I only
- (2) I and II only
- (3) II and III only
- (4) I, II and III

Answer: (2) I and II only

Explanation: Diwani rights gave the Company revenue control and strengthened its administrative power. Statement III is not the direct effect in the form stated.

82. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) Haidar's relations with the English were always friendly
- (2) Haidar was anti-British from the very beginning
- (3) Haidar's relation with the English were generally friendly down to A.D. 1767
- (4) Haidar was hostile to the English in the beginning but became friendly later

Answer: (3) Haidar's relation with the English were generally friendly down to A.D. 1767

Explanation: Relations between Haidar Ali and the English shifted with changing alliances. The marked key accepts that relations were generally friendly up to 1767.

83. After the treaty of Mangalore in 1784, Tipu became steadily determined on the idea of inflicting a total destruction of the British because of which of the following reason/s?

- (1) They had come in the way of his ambition of domination over South India, especially Carnatic

- (2) Mysorean trade and commercial interests suffered heavy losses because of the presence of the British in South India
- (3) The British were building up a grand alliance against him
- (4) British were instigating rebellions in Kodagu and Malabar against him

Answer: (1) They had come in the way of his ambition of domination over South India, especially Carnatic

Explanation: The key marks the main reason as British obstruction to Tipu's political and territorial ambitions in South India, especially in the Carnatic region.

84. Who among the following was not included in the powers that parcelled out the territories of Mysore and annexed them to their own regions after the fall of Tipu?

- (1) Nawab of Arcot
- (2) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (3) The British
- (4) The Marathas

Answer: (1) Nawab of Arcot

Explanation: After Tipu's fall, the British, the Nizam and the Marathas were involved in territorial arrangements. Nawab of Arcot was not among the principal powers in this division.

85. Electricity and water supply to Kolar Gold Fields, establishment of the Indian Institute of Science and Kannada Sahitya Parishat were the achievements of the period of which of the following rulers?

- (1) Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
- (2) Chamaraja Wodeyar X
- (3) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
- (4) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar

Answer: (3) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV

Explanation: The period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV is associated with major modernising achievements in Mysore, including institutions and infrastructure.

86. Within a month of the capture of Delhi, the Revolt of 1857 spread to

I. Kanpur, Lucknow, Benaras.

II. Hyderabad, Bareilly, Ahmadnagar.

III. Jhansi, Allahabad, Jagadishpur.

- (1) I only
- (2) I and II only
- (3) I and III only

(4) I, II and III

Answer: (3) I and III only

Explanation: The uprising spread to centres such as Kanpur, Lucknow, Benaras, Jhansi, Allahabad and Jagadishpur. Hyderabad and Ahmadnagar are not part of the accepted grouping here.

87. Which among the following was not the major objective of the Indian National Congress in the early stage of the National Movement?

- (1) Promoting the process of India becoming a nation
- (2) Creating a common platform where countrymen could conduct their political activities
- (3) Building a secular nation
- (4) Creating a situation of open opposition to British rule

Answer: (4) Creating a situation of open opposition to British rule

Explanation: The early Congress was moderate in approach and aimed at political education, representation and national unity, not immediate open confrontation with British rule.

88. A Bill based on the report of Montagu Chelmsford was passed in British Parliament and came to be known as

- (1) Act of 1909
- (2) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (3) The Government of India Act of 1935
- (4) The Indian Independence Act

Answer: (2) The Government of India Act of 1919

Explanation: The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were embodied in the Government of India Act, 1919.

89. Which type of soil retains maximum amount of water?

- (1) Red soil
- (2) Laterite soil
- (3) Alluvial soil
- (4) Clayey

Answer: (4) Clayey

Explanation: Clayey soil has very fine particles and high water-holding capacity compared with sandy or coarser soils.

90. Who is the operator of Kaiga nuclear power plant?

- (1) Baba Atomic Research Center (BARC)
- (2) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- (3) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)
- (4) Ministry of Defence

Answer: (3) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)

Explanation: Kaiga Nuclear Power Generating Station is operated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

91. The traditional major coffee growing states of India.

- (1) Assam, Manipur, Nagaland
- (2) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
- (3) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

Answer: (2) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala

Explanation: Traditional coffee cultivation in India is concentrated in the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

92. Which is the highest peak in Karnataka?

- (1) Nandi hills
- (2) Chamundi hills
- (3) Western hills
- (4) Mullayanagiri

Answer: (4) Mullayanagiri

Explanation: Mullayanagiri in the Chandra Drona range of the Western Ghats is the highest peak in Karnataka.

93. The literacy rate of Karnataka state as per 2011 census is 75.36% out of which male literacy rate is

- (1) 66.01%
- (2) 82.47%
- (3) 76.06%
- (4) 57.80%

Answer: (2) 82.47%

Explanation: According to Census 2011, Karnataka's male literacy rate was about 82.47%, while the

female literacy rate was about 68.08%.

94. According to 1976 Krishna Bachavat Commission what is the total share of water available to Karnataka?

- (1) 800 TMC
- (2) 560 TMC
- (3) 700 TMC
- (4) 2060 TMC

Answer: (3) 700 TMC

Explanation: The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal award allotted Karnataka a share of 700 TMC in the Krishna basin context.

95. Name the species of fish found in coastal Karnataka.

- (1) Haddock
- (2) Tuna
- (3) Cod
- (4) Mackerel

Answer: (4) Mackerel

Explanation: Mackerel is commonly found along the west coast, including coastal Karnataka.

96. The Habeas corpus writ means

- (1) Order of the court to an inferior authority to do an act which falls within his jurisdiction
- (2) Order of the court to prohibit an inferior authority from doing an act which does not fall within his jurisdiction
- (3) Order of the court directing the authority to produce the detained person in the court
- (4) Order of the court to an inferior authority to transfer the matter to it or to some other authority

Answer: (3) Order of the court directing the authority to produce the detained person in the court

Explanation: Habeas corpus literally means “to have the body”. It is issued to produce a detained person before the court to examine the legality of detention.

97. Which article of the Indian constitution deals with the provisions related to amendment?

- (1) Article 250
- (2) Article 368
- (3) Article 352

(4) Article 74

Answer: (2) Article 368

Explanation: Article 368 lays down the procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India.

98. Part II, Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution deal with

- (1) Fundamental rights
- (2) Principles and rules governing citizenship
- (3) Fundamental duties
- (4) Method of amendment

Answer: (2) Principles and rules governing citizenship

Explanation: Part II of the Constitution, Articles 5 to 11, deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution and related powers of Parliament.

99. Employment of child labour is considered as crime under which of the following acts?

- (1) The industrial act
- (2) The dowry prohibition act
- (3) The criminal law amendment act
- (4) Indecent representation of women act

Answer: (1) The industrial act

Explanation: The specific law is the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, but among the given options, the intended answer is the industrial/factory-related legal framework.

100. Opportunity for workers participation in management of industries is secured under which of the following?

- (1) Fundamental rights
- (2) Directive principles
- (3) The preamble
- (4) Fundamental duties

Answer: (2) Directive principles

Explanation: Article 43A, a Directive Principle, directs the State to take steps to secure participation of workers in management of industries.

Answer Key

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

INFINITE IASKAS

Questions / Answers / Explanations

1. Choose your answer based solely on the statements:

Statement 1: All chickens are birds.

Statement 2: Some chickens are hens.

Statement 3: Female birds lay eggs.

If the three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be facts?

I. All birds lay eggs.

II. Hens are birds.

III. Some chickens are not hens.

- (1) Only II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) I, II and III
- (4) None of I, II and III

Answer: (4) None of I, II and III

Explanation: From the given statements, only some chickens are hens and all chickens are birds. It does not follow that all hens are birds, that all birds lay eggs, or that some chickens are not hens. Hence none of the three conclusions must necessarily be true.

2. Three types of coffee beans - Coffee Arabica, Coffee Robusta and local beans - cost respectively Rs.95/kg, Rs.100/kg and Rs.70/kg. How many kgs of each should respectively be blended to produce 100 kg of mixture worth Rs.90/kg, given that the quantities of Coffee Robusta and local beans should be equal?

- (1) 70, 15, 15
- (2) 60, 20, 20
- (3) 40, 30, 30
- (4) 50, 25, 25

Answer: (4) 50, 25, 25

Explanation: Let Robusta = local beans = x kg. Then Arabica = $100 - 2x$ kg. Cost equation: $95(100 - 2x) + 100x + 70x = 9000$. This gives $9500 - 20x = 9000$, so $x = 25$. Therefore the quantities are 50 kg, 25 kg and 25 kg.

3. Voting rights in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are dependent on the basis of

- (1) one country one vote

- (2) proportion to the share of the income of the country in the world income
- (3) proportion to the contribution given by each country
- (4) proportion to the quota allotted to countries from time to time

Answer: (4) proportion to the quota allotted to countries from time to time

Explanation: In the IMF, voting power is linked to a member country's quota. Quotas broadly reflect a country's relative position in the world economy and determine financial contribution, access to financing and voting strength.

4. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) aims at:

A. Electrification of all villages.

B. Metering of unmetered connections for reducing losses.

C. Separation of feeders to ensure sufficient electricity to agriculture and continuous supply to other categories.

D. Improvement of sub-transmission and distribution network to improve the quality and reliability of supply.

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

Answer: (2) A, B, C and D

Explanation: DDUGJY was designed to strengthen rural power distribution, feeder separation, metering, reduction of losses and village electrification. Therefore all the listed objectives are covered.

5. Point out the place where the 1857 uprising did not take place.

- (1) Avadh
- (2) Madras
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) East Punjab

Answer: (2) Madras

Explanation: The Revolt of 1857 had major centres in North and Central India, including Awadh and parts of Central India. Madras Presidency remained largely unaffected by the uprising.

6. What are the obstacles to formal sector jobs creation in India?

A. Regulation-induced taxes on formal workers.

B. Spatial mismatch between workers and jobs.

C. Insufficient human resource flow.

D. Lack of investment in human capital.

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

Answer: (3) A, B and D only

Explanation: Formal job creation is affected by high compliance/regulatory costs, location mismatch between jobs and workers, and inadequate investment in skill and human capital. These make A, B and D the suitable combination.

7. The headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank are located at

- (1) IMF - Geneva; World Bank - Montreal
- (2) IMF - Geneva; World Bank - Vienna
- (3) IMF - New York; World Bank - Geneva
- (4) IMF - Washington DC; World Bank - Washington DC

Answer: (4) IMF - Washington DC; World Bank - Washington DC

Explanation: Both the IMF and the World Bank Group have their headquarters in Washington, D.C., United States.

8. Which one of the following is not correct with respect to the Indus Water Treaty, 1960 between India and Pakistan?

- (1) India has the right of unrestricted use of eastern rivers like Sutlej, Beas and Ravi.
- (2) Pakistan has the right over unrestricted use of western rivers like Indus, Chenab and Jhelum.
- (3) India has full right to make use of the river sand from all the six rivers originating in India and flowing into Pakistan.
- (4) Both India and Pakistan have the responsibility to prevent pollution of the rivers.

Answer: (3) India has full right to make use of the river sand from all the six rivers originating in India and flowing into Pakistan.

Explanation: The treaty allocates eastern rivers mainly to India and western rivers mainly to Pakistan, with specified limited uses. It does not give India unrestricted rights over all six rivers or their river sand.

9. With regard to the transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad), which historian gave the statement: "So complete was the ruin that not a cat or dog was left among the buildings of the city"?

- (1) Firishta
- (2) Barani

- (3) Ibn Batuta
- (4) Elphinstone

Answer: (2) Barani

Explanation: Ziauddin Barani, a contemporary chronicler of the Delhi Sultanate, vividly described the effects of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's transfer of capital to Daulatabad.

10. Which among the following rulers termed the game of Pigeon Flying as "Ishq-Bazi"?

- (1) Aurangzeb
- (2) Allauddin Khilji
- (3) Akbar
- (4) Babur

Answer: (3) Akbar

Explanation: Akbar is associated with the courtly sport of pigeon flying, known as Ishq-Bazi. It was a popular recreation in the Mughal court.

11. Which of the following factors was responsible for the foundation of the Bahmani kingdom?

- (1) The breakup of the kingdom of the Chalukyas of Kalyani
- (2) The chain of rebellions against the Tughluq authority in the Deccan
- (3) The encouragement and military support received from the Sultanate of Delhi
- (4) The rebellion of the Amiran-i-Sadah who took advantage of widespread discontent against Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Answer: (4) The rebellion of the Amiran-i-Sadah who took advantage of widespread discontent against Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Explanation: The Bahmani kingdom arose in the Deccan in the background of revolts against Muhammad bin Tughlaq. The rebellion of powerful Deccan nobles, known as Amiran-i-Sadah, was a key immediate factor.

12. Match the following dynasties and their capital city:

List I (Dynasty)	List II (Capital)
I. Adil Shahis	Ahmednagar
II. Qutub Shahis	Bidar
III. Nizam Shahis	Bijapur
IV. Barid Shahis	Golconda

- (1) III, IV, I, II
- (2) I, II, III, IV
- (3) II, I, IV, III
- (4) I, II, III, IV

Answer: (1) III, IV, I, II

Explanation: Adil Shahis ruled from Bijapur; Qutub Shahis from Golconda; Nizam Shahis from Ahmednagar; and Barid Shahis from Bidar.

13. Out of the following countries, with which country does India have the longest international boundary?

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) China
- (4) Bangladesh

Answer: (4) Bangladesh

Explanation: India shares its longest international land boundary with Bangladesh, longer than the boundaries with China, Pakistan or Nepal.

14. With which nation are Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge and genocide associated?

- (1) Korea
- (2) Japan
- (3) Myanmar (Burma)
- (4) Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Answer: (4) Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Explanation: Pol Pot led the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia, which is infamous for mass killings and genocide during 1975-79.

15. What is India's GDP growth forecast rate for Financial Year 2017 as per the updated World Economic Outlook (WEO) Report from International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

- (1) 6.6%
- (2) 7.1%
- (3) 6.2%
- (4) 6.5%

Answer: (1) 6.6%

Explanation: The IMF's updated WEO around that period lowered India's FY2017 growth forecast to 6.6%, mainly reflecting the short-term impact of demonetisation.

16. Which portal has been launched by the Union Government for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

- (1) Gyan Portal
- (2) Ujala Portal
- (3) Vyasang Portal

(4) Shagun Portal

Answer: (4) Shagun Portal

Explanation: The Shagun portal was launched for monitoring and improving implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and related school education initiatives.

17. India's first transgender school "Sahaj International" has been started in which State?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (2) Kerala

Explanation: Sahaj International, described as India's first transgender school, was started in Kochi, Kerala.

18. Which of the following banks has tied up with the online portal magicbricks.com to conduct joint marketing activities?

- (1) ICICI Bank
- (2) Punjab National Bank
- (3) HDFC Bank
- (4) State Bank of India

Answer: (4) State Bank of India

Explanation: State Bank of India tied up with Magicbricks for joint marketing activities related to housing and property services.

19. Which one among the following is not a reason for practicing tank irrigation in peninsular India?

- (1) The undulating relief and hard rocks
- (2) Little percolation of rainwater due to impervious rock structure
- (3) Most of the rivers of peninsular India are perennial
- (4) There are many streams which become torrential during rainy season

Answer: (3) Most of the rivers of peninsular India are perennial

Explanation: Peninsular rivers are mostly seasonal or rain-fed, not perennial like Himalayan rivers. Tank irrigation suits hard-rock terrain, low percolation and seasonal streams.

20. After the recent demonetization, "Digital Dakiya" scheme was launched in which State?

- (1) Madhya Pradesh
- (2) Rajasthan

- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Assam

Answer: (1) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: Digital Dakiya was a Madhya Pradesh initiative to promote cashless and digital transactions after demonetisation.

21. Which cricket team won their first ever Ranji Trophy title in the 2016-17 season after defeating Mumbai by 5 wickets in the final at Holkar Stadium, Indore?

- (1) Chhattisgarh
- (2) Gujarat
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (2) Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat defeated Mumbai in the 2016-17 Ranji Trophy final at Indore and won its first Ranji Trophy title.

22. Which of the following canals/project irrigate major parts of Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts?

- (1) Vishweshwarayya Canal
- (2) Tandula Canal
- (3) Mettur Canal
- (4) Malaprabha Project

Answer: (4) Malaprabha Project

Explanation: The Malaprabha irrigation project benefits parts of northern Karnataka including Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur/Vijayapura regions.

23. Consider the following statements with regard to the cold waves in winter season in northern India:

- A. There is a lack of maritime influence.**
- B. Northern India is nearer to the Himalayan region.**
- C. Air mass comes from polar region to northern India.**

Which are correct?

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

Answer: (3) A and C only

Explanation: North India is more affected by winter cold waves due to continentality/lack of maritime moderation and the movement of cold air masses. Mere nearness to the Himalayas is not the direct explanatory factor in the given sense.

24. An objective of National Food Security Mission is to increase production of certain crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. What are those crops?

- (1) Rice and Wheat
- (2) Rice, Wheat and Pulses
- (3) Rice, Wheat, Pulses and Oilseeds
- (4) Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds and Vegetables

Answer: (2) Rice, Wheat and Pulses

Explanation: The National Food Security Mission originally focused on increasing the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity improvement.

25. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who passed away recently, was the former President of which country?

- (1) Syria
- (2) Iraq
- (3) Iran
- (4) Israel

Answer: (3) Iran

Explanation: Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was a former President of Iran and a major figure in Iranian politics.

26. India's first International Stock Exchange, "India International Exchange", has been launched recently in which city?

- (1) Lucknow
- (2) Gandhinagar
- (3) Bangalore
- (4) Mumbai

Answer: (2) Gandhinagar

Explanation: India International Exchange was launched at GIFT City in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

27. The film starring Ryan Gosling and Emma Stone and directed by Damien Chazelle, which set a record for most awards won by a single film at the 74th Golden Globe Awards, 2017, is

- (1) La La Land
- (2) Moonlight
- (3) 20th Century Woman
- (4) Manchester by the Sea

Answer: (1) La La Land

Explanation: La La Land won seven Golden Globes at the 74th Golden Globe Awards, creating a record for the most wins by a single film at that time.

28. Nobel Prize in Literature, 2016 was awarded to which man known for creating new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition?

- (1) Bob Dylan
- (2) Haruki Murakami
- (3) Joyce Carol
- (4) Adonis

Answer: (1) Bob Dylan

Explanation: Bob Dylan received the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature for creating new poetic expressions within the American song tradition.

29. Which country has given asylum to Edward Snowden?

- (1) Russia
- (2) Hong Kong
- (3) France
- (4) China

Answer: (1) Russia

Explanation: Edward Snowden was granted asylum/residency protection in Russia after leaving the United States.

30. "Nauseating and humiliating spectacle of Gandhiji striding half naked up the steps of the Viceroy's palace..." Who said this?

- (1) Clement Attlee
- (2) William Digby
- (3) Winston Churchill
- (4) Stafford Cripps

Answer: (3) Winston Churchill

Explanation: The phrase reflects Winston Churchill's well-known hostile description of Gandhi as a "half-naked fakir".

31. Which Indian State leads in the production of rubber?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Gujarat

Answer: (2) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala is the leading natural rubber producing state in India because of its humid tropical climate and plantation economy.

32. Match the hydel power stations with the rivers:

List I (Hydel Power Station)	List II (River)
I.Hirakud	Rihand
II.Valmikinagar	Gandak
III.Pipri	Chambal
IV.Kota	Mahanadi

- (1) IV, II, I, III
- (2) IV, III, I, II
- (3) II, III, I, IV
- (4) III, II, IV, I

Answer: (1) IV, II, I, III

Explanation: Hirakud is on the Mahanadi, Valmikinagar is linked with the Gandak, Pipri with the Rihand, and Kota with the Chambal.

33. The function of heavy water in a nuclear reactor is to

- (1) slow down the speed of neutrons
- (2) increase the speed of neutrons
- (3) cool down the reactor
- (4) stop the nuclear reactions

Answer: (1) slow down the speed of neutrons

Explanation: Heavy water is used as a moderator in some nuclear reactors. A moderator slows down fast neutrons so that fission can continue efficiently.

34. The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Science and Technology is awarded annually by

- (1) CSIR
- (2) ISRO
- (3) IIT

(4) TISS

Answer: (1) CSIR

Explanation: The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize is awarded by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

35. Which of the following is correct?

- (1) Socrates was the disciple of Plato
- (2) Plato was the disciple of Socrates
- (3) Plato was the disciple of Aristotle
- (4) Socrates and Plato were disciples of Aristotle

Answer: (2) Plato was the disciple of Socrates

Explanation: In Greek philosophy, Socrates taught Plato, and Plato later taught Aristotle.

36. Which cricketer is known as “Tiger” in the cricket fraternity and “Nawab of Pataudi”?

- (1) Saif Ali Khan
- (2) Mansur Ali Khan
- (3) Polly Umrigar
- (4) Yusuf Khan

Answer: (2) Mansur Ali Khan

Explanation: Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi, former Indian cricket captain, was popularly called Tiger Pataudi.

37. M.F. Husain is also known as

- (1) Michelangelo of India
- (2) Socrates of India
- (3) Plato of India
- (4) Picasso of India

Answer: (4) Picasso of India

Explanation: M.F. Husain is popularly referred to as the Picasso of India for his modernist style and iconic contribution to Indian art.

38. What are the capitals of Argentina and Albania?

- (1) Argentina - Manama; Albania - Baku
- (2) Argentina - Buenos Aires; Albania - Tirana
- (3) Argentina - Belmopan; Albania - Yerevan
- (4) Argentina - Minsk; Albania - Belmopan

Answer: (2) Argentina - Buenos Aires; Albania - Tirana

Explanation: Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina and Tirana is the capital of Albania.

39. What is the currency of UAE?

- (1) UAE Dirham
- (2) UAE Dinar
- (3) UAE Lira
- (4) UAE Rial

Answer: (1) UAE Dirham

Explanation: The currency of the United Arab Emirates is the UAE Dirham.

40. Who presented the first Union Budget of Independent India?

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) John Mathai
- (3) R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
- (4) N.K. Chanda

Answer: (3) R.K. Shanmukham Chetty

Explanation: R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, the first Finance Minister of independent India, presented the first Union Budget on 26 November 1947.

41. With reference to inflation in India, which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) Controlling inflation in India is the responsibility of the Government of India only.
- (2) RBI has no role to play in controlling inflation.
- (3) Decreased money circulation helps in controlling inflation.
- (4) Increased money circulation helps in controlling inflation.

Answer: (3) Decreased money circulation helps in controlling inflation.

Explanation: Inflation can be controlled by reducing excess liquidity or money supply. The RBI plays an important role through monetary policy, so statements denying RBI's role are wrong.

42. Which State became the most densely populated state with 1102 persons per square kilometre according to Census 2011?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) West Bengal
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (1) Bihar

Explanation: According to Census 2011, Bihar had the highest population density among Indian states, at about 1102 persons per sq. km.

43. Which of the following are responsible for the decrease of the per capita holding of cultivated land in India?

- A. Extensive agriculture.
- B. Rapid rate of increase of population.
- C. Practice of dividing land equally among heirs.
- D. Genetically Modified crops ploughing.

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

Answer: (2) B and C

Explanation: Per capita cultivated land declines mainly due to population growth and fragmentation of holdings through inheritance. GM crops do not directly explain this decline.

44. Match the following cut motions/motions:

List I	List II
I. Economy cut	Ventilate a specific grievance
II. Token cut	If passed in Lok Sabha, Cabinet resigns
III. Censure motion	Disapproval of policy
IV. Policy cut	Demand be reduced by a specified amount

- (1) II, IV, I, III
- (2) IV, III, II, I
- (3) IV, I, II, III
- (4) IV, III, I, II

Answer: (3) IV, I, II, III

Explanation: Economy cut reduces demand by a specified amount; token cut raises a specific grievance; a successful censure/no-confidence type motion implies loss of confidence; policy cut represents disapproval of policy.

45. Consider the following statements relating to Right to Constitutional Remedies:

- A. The grant of writ is a matter of right.
- B. The right can be abridged by legislation.
- C. An aggrieved party should move the High Court first and then appeal to the Supreme Court.

D. Availability of alternative remedy is no bar to relief under Article 32.

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

Answer: (1) A and D only

Explanation: Article 32 itself is a fundamental right. A person can directly approach the Supreme Court, and availability of another remedy does not bar Article 32 relief. Ordinary legislation cannot abridge this right.

46. The two houses of Central Legislature as per the Government of India Act, 1935 were

- (1) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
- (2) Provincial Legislature and Central Legislature
- (3) Federal Assembly and Council of States
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Federal Assembly and Council of States

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a bicameral federal legislature consisting of the Federal Assembly and the Council of States.

47. Consider the statements regarding National Commission for Scheduled Castes:

A. One duty is to inquire into complaints with respect to deprivation of rights and safeguards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

B. The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes.

C. To present reports to the Chief Justice of India.

D. It can act as a criminal court to adjudicate atrocities against Scheduled Castes.

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

Answer: (4) A and B only

Explanation: The Commission inquires into safeguards/complaints and is consulted on major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes. Reports are presented to the President, not the Chief Justice, and it is not a criminal court.

48. A car coolant does the following:

- A. Raises the boiling point of water.**
- B. Lowers the freezing point of water.**
- C. Reduces rusting of metallic parts of engine.**
- D. Reduces consumption of petrol.**

Which are correct?

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

Answer: (2) A, B and C

Explanation: Coolants/antifreeze raise boiling point, lower freezing point and contain corrosion inhibitors. They do not directly reduce petrol consumption.

49. The weight of a person can be zero when:

- A. He is falling freely.**
- B. He is orbiting in a satellite.**
- C. He is in an aeroplane flying at a high altitude.**
- D. He is having a ride in a gas-filled balloon.**

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

Answer: (1) A and B are correct

Explanation: Apparent weight becomes zero in free fall and in an orbiting satellite because both the person and surroundings accelerate together. Ordinary high altitude flight or balloon ride does not make weight zero.

50. Who spoke of self-government for India as the fulfilment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions and the final fulfilment of the Vedantic ideal in politics?

- (1) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (2) G.K. Gokhale
- (3) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (4) Smt. Annie Besant

Answer: (3) Aurobindo Ghosh

Explanation: Aurobindo Ghosh linked Indian nationalism and self-government with India's spiritual and

Vedantic tradition.

51. “Cooperation in any shape or form with this Satanic government is sinful.” Gandhiji made this declaration after which event?

- (1) The passing of the Rowlatt Act
- (2) The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in Punjab
- (3) The failure of the Second Round Table Conference
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in Punjab

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre deeply changed Gandhi’s attitude towards the British government and became a major reason for Non-Cooperation.

52. Put the following events in correct chronological sequence:

- A. March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi Beach.**
- B. The Lahore Congress Session.**
- C. Gandhiji attends the Second Round Table Conference.**
- D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact.**

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

Answer: (3) B, A, D, C

Explanation: Lahore Session was in December 1929, Dandi March in March 1930, Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931, and the Second Round Table Conference later in 1931.

53. Which of the following is not conferred by the right to form association?

- A. Right to form trade-unions.**
- B. Right to call strike.**
- C. Right to challenge conditions imposed by Government for obtaining recognition while forming association.**
- D. Right to be member of an association, if he so desires.**

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

Answer: (4) B and C only

Explanation: The right to form associations does not include a fundamental right to strike or an automatic right to recognition. Forming trade unions and joining associations fall within the freedom of association.

54. Whom does the President consult while notifying the tribe or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes?

- (1) Chief Minister of the concerned state
- (2) The Chief Justice of India
- (3) The Governor of the concerned state
- (4) Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Answer: (3) The Governor of the concerned state

Explanation: Under Article 342, the President specifies Scheduled Tribes in relation to a State or Union Territory after consultation with the Governor of the State.

55. Consider the following statements relating to the nature of Indian polity:

- A. Supremacy of the Constitution.**
- B. Absence of dual system of courts.**
- C. Creation of All India Services.**
- D. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.**

Which refer to the unitary nature of Indian polity?

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

Answer: (3) B, C and D only

Explanation: India has a single integrated judicial system and All India Services, both reflecting centralising/unitary features. The Seventh Schedule also includes a strong Union List and centralising arrangement of powers.

56. Consider statements relating to Right to Freedom of Religion:

- A. The right to propagate one's religion includes the right to convert another person.**
- B. A person is free to adopt another religion.**
- C. Essential part of religion is ascertained with reference to doctrines and judicial scrutiny.**
- D. State may make laws for social welfare or reform.**

Which are correct?

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

Answer: (4) B, C and D only

Explanation: Propagation does not include forcible conversion. A person may adopt another religion; courts apply the essential religious practices test; and the State may legislate for social welfare and reform.

57. Which statement/s is/are correct relating to legislative procedure?

- A. For a Money Bill deadlock, the President can summon joint sitting.**
- B. For an Ordinary Bill deadlock in State Legislature, the Governor can summon joint sitting.**
- C. For an Ordinary Bill deadlock in Parliament, the President can summon joint sitting.**

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

Answer: (4) C only

Explanation: There is no joint sitting for Money Bills. State legislatures do not have a constitutional joint sitting mechanism. For an ordinary bill deadlock in Parliament, the President may summon a joint sitting under Article 108.

58. Which Article in the Directive Principles of State Policy prohibits slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle?

- (1) Article 48
- (2) Article 47
- (3) Article 43A
- (4) Article 43

Answer: (1) Article 48

Explanation: Article 48 directs the State to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines and preserve/improve breeds, prohibiting slaughter of cows, calves and milch and draught cattle.

59. A transformer is a device used for

- (1) Stepping up or down DC voltage
- (2) Generating electricity

- (3) Converting AC to DC
- (4) Stepping up or down AC voltage

Answer: (4) Stepping up or down AC voltage

Explanation: A transformer works on electromagnetic induction and is used to step up or step down alternating current voltage, not direct current voltage.

60. Optical fibres are used for:

- A. Long-distance communication.**
- B. Sensors for measuring inside temperature of jet engines.**
- C. Spreading sunlight from roof to other parts of building.**
- D. Endoscopy.**

Which are correct?

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

Answer: (3) A, B, C and D

Explanation: Optical fibres transmit light by total internal reflection. They are used in telecom, fibre-optic sensors, daylighting/skylights and medical endoscopy.

61. Energy conversions taking place in a microphone are

- (1) Sound to mechanical to electrical
- (2) Electrical to mechanical to sound
- (3) Sound to mechanical
- (4) Mechanical to sound

Answer: (1) Sound to mechanical to electrical

Explanation: A microphone converts sound waves into mechanical vibrations in a diaphragm, which are then converted into electrical signals.

62. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?

- (1) Linlithgow
- (2) Willingdon
- (3) Wavell
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Linlithgow

Explanation: Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement began in August 1942.

63. Some colonial period social reformers and their organisations are mentioned:

A. Seva Sadan: Maharshi Karve.

B. Social Service League: Chandavarkar.

C. Servants of India Society: G.K. Gokhale.

D. Sharda Sadan: Pandita Ramabai.

Which pairs are correct?

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

Answer: (3) C and D only

Explanation: Servants of India Society was founded by G.K. Gokhale and Sharda Sadan was established by Pandita Ramabai. The other two pairings are not accurate in the given form.

64. The nearest star other than the Sun visible to the naked eye is

- (1) Proxima Centauri
- (2) Alpha Centauri
- (3) Pole Star
- (4) Vega

Answer: (2) Alpha Centauri

Explanation: Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Sun but is not visible to the naked eye. Alpha Centauri appears as a naked-eye star system.

65. In a class of 60 students ranked 1 to 60, girls are twice the number of boys. Karthik, one among the boys, ranked 18th from the top. If twelve girls are ahead of Karthik, how many boys are after him in rank?

- (1) 2
- (2) 14
- (3) 16
- (4) 18

Answer: (2) 14

Explanation: Girls:boys = 2:1, so girls = 40 and boys = 20. Ahead of Karthik are 17 students, including

12 girls and 5 boys. Including Karthik, 6 boys are counted, so boys after him = $20 - 6 = 14$.

66. The missing number in the box is:

5	9	7
4	5	3
1	6	8
108	?	326

- (1) 628
- (2) 638
- (3) 668
- (4) 698

Answer: (4) 698

Explanation: For each column, output = top³ - middle² - bottom. Column 1: $5^3 - 4^2 - 1 = 108$. Column 3: $7^3 - 3^2 - 8 = 326$. Therefore column 2: $9^3 - 5^2 - 6 = 729 - 25 - 6 = 698$.

67. The age of a husband is obtained by interchanging the digits in the age of his wife. If the difference between their ages is one-eleventh of the sum of their ages, then the age of the wife is

- (1) 56
- (2) 45
- (3) 34
- (4) 23

Answer: (2) 45

Explanation: If wife's age is 45, husband's age is 54. Difference = 9 and sum = 99. One-eleventh of 99 is 9, satisfying the condition.

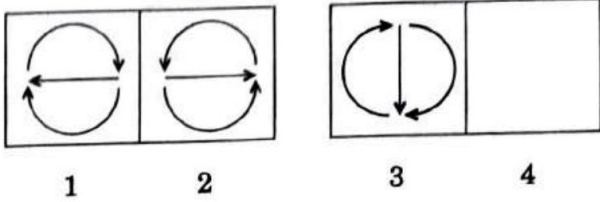
68. City B is 4 miles south of A, city C is 6 miles west of B, and city D is 4 miles south of C. What is the shortest distance between A and D?

- (1) 8 miles
- (2) 12 miles
- (3) 14 miles
- (4) 10 miles

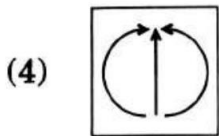
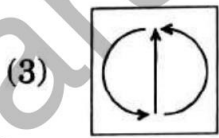
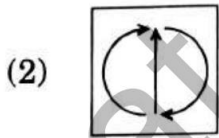
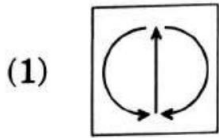
Answer: (4) 10 miles

Explanation: From A to D the displacement is 6 miles west and 8 miles south. Distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ miles.

69. Observe the figures and identify which one fits in the 4th place.



Which one of the following figures fits in the 4th place ?



- (1) Figure 1
- (2) Figure 2
- (3) Figure 3
- (4) Figure 4

Answer: (3) Figure 3

Explanation: The second figure is the mirror/reversed form of the first. Applying the same reversal to the third figure gives the third answer figure.

70. A work can be completed by 3 men and 7 women in 10 days. But 4 men and 6 women need 8 days to complete the same work. In how many days will 10 women complete the same work?

- (1) 30
- (2) 20

(3) 50

(4) 40

Answer: (4) 40

Explanation: Let daily work of a man be m and woman be w . $10(3m+7w)=1$ and $8(4m+6w)=1$. Solving gives $m=11w$ and total work = $400w$. Ten women do $10w$ per day, so days required = $400w/10w = 40$.

71. Read the statements: "All mobiles sold in that shop are of high quality. Some of the Samsung mobiles are sold in that shop." Which conclusion is correct?

- (1) All mobiles manufactured by Samsung company are of high quality.
- (2) Some of the Samsung mobiles are of high quality.
- (3) None of the Samsung mobiles is of high quality.
- (4) Some of the Samsung mobiles of high quality are not sold in that shop.

Answer: (2) Some of the Samsung mobiles are of high quality.

Explanation: Since some Samsung mobiles are sold in that shop and every mobile sold in that shop is of high quality, it follows that some Samsung mobiles are of high quality.

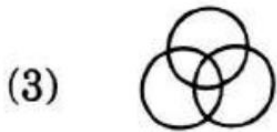
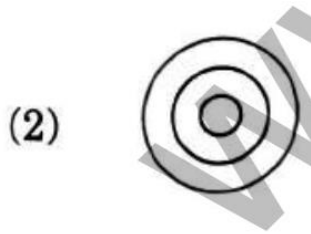
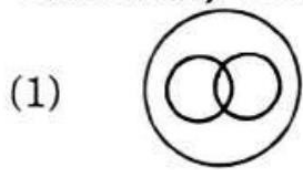
72. Which one of the following sets of numbers is not like the set {64, 16, 8}?

- (1) {96, 24, 12}
- (2) {128, 32, 16}
- (3) {144, 36, 18}
- (4) {72, 18, 6}

Answer: (4) {72, 18, 6}

Explanation: In the model set, first/second = 4 and second/third = 2. Options 1, 2 and 3 follow this pattern. In {72,18,6}, $18/6 = 3$, so it is different.

73. Which logical Venn diagram represents the relationship between Musicians, Violinists and Vocalists?



- (1) Diagram 1
- (2) Diagram 2
- (3) Diagram 3
- (4) Diagram 4

Answer: (1) Diagram 1

Explanation: Violinists and vocalists are both categories within musicians. They may overlap because a person can be both a violinist and a vocalist. Hence two overlapping circles within a larger circle is suitable.

74. The next term in the sequence 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 25, ___ is

- (1) 36
- (2) 26
- (3) 25
- (4) 24

Answer: (2) 26

Explanation: The sequence alternates perfect squares and the next number: 1,2; 4,5; 9,10; 16,17; 25,26. Therefore the next term is 26.

75. In the event of declaration of Constitutional Emergency in the State, the President can:

- A. assume all functions of the State Government including High Court.
- B. declare powers of State Legislature exercisable under Governor.
- C. assume all functions of the State Government except High Court.
- D. declare powers of State Legislature exercisable under authority of President.

Which are correct?

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

Answer: Defective as printed: C only is correct; no exact option given

Explanation: Under Article 356, the President may assume functions of the State Government except the High Court. The powers of the State Legislature are normally declared exercisable by or under authority of Parliament, not the Governor or the President as printed. Therefore only C is constitutionally correct.

76. Which of the following states does not have a bicameral legislature (Vidhan Sabha + Vidhan Parishad)?

- A. Uttar Pradesh.
- B. Madhya Pradesh.
- C. Bihar.
- D. Karnataka.

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

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka have/had bicameral legislatures. Madhya Pradesh does not have a Legislative Council; hence it is unicameral.

77. The three major functions of NABARD are

- (1) Refinancing, institutional development and inspection of client banks
- (2) Refinancing, village adoption and extending medium term loans to small farmers
- (3) Refinancing, extending term loans to State level cooperative banks and lending to big farmers
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Refinancing, institutional development and inspection of client banks

Explanation: NABARD's major roles include refinance, development of rural credit institutions and

supervision/inspection of cooperative banks and regional rural banks.

78. The laws of Islam compiled in the book “Fatwa-e-Alamgiri” were introduced by which Mughal emperor?

- (1) Aurangzeb
- (2) Akbar
- (3) Jehangir
- (4) Shahjahan

Answer: (1) Aurangzeb

Explanation: Fatwa-e-Alamgiri is a compilation of Islamic law prepared during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

79. The Upanishads were translated into Persian by Dara Shikoh under the title

- (1) Al-Fihrist
- (2) Kitab-ul-Bayan
- (3) Majma-ul-Bahrain
- (4) Sirr-e-Akbar

Answer: (4) Sirr-e-Akbar

Explanation: Dara Shikoh translated the Upanishads into Persian under the title Sirr-e-Akbar, meaning the Great Secret.

80. Natya Shastra, a Sanskrit Hindu text on performing arts, is written by

- (1) Bharat Muni
- (2) Tandu Muni
- (3) Narad Muni
- (4) Abhinav Gupt

Answer: (1) Bharat Muni

Explanation: The Natya Shastra is traditionally attributed to Bharata Muni and deals with drama, dance, music, acting and stagecraft.

81. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
I.Ramanuja	Shuddhadvaita
II.Madhvacharya	Dvaitadvaita
III.Nimbarkacharya	Dvaita
IV.Vallabhacharya	Vishishtadvaita

- (1) IV, III, II, I

- (2) I, II, III, IV
 (3) III, I, IV, II
 (4) II, IV, I, III

Answer: (1) IV, III, II, I

Explanation: Ramanuja propounded Vishishtadvaita; Madhvacharya propounded Dvaita; Nimbarkacharya propounded Dvaitadvaita; and Vallabhacharya propounded Shuddhadvaita.

82. Match the names of authors with books written by them:

List I (Authors)	List II (Books)
I. Vikram Seth	The White Tiger
II. Upamanyu Chatterjee	A Suitable Boy
III. Kiran Desai	English August: An Indian Story
IV. Jhumpa Lahiri	Inheritance of Loss
	Interpreter of Maladies

- (1) I, IV, II, III
 (2) II, III, IV, V
 (3) III, II, V, I
 (4) I, III, IV, V

Answer: (2) II, III, IV, V

Explanation: Vikram Seth wrote A Suitable Boy; Upamanyu Chatterjee wrote English, August; Kiran Desai wrote The Inheritance of Loss; and Jhumpa Lahiri wrote Interpreter of Maladies.

83. Consider the following emissions from coal combustion at thermal power plants: A. Carbon dioxide. B. Oxides of Nitrogen. C. Oxides of Sulphur. Which are emissions?

- (1) Only A
 (2) B and C
 (3) A and C
 (4) A, B and C

Answer: (4) A, B and C

Explanation: Coal combustion releases carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides, among other pollutants.

84. Match the players with the sports with which they are associated:

List I (Players)	List II (Sports)
I. Shreyas Mehta	Cricket
II. Jude Felix	Squash
III. Smriti Mandhana	Hockey
IV. Pankaj Advani	Billiards

- (1) I, IV, II, III
- (2) II, III, I, IV
- (3) III, II, IV, I
- (4) IV, I, III, II

Answer: (2) II, III, I, IV

Explanation: Shreyas Mehta is associated with squash, Jude Felix with hockey, Smriti Mandhana with cricket and Pankaj Advani with billiards.

85. The official languages of the United Nations are

- (1) Afrikaans, Chinese, English, French, German and Spanish
- (2) Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
- (3) Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, English, French, German and Spanish
- (4) Chinese, English, French, Hindi, Japanese and Spanish

Answer: (2) Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish

Explanation: The six official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

86. Who was honoured with the Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2017 Jaipur International Film Festival?

- (1) Om Puri
- (2) Amitabh Bachchan
- (3) Ramesh Prasad
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Ramesh Prasad

Explanation: Film personality Ramesh Prasad was associated with the Lifetime Achievement honour at the Jaipur International Film Festival 2017.

87. Nationalisation of banks took place in 1969. Who was the Prime Minister of India during that period?

- (1) Indira Gandhi
- (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (4) Morarji Desai

Answer: (1) Indira Gandhi

Explanation: The 14 major commercial banks were nationalised in July 1969 during the prime ministership of Indira Gandhi.

88. The only Indian woman who became the President of the World Health Organisation so far is/was

- (1) Smt. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya
- (2) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
- (3) Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (4) Dr. Sushila Nayar

Answer: (2) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

Explanation: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's first Health Minister, served as President of the World Health Assembly, the governing body of WHO.

89. Match the industries of Karnataka with their locations:

List I (Industry)	List II (Location)
I.Cement Industry	Ugar
II.Sugar Industry	Toranagallu
III.Paper Industry	Shahabad
IV.Iron and Steel Industry	Dandeli

- (1) III, I, IV, II
- (2) IV, I, III, II
- (3) III, IV, I, II
- (4) II, III, IV, I

Answer: (1) III, I, IV, II

Explanation: Shahabad is known for cement, Ugar for sugar, Dandeli for paper and Toranagallu for iron and steel.

90. Vani Vilasa Sagara multipurpose project was constructed across the river

- (1) Bhadra
- (2) Vedavathi
- (3) Malaprabha
- (4) Hemavathi

Answer: (2) Vedavathi

Explanation: Vani Vilasa Sagara, also known as Mari Kanive, is a dam across the Vedavathi River in Karnataka.

91. The NH-13, the longest national highway of Karnataka State, connects between

- (1) Bidar - Bagalkot
- (2) Kalaburgi - Mysuru

(3) Pune - Bangalore

(4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Old NH-13 passed through Karnataka as part of the Solapur-Mangalore route, so the given pairs are not the correct description.

92. Match the wildlife sanctuaries with the places in which they are situated:

List I (Wildlife Sanctuary)	List II (Place)
I.Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary	Shivamogga
II.Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary	Mandya
III.Ranganathittu Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Kannada
IV.Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary	Kodagu

(1) IV, III, I, II

(2) II, I, IV, III

(3) I, III, II, IV

(4) IV, I, II, III

Answer: (4) IV, I, II, III

Explanation: Talakaveri is in Kodagu, Sharavathi in Shivamogga, Ranganathittu in Mandya and Dandeli in Uttara Kannada.

93. Match the cities with the nature of sea ports they are having:

List I (Cities)	List II (Sea port)
I.Mumbai	Tidal Port
II.Kolkata	Natural Port
III.Vishakhapatnam	Riverine Port
IV.Kandla	Deepest Port

(1) II, III, IV, I

(2) II, IV, I, III

(3) III, II, IV, I

(4) I, III, II, IV

Answer: (1) II, III, IV, I

Explanation: Mumbai is a natural port, Kolkata is a riverine port, Vishakhapatnam is known as a deep/deepest port, and Kandla is a tidal port.

94. In 1972, the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment was held in Sweden. Since then World Environment Day is celebrated on this date. State the date.

(1) 8th March

(2) 5th June

- (3) 22nd May
- (4) 8th October

Answer: (2) 5th June

Explanation: World Environment Day is observed every year on 5 June, marking the opening day of the 1972 Stockholm Conference.

95. Consider the following pairs of wetlands and confluence of rivers:

Wetland	Confluence of Rivers
A.Harike Wetlands	Beas and Sutlej
B.Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Banas and Chambal
C.Kolleru Lake	Musi and Krishna

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

Answer: (1) A only

Explanation: Harike Wetland is at the confluence of the Beas and Sutlej. The other two pairings are incorrect in the form given.

96. Match the Renaissance writers with their works:

List I (Writers)	List II (Works)
I.Dante	Gargantua and Pantagruel
II.Machiavelli	Don Quixote
III.Rabelais	The Prince
IV.Cervantes	Divine Comedy

- (1) II, III, I, IV
- (2) III, IV, II, I
- (3) IV, III, II, I
- (4) IV, III, I, II

Answer: (4) IV, III, I, II

Explanation: Dante wrote Divine Comedy; Machiavelli wrote The Prince; Rabelais wrote Gargantua and Pantagruel; and Cervantes wrote Don Quixote.

97. Antacids are commonly used to get rid of acidity in the stomach. A commonly used antacid is

- (1) Sodium Hydrogen Phthalate
- (2) Magnesium Hydroxide
- (3) Calcium Hydroxide
- (4) Manganese Acetate

Answer: (2) Magnesium Hydroxide

Explanation: Magnesium hydroxide, commonly known as milk of magnesia, is used as an antacid to neutralise excess stomach acid.

98. Match the type of environmental degradation with the constituent causing degradation:

List I (Environmental Degradation)	List II (Constituent Causing Degradation)
I. Acid Rain	Phosphorus
II. Ozone Depletion	Carbon dioxide
III. Global Warming	Nitrogen oxide and Sulphur dioxide
IV.	Chlorofluorocarbon

- (1) IV, II, I
- (2) III, IV, II
- (3) IV, III, II
- (4) I, IV, III

Answer: (2) III, IV, II

Explanation: Acid rain is caused mainly by nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide; ozone depletion by chlorofluorocarbons; and global warming mainly by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide.

99. Of the systems of Hindu philosophy, some are given as a pair with their founders: A. Nyaya - Gautam. B. Samkhya - Kapil. C. Vaisheshika - Kanada. D. Yoga - Patanjali. Which pairs are correct?

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

Answer: (4) A, B, C and D

Explanation: The traditional founders are Gautama for Nyaya, Kapila for Samkhya, Kanada for Vaisheshika and Patanjali for Yoga. Hence all pairs are correct.

100. Which of the following planets do not have satellites revolving around them? A. Mars. B. Venus. C. Mercury. D. Neptune.

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

Answer: (2) B and C only

Explanation: Mercury and Venus have no natural satellites. Mars has Phobos and Deimos, and Neptune

has several moons.

INFINITE IASKAS

Answer Key Summary

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	4	26	2	51	2	76	2
2	4	27	1	52	3	77	1
3	4	28	1	53	4	78	1
4	2	29	1	54	3	79	4
5	2	30	3	55	3	80	1
6	3	31	2	56	4	81	1
7	4	32	1	57	4	82	2
8	3	33	1	58	1	83	4
9	2	34	1	59	4	84	2
10	3	35	2	60	3	85	2
11	4	36	2	61	1	86	3
12	1	37	4	62	1	87	1
13	4	38	2	63	3	88	2
14	4	39	1	64	2	89	1
15	1	40	3	65	2	90	2
16	4	41	3	66	4	91	4
17	2	42	1	67	2	92	4
18	4	43	2	68	4	93	1
19	3	44	3	69	3	94	2
20	1	45	1	70	4	95	1
21	2	46	3	71	2	96	4
22	4	47	4	72	4	97	2
23	3	48	2	73	1	98	2
24	2	49	1	74	2	99	4
25	3	50	3	75	Defective as print	100	2

1. The rechargeable battery used in a mobile phone handset is generally

- (1) Lithium Ion Battery
- (2) Zinc Ion Battery
- (3) Magnesium Ion Battery
- (4) Copper Ion Battery

Answer: (1) Lithium Ion Battery

Explanation: Mobile handsets generally use rechargeable lithium-ion batteries because they have high energy density, low self-discharge and can be made compact for portable devices.

2. Former US President Barack Obama visited India on 26th January 2015 as the Chief Guest at the Republic Day Parade. Who was the first American President to visit India?

- (1) Richard Nixon
- (2) Jimmy Carter
- (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower
- (4) George W. Bush

Answer: (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower

Explanation: Dwight D. Eisenhower visited India in 1959 and was the first serving President of the United States to visit India. Barack Obama later became the first US President to be Chief Guest at India's Republic Day Parade.

3. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganized or their boundaries can be altered by

- (1) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Government.
- (2) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.
- (3) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of the Parliament.
- (4) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of the Parliament and the consent of the concerned State Legislature.

Answer: (2) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.

Explanation: Under Articles 2, 3 and 4, Parliament may form new States or alter boundaries by ordinary law. Such a law requires a simple majority and is not treated as a constitutional amendment

under Article 368.

4. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available to Indian citizens but not to aliens?

- A. Equality before law**
- B. Freedom of expression and speech**
- C. Right of minorities to conserve their language and culture**
- D. Protection to life and liberty**

Select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (4) B and C only

Explanation: Article 19 freedoms, including freedom of speech and expression, are available only to citizens. The cultural and educational rights under Articles 29-30 are also citizen/community specific. Article 14 and Article 21 are available to all persons, including aliens.

5. Who was sent by the ruler of Bijapur to punish Shivaji?

- (1) Rumi Khan
- (2) Shaista Khan
- (3) Afzal Khan
- (4) Inayat Khan

Answer: (3) Afzal Khan

Explanation: Afzal Khan was sent by the Adil Shahi ruler of Bijapur against Shivaji. The famous encounter between Shivaji and Afzal Khan took place near Pratapgad in 1659.

6. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- A. Part III of the Constitution - Fundamental Rights**
- B. Part II of the Constitution - Citizenship**
- C. Part IV A of the Constitution - Fundamental Duties**
- D. Part V of the Constitution - Directive Principles of State Policy**

Select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (3) A, B and C only

Explanation: Part III contains Fundamental Rights, Part II deals with Citizenship and Part IV-A contains Fundamental Duties. Directive Principles are in Part IV, not Part V. Therefore A, B and C are correct.

7. Who among the following received the Bharat Ratna posthumously?

- A. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**
- B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- C. Jai Prakash Narayan**

Select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A and B only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) A, B and C
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) B and C only

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Jayaprakash Narayan received Bharat Ratna posthumously. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan received it in 1987 while he was alive.

8. What is the chronological sequence of the following Peshwas?

- A. Balaji Vishwanath**
- B. Balaji Baji Rao**
- C. Baji Rao I**
- D. Narayan Rao**

Select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (1) A, C, B, D

Explanation: The correct order is Balaji Vishwanath, Baji Rao I, Balaji Baji Rao and Narayan Rao. This follows the succession of Peshwas in the Maratha polity.

9. Consider the following statements:

- A. Vidarbha cricket team won the 2017 Ranji Trophy Tournament.**
- B. It is Vidarbha's first Ranji Trophy title.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B

(4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (3) Both A and B

Explanation: Vidarbha won the 2017-18 Ranji Trophy by defeating Delhi in the final. It was the team's first Ranji Trophy title, so both statements are correct.

10. Consider the following statements:

A. Aurangzeb banished all forms of music from his court.

B. He was an orthodox Sunni Muslim in his personal religious outlook.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (4) Neither A nor B

Explanation: The official key marks neither statement. Statement A is too absolute because musical traditions did not disappear entirely. For this examination, the given key treats both statements as not correct in the asked form.

11. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori?

- (1) He was an important military commander during the reign of Akbar.
- (2) He was an official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan.
- (3) He was an important noble and very close to Aurangzeb during his rule.
- (4) He was the court poet during the time of Muhammad Shah.

Answer: (2) He was an official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan.

Explanation: Abdul Hamid Lahori was the official historian of Shah Jahan. He is known for the Padshahnama, an important chronicle of Shah Jahan's reign.

12. Two statements have been given followed by two conclusions. Consider the statements to be true even if they do not conform to well-known facts.

Statement I: All men are cats.

Statement II: All cats are dogs.

Conclusion A: All men are dogs.

Conclusion B: All dogs are men.

Which of the following is correct?

- (1) Only conclusion A follows from the given statements.
- (2) Only conclusion B follows from the given statements.
- (3) Both conclusion A and conclusion B follow from the given statements.

(4) Neither conclusion A nor conclusion B follows from the given statements.

Answer: (1) Only conclusion A follows from the given statements.

Explanation: If all men are cats and all cats are dogs, then all men must be dogs. However, all dogs need not be men. Hence only conclusion A follows.

13. Kuznetsk coal basin is one of the largest in the world and covers about 70,000 square kilometres and contains mineable resources in excess of 300 billion tonnes. In which of the following countries is it located?

- (1) Tajikistan
- (2) Estonia
- (3) Russia
- (4) Lithuania

Answer: (3) Russia

Explanation: The Kuznetsk Basin or Kuzbass is a major coal basin in southwestern Siberia, Russia. It is one of the largest coal-producing regions in the world.

14. Which Article of the Constitution of India directs that “the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”?

- (1) Article 48A
- (2) Article 47A
- (3) Article 50A
- (4) Article 51A

Answer: (1) Article 48A

Explanation: Article 48A is a Directive Principle of State Policy. It directs the State to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

15. With reference to the art and culture of Karnataka, consider the following statements:

A. Bhootha Aradhane, a way of Tulu worship, is a ritualistic dance with its origin traced to the coastal parts of Karnataka.

B. Nagamandala is a folk art of worshipping snakes prevalent in Karnataka.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (3) Both A and B

Explanation: Bhootha Aradhane is associated with the Tulu-speaking coastal region. Nagamandala is a ritualistic serpent-worship tradition found in Karnataka. Hence, as per the key, both statements are treated as correct.

16. In a group of persons travelling in a train, 8 persons can speak Hindi, 15 can speak Kannada and 10 can speak English. In that group no one can speak any language other than these three languages. 2 persons in the group can speak 2 languages and 3 persons can speak all 3 languages. How many persons are there in the group?

- (1) 21
- (2) 25
- (3) 29
- (4) 24

Answer: (2) 25

Explanation: Total by adding language counts = $8 + 15 + 10 = 33$. Persons speaking exactly two languages are counted one extra time and persons speaking all three are counted two extra times. Hence actual total = $33 - 2 - 2 \times 3 = 25$.

17. In one hour a motorboat goes 12 km along the stream and 6 km against the stream. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

- (1) 8 km/hour
- (2) 10 km/hour
- (3) 9 km/hour
- (4) 12 km/hour

Answer: (3) 9 km/hour

Explanation: Downstream speed is 12 km/h and upstream speed is 6 km/h. Speed of the boat in still water = $(\text{downstream} + \text{upstream})/2 = (12 + 6)/2 = 9$ km/h.

18. There are four boxes and four balls each of colours Red, Blue, Green and White. Each ball is put in a box such that no box has a ball of its colour. The minimum number of boxes to be opened such that we can identify which coloured ball is in which coloured box is

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

Answer: (3) 3

Explanation: When each box cannot contain its own colour, opening three boxes is sufficient to

determine the contents of the fourth by elimination. Opening fewer boxes will not always uniquely identify all placements.

19. Match the Types of Islands (List I) with the Islands (List II):

List I - Type of Island	List II - Island
A. Continental Island	I. Mauritius
B. Coral Island	II. Madagascar
C. Island of volcanic origin	III. Maldives

- (1) A-II, B-III, C-I
- (2) A-III, B-II, C-I
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-III
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-II

Answer: (1) A-II, B-III, C-I

Explanation: Madagascar is a continental island, Maldives is a coral island group and Mauritius is of volcanic origin. Therefore A-II, B-III and C-I is correct.

20. The classification of the world's climate into torrid, temperate and frigid zones on the basis of temperature was made by

- (1) Koeppen
- (2) Thornthwaite
- (3) Medieval Geographers
- (4) Ancient Greek Geographers

Answer: (4) Ancient Greek Geographers

Explanation: The broad division into torrid, temperate and frigid zones goes back to ancient Greek geographical thought, based on latitudinal temperature zones.

21. Match the Books (List I) with their Authors (List II):

List I - Book	List II - Author
A. Two Lives	I. Ruskin Bond
B. The Blue Umbrella	II. Vikram Seth

C. A Brief History of Time	III. Dan Brown
D. The Da Vinci Code	IV. Stephen Hawking
	V. Shashi Tharoor

- (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (2) A-I, B-II, C-V, D-IV
- (3) A-I, B-V, C-IV, D-III
- (4) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-V

Answer: (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation: Two Lives was written by Vikram Seth, The Blue Umbrella by Ruskin Bond, A Brief History of Time by Stephen Hawking and The Da Vinci Code by Dan Brown.

22. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha may be removed from office by

- (1) The majority party in the House adopting a no-confidence motion.
- (2) A resolution passed by not less than half of the total membership of the House.
- (3) A resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
- (4) A resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the House.

Answer: (4) A resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the House.

Explanation: The Speaker can be removed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by a majority of all the then members of the House, after giving the required notice.

23. Which of the following vetoes are the President of India vested with?

- A. Absolute veto
- B. Suspensive veto
- C. Pocket veto
- D. Qualified veto

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

Answer: (3) A, B and C only

Explanation: The President of India has absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. A qualified veto, which can be overridden only by a higher majority, is associated with the US President, not the Indian President.

24. The epithets “Nolambavadigonda” and “Talakadugonda” are found on the coins of which of the following?

- (1) Ballala II
- (2) Bittideva
- (3) Veera Someshwara
- (4) Narasimha III

Answer: (2) Bittideva

Explanation: Bittideva, also known as Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala dynasty, is associated with victories over Nolambavadi and Talakad. These epithets appear in connection with Hoysala political achievements.

25. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from the above Article?

- A. No Governor can be removed from his office till the completion of his term.**
- B. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of 5 years.**

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (4) Neither A nor B

Explanation: A Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President and can be removed before five years. Also, a Governor may continue after the expiry of the term until a successor assumes office. Hence neither statement follows.

26. Consider the following statements:

- A. The Chief Justice of India holds office for six years or until he attains the age of 65 years.**
- B. The Judge of the Supreme Court can resign from the office by writing to the Chief Justice of India.**
- C. The Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) A and B only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) C only
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) C only

Explanation: Supreme Court judges, including the CJI, hold office until 65 years; there is no fixed six-year tenure. A judge resigns by writing to the President, not the CJI. Removal is by the President after a parliamentary process. Hence only C is correct.

27. The famous Jain scholar Jinasena was in the court of which of the following kings?

- (1) Amoghavarsha
- (2) Krishna
- (3) Dhruva
- (4) Dantidurga

Answer: (4) Dantidurga

Explanation: The official key for this booklet marks Dantidurga. Note: many standard history references also associate the Jain scholar Jinasena with the Rashtrakuta courtly tradition, especially the period around Amoghavarsha.

28. “Buland Darwaza” at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over which province?

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Sindh
- (3) Punjab
- (4) Mewar

Answer: (1) Gujarat

Explanation: Buland Darwaza was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate Akbar's conquest of Gujarat. It is a monumental gateway associated with Mughal architecture.

29. Which of the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha is/are correct?

A. The maximum permissible strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 members.

B. In the Rajya Sabha, 238 members are elected indirectly from the States and Union Territories.

C. It shares legislative powers equally with the Lok Sabha in matters such as creation of All India Services.

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

Answer: (1) A and B only

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members: 238 elected and 12 nominated. The creation of All India Services is a special power of the Rajya Sabha under Article 312, so it is not

an equal power shared in the same way with the Lok Sabha.

30. Acronym MUDRA in MUDRA Bank stands for which of the following?

- (1) Macro Units Development and Reconstruction Agency Bank
- (2) Modified Development and Restructuring Agency Bank
- (3) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank
- (4) Manufacturing Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank

Answer: (3) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank

Explanation: MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency. It supports micro and small enterprises through refinance and credit support.

31. Under the Vijayanagar rulers what was the system of sharing between the landlord and the tenant known as?

- (1) Kavalgar
- (2) Kairinaikuddi
- (3) Varam
- (4) Kuttagai

Answer: (3) Varam

Explanation: Varam was a share-cropping or sharing arrangement between the landlord and the tenant under the Vijayanagara system. It involved sharing produce according to customary terms.

32. A and B can finish a job together in 12 days while B alone can finish the same job in 30 days. In how many days can A alone finish the job?

- (1) 10 days
- (2) 12 days
- (3) 18 days
- (4) 20 days

Answer: (4) 20 days

Explanation: A + B complete $\frac{1}{12}$ of the work per day. B alone completes $\frac{1}{30}$ per day. A's work rate = $\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{20}$. Therefore A alone takes 20 days.

33. The average daily expenditure for a person for the first five days is Rs. 120 and for the next four days is Rs. 80. If he has saved total Rs. 25 during the period of nine days, then what is his average daily income?

- (1) Rs. 9
- (2) Rs. 105

(3) Rs. 945

(4) Rs. 120

Answer: (2) Rs. 105

Explanation: Total expenditure = $5 \times 120 + 4 \times 80 = 600 + 320 = \text{Rs. } 920$. Savings = Rs. 25, so total income = 945. Average daily income = $945/9 = \text{Rs. } 105$.

34. Which one among the following hormones stimulates the plant cells to grow in a manner such that the plant appears to be bent towards light?

(1) Cytokinin

(2) Auxin

(3) Gibberellin

(4) Abscisic acid

Answer: (2) Auxin

Explanation: Auxin causes differential growth in plant cells during phototropism. More auxin accumulates on the shaded side, causing that side to elongate and the plant to bend towards light.

35. Aluminium is more reactive than iron but aluminium is less easily corroded than iron because

(1) Oxygen forms a protective oxide layer.

(2) Aluminium is a noble metal.

(3) Iron undergoes reaction easily with water.

(4) Iron has the capability to form ions.

Answer: (1) Oxygen forms a protective oxide layer.

Explanation: Aluminium quickly forms a thin, adherent aluminium oxide layer on its surface. This protective layer prevents further corrosion even though aluminium is chemically reactive.

36. Match the Alloys (List I) with the Constituents (List II):

List I - Alloys	List II - Constituents
A. Solder	I. Copper, Aluminium
B. Rolled Gold	II. Lead, Tin
C. Magnalium	III. Copper, Zinc
D. Brass	IV. Magnesium, Aluminium

	V. Copper, Tin
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- (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-V
- (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (3) A-I, B-II, C-V, D-III
- (4) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-V

Answer: (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation: Solder is lead and tin, Magnalium is aluminium and magnesium, and brass is copper and zinc. Rolled gold is a composite involving gold over a base metal such as copper or aluminium, matching the given list as I.

37. In four-wheelers and modern automobiles, the outside mirror is marked with the warning that “Objects in mirror are closer than they appear”. Such mirrors are

- (1) Plane mirrors
- (2) Concave mirrors with very large focal lengths
- (3) Concave mirrors with very small focal lengths
- (4) Convex mirrors

Answer: (4) Convex mirrors

Explanation: Convex mirrors provide a wider field of view and form diminished images. Because the image is smaller, objects appear farther away than they actually are.

38. What is a URL?

- (1) It is the software used in defragmentation of the disk of a computer.
- (2) It is a software to make the computer screen bright.
- (3) It is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to an Internet resource.
- (4) It is a specific uniform alignment of the computer software to make it run faster.

Answer: (3) It is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to an Internet resource.

Explanation: URL means Uniform Resource Locator. It is the address or reference string used to locate a resource on the Internet, such as a web page.

39. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

A. Kapildhara - Godavari

B. Jog Falls - Sharavathi

C. Shivanasamudram - Cauvery

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

(4) A, B and C

Answer: (3) B and C only

Explanation: Jog Falls is on the Sharavathi River and Shivanasamudram Falls is on the Cauvery River. Kapildhara Falls is associated with the Narmada, not Godavari. Hence B and C are correct.

40. Match the Names of Warheads/Weapons (List I) with their Types (List II):

List I - Name	List II - Type
A. Tejas	I. Main Battle Tank
B. Dhruva	II. Light Combat Aircraft
C. Arjun	III. Advanced Light Helicopter
D. Dhanush	IV. Ship based Missile

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

(4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Answer: (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Explanation: Tejas is a Light Combat Aircraft, Dhruva is an Advanced Light Helicopter, Arjun is a Main Battle Tank and Dhanush is a ship-based missile.

41. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement, that mandates how governments can apply food safety, animal and plant health measures, is related to which of the following organisations?

(1) World Economic Forum

(2) World Health Organisation

(3) World Trade Organisation

(4) Food and Agriculture Organisation

Answer: (3) World Trade Organisation

Explanation: The SPS Agreement is one of the agreements under the World Trade Organization. It regulates food safety and animal/plant health measures to prevent disguised trade restrictions.

42. Which of the following is correct about the Joint Session of the Parliament?

A. It is summoned by the President.

B. It is presided over by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (1) A only

Explanation: A joint sitting is summoned by the President under Article 108. It is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

43. Which State Government received the Most Supportive Government Award, 2017 at the International Awards Ceremony held in Washington DC where the Award was given by WEConnect International?

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Telangana
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Kerala

Answer: (3) Karnataka

Explanation: Karnataka received the Most Supportive Government Award, 2017 from WEConnect International, recognizing support for women-owned businesses and procurement initiatives.

44. Who was the Chairman of 83rd All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Mysuru?

- (1) Dr. Siddalingaiah
- (2) Baraguru Ramachandrappa
- (3) Chandrashekhar Patil
- (4) Chandrashekhara Kambara

Answer: (3) Chandrashekhar Patil

Explanation: The official key marks Chandrashekhar Patil as the answer for the 83rd All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Mysuru.

45. In June 2017, a country put forward a proposal before the Government of Karnataka to establish a Tourism Information Office in their country to facilitate tourism in Karnataka. Which country made the proposal?

- (1) France
- (2) Korea
- (3) Nigeria

(4) Japan

Answer: (4) Japan

Explanation: Japan proposed setting up a Karnataka tourism information office to promote tourism links and facilitate tourist flow.

46. Which of the following sequence of rivers flows in western direction of Karnataka State?

- (1) Bhima - Hiranyakeshi - Krishna
- (2) Kali - Gangavathi - Krishna
- (3) Aghanashini - Ghataprabha - Bhima
- (4) Netravati - Gangavalli - Kali

Answer: (4) Netravati - Gangavalli - Kali

Explanation: Netravati, Gangavalli and Kali are west-flowing rivers of Karnataka that drain into the Arabian Sea. Bhima, Krishna and Ghataprabha are east-flowing parts of the Krishna system.

47. Who is known as the Father of supercomputing?

- (1) Seymour Cray
- (2) Adam Dunkels
- (3) David J. Brown
- (4) Gene Amdahl

Answer: (1) Seymour Cray

Explanation: Seymour Cray is widely known as the Father of supercomputing for his pioneering work in designing high-performance supercomputers.

48. Which city hosted the World Sweet Festival in January 2018?

- (1) New Delhi
- (2) Hyderabad
- (3) Lucknow
- (4) Chennai

Answer: (2) Hyderabad

Explanation: The World Sweet Festival was hosted in Hyderabad in January 2018, showcasing sweets from different regions and countries.

49. Which of the following was the Deccani Muslim State which declared “Hindi” or “Dakhini Urdu” as the official language of the State instead of Persian?

- (1) Golconda
- (2) Ahmednagar

- (3) Berar
- (4) Bijapur

Answer: (2) Ahmednagar

Explanation: The official key marks Ahmednagar. Dakhini/Deccani Urdu grew in the Deccan Sultanates as a courtly and literary language alongside or in place of Persian in some contexts.

50. What is the local name of St. Mary's Island near Malpe?

- (1) Pigeon Island
- (2) Thonsepar
- (3) Netrani Island
- (4) Daria Bahadurgarh

Answer: (2) Thonsepar

Explanation: St. Mary's Islands near Malpe are locally associated with the Thonse/Thonsepar area. The islands are famous for columnar basaltic rock formations.

51. The monism preached by which of the following Bhakti Saints is known as Shuddhadvaita or pure non-duality?

- (1) Narsi Mehta
- (2) Nanak
- (3) Kabir
- (4) Vallabhacharya

Answer: (4) Vallabhacharya

Explanation: Vallabhacharya propounded Shuddhadvaita, or pure non-dualism. It is an important Vaishnava philosophical school linked with the Pushtimarg tradition.

52. Which of the following districts of Karnataka holds the sobriquet "Cradle of Infantry"?

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Mysuru
- (3) Belgaum
- (4) Bidar

Answer: (3) Belgaum

Explanation: Belgaum/Belagavi is associated with the infantry tradition and training establishments, and is therefore referred to as the "Cradle of Infantry".

53. India's first Film and Television Institute (FTII) was set up in Pune as an autonomous institute under the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Where is it planned to set up the second FTII soon?

- (1) Mizoram
- (2) Tripura
- (3) Arunachal Pradesh
- (4) Orissa

Answer: (3) Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation: The second Film and Television Institute was planned in Arunachal Pradesh to expand film and television training infrastructure in the North-East.

54. First ever People of Indian Origin (PIO) Parliamentary Conference took place in New Delhi on 9 January 2018. Who inaugurated the conference?

- (1) Shri Narendra Modi
- (2) Smt. Sushma Swaraj
- (3) Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu
- (4) Shri Ram Nath Kovind

Answer: (1) Shri Narendra Modi

Explanation: The first PIO Parliamentary Conference was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 9 January 2018, coinciding with Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.

55. Union Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman proposed to set up a Defence Innovation Centre (DIC) in which of the following cities to assist small industries in manufacturing the components of defence sector?

- (1) Kozhikode
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Coimbatore
- (4) Chennai

Answer: (3) Coimbatore

Explanation: Coimbatore was proposed for a Defence Innovation Centre to help small industries participate in defence manufacturing and component supply.

56. Which State has recently signed the host city contract with the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for hosting the 39th National Games in 2022?

- (1) Nagaland
- (2) Manipur
- (3) Mizoram

(4) Meghalaya

Answer: (4) Meghalaya

Explanation: Meghalaya signed the host city contract with the Indian Olympic Association for the 39th National Games, originally scheduled for 2022.

57. Which city will host the first edition of Karnataka International Travel Expo (KITE) from February 28, 2018?

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Bijapur
- (3) Dharwad
- (4) Mysuru

Answer: (1) Bengaluru

Explanation: The first Karnataka International Travel Expo was hosted in Bengaluru to promote Karnataka tourism among domestic and international stakeholders.

58. Before he was appointed as Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala had served as the Speaker of which of the following assemblies?

- (1) Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
- (2) Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
- (3) Delhi Legislative Assembly
- (4) Gujarat Legislative Assembly

Answer: (4) Gujarat Legislative Assembly

Explanation: Vajubhai Vala was a senior Gujarat politician and had served as Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly before becoming Governor of Karnataka.

59. The Railways play an important role in transporting people and goods. Which is the highest railway line in the world?

- (1) Qinghai - Tibet Railway in China
- (2) Lima - Huancayo in Peru
- (3) Rio Mulatos - Potosi in Bolivia
- (4) Jungfraubahn in Switzerland

Answer: (1) Qinghai - Tibet Railway in China

Explanation: The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the world's highest railway line, crossing the Tibetan Plateau at very high altitude.

60. Match the Boards (List I) with their Headquarters (List II):

List I - Board	List II - Headquarters
A. Coffee Board	I. Guntur
B. Rubber Board	II. Bengaluru
C. Tea Board	III. Kottayam
D. Tobacco Board	IV. Kolkata
	V. Mumbai

- (1) A-III, B-II, C-V, D-I
(2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(4) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-V

Answer: (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Explanation: Coffee Board is headquartered in Bengaluru, Rubber Board in Kottayam, Tea Board in Kolkata and Tobacco Board in Guntur. Therefore A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I is correct.

61. Match the International Organisations (List I) with their Headquarters (List II):

List I - International Organisation	List II - Headquarters
A. Interpol	I. Paris
B. OECD	II. Lyon
C. ADB	III. Dhaka
D. BIMSTEC	IV. Manila

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
(2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Answer: (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation: Interpol is headquartered at Lyon, OECD at Paris, ADB at Manila and BIMSTEC at Dhaka. Thus A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III is correct.

62. In a major digital initiative to help plan the traffic flows and optimise freight operations, Ministry of Railways launched an App for freight managers. The App provides features for monitoring and managing freight business using GIS views and Dashboard. What is the name of the App?

- (1) SFOORTI
- (2) SPOORTI
- (3) RELFRE
- (4) RAILLOAD

Answer: (1) SFOORTI

Explanation: SFOORTI is the freight operations information and optimization application launched by Indian Railways for GIS-based freight monitoring and management.

63. Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life, is an ancient medical science developed in India. Who is said to be the founder of Ayurveda?

- (1) Charaka
- (2) Brahma
- (3) Acharya Punarvasu
- (4) Patanjali

Answer: (1) Charaka

Explanation: The key marks Charaka. Charaka is one of the most important early authorities of Ayurveda and is associated with the Charaka Samhita, a foundational Ayurvedic text.

64. Match the Railway Zones (List I) with their Headquarters (List II):

List I - Railway Zone	List II - Headquarters
A. Central Railway	I. Hajipur
B. East Central Railway	II. Jabalpur
C. South Central Railway	III. Mumbai
D. West Central Railway	IV. Secunderabad
	V. Bilaspur

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (2) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (3) A-II, B-V, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-II, B-V, C-III, D-IV

Answer: (1) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Explanation: Central Railway is headquartered in Mumbai, East Central Railway in Hajipur, South Central Railway in Secunderabad and West Central Railway in Jabalpur.

65. Consider the following statements:

- A. Regur soils are highly fertile.**
- B. Regur soils are good for citrus fruits.**
- C. Regur soils are widespread in Maharashtra.**
- D. Regur soils are suitable for leguminous crops.**

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (4) A, B, C and D

Explanation: The official key treats all four statements as correct. Regur or black cotton soils are fertile and widely distributed in the Deccan region including Maharashtra, and they support several crops depending on local conditions.

66. Arrange the following states in increasing order of population as per Census 2011:

- A. West Bengal**
- B. Uttar Pradesh**
- C. Bihar**
- D. Karnataka**

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

Answer: (1) D, A, C, B

Explanation: As per Census 2011, the populations increase in the order Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Hence D, A, C, B is correct.

67. Match the Agricultural Zones (List I) with the Districts (List II) which come under that agricultural zone in Karnataka:

List I - Agricultural Zone	List II - Districts
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A. Coastal Zone	I. Hassan, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysuru, Chamarajnagar
B. North Eastern Dry Zone	II. U. Kannada, D. Kannada, Udupi
C. Northern Transitional Zone	III. Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag
D. Southern Dry Zone	IV. Gulbarga, Raichur, Yadgir

(1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

Answer: (4) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

Explanation: Coastal Zone includes Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi; North Eastern Dry Zone includes Gulbarga/Kalaburagi, Raichur and Yadgir; Northern Transitional Zone includes Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag; Southern Dry Zone includes Hassan, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysuru and Chamarajanagar.

68. Match the Discoveries (List I) with the Discoverers (List II):

List I - Discovery	List II - Discoverer
A. America	I. Amundsen
B. North Pole	II. Columbus
C. South Pole	III. Kepler
D. Planetary Motion	IV. Robert Peary
	V. Vasco Da Gama

(1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-V, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-V

Answer: (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Explanation: Columbus is linked with the European discovery of America, Robert Peary with the

North Pole, Amundsen with the South Pole and Kepler with the laws of planetary motion.

69. Who said the following? “Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio.”

- (1) Karl Marx
- (2) Malthus
- (3) Doubleday
- (4) Semple

Answer: (2) Malthus

Explanation: This statement is associated with Thomas Robert Malthus and his population theory, which argued that population grows faster than food supply.

70. In 1940, Mahatma Gandhi initiated limited Satyagraha on an individual basis because

- (1) He wanted to unite both the left and right wings of the All India National Congress during the National Movement.
- (2) He wanted to express the symbolic opposition against the British rule as it was appeasing the Fascist powers in Europe.
- (3) He wanted to give the British rule a chance to peacefully accept the Indian demands of freedom and to immediately constitute an interim Indian government.
- (4) He wanted to provide his active support to the British rule to oppose the Fascist powers in Europe.

Answer: (3) He wanted to give the British rule a chance to peacefully accept the Indian demands of freedom and to immediately constitute an interim Indian government.

Explanation: The official key marks option 3. Individual Satyagraha was a limited movement that avoided immediate mass confrontation while asserting India's demand and opposition to being drawn into war without consent.

71. Who, among the following Urdu poets, was invited to the Second and Third Round Table Conferences?

- (1) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
- (2) Josh Malihabadi
- (3) Muhammad Iqbal
- (4) Firaq Gorakhpuri

Answer: (3) Muhammad Iqbal

Explanation: Muhammad Iqbal participated in the Round Table Conference process and is historically linked with political debates on Muslim representation in British India.

72. Which of the following is a wartime gallantry award?

- (1) Ashok Chakra
- (2) Kirti Chakra
- (3) Vir Chakra
- (4) Shaurya Chakra

Answer: (3) Vir Chakra

Explanation: Vir Chakra is a wartime gallantry award. Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra are peacetime gallantry awards.

73. Which of the following Acts was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as the “New Charter of Slavery”?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1919
- (2) Government of India Act, 1935
- (3) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (4) Regulating Act, 1773

Answer: (2) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru criticized the Government of India Act, 1935 as a “New Charter of Slavery” because it retained colonial control despite introducing provincial autonomy and federal provisions.

74. “Operation Polo” was related to which of the following?

- (1) Arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru during the Quit India Movement
- (2) Invasion of Indian National Army over British India
- (3) Annexation of Hyderabad Princely State by the Government of India
- (4) Freedom struggle of Goa against the Portuguese

Answer: (3) Annexation of Hyderabad Princely State by the Government of India

Explanation: Operation Polo was the 1948 military action by the Government of India to integrate the Hyderabad princely state into the Indian Union.

75. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was

- (1) To modernize the Indian Army.
- (2) To modernize Indian agriculture.
- (3) To impose censorship on national press.
- (4) To improve the relationship between the Government of India and Indian Princely States.

Answer: (4) To improve the relationship between the Government of India and Indian Princely States.

Explanation: The Butler Committee examined the relationship between the British Crown, the Government of India and the Indian princely states. It was concerned with paramountcy and princely-state relations.

76. Match the Important Days (List I) with the Dates (List II):

List I - Important Day	List II - Date
A. World Red Cross Day	I. 21st June
B. International Day of Yoga	II. 8th May
C. Indian Air Force Day	III. 8th September
D. International Literacy Day	IV. 8th October
	V. 7th November

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-V
- (2) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-V

Answer: (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation: World Red Cross Day is on 8 May, International Day of Yoga on 21 June, Indian Air Force Day on 8 October and International Literacy Day on 8 September.

77. The sum of the ages of P, Q and R is 50 years. What is Q's age?

A. P is 10 years older than Q.

B. R is 30 years old.

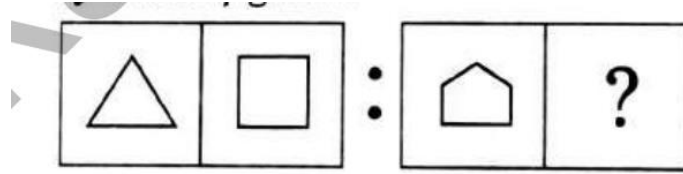
Which of the above statements contain sufficient data to answer the question?

- (1) The data in Statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) The data in Statement B alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) The data given in both Statements A and B together is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) The data in both Statements A and B together is necessary to answer the question.

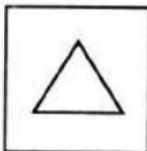
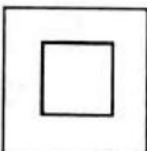
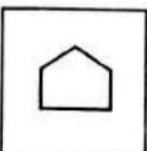
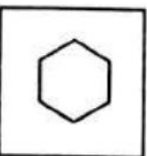
Answer: (4) The data in both Statements A and B together is necessary to answer the question.

Explanation: Using both statements, $P = Q + 10$ and $R = 30$. Since $P + Q + R = 50$, $(Q + 10) + Q + 30 = 50$, so $Q = 5$. Neither statement alone is sufficient.

78. Find the correct figure from the answer figures that will replace the question mark (?) in the question figure.



Select the correct option :

- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

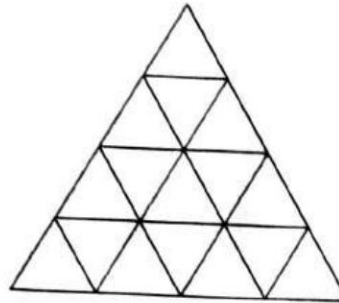
- (1) Triangle
- (2) Square
- (3) Pentagon
- (4) Hexagon

Answer: (4) Hexagon

Explanation: The analogy changes a 3-sided figure to a 4-sided figure. Therefore a 5-sided pentagon should change to a 6-sided hexagon.

79. How many straight lines are there in the following figure?

79. How many straight lines are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 15

- (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 15
- (4) 48

Answer: (2) 12

Explanation: Counting the outer sides and all internal straight segments of the triangular pattern gives 12 straight lines. Care must be taken not to count smaller collinear parts separately when they form one straight line.

80. Examine the following statements:

- A. Ajay scored more than Rahul.
 - B. Rahul scored less than Manish.
 - C. Manish scored more than Ajay.
 - D. Vijay scored more than Ajay but less than Manish.
- Who scored the highest according to the above statements?

- (1) Ajay
- (2) Rahul
- (3) Manish
- (4) Vijay

Answer: (3) Manish

Explanation: From C, Manish scored more than Ajay. From D, Vijay scored more than Ajay but less than Manish. Rahul is below both Ajay and Manish. Therefore Manish scored the highest.

81. In the question, a statement is followed by two assumptions A and B.

Statement: The State Government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumption A: There are enough schools in the State to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.

Assumption B: The eligible students may not be interested to apply or the Government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

- (1) Only Assumption A is implicit
- (2) Only Assumption B is implicit
- (3) Both Assumption A and Assumption B are implicit
- (4) Neither Assumption A nor Assumption B is implicit

Answer: (1) Only Assumption A is implicit

Explanation: A government decision to appoint teachers assumes that there are schools/posts to absorb them. Assumption B is speculative and negative; it does not necessarily underlie the statement.

82. Ashish said to Prakash, "That boy playing with the football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing football related to Ashish?

- (1) Son
- (2) Brother
- (3) Brother-in-law
- (4) Cousin

Answer: (2) Brother

Explanation: The daughter of Ashish's father's wife is Ashish's sister. Her brothers are Ashish and his brother. The boy referred to is one of those brothers; hence he is Ashish's brother.

83. In the following question, a figure carrying certain numbers is given. Assuming that the numbers in the figure follow a similar pattern, find the missing number.

83. In the following question, carrying certain numbers i
Assuming that the numbers in
follow a similar pattern, find th
number.

17	8	5	5
13	7	5	4

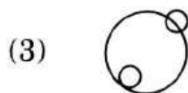
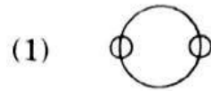
- (1) 4
- (2) 5
- (3) 6
- (4) 2

Answer: (1) 4

Explanation: Following the pattern used in the number grid, the missing value works out to 4. The official key also marks option (1).

84. Which of the following diagrams represents the correct relationship between Currency, Rupee and Dollar?

1. Which of the following diagrams represents the correct relation between Currency, Rupee and Dollar



- (1) Option figure 1
- (2) Option figure 2
- (3) Option figure 3
- (4) Option figure 4

Answer: (2) Option figure 2

Explanation: Rupee and Dollar are both types of currency, but they are distinct from each other. Therefore the correct diagram shows Currency as the larger class with Rupee and Dollar as two separate subsets.

85. A boy starts from home early in the morning and walks straight for 8 km facing the Sun. Then he takes a right turn and walks for 3 km. Then he turns right again and walks for 2 km and then he turns left and walks for 1 km. Again he turns right and walks for 1 km. Then he turns right and walks for 4 km straight. How far is he from the starting point now?

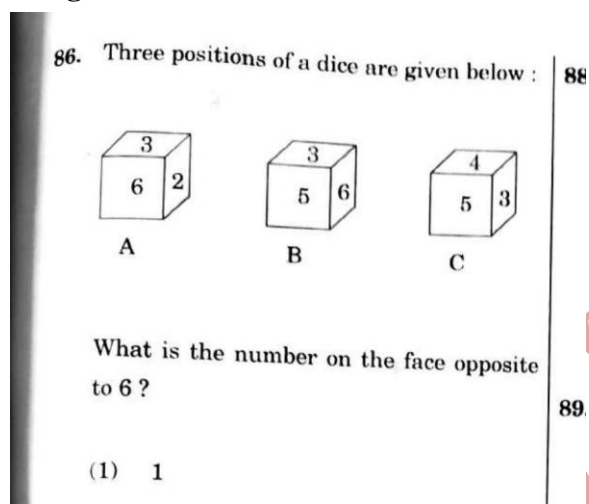
- (1) 5 km
- (2) 6 km
- (3) 2 km
- (4) 4 km

Answer: (1) 5 km

Explanation: Early morning facing the Sun means facing east. Tracking the movements gives final

displacement 5 km east of the starting point and no north-south displacement. Hence the distance from the start is 5 km.

86. Three positions of a dice are given below. What is the number on the face opposite to 6?



- (1) 1
- (2) 4
- (3) 5
- (4) 7

Answer: (2) 4

Explanation: By comparing the visible faces in the given dice positions and fixing the common adjacent faces, the face opposite to 6 is 4.

87. Consider the following changes:

- A. Curdling of milk
- B. Drying of paint
- C. Sublimation of camphor
- D. Oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3

Which of the above are chemical changes?

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

Answer: (1) A, B and D only

Explanation: Curdling of milk, drying of paint and oxidation of sulphur dioxide involve chemical changes. Sublimation of camphor is a physical change because the substance changes state without

forming a new substance.

88. Which one of the following Five Year Plans was terminated by the Janata Party Government in 1977-78?

- (1) 4th Five Year Plan
- (2) 5th Five Year Plan
- (3) 7th Five Year Plan
- (4) 8th Five Year Plan

Answer: (2) 5th Five Year Plan

Explanation: The Fifth Five Year Plan was terminated by the Janata Government in 1978 before completion, and was replaced by the Rolling Plan approach.

89. At the Mughal Court, who were known as Turanis?

- (1) Those who came from Iraq
- (2) Those who belonged to Afghanistan
- (3) Those who hailed from regions of Central Asia
- (4) Those who came from Iran

Answer: (3) Those who hailed from regions of Central Asia

Explanation: Turanis were nobles of Central Asian/Turanian origin at the Mughal court. They were one of the important ethnic-political groups in Mughal nobility.

90. The Palk Bay lies between which of the following?

- (1) Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat
- (2) Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal
- (3) Lakshadweep and Maldives Islands
- (4) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Answer: (2) Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal

Explanation: Palk Bay lies between southeastern India and northern Sri Lanka, forming a water body connected with the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal.

91. In which of the following places is the Peacock Sanctuary located?

- (1) Mandagadde
- (2) Magadi
- (3) Bonal
- (4) Bankapura

Answer: (4) Bankapura

Explanation: Bankapura Peacock Sanctuary in Haveri district of Karnataka is known for conservation of peafowl.

92. In which of the following river mouths is Bhatkal Port situated?

- (1) Sitanadi
- (2) Sharabi
- (3) Tadri
- (4) Sharavathi

Answer: (2) Sharabi

Explanation: The key marks Sharabi. Bhatkal port is a minor port on the Karnataka coast and is associated with the river-mouth/creek system in the Bhatkal region.

93. Which of the following is not responsible for inflation?

- (1) Excess liquidity in the economy
- (2) Increased savings by the people
- (3) Rapid expansion of the bank credit
- (4) Excessive spending by the Government

Answer: (2) Increased savings by the people

Explanation: Increased savings generally reduces immediate consumption demand and is not a direct cause of inflation. Excess liquidity, credit expansion and excessive government spending can increase demand-pull inflation.

94. An electrical appliance is earthed to

- A. prevent the appliance against any damage.**
- B. prevent electric shocks.**
- C. avoid short-circuiting.**
- D. save energy.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: Earthing provides a low-resistance path for leakage current and prevents electric shock to users. It is primarily a safety measure for people, not a method to save energy.

95. Match the Famous Places (List I) associated with the Eminent Personalities (List II):

List I - Famous Place	List II - Eminent Personality
A. Corsica	I. Alexander the Great
B. Macedonia	II. Napoleon Bonaparte
C. Trafalgar	III. Nelson
D. Mecca	IV. Prophet Mohammad

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Answer: (2) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Explanation: Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica; Macedonia is associated with Alexander the Great; Trafalgar with Admiral Nelson; and Mecca with Prophet Mohammad.

96. The Economic Survey of India is published officially every year by which of the following?

(1) Reserve Bank of India

(2) Planning Commission of India

(3) Ministry of Finance, Government of India

(4) Ministry of Industries, Government of India

Answer: (3) Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Explanation: The Economic Survey is prepared and released by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, usually before the Union Budget.

97. Match the Monuments (List I) associated with the Dynasties (List II):

List I - Monument	List II - Dynasty
A. Alai Darwaja	I. Slave Dynasty
B. Hauz Khas	II. Mughal Dynasty
C. Shalimar Bagh	III. Khilji Dynasty
D. Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	IV. Tughlaq Dynasty

V. Lodi Dynasty

- (1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-V
- (2) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (3) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (4) A-III, B-IV, C-V, D-II

Answer: (2) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Explanation: Alai Darwaza is associated with the Khilji period; Hauz Khas with the Tughlaq period; Shalimar Bagh with the Mughal period; and Adhai Din Ka Jhopra with the early Sultanate/Slave dynasty phase.

98. Consider the following functionaries:

- A. Cabinet Secretary**
- B. Chief Election Commissioner**
- C. Union Cabinet Ministers**
- D. Chief Justice of India**

The correct sequence in the order of precedence is

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

Answer: (3) D, C, B, A

Explanation: In the Indian order of precedence, the Chief Justice of India ranks above Union Cabinet Ministers; the Chief Election Commissioner ranks above the Cabinet Secretary. Hence D, C, B, A is correct.

99. What is the duration of the term of the Chief Information Commissioner / Information Commissioners?

- (1) There is no fixed term. The Commissioners work till the pleasure of the President.
- (2) Appointed for a term of five years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- (3) Appointed for a term of three years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- (4) Appointed till the Commissioner reaches the age of 70 years.

Answer: (2) Appointed for a term of five years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.

Explanation: As per the provision applicable at the time of the examination, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners held office for five years or until attaining the age of 65 years, whichever was earlier.

100. The first British Governor General of India, Warren Hastings, was accused of misconduct.

What action was taken against him?

- (1) He was asked to return to Britain.
- (2) Impeachment proceedings were started against him.
- (3) He was asked to pay a heavy fine.
- (4) He was asked to apologize to the British Empire.

Answer: (2) Impeachment proceedings were started against him.

Explanation: Warren Hastings faced impeachment proceedings in the British Parliament after his return to Britain. The trial was long, and he was eventually acquitted.

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Answer Key Summary - Series B

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	1	26	3	51	4	76	3
2	3	27	4	52	3	77	4
3	2	28	1	53	3	78	4
4	4	29	1	54	1	79	2
5	3	30	3	55	3	80	3
6	3	31	3	56	4	81	1
7	2	32	4	57	1	82	2
8	1	33	2	58	4	83	1
9	3	34	2	59	1	84	2
10	4	35	1	60	2	85	1
11	2	36	2	61	4	86	2
12	1	37	4	62	1	87	1
13	3	38	3	63	1	88	2
14	1	39	3	64	1	89	3
15	3	40	2	65	4	90	2
16	2	41	3	66	1	91	4
17	3	42	1	67	4	92	2
18	3	43	3	68	3	93	2
19	1	44	3	69	2	94	2
20	4	45	4	70	3	95	2
21	1	46	4	71	3	96	3
22	4	47	1	72	3	97	2
23	3	48	2	73	2	98	3

24	2	49	2	74	3	99	2
25	4	50	2	75	4	100	2

INFINITE IAS KAS

1. Sarkaria Commission was formed to give report on

- (1) Child labour
- (2) Centre-State relations
- (3) Environment
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Centre-State relations

Explanation: The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in 1983 to examine Centre-State relations and recommend measures to improve federal balance.

2. Which of the following was not a contemporary of Indus Civilization?

- (1) Egyptian Civilization
- (2) Mesopotamian Civilization
- (3) Sumerian Civilization
- (4) Greek Civilization

Answer: (4) Greek Civilization

Explanation: Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Sumerian civilizations overlapped broadly with the Indus Valley Civilization. Classical Greek civilization developed much later, so it was not contemporary.

3. The author of "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" is

- (1) R.C. Dutt
- (2) Henry Cotton
- (3) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (3) Dadabhai Naoroji

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji wrote 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. The book explained the drain of wealth from India under British rule.

4. The famous 'Swarajist Party' was formed after the failure of

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (2) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (3) Quit India Movement
- (4) Home Rule Movement

Answer: (1) Non-Cooperation Movement

Explanation: The Swaraj Party was formed in 1923 by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru after the suspension/failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

5. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in

- (1) 1932
- (2) 1931
- (3) 1930
- (4) 1935

Answer: (2) 1931

Explanation: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5 March 1931. It led to the Congress attending the Second Round Table Conference.

6. Which of the following journals was not associated with revolutionary terrorism?

- (1) Sandhya
- (2) Yugantar
- (3) Gadar
- (4) Young India

Answer: (4) Young India

Explanation: Sandhya, Yugantar and Gadar were associated with revolutionary or radical nationalist activities. Young India was edited by Mahatma Gandhi and reflected Gandhian nationalist ideas, not revolutionary terrorism.

7. Which was the centre of 'Sangam literature'?

- (1) Madurai
- (2) Chennai
- (3) Tanjore
- (4) Kanchi

Answer: (1) Madurai

Explanation: Madurai is traditionally associated with the Tamil Sangams and the flourishing of Sangam literature.

8. Who introduced Ryotwari System?

- (1) Sir Thomas Munro
- (2) Warren Hastings
- (3) Lord Cornwallis
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Sir Thomas Munro

Explanation: The Ryotwari system is associated mainly with Thomas Munro in Madras. It involved direct revenue settlement between the government and cultivators.

9. If EFGHIJK is coded as VUTSRQP, then LIMIT is coded as

- (1) KNRNC
- (2) JKOKG
- (3) RSTSG
- (4) ORNRG

Answer: (4) ORNRG

Explanation: The code uses the reverse alphabet pattern: E->V, F->U, G->T and so on. Therefore L->O, I->R, M->N, J->Q and T->G, giving ORNRG.

10. Find the missing number: 2, 4, 12, 48, 240, ____.

- (1) 1240
- (2) 1260
- (3) 1380
- (4) 1440

Answer: (4) 1440

Explanation: The series is multiplied successively by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Thus $240 \times 6 = 1440$.

11. A and B together can complete a piece of work in 6 days. If A alone can complete the same work in 10 days, in how many days can B alone complete the work?

- (1) 12 days
- (2) 10 days
- (3) 8 days
- (4) 15 days

Answer: (4) 15 days

Explanation: A+B complete $\frac{1}{6}$ of the work per day. A alone completes $\frac{1}{10}$ per day. So B's rate = $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{15}$; hence B alone takes 15 days.

12. A person spends 30% of his salary on food and 10% on house rent. If he is left with Rs. 12,000, what is his salary?

- (1) Rs. 20,000
- (2) Rs. 25,000
- (3) Rs. 28,000
- (4) Rs. 30,000

Answer: (1) Rs. 20,000

Explanation: He spends 40%, so he is left with 60% of salary. If 60% = Rs. 12,000, then salary = $12,000 / 0.60 = \text{Rs. } 20,000$.

13. In the following question, two statements followed by the conclusions numbered I and II are given. Select the answer which is obtained by logical method after assuming the given statements. Statements: (a) Some camels are ships. (b) No ship is a boat. Conclusions: I. Some ships are camels. II. Some camels are not boats.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Either I or II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

Answer: (4) Both I and II follow

Explanation: Statement 'Some camels are ships' validly converts to 'Some ships are camels', so conclusion I follows. Since no ship is a boat, the camels that are ships cannot be boats; therefore conclusion II also follows.

14. Nageena is taller than Pushpa but not as tall as Manish. Reena is taller than Namita but not as tall as Pushpa. Who among them is the tallest?

- (1) Nageena
- (2) Pushpa
- (3) Manish
- (4) Namita

Answer: (3) Manish

Explanation: The order from the first statement is $\text{Manish} > \text{Nageena} > \text{Pushpa}$. The second says $\text{Pushpa} > \text{Reena} > \text{Namita}$. Therefore Manish is the tallest.

15. Based on a sample of size 20, the mean value is 31.5. If two more observations, 35 and 39, are added to the sample, then the new mean is

- (1) 35.167
- (2) 32
- (3) 35.2
- (4) 29.5

Answer: (2) 32

Explanation: Original total = $20 \times 31.5 = 630$. New total = $630 + 35 + 39 = 704$. New number of observations = 22; hence new mean = $704/22 = 32$.

16. Price of a commodity was initially Rs. 1250, then the next month it is increased 20% and in the second month 10% was the increase. The price after two months is

- (1) Rs. 1550
- (2) Rs. 1650
- (3) Rs. 1625
- (4) Rs. 1350

Answer: (2) Rs. 1650 / (4) Rs. 1350

Explanation: As per the official key, options (2) and (4) were accepted. If both changes are increases, the price is $1250 \times 1.20 \times 1.10 = \text{Rs. } 1650$. If the second change was intended as a 10% decrease/misprint, it becomes $1250 \times 1.20 \times 0.90 = \text{Rs. } 1350$.

17. Assuming that a box contains ten balls in all, of which six are green and four are red, what is the probability of drawing a red ball?

- (1) 0.1
- (2) 0.5
- (3) 1.0
- (4) 0.4

Answer: (4) 0.4

Explanation: Probability = favourable outcomes / total outcomes = 4 red balls / 10 balls = 0.4.

18. Technology for generation of energy from waste is

- (1) Mineralization
- (2) Sedimentation
- (3) Segregation
- (4) Biomethanisation

Answer: (4) Biomethanisation

Explanation: Biomethanisation is anaerobic digestion of organic waste to generate biogas/methane, which can be used as energy.

19. Vermicomposting is carried out by

- (1) Soil fauna
- (2) Earthworms
- (3) Fungi
- (4) Insects

Answer: (2) Earthworms

Explanation: Vermicomposting uses earthworms to convert organic waste into nutrient-rich compost.

20. The Chalukyan army was known as

- (1) Chalukya Sena
- (2) Karnatabala
- (3) Kannadabala
- (4) Vikramadityabala

Answer: (2) Karnatabala

Explanation: The Chalukyan army is referred to as Karnatabala in historical references. It indicates the military power of the Karnataka region.

21. Educational institutions during the period of Hoysala were called

- (1) Viharas
- (2) Chaityas
- (3) Ghatikas
- (4) Agraharas

Answer: (3) Ghatikas

Explanation: Ghatikas were important centres of learning in ancient and medieval South India, including the period associated with the Hoysalas.

22. Which new architectural style evolved under the Seuna (Yadava's) of Devagiri?

- (1) Dravida style
- (2) Indo-Islamic style
- (3) Hemadpanthi style
- (4) Nagara style

Answer: (3) Hemadpanthi style

Explanation: Hemadpanthi style is associated with the Yadavas of Devagiri and is linked with Hemadri/Hemadpant. It is noted for the use of locally available stone and lime-less construction methods.

23. Among the following, which Diwan established the 'Mysore Oriental Library'?

- (1) Diwan Purnaiah
- (2) Diwan Sir M. Vishwesharaiah
- (3) Diwan C. Rangacharlu
- (4) Diwan Mirza Ismail

Answer: Grace

Explanation: The official key grants grace for this question. This indicates that the correct answer was unclear or not properly represented among the given options.

24. What was the language of administration in Mauryan period?

- (1) Prakrit
- (2) Sanskrit
- (3) Ardhamagadi
- (4) Kharoshti

Answer: (1) Prakrit

Explanation: Prakrit was widely used in Mauryan administration and in Ashokan inscriptions, though scripts varied regionally.

25. Who built the world famous temples at Khajuraho?

- (1) Pratiharas
- (2) Pushyabhutis
- (3) Chandelas
- (4) Pandyas

Answer: (3) Chandelas

Explanation: The Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh were built mainly by the Chandela rulers between the 10th and 12th centuries.

26. Name the author of the book 'Harsha Charita' which describes the history of Harshavardhana.

- (1) Banabhatta
- (2) Vishakhadatta
- (3) Kalidasa
- (4) Ravikeerthi

Answer: (1) Banabhatta

Explanation: Banabhatta, the court poet of Harshavardhana, wrote the Harshacharita, a biographical account of the king.

27. Who was the founder of Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur?

- (1) Mohammad Ghosh
- (2) Yusuf Arif
- (3) Ibrahim Adil Shah
- (4) Mohammed Adil Shah

Answer: (4) Mohammed Adil Shah

Explanation: Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah of the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur.

28. The share of Scheduled Castes group in total operational holdings in Karnataka according to 2010-2011 Agricultural Census is

- (1) 8%
- (2) 20%
- (3) 11.7%
- (4) 12.5%

Answer: (3) 11.7%

Explanation: According to the official key, the correct percentage is 11.7%. The question asks the share in operational holdings, not population share.

29. According to 2011 Census, which district has the highest percentage of rural population?

- (1) Koppal
- (2) Mandya
- (3) Chamarajanagar
- (4) Kodagu

Answer: (4) Kodagu

Explanation: As per the official key, Kodagu had the highest percentage of rural population among the options under the 2011 Census data.

30. What is the rural literacy rate in Karnataka according to 2011 Census?

- (1) 59.60%
- (2) 68.86%
- (3) 65.46%
- (4) 63.00%

Answer: (2) 68.86%

Explanation: The rural literacy rate of Karnataka according to the 2011 Census is about 68.86%, as reflected in the official key.

31. According to District Human Development Report, which is the lowest ranking district in Karnataka?

- (1) Raichur
- (2) Koppal
- (3) Yadgiri
- (4) Vijayapura

Answer: (1) Raichur

Explanation: Raichur has often ranked low in Karnataka's human development indicators and is the answer as per the key.

32. The terms used to explain the direction of social change is

- (1) Westernisation
- (2) Sanskritisation
- (3) Modernisation
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: Westernisation, Sanskritisation and Modernisation are all concepts used to describe patterns or directions of social change in India.

33. Kharif season in Karnataka is from

- (1) February to June
- (2) April to September
- (3) October to December
- (4) June to September

Answer: (2) April to September

Explanation: As per the official key, the Kharif season is taken as April to September for this question. Kharif crops broadly depend on the monsoon period.

34. The Chairman of the Sixth Pay Commission of Karnataka State is

- (1) Sri M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy
- (2) Sri Mohammed Sanaula
- (3) Prof. U.R. Rao
- (4) Justice Jagannatha Shetty

Answer: (1) Sri M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy

Explanation: The Sixth State Pay Commission in Karnataka was chaired by Sri M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy.

35. Which of the following districts get water from Upper Krishna Project?

- (1) Bellary and Bidar
- (2) Belgaum and Uttar Kannada
- (3) Shimoga and Chitradurga
- (4) Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur

Answer: (4) Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur

Explanation: The Upper Krishna Project is associated with irrigation in the Krishna basin, especially districts such as Bijapur, Gulbarga/Kalaburagi and Raichur.

36. A programme which provides electricity to SC/ST people who are below poverty line in Karnataka is

- (1) Soura Shakti
- (2) Bhagya Jyothi
- (3) Karnataka Shakti
- (4) Vidyuth Shakthi

Answer: (2) Bhagya Jyothi

Explanation: Bhagya Jyothi is a Karnataka programme intended to provide electricity benefits to poor households, including SC/ST beneficiaries.

37. Entertainment tax is imposed by

- (1) State Government
- (2) Central Government
- (3) Both of the above
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) State Government

Explanation: Entertainment tax historically fell within the taxing powers of State Governments. After GST, many entertainment-related taxes are subsumed, but local/state provisions may remain for specific cases.

38. Calorie requirement in rural areas is more than in the urban areas since

- (1) Rural people eat more
- (2) Rural people have strong bodies
- (3) Rural people do more hard physical work
- (4) Rural people have to take more rest

Answer: (3) rural people do more hard physical work

Explanation: Rural work is often more physically intensive, especially in agriculture and manual labour, so calorie norms have traditionally been higher for rural areas.

39. The 'Golden Revolution' was a period of very high productivity in

- (1) Organic farming
- (2) Horticulture
- (3) Pisciculture
- (4) Commercial crops

Answer: (2) Horticulture

Explanation: Golden Revolution refers to the rapid growth of horticulture, including fruits, vegetables, flowers and related produce.

40. The objective of Mahila Samridhi Yojana is

- (1) Rural women to deposit in Post Office savings account
- (2) Self-employment for rural women
- (3) Health facility for rural women
- (4) Enhance nutrition levels for rural women and children

Answer: (1) Rural women to deposit in Post Office savings account

Explanation: Mahila Samridhi Yojana encouraged thrift and savings among rural women through savings accounts, especially in post offices.

41. The acronym 'modem' stands for

- (1) Modulation of electromagnetic waves
- (2) Modern method of transmission
- (3) Modulation and demodulation
- (4) Modes of transmission

Answer: (3) Modulation and demodulation

Explanation: A modem is a modulator-demodulator. It modulates digital data for transmission and demodulates incoming signals back into data.

42. Optical fibers transmit light signals from one place to another place by

- (1) Internal conical refraction
- (2) Double refraction
- (3) Interference of light signals
- (4) Total internal reflection

Answer: (4) Total internal reflection

Explanation: Optical fibres work on the principle of total internal reflection, which keeps light confined inside the fibre core.

43. A body temperature of 98 degree Fahrenheit expressed in degree Celsius is

- (1) 36.6 degree C
- (2) 35.5 degree C
- (3) 3.5 degree C
- (4) 40 degree C

Answer: (1) 36.6 degree C

Explanation: Using $C = (F - 32) \times 5/9$, for 98°F the value is about 36.7°C, closest to 36.6°C.

44. Polyethylene (plastic) carry bags can be recycled if the thickness of the bag is

- (1) Greater than 40 microns
- (2) Greater than 30 microns
- (3) Less than 40 microns
- (4) Less than 30 microns

Answer: (1) greater than 40 microns

Explanation: As per the rule context used in the official key, plastic carry bags above the specified thickness threshold of 40 microns could be recycled/handled better than thinner bags.

45. Which one of the following radiations is used for identification of fake currency notes?

- (1) Infrared radiation
- (2) Gamma radiation
- (3) Ultraviolet radiation
- (4) X-ray radiation

Answer: (3) Ultraviolet radiation

Explanation: Security marks and fluorescent features on currency notes are commonly checked under ultraviolet light.

46. The device used for locating submerged objects under sea is

- (1) Sonar
- (2) Laser
- (3) Radar
- (4) Lidar

Answer: (1) Sonar

Explanation: SONAR uses sound waves to detect underwater objects and measure their distance or location.

47. The acid found in soil is

- (1) Acetic acid
- (2) Formic acid
- (3) Humic acid
- (4) Carbonic acid

Answer: (3) Humic acid

Explanation: Humic acid is an important organic component of soil humus, formed by decomposition of plant and animal matter.

48. Which one among the following covers the highest percentage of forest area in the world?

- (1) Temperate coniferous forests
- (2) Temperate deciduous forests
- (3) Tropical monsoon forests
- (4) Tropical rainforests

Answer: (1) Temperate coniferous forests

Explanation: Temperate coniferous/boreal forests cover a very large global forest area, especially across North America and Eurasia.

49. Compressed Natural Gas is

- (1) Propane
- (2) Methane
- (3) Ethane
- (4) Butane

Answer: (2) Methane

Explanation: CNG consists mainly of methane compressed to high pressure for use as fuel.

50. Which one of the following elements contributes maximum to the Earth's crust by weight?

- (1) Iron
- (2) Silicon
- (3) Oxygen
- (4) Carbon

Answer: (3) Oxygen

Explanation: Oxygen is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust by weight, followed by silicon.

51. An example for ex-situ conservation is

- (1) National Park
- (2) Wildlife Sanctuary
- (3) Botanical Garden
- (4) Grassland

Answer: (3) Botanical Garden

Explanation: Ex-situ conservation means conservation outside the natural habitat. Botanical gardens are classic ex-situ conservation centres.

52. Match List I with List II and select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

List I	List II
--------	---------

A	Psychrometer	I	Atmospheric Humidity
B	Pyranometer	II	Solar Irradiance
C	Anemometer	III	Wind Speed
D	Barometer	IV	Atmospheric Pressure

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Answer: (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Explanation: Psychrometer measures atmospheric humidity, pyranometer measures solar irradiance, anemometer measures wind speed, and barometer measures atmospheric pressure.

53. A train is called as bullet train if its speed lies between

- (1) 100-150 km/hr
- (2) 150-200 km/hr
- (3) 250-350 km/hr
- (4) 350-450 km/hr

Answer: (3) 250-350 km/hr

Explanation: Bullet trains/high-speed rail are generally associated with speeds around 250 km/hr and above. Hence 250-350 km/hr is the accepted option.

54. A region that selectively accumulates iodine in the body is

- (1) Thymus
- (2) Thyroid
- (3) Spleen
- (4) Parathyroid

Answer: (2) Thyroid

Explanation: The thyroid gland selectively takes up iodine to produce thyroid hormones such as thyroxine.

55. The universal recipient blood group is

- (1) A
- (2) O
- (3) B
- (4) AB

Answer: (4) AB

Explanation: AB blood group has both A and B antigens and lacks anti-A/anti-B antibodies in plasma, so it is called the universal recipient group in the ABO system.

56. The poisonous nature of carbon monoxide is due to

- (1) Cutting off supply of carbon dioxide
- (2) Its being converted into carbon dioxide
- (3) Its combination with haemoglobin of blood
- (4) Its blocking of vocal chords

Answer: (3) its combination with haemoglobin of blood

Explanation: Carbon monoxide binds with haemoglobin to form carboxyhaemoglobin, reducing the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity.

57. Alum purifies muddy water by

- (1) Coagulation
- (2) Dialysis
- (3) Absorption
- (4) Forming a true solution

Answer: (1) Coagulation

Explanation: Alum causes coagulation/flocculation of suspended impurities, making them settle down and clarifying water.

58. Which one of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- (1) CO₂
- (2) CH₄
- (3) Ethane
- (4) N₂O

Answer: (3) Ethane

Explanation: Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are major greenhouse gases. Ethane is not generally listed among the principal greenhouse gases in this context.

59. When released from ovary, human egg contains

- (1) One Y chromosome
- (2) One X chromosome
- (3) Two X chromosomes
- (4) XY chromosomes

Answer: (2) One X chromosome

Explanation: A human ovum always carries one X chromosome. It does not carry a Y chromosome.

60. Fossils of animals, plants and other micro-organisms are found in

- (1) Plutonic rocks
- (2) Sedimentary rocks
- (3) Metamorphic rocks
- (4) Igneous rocks

Answer: (2) Sedimentary rocks

Explanation: Fossils are most commonly preserved in sedimentary rocks because sediments can bury and preserve remains without destroying them by heat.

61. A free living bacterium capable of fixing nitrogen is

- (1) Clostridium
- (2) Pseudomonas
- (3) Bacillus
- (4) Staphylococcus

Answer: (1) Clostridium

Explanation: Clostridium includes free-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria, especially under anaerobic conditions.

62. Commercial source of citric acid from sugar involves fermentation by

- (1) Citrus fruit
- (2) Bacteria
- (3) Penicillium
- (4) Aspergillus

Answer: (4) Aspergillus

Explanation: Commercial citric acid production commonly uses fermentation by *Aspergillus niger*, a fungus.

63. Which item has the highest weight in Consumer Price Index?

- (1) Rent
- (2) Food
- (3) Fuel
- (4) Clothing

Answer: (2) Food

Explanation: Food and beverages carry the highest weight in the CPI basket compared with rent, fuel or clothing.

64. Sarvekshana, a quarterly journal, is published by

- (1) National Sample Survey
- (2) Central Statistical Office
- (3) Registrar General of India
- (4) Labour Bureau

Answer: (1) National Sample Survey

Explanation: Sarvekshana is associated with the National Sample Survey/NSS organisation and publishes survey-based statistical material.

65. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2018 was awarded for groundbreaking inventions in the field of

- (1) Nuclear Physics
- (2) Astro Physics
- (3) Magnetism
- (4) Laser Physics

Answer: (4) Laser Physics

Explanation: The 2018 Physics Nobel Prize recognised inventions in laser physics, including optical tweezers and chirped pulse amplification.

66. In FIFA World Cup 2018, 'Golden Ball' was awarded to

- (1) Luka Modric
- (2) Harry Kane
- (3) Thibaut Courtois
- (4) Eden Hazard

Answer: (1) Luka Modric

Explanation: Luka Modric won the Golden Ball as the best player of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

67. The highest number of Women World Boxing Championships have been won by an athlete of

- (1) Russia
- (2) South Africa
- (3) India
- (4) Brazil

Answer: (3) India

Explanation: India's M.C. Mary Kom has won multiple World Boxing Championship titles, making India the correct option in this context.

68. Jnanpith for 2018 was awarded to

- (1) S. Ramakrishnan
- (2) Chandra Shekar Kambar
- (3) Shankar Ghosh
- (4) Amitav Ghosh

Answer: (4) Amitav Ghosh

Explanation: Amitav Ghosh was selected for the 54th Jnanpith Award, announced in 2018.

69. Recently launched GSAT-29 is used for the purpose of

- (1) Communication
- (2) Weather Forecasting
- (3) Indian Air Force
- (4) Monitoring changes in the Indian Ocean

Answer: (1) Communication

Explanation: GSAT-29 is an Indian communication satellite intended to improve communication services, especially in remote areas.

70. SpiNNaker is the world's largest

- (1) Commercial rocket
- (2) Aircraft carrier
- (3) Brain-mimicking supercomputer
- (4) Driver-less race car running on hydrogen

Answer: (3) Brain-mimicking supercomputer

Explanation: SpiNNaker is a neuromorphic or brain-inspired supercomputer designed to model neural networks.

71. Padma Shri Mushirul Hasan who passed away in December 2018 was known for his contribution in the field of

- (1) History
- (2) Economics
- (3) Medical service
- (4) Music

Answer: (1) History

Explanation: Mushirul Hasan was a prominent historian and academic.

72. Who is the current Governor of RBI?

- (1) Urjit Patel
- (2) Shaktikanta Das
- (3) Krishnamurthy Subramanian
- (4) Sunil Arora

Answer: (2) Shaktikanta Das

Explanation: At the time of the 2019 examination, Shaktikanta Das was the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

73. Which film has won in the highest number of categories in 91st Academy Awards?

- (1) Green Book
- (2) Roma
- (3) Bohemian Rhapsody
- (4) Black Panther

Answer: (3) Bohemian Rhapsody

Explanation: At the 91st Academy Awards, Bohemian Rhapsody won four awards, the highest number for that ceremony.

74. India's rank in HDI rankings of 2018 is

- (1) 130
- (2) 136
- (3) 127
- (4) 143

Answer: (1) 130

Explanation: India was ranked 130 in the 2018 Human Development Index ranking cited in the examination context.

75. Which of the following are excluded from GST?

- (1) Petroleum and Biogas
- (2) Medicinal grade and Common salt
- (3) Petroleum and Alcohol
- (4) Petroleum and Milk food for babies

Answer: (3) Petroleum and Alcohol

Explanation: Petroleum products and alcoholic liquor for human consumption are kept outside GST and taxed separately by the Centre/States.

76. Which of the following is not derived from Cholesterol?

- (1) Steroid hormones
- (2) Bile salts
- (3) Aldosterone
- (4) Glucagon

Answer: (4) Glucagon

Explanation: Steroid hormones, bile salts and aldosterone are derived from cholesterol. Glucagon is a peptide hormone and is not derived from cholesterol.

77. In India, the first biosphere reserve was established in

- (1) Nanda Devi
- (2) Corbett National Park
- (3) Nilgiri
- (4) Manas

Answer: (3) Nilgiri

Explanation: The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was India's first biosphere reserve, established in 1986.

78. Which of the following rocks is the best example for metamorphic rock?

- (1) Schist
- (2) Basalt
- (3) Quartz
- (4) Mica

Answer: (1) Schist

Explanation: Schist is a metamorphic rock. Basalt is igneous, while quartz and mica are minerals.

79. Normal lapse rate in the atmosphere is

- (1) 6.5 degree C per 1000 m
- (2) 6.5 degree C per 100 m
- (3) 6.5 K per 1000 m
- (4) 6.5 K per 100 m

Answer: (1) 6.5 degree C per 1000 m

Explanation: The normal environmental lapse rate is about 6.5°C per 1000 metres. A change of 1°C

equals 1 K in magnitude, but the official key selects the Celsius option.

80. Doldrums is a zone of

- (1) Intertropical convergence
- (2) Intertropical divergence
- (3) Local winds
- (4) Frontolysis

Answer: (1) Intertropical convergence

Explanation: Doldrums are associated with the Intertropical Convergence Zone, where trade winds converge and winds are often weak.

81. Which of the following coal-fields is the largest coal producer in India?

- (1) Talcher
- (2) Raniganj
- (3) Bokaro
- (4) Jharia

Answer: (4) Jharia

Explanation: As per the official key, Jharia is the answer. It is one of India's most important and highly productive coalfields.

82. A valley formed by the sinking of ground between two almost parallel faults is called

- (1) Rift valley
- (2) Escarpment
- (3) Horst
- (4) Block mountain

Answer: (1) Rift valley

Explanation: A rift valley is formed when a block of land sinks between parallel faults. A horst is the raised block.

83. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is

- (1) Ionosphere
- (2) Mesosphere
- (3) Stratosphere
- (4) Troposphere

Answer: (4) Troposphere

Explanation: The troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer and contains most weather phenomena.

84. The topographical maps are prepared by the

- (1) Census of India
- (2) Survey of India
- (3) Geological Survey of India
- (4) Forest Research Institute

Answer: (2) Survey of India

Explanation: Survey of India is the national mapping agency responsible for topographical maps.

85. The first scientific attempt to measure the national income of India was made by

- (1) V.K.R.V. Rao
- (2) Abdul Aziz
- (3) M. Govinda Rao
- (4) Hanumantha Rao

Answer: (1) V.K.R.V. Rao

Explanation: V.K.R.V. Rao made the first scientific estimates of India's national income during the colonial period.

86. In India, which one among the following formulates the fiscal policy?

- (1) Planning Commission
- (2) Finance Commission
- (3) Ministry of Finance
- (4) RBI

Answer: (3) Ministry of Finance

Explanation: Fiscal policy concerns taxation, public expenditure and borrowing. In India, it is formulated mainly by the Ministry of Finance.

87. Vijay Kelkar Committee in India is related to

- (1) Tax Reforms
- (2) Financial Sector
- (3) Panchayati Raj
- (4) Public Sector Enterprises

Answer: (2) Financial Sector

Explanation: As per the official key, this question is answered as Financial Sector. Vijay Kelkar has been associated with major economic and financial-sector reform committees.

88. Decentralized planning on the basis of Panchayati Raj Institutions was recommended by

- (1) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

- (2) Mahalanobis Committee
- (3) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (4) Gadgil Committee

Answer: (1) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Explanation: The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended democratic decentralisation through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

89. When a very large number of people are employed but their actual contribution is either marginal or negative, it is

- (1) Seasonal unemployment
- (2) Cyclical unemployment
- (3) Technological unemployment
- (4) Disguised unemployment

Answer: (4) Disguised unemployment

Explanation: Disguised unemployment exists when more people are employed than actually needed, so some workers' marginal productivity is zero or near zero.

90. The education is measured in the present Human Development Index (HDI), by

- (1) 1/3 of primary school enrolment and 2/3 of adult literacy
- (2) 2/3 of primary school enrolment and 1/3 of adult literacy
- (3) Mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age
- (4) Mean years of schooling and primary, secondary school enrolment

Answer: (3) Mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age

Explanation: The present HDI education dimension uses mean years of schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children.

91. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- (1) Thailand
- (2) Vietnam
- (3) Myanmar
- (4) Mexico

Answer: (1) Thailand

Explanation: The official key selects Thailand. The Tropic of Cancer passes through several countries including Mexico and Myanmar, but not Thailand.

92. Among the following, which State is the most urbanized?

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Punjab

Answer: (4) Punjab

Explanation: Among the listed States, Punjab has the highest level of urbanisation as per Census-based comparison.

93. Which is the community not seen in 'Nilgiri Hills'?

- (1) Toda
- (2) Badaga
- (3) Kota
- (4) Eruliga

Answer: (4) Eruliga

Explanation: Todas, Badagas and Kotas are well-known communities of the Nilgiris. Eruliga is not a Nilgiri Hills community in this context.

94. The gap between two sessions of Parliament should not exceed

- (1) eight months
- (2) six months
- (3) four months
- (4) three months

Answer: (2) six months

Explanation: Article 85 provides that six months shall not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

95. Match the following and select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

	List I		List II
A	Committee on Offices of Profit	I	Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs
B	NITI Aayog	II	Joint Committee of Parliament
C	Estimates Committee	III	Premier Think Tank
D	Census of India	IV	Committee of Lok Sabha

- (1) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Answer: (3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Explanation: Committee on Offices of Profit is a Joint Committee of Parliament; NITI Aayog is a premier think tank; Estimates Committee is a Committee of Lok Sabha; Census of India functions under a wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

96. We have borrowed the Directive Principles of State policy from the Constitution of

- (1) England
- (2) Japan
- (3) France
- (4) Ireland

Answer: (4) Ireland

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were inspired by the Irish Constitution.

97. Untouchability in any form has been declared as unconstitutional under

- (1) Article 17
- (2) Article 14
- (3) Article 29
- (4) Article 32

Answer: (1) Article 17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.

98. Which law protects children from sexual harassment?

- (1) FERA
- (2) ESMA
- (3) POCSO
- (4) TADA

Answer: (3) POCSO

Explanation: The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) protects children from sexual offences, including harassment and abuse.

99. Whom does the Rajya Sabha represent?

- (1) People of India
- (2) Women of India
- (3) States of India
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) States of India

Explanation: Rajya Sabha is the Council of States and represents the States and Union Territories of India in Parliament.

100. Financial Emergency can be declared under

- (1) Article 29
- (2) Article 360
- (3) Article 352
- (4) Article 356

Answer: (2) Article 360

Explanation: Article 360 of the Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency.

Answer Key

Q.No	Key	Q.No	Key	Q.No	Key	Q.No	Key
1	2	26	1	51	3	76	4
2	4	27	4	52	1	77	3
3	3	28	3	53	3	78	1
4	1	29	4	54	2	79	1
5	2	30	2	55	4	80	1
6	4	31	1	56	3	81	4
7	1	32	4	57	1	82	1
8	1	33	2	58	3	83	4
9	4	34	1	59	2	84	2
10	4	35	4	60	2	85	1
11	4	36	2	61	1	86	3
12	1	37	1	62	4	87	2
13	4	38	3	63	2	88	1
14	3	39	2	64	1	89	4
15	2	40	1	65	4	90	3
16	2 or 4	41	3	66	1	91	1
17	4	42	4	67	3	92	4
18	4	43	1	68	4	93	4
19	2	44	1	69	1	94	2
20	2	45	3	70	3	95	3
21	3	46	1	71	1	96	4
22	3	47	3	72	2	97	1
23	Grace	48	1	73	3	98	3
24	1	49	2	74	1	99	3
25	3	50	3	75	3	100	2

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER - III
ASSISTANT/FIRST DIVISION ASSISTANT GROUP "C" POSTS

Examination held on 28-02-2021 | Subject Code: 385 | Question Booklet Series A

1. Arrange the following Indian States which have signed Subsidiary Alliance in chronological order:

- A. Marathas**
- B. Hyderabad**
- C. Awadh**
- D. Mysore**

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

Answer: (2) B D C A

Explanation: Hyderabad accepted the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798, Mysore came under it after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799, Awadh accepted it in 1801 and the Marathas accepted it through the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. Hence the order is Hyderabad - Mysore - Awadh - Marathas.

2. Which among the following is incorrect about Chandragupta I?

- (1) He married a Licchhavi princess from Nepal.
- (2) The Guptas were possibly Vaishyas and hence marrying in a Kshatriya family gave them prestige.
- (3) He started the Gupta era in 319-320 CE.
- (4) He had the title "Vikramaditya".

Answer: (4) He had the title "Vikramaditya".

Explanation: Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of the Licchhavi clan and the Gupta era is generally placed around 319-320 CE. The title "Vikramaditya" is associated with Chandragupta II, not Chandragupta I. Therefore statement (4) is incorrect.

3. The method of Impeachment of the President of India is adopted from

- (1) France
- (2) Britain
- (3) USA (United States of America)
- (4) Canada

Answer: (3) USA (United States of America)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of impeachment of the President from the

United States Constitution. It is a special constitutional process used for removing the President for violation of the Constitution.

4. Who among the following is not a member of the Council of Ministers or a member of Parliament, but has right to speak in house of Parliament or any Parliamentary Committee?

- (1) Governor of RBI
- (2) Chairman of the UPSC
- (3) Attorney General of India
- (4) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (3) Attorney General of India

Explanation: The Attorney General of India has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees, though he is not entitled to vote. This right is given under Article 88 of the Constitution.

5. Nicotine present in tobacco is a/an _____.

- (1) Alkaloid
- (2) Terpene
- (3) Steroid
- (4) Protein

Answer: (1) Alkaloid

Explanation: Nicotine is a naturally occurring alkaloid found mainly in tobacco leaves. Alkaloids are nitrogen-containing organic compounds that usually have strong physiological effects.

6. "Political Equality" means

- (1) Every citizen should be given political education.
- (2) Every citizen should be given a chance to work in the government turn by turn.
- (3) Every citizen should be a member of any political party.
- (4) Every citizen should be given right to vote and contest elections.

Answer: (4) Every citizen should be given right to vote and contest elections.

Explanation: Political equality means equal political rights for all citizens. In a democracy this is mainly expressed through universal adult franchise and the right to participate in elections, subject to constitutional qualifications.

7. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was first conceived by

- (1) J.L. Nehru in 1938
- (2) M.N. Roy in 1934
- (3) Congress Party in 1936
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi in 1922

Answer: (4) Mahatma Gandhi in 1922

Explanation: The key chart marks Mahatma Gandhi in 1922. Historically, Gandhi emphasised that Indians must frame their own constitution, while the more commonly cited formal proposal for a Constituent Assembly came from M.N. Roy in 1934. Since this document follows the given key chart, option (4) is shown as the answer.

8. Who is the Chairman of the National Development Council?

- (1) Governor
- (2) President
- (3) Vice-President
- (4) Prime Minister

Answer: (4) Prime Minister

Explanation: The National Development Council was chaired by the Prime Minister. It was created as a planning body involving the Union and States for national development planning.

9. Ambassadors are appointed by the

- (1) External Affairs Minister
- (2) President of India
- (3) Prime Minister
- (4) Cabinet

Answer: (2) President of India

Explanation: Ambassadors and High Commissioners are formally appointed by the President of India. They represent India in foreign countries and international organisations.

10. In Parliamentary system, there are _____ Executives.

- (1) Nominal
- (2) Nominal and Real
- (3) Single
- (4) Plural

Answer: (2) Nominal and Real

Explanation: A parliamentary system has a dual executive: the nominal executive and the real

executive. In India, the President is the nominal executive, while the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive.

11. Who supervises all the Subordinate Courts in a State?

- (1) Law Minister
- (2) Supreme Court
- (3) High Court
- (4) Governor

Answer: (3) High Court

Explanation: High Courts exercise administrative and supervisory control over subordinate courts in their respective States. This includes powers relating to posting, promotion and discipline of judicial officers as provided in the Constitution.

12. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to prepare the Constitution of India?

- (1) 3 years 11 months 18 days
- (2) 2 years 11 months 18 days
- (3) 4 years 11 months 12 days
- (4) 2 years 10 months 12 days

Answer: (2) 2 years 11 months 18 days

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Constitution of India. The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

13. The Narmada river flows to the west, while most other large peninsular rivers flow to the east. Why?

- A. It flows through a linear rift valley.
- B. It flows between Satpuras and Ajanta.
- C. The land slopes to the south.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) A only
- (2) B and C
- (3) A and C
- (4) None of these

Answer: (1) A only

Explanation: The Narmada flows westward mainly because it occupies a rift valley. The general slope of peninsular India is towards the east, so most major rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal, but rift-valley

rivers like Narmada and Tapi flow westward.

14. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (1) Yanam : Puducherry
- (2) Amaravati : Telangana
- (3) Bikaner : Gujarat
- (4) Darjeeling : Uttarakhand

Answer: (1) Yanam : Puducherry

Explanation: Yanam is one of the districts/regions of the Union Territory of Puducherry. Amaravati is associated with Andhra Pradesh, Bikaner is in Rajasthan and Darjeeling is in West Bengal.

15. The seasonal reversal of winds is the typical characteristic of _____.

- (1) Equatorial climate
- (2) Mediterranean climate
- (3) Monsoon climate
- (4) All of these

Answer: (3) Monsoon climate

Explanation: Monsoon climate is characterised by seasonal reversal of winds. In India, winds blow from sea to land during the southwest monsoon and from land to sea during the northeast monsoon season.

16. Which was the work written by Hasan Nizami?

- (1) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
- (2) Tarikh-i-Bayhaqi
- (3) Tarikh-i-Masudi
- (4) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi

Answer: (1) Taj-ul-Ma'asir

Explanation: Hasan Nizami wrote Taj-ul-Ma'asir, an important Persian chronicle dealing with the early Delhi Sultanate period, especially the times of Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

17. Which of the following are famous for traditional sarees/fabrics?

- A. Raipur**
- B. Molakalmur**
- C. Kancheepuram**

D. Amaravati

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

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

Answer: (2) B and C only

Explanation: Molakalmur in Karnataka is famous for silk sarees and Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu is famous for Kanchipuram silk sarees. Raipur and Amaravati are not standard answers for traditional saree centres in this list.

18. Variations in the length of daytime and night time from season to season are due to _____.

- (1) the earth's rotation on its axis.
- (2) the earth's revolution round the sun in an elliptical manner.
- (3) latitudinal position of the place.
- (4) revolution of the earth on a tilted axis.

Answer: (4) revolution of the earth on a tilted axis.

Explanation: The Earth's axis is tilted and the Earth revolves around the Sun. This combination causes seasonal variation in the angle and duration of sunlight, leading to changes in day and night length.

19. Which one of the following pairs of continents is separated from each other by the "Panama Canal"?

- (1) Asia and Australia
- (2) Europe and Africa
- (3) Asia and Europe
- (4) North America and South America

Answer: (4) North America and South America

Explanation: The Panama Canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It lies between North America and South America.

20. Which of the following statement is not correct with regard to the continental shelf?

- (1) Shelves are absent close to plate boundaries
- (2) They are highly sedimented
- (3) They have abrupt falls towards the continental slopes
- (4) They are rich fishing areas

Answer: (1) Shelves are absent close to plate boundaries

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Explanation: Continental shelves are shallow submerged extensions of continents and are generally rich in sediments and fisheries. They may vary near plate boundaries, but saying that shelves are absent close to plate boundaries as a general rule is not correct.

21. Turkey is located between

- (1) Black Sea and Caspian Sea.
- (2) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
- (3) Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean Sea.
- (4) Gulf of Aqaba and Dead Sea.

Answer: (2) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

Explanation: Turkey is located between the Black Sea to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. Its strategic location links Europe and Asia.

22. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: All the energy received by the earth is from the Sun through electromagnetic radiation.

Statement II: The earth also radiates back all the received energy through various ways to maintain the heat budget of the planet.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
- (2) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
- (3) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
- (4) Statement I is false but statement II is true.

Answer: (2) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

Explanation: Both statements are true: Earth receives solar energy mainly as electromagnetic radiation and emits energy back to space to maintain heat balance. However, Earth's outgoing radiation is not the explanation for receiving energy from the Sun; it is a separate process in the heat budget.

23. Which one among the following plains is associated with limestone topography?

- (1) Bajada plain
- (2) Alluvial plain
- (3) Karst plain
- (4) Foothills plain

Answer: (3) Karst plain

Explanation: Karst topography forms in regions of soluble rocks, especially limestone. Features include

sinkholes, caves, underground streams and limestone pavements.

24. Match the following:

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries	States
A. Kanha	i. Assam
B. Kaziranga	ii. Uttar Pradesh
C. Nagarahole	iii. Madhya Pradesh
D. Chandra Prabha	iv. Karnataka

- (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i

Answer: (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

Explanation: Kanha National Park is in Madhya Pradesh, Kaziranga is in Assam, Nagarahole is in Karnataka and Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore the correct matching is A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii.

25. Regur soil is most suitable for cultivation of _____.

- (1) Groundnut
- (2) Cotton
- (3) Tobacco
- (4) Sugarcane

Answer: (2) Cotton

Explanation: Regur soil, also called black cotton soil, has high moisture-retention capacity and is highly suitable for cotton cultivation. It is widely found in the Deccan plateau.

26. Which of the following “Tiger Reserve” and State is correctly matched?

- (1) Ranthambore - Haryana
- (2) Periyar - Tamil Nadu
- (3) Jim-Corbett - Uttarakhand
- (4) Bhadra - Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (3) Jim-Corbett - Uttarakhand

Explanation: Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve is located in Uttarakhand. Ranthambore is in Rajasthan, Periyar is in Kerala and Bhadra is in Karnataka.

27. The mean distance between the earth and sun is called

- (1) Parsec
- (2) Astronomical Unit
- (3) Light year
- (4) Angstrom

Answer: (2) Astronomical Unit

Explanation: One Astronomical Unit is defined approximately as the mean distance between the Earth and the Sun. It is about 149.6 million kilometres.

28. “Project Elephant” was started in the year

- (1) 1991-92
- (2) 1993-94
- (3) 1994-95
- (4) 1995-96

Answer: (1) 1991-92

Explanation: Project Elephant was launched by the Government of India in 1992. Its objectives include protecting elephants, their habitats and corridors and addressing human-elephant conflict.

29. On a rainy day, small oil films on a water surface show brilliant colour. This is due to _____.

- (1) Dispersion
- (2) Interference
- (3) Diffraction
- (4) Polarization

Answer: (2) Interference

Explanation: The colours in thin oil films are caused by interference of light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces of the film. Different wavelengths interfere constructively or destructively, producing bright colours.

30. In order to double the period of a simple pendulum, the length of the thread should be _____.

- (1) Halved
- (2) Doubled

- (3) Quadrupled
- (4) None of these

Answer: (3) quadrupled

Explanation: For a simple pendulum, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g}$. Since period is proportional to the square root of length, to double the period the length must be increased four times.

31. What is the principle of optical fibre communication?

- (1) Frequency Modulation
- (2) Population Inversion
- (3) Total Internal Reflection
- (4) Doppler effect

Answer: (3) Total Internal Reflection

Explanation: Optical fibres transmit light by total internal reflection. Light travelling inside the fibre repeatedly reflects at the core-cladding boundary and travels long distances with low loss.

32. Which of the following is the most elastic material?

- (1) Rubber
- (2) Glass
- (3) Steel
- (4) Clay

Answer: (3) Steel

Explanation: In physics, elasticity is measured by the ability of a material to regain its original shape and by elastic modulus. Steel has a high Young's modulus and is more elastic than rubber in this technical sense.

33. Which law explains the periodic motion of planets?

- (1) Kepler's 2nd law
- (2) Kepler's 3rd law
- (3) Kepler's 1st law
- (4) Newton's 3rd law

Answer: (2) Kepler's 3rd law

Explanation: Kepler's third law relates the square of a planet's period of revolution to the cube of the semi-major axis of its orbit. Hence it explains the periodic motion of planets.

34. During cyclones, the roofs are blown off due to _____.

- (1) High velocity over the roof and low pressure on the roof
- (2) Low velocity over the roof and low pressure on the roof
- (3) Low velocity over the roof and high pressure on the roof
- (4) High velocity over the roof and high pressure on the roof

Answer: (1) high velocity over the roof and low pressure on the roof

Explanation: High-speed winds over the roof reduce air pressure above it according to Bernoulli's principle. The relatively higher pressure inside pushes the roof upward, causing it to be blown off.

35. The electrical conductivity in metals is due to

- (1) Free electrons in metals
- (2) Nucleons in nucleus
- (3) Molecular vibrations
- (4) None of these

Answer: (1) Free electrons in metals

Explanation: Metals have free or delocalised electrons that can move through the lattice. These mobile electrons carry electric charge and produce high electrical conductivity.

36. Milk is

- (1) A sol
- (2) An emulsion
- (3) A gel
- (4) A solid sol

Answer: (2) an emulsion

Explanation: Milk is an emulsion of fat droplets dispersed in water. It is a colloidal system in which liquid fat is dispersed in another liquid.

37. Which of the following processes is used in the manufacture of tyres?

- (1) Electrophoresis
- (2) Leaching
- (3) Dialysis
- (4) Vulcanisation

Answer: (4) Vulcanisation

Explanation: Tyres are made from rubber that is strengthened by vulcanisation. In this process, rubber is heated with sulphur to improve elasticity, strength and durability.

38. Elphinstone was the Governor of

- (1) Bombay
- (2) Madras
- (3) Pondicherry
- (4) Bengal

Answer: (1) Bombay

Explanation: Mountstuart Elphinstone served as Governor of Bombay. He is remembered for administrative and educational reforms in western India.

39. Which of the following is the most commonly used chemical for ripening of mangoes in India?

- (1) Potassium Iodide
- (2) Silver Iodide
- (3) Calcium Carbide
- (4) Ammonium Nitrate

Answer: (3) Calcium Carbide

Explanation: Calcium carbide has often been used illegally for artificial fruit ripening. It releases acetylene gas, which mimics ethylene, though its use is unsafe and regulated/prohibited for food ripening.

40. Which of the following fertilizer contains highest percentage of nitrogen?

- (1) Ammonium nitrate
- (2) Urea
- (3) Calcium nitrate
- (4) Ammonium sulphate

Answer: (2) Urea

Explanation: Urea contains about 46% nitrogen, which is higher than the nitrogen content of ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate and ammonium sulphate. Hence it is a highly concentrated nitrogenous fertiliser.

41. The protein present in cartilage is

- (1) Haemoglobin
- (2) Myosin
- (3) Collagen
- (4) Keratin

Answer: (3) Collagen

Explanation: Cartilage contains collagen fibres embedded in a firm matrix. Collagen provides tensile strength and structural support to connective tissues.

42. Aflatoxins are produced by

- (1) Virus
- (2) Bacterium
- (3) Fungi
- (4) Nematodes

Answer: (3) Fungi

Explanation: Aflatoxins are toxic compounds produced by certain fungi, especially *Aspergillus* species. They may contaminate grains, groundnuts and other stored food products.

43. Which of the following is a Bryophyte?

- (1) Club moss
- (2) Reindeer moss
- (3) Irish moss
- (4) Bog moss

Answer: (4) Bog moss

Explanation: Bog moss, commonly *Sphagnum*, is a bryophyte. Club moss is a pteridophyte, reindeer moss is a lichen and Irish moss is a red alga.

44. Gymnosperms lack fruit because they lack

- (1) Ovule
- (2) Ovary
- (3) Embryo
- (4) Seed

Answer: (2) Ovary

Explanation: Fruits develop from ovaries after fertilisation. Gymnosperms have naked seeds and do not have true ovaries; therefore they do not form fruits.

45. Which of the following is known as “Pond Silk”?

- (1) *Ulothrix*
- (2) *Spirogyra*
- (3) *Nostoc*

(4) Anabaena

Answer: (2) Spirogyra

Explanation: Spirogyra is commonly called pond silk because its filamentous green algae form slimy, silky masses on the surface of ponds and stagnant water.

46. To obtain virus-free plants, which of the following technique is preferred?

- (1) Micro propagation
- (2) Shoot tip culture
- (3) Root tip culture
- (4) Grafting

Answer: (2) Shoot tip culture

Explanation: Shoot tip or meristem culture is preferred for producing virus-free plants because meristematic tissues are generally free from viruses. This method is widely used in plant tissue culture.

47. Which of the following sugar is found in nucleic acid?

- (1) Dextrose
- (2) Glucose
- (3) Deoxyribose
- (4) Levulose

Answer: (3) Deoxyribose

Explanation: DNA contains deoxyribose sugar, while RNA contains ribose sugar. Deoxyribose is a pentose sugar and forms part of the DNA backbone.

48. “The Deccan Sabha” was organized by

- (1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (2) P. Ramaswamy
- (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (4) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Answer: (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Explanation: The Deccan Sabha is associated with Gopal Krishna Gokhale and moderate political activity in western India. Gokhale was a prominent moderate nationalist and social reformer.

49. Barakah nuclear power plant is located in _____.

- (1) Japan

- (2) United Arab Emirates
- (3) Iraq
- (4) Iran

Answer: (2) United Arab Emirates

Explanation: The Barakah nuclear power plant is located in the United Arab Emirates. It is one of the major nuclear energy projects in West Asia.

50. Iodine deficiency in human leads to

- (1) Asthma
- (2) Kidney stone
- (3) Cirrhosis
- (4) Goitre

Answer: (4) Goitre

Explanation: Iodine is needed for thyroid hormone production. Its deficiency leads to enlargement of the thyroid gland, known as goitre, and may also affect growth and development.

51. Animal cells are interconnected with

- (1) Plasma membrane
- (2) Cell wall
- (3) Desmosomes
- (4) Plasmodesmata

Answer: (3) Desmosomes

Explanation: Desmosomes are cell junctions that hold animal cells together and provide mechanical strength. Plasmodesmata are connections between plant cells, not animal cells.

52. Curdling of milk in the stomach is due to the action of

- (1) Pepsin
- (2) Rennin
- (3) HCl
- (4) All of these

Answer: (2) Rennin

Explanation: Rennin, also called chymosin, curdles milk by coagulating the milk protein casein. This is especially important in the digestion of milk in infants.

53. In humans, Alzheimer's disease is linked with deficiency of

- (1) Acetylcholine
- (2) Dopamine
- (3) Glutamic acid
- (4) Gamma Amino Butyric acid

Answer: (1) Acetylcholine

Explanation: Alzheimer's disease is associated with reduced cholinergic activity and deficiency of acetylcholine in the brain. This contributes to memory and cognitive impairment.

54. Penicillin prevents bacterial growth by

- (1) Inhibiting protein synthesis
- (2) Inhibiting cell wall synthesis
- (3) Attacking cell membrane
- (4) Damaging DNA

Answer: (2) Inhibiting cell wall synthesis

Explanation: Penicillin inhibits the synthesis of peptidoglycan, a key component of bacterial cell walls. Without proper cell wall formation, bacteria become weak and die.

55. Which of the following protein was sequenced by Frederick Sanger?

- (1) Myosin
- (2) Myoglobin
- (3) Haemoglobin
- (4) Insulin

Answer: (4) Insulin

Explanation: Frederick Sanger determined the amino acid sequence of insulin. This was a landmark achievement in biochemistry and proved that proteins have definite sequences.

56. During an overnight fast, the major source of blood glucose is

- (1) Dietary glucose from the intestine
- (2) Hepatic glycogenolysis
- (3) Gluconeogenesis
- (4) Muscle glycogenolysis

Answer: (2) Hepatic glycogenolysis

Explanation: During an overnight fast, the liver maintains blood glucose mainly by breaking down glycogen, called hepatic glycogenolysis. With prolonged fasting, gluconeogenesis becomes more

important.

57. All anti-inflammatory agents relieve pain and fever by reducing the production of

- (1) Prostaglandins
- (2) Leukotrienes
- (3) Thromboxanes
- (4) Proteoglycans

Answer: (1) Prostaglandins

Explanation: Many anti-inflammatory drugs reduce prostaglandin synthesis by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzymes. Prostaglandins are involved in pain, fever and inflammation.

58. The polarity of water molecule is due to

- (1) Difference in electronegativity of oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water
- (2) The readily ionising behaviour of water
- (3) The positive charge of water molecule
- (4) The negative charge of water molecule

Answer: (1) Difference in electronegativity of oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water

Explanation: Oxygen is more electronegative than hydrogen, so shared electrons are pulled closer to oxygen. This creates partial negative and positive charges, making water a polar molecule.

59. Melting temperature of DNA is the temperature at which

- (1) Solid DNA becomes liquid
- (2) Liquid DNA evaporates
- (3) DNA changes from double helix into supercoiled DNA
- (4) Native double helical DNA is denatured

Answer: (4) Native double helical DNA is denatured

Explanation: The melting temperature of DNA is the temperature at which the two strands of native double-helical DNA separate or denature. It depends on base composition and hydrogen bonding.

60. Which component is used to adulterate turmeric powder?

- (1) Lead chromate
- (2) Calcium phosphate
- (3) Potassium dichromate
- (4) Lead phosphate

Answer: (1) Lead chromate

Explanation: Lead chromate is sometimes used illegally to enhance the yellow colour of turmeric. It is toxic and poses serious health risks because of lead contamination.

61. Synthesis of DNA is also known as

- (1) Duplication
- (2) Replication
- (3) Transcription
- (4) Translation

Answer: (2) Replication

Explanation: DNA synthesis is called replication. During replication, a DNA molecule makes an identical copy of itself before cell division.

62. Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) program was launched by

- (1) NITI Aayog
- (2) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (3) World Bank and Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (4) None of these

Answer: (1) NITI Aayog

Explanation: SATH was launched by NITI Aayog as a programme to transform sectors such as education and health through cooperative federalism and state-level reforms.

63. The term “Maximum Allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses” (MAPE), frequently seen in the news, is used in which context?

- (1) Agro-process Industries
- (2) Pharmaceutical Policy
- (3) Automobile Industries
- (4) Data Centres

Answer: (2) Pharmaceutical Policy

Explanation: MAPE is used in pharmaceutical pricing. It refers to expenses allowed after manufacturing while fixing or regulating drug prices under pharmaceutical policy mechanisms.

64. Which hormone is detected in urine for pregnancy test?

- (1) Insulin

- (2) Testosterone
- (3) Human chorionic gonadotropin
- (4) Oxytocin

Answer: (3) Human chorionic gonadotropin

Explanation: Pregnancy tests detect human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in urine. This hormone is produced after implantation and is a reliable early marker of pregnancy.

65. The sector which attracts the highest FDI equity inflows in India is

- (1) Telecommunications
- (2) Hotel and Tourism
- (3) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- (4) Services

Answer: (4) Services

Explanation: The services sector has traditionally attracted the largest share of FDI equity inflows in India, covering areas such as finance, banking, insurance, outsourcing and related services.

66. The Financial Stability Report is released by the Reserve Bank of India

- (1) Once in a year
- (2) Twice in a year
- (3) Once in every month
- (4) Once in a quarter

Answer: (2) Twice in a year

Explanation: The Financial Stability Report is released by the Reserve Bank of India twice a year. It assesses risks to financial stability and the resilience of the financial system.

67. The Global Risks Report 2021 was released by

- (1) World Bank
- (2) International Monetary Fund
- (3) World Trade Organisation
- (4) World Economic Forum

Answer: (4) World Economic Forum

Explanation: The Global Risks Report is published by the World Economic Forum. It identifies major global risks such as environmental, geopolitical, technological and economic risks.

68. Project Kirana aims to

- (1) Enable retail sellers
- (2) Enable women entrepreneurs
- (3) Enable farmers
- (4) None of these

Answer: (2) Enable women entrepreneurs

Explanation: Project Kirana aims at supporting women entrepreneurs, especially in small retail/kirana business ecosystems, by improving their capacity, digital skills and access to opportunities.

69. “Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana” (PMVVY) for senior citizens is offered by

- (1) General Insurance Company
- (2) United India Insurance Company
- (3) Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company
- (4) Life Insurance Corporation of India

Answer: (4) Life Insurance Corporation of India

Explanation: PMVVY is a pension scheme for senior citizens implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. It provides assured pension benefits for eligible senior citizens.

70. United Nations Investment Promotion Award, 2020 was given to _____.

- (1) Invest India
- (2) Make in India
- (3) India Trade Promotion Organisation
- (4) None of these

Answer: (1) Invest India

Explanation: Invest India received the United Nations Investment Promotion Award 2020 for its role in investment promotion and facilitation, especially during the COVID-19 period.

71. Which one of the following elements occurs most abundantly in our universe?

- (1) Hydrogen
- (2) Nitrogen
- (3) Helium
- (4) Oxygen

Answer: (1) Hydrogen

Explanation: Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. It forms most of the ordinary matter in stars and interstellar gas.

72. The Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 2020 passed by the Parliament is not applicable to

- (1) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.
- (2) Co-operative Society whose primary object and principal business is providing of long-term finance for agricultural development.
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of these

Answer: (3) Both (1) and (2)

Explanation: The amendment excluded Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and cooperative societies whose principal business is long-term agricultural finance. Hence both categories are not covered in the manner described.

73. “Utkarsh 2022”, seen in news recently, refers to

- (1) A roadmap to double farmers’ income by 2022
- (2) A medium-term strategy framework of RBI for evolving macro-economic environment in the country
- (3) A Railways project to develop rakes as part of upgradation of its mail/express trains
- (4) NITI Aayog’s strategy to build a New India by 2022

Answer: (2) A medium-term strategy framework of RBI for evolving macro-economic environment in the country

Explanation: Utkarsh 2022 was the Reserve Bank of India’s medium-term strategy framework. It aimed to strengthen regulation, supervision and institutional capacity in a changing macroeconomic environment.

74. Which state has recently launched a digital literacy programme titled “I am also Digital”?

- (1) Odisha
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (2) Kerala

Explanation: “I am also Digital” was launched in Kerala to improve digital literacy and digital governance participation. It focused on enabling citizens to use digital services.

75. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answers using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Shifting cultivation	i. Pygmies

B. Pastoralism	ii. Eskimos
C. Hunters and food gatherers	iii. Kirghiz
D. Hunters	iv. Rengma

- (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
- (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

Answer: (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

Explanation: Rengma is associated with shifting cultivation, Kirghiz with pastoralism, Pygmies with hunting and food gathering, and Eskimos with hunting. Therefore the correct matching is A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii.

76. With reference to Attorney General of India, which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Argues issues related to Indian Government only in Supreme Court.**
- B. Argues issues related to Indian Government both in Supreme Court and High Court.**
- C. He/she can attend any Court in India.**
- D. He/she can be a legal advisor for full time.**

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

Answer: (4) A, B and C only

Explanation: The given key marks A, B and C. Conceptually, the Attorney General advises the Government of India and has the right of audience in all courts in India; the office is not a full-time government servant post in the ordinary sense. Therefore D is not accepted in the key.

77. The major atmospheric by-product of photosynthesis is

- (1) Nitrogen
- (2) Water
- (3) Carbon dioxide
- (4) Oxygen

Answer: (4) Oxygen

Explanation: During photosynthesis, plants use carbon dioxide and water to produce carbohydrates and release oxygen. Oxygen is therefore the major atmospheric by-product of photosynthesis.

78. Aspartame, which is sweeter than sucrose, is

- (1) A disaccharide
- (2) A monosaccharide
- (3) An amino acid
- (4) A dipeptide

Answer: (4) a dipeptide

Explanation: Aspartame is an artificial sweetener made from two amino acids, aspartic acid and phenylalanine. Therefore it is a dipeptide derivative.

79. Polypeptides are linear polymers made up of

- (1) Fatty acids
- (2) Sugars
- (3) Amino acids
- (4) Nucleotides

Answer: (3) Amino acids

Explanation: Polypeptides are chains of amino acids joined by peptide bonds. Proteins are formed from one or more polypeptide chains.

80. Which of the following is the longest expressway in India?

- (1) Yamuna Expressway
- (2) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
- (3) Himalayan Expressway
- (4) Delhi-Meerut Expressway

Answer: (2) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

Explanation: At the time relevant to the question, the Agra-Lucknow Expressway was the longest among the listed expressways. It is longer than the Yamuna and Delhi-Meerut expressways.

81. _____ hormone regulates water level in the human body.

- (1) ACTH
- (2) ADH
- (3) FSH
- (4) Epinephrine

Answer: (2) ADH

Explanation: ADH, or antidiuretic hormone, regulates water balance by increasing water reabsorption in the kidneys. It helps control urine concentration and body fluid levels.

82. The “CHAMPIONS” portal was launched by the Prime Minister for resolving the grievances of _____.

- (1) Health Care Sector
- (2) Agriculture Sector
- (3) Micro Small and Medium (MSME) Sector
- (4) Education Sector

Answer: (3) Micro Small and Medium (MSME) Sector

Explanation: CHAMPIONS portal was launched to support MSMEs by resolving grievances, providing guidance and facilitating opportunities. The name reflects creation and harmonious application of modern processes for increasing output and national strength.

83. “Atal Tunnel” is a highway tunnel, which is built under the _____.

- (1) Khardung La pass
- (2) Rohtang La pass
- (3) Zoji La pass
- (4) Nathu La pass

Answer: (2) Rohtang La pass

Explanation: Atal Tunnel is built under the Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh. It improves all-weather connectivity to Lahaul-Spiti and strategically important areas.

84. Which Indian journalist has been chosen as the recipient of 2019-20 PEN Gauri Lankesh Award?

- (1) Ravish Kumar
- (2) Yusuf Jameel
- (3) N. Ram
- (4) Prannoy Roy

Answer: (2) Yusuf Jameel

Explanation: Yusuf Jameel was chosen for the 2019-20 PEN Gauri Lankesh Award. The award recognises journalism and commitment to democratic values and free expression.

85. Polishing of rice and repeated washing of rice removes the vitamin

- (1) Thiamine
- (2) Riboflavin
- (3) Niacin
- (4) Biotin

Answer: (1) Thiamine

Explanation: Thiamine, or vitamin B1, is present in the outer layers of rice grains. Polishing and repeated washing remove these layers and can reduce thiamine content.

86. Rancidity of oils and fats is caused by _____.

- (1) Hydrolysis of triglycerides
- (2) Oxidation of unsaturated glycerides
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of these

Answer: (3) Both (1) and (2)

Explanation: Rancidity may occur due to hydrolysis of triglycerides or oxidation of unsaturated fatty compounds. These reactions produce unpleasant smell and taste in oils and fats.

87. Buddhism gave more importance to _____ life.

- (1) Urban
- (2) Rural
- (3) Cosmopolitan
- (4) Forest

Answer: (1) Urban

Explanation: Early Buddhism grew strongly in urban centres and received support from merchants, traders and townspeople. Its monastic institutions were often linked to trade routes and urban settlements.

88. Which one of the following items did not constitute the Roman export to India?

- (1) Wine amphorae
- (2) Dry fruits
- (3) Arretine ware
- (4) Gold and silver coins

Answer: (2) Dry fruits

Explanation: Roman trade with India included wine amphorae, Arretine ware and precious metal coins. Dry fruits are not generally listed as a major Roman export item to ancient India in this context.

89. _____ was appointed as judge by Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

- (1) Marco Polo
- (2) Ibn Battuta

(3) Al Istakhri

(4) Al Masudi

Answer: (2) Ibn Battuta

Explanation: Ibn Battuta, the Moroccan traveller, visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and was appointed as a qazi/judge in Delhi.

90. Jharokha-i-Darshan was the brain child of

(1) Babur

(2) Jahangir

(3) Akbar

(4) Aurangzeb

Answer: (3) Akbar

Explanation: Jharokha-i-Darshan was popularised by Akbar as part of royal ceremonial practice. It involved the emperor appearing before the public from a balcony for darshan.

91. After Kabir's death, his tomb was built in

(1) Varanasi

(2) Gorakhpur

(3) Maghar

(4) Basti

Answer: (3) Maghar

Explanation: Kabir is traditionally associated with Maghar as the place where he died and where his memorial/tomb is located. Maghar is an important site connected to Kabir's legacy.

92. An example of amino acid containing benzene ring is _____.

(1) Tyrosine

(2) Alanine

(3) Lysine

(4) Serine

Answer: (1) Tyrosine

Explanation: Tyrosine is an aromatic amino acid and contains a benzene ring with a hydroxyl group. Alanine, lysine and serine do not have a benzene ring.

93. Where did Britishers open their first factory in Eastern India?

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- (1) Bengal
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Orissa
- (4) Assam

Answer: (3) Orissa

Explanation: The English East India Company established early factories in eastern India at places such as Hariharpur and Balasore in Orissa. Hence Orissa is the correct answer in this context.

94. Who declared his motto as “No religion, no caste and no God for mankind”?

- (1) Shri Narayana Guru
- (2) Ramaswamy Naicker
- (3) Jyotiba Phule
- (4) Sahodaran Ayyappan

Answer: (4) Sahodaran Ayyappan

Explanation: Sahodaran Ayyappan popularised the radical slogan “No caste, no religion, no God for man” as part of anti-caste and social reform movements in Kerala.

95. The famous work “Vijayanagara: The Origin of the City and the Empire” was written by

- (1) Venkataramanayya N.
- (2) Aiyangar S.K.
- (3) Venkataraman A.V.
- (4) Burton Stein

Answer: (1) Venkataramanayya N.

Explanation: N. Venkataramanayya wrote on the origin of Vijayanagara city and empire. His work is frequently cited in studies of Vijayanagara history.

96. Who was the British Governor General during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

- (1) Lord Warren Hastings
- (2) Lord Cornwallis
- (3) Lord Wellesley
- (4) Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (3) Lord Wellesley

Explanation: The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was fought in 1799 during the tenure of Lord Wellesley as Governor-General. It ended with the death of Tipu Sultan and the fall of Srirangapatna.

97. Chemical name of Dettol is _____.

- (1) Dilute solution of phenol
- (2) Sulphanilamide
- (3) Ortho-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (4) Chloroxylenol

Answer: (4) Chloroxylenol

Explanation: The main antiseptic ingredient in Dettol is chloroxylenol. It is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic compound.

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

List-I	List-II
A. Praja Pratinidhi Sabha	i. Sir M. Vishveshwaraya
B. Mysore Civil Service exam	ii. K. Seshadri Iyer
C. Cement and Paper Factory in Bhadravati	iii. Rangacharlu
D. Govt. Soap Factory in Bengaluru	iv. Mirza Ismail

- (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
- (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

Answer: (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

Explanation: Praja Pratinidhi Sabha is associated with C.V. Rangacharlu. Mysore Civil Service reforms are associated with K. Seshadri Iyer. Industrial initiatives at Bhadravati are associated with Sir M. Visvesvaraya, and the Government Soap Factory at Bengaluru is associated with Mirza Ismail.

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

List-I: Ocean	List-II: Deepest trench
A. North Pacific Ocean	i. Tonga
B. Atlantic Ocean	ii. Java trench
C. Indian Ocean	iii. Mariana trench
D. South Pacific Ocean	iv. Puerto Rico trench

- (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

Answer: (3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Explanation: The Mariana Trench is in the North Pacific, the Puerto Rico Trench is in the Atlantic, the Java/Sunda Trench is in the Indian Ocean and the Tonga Trench is in the South Pacific. Hence A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i is correct.

100. Who among the following was called “The Queen of Pepper” by the Portuguese?

(1) Rani Abbakka

(2) Rani Chennabhairadevi

(3) Rani Rudramadevi

(4) Rani Channamma

Answer: (2) Rani Chennabhairadevi

Explanation: Rani Chennabhairadevi of Gersoppa was called the “Queen of Pepper” by the Portuguese because her kingdom was an important centre of pepper trade on the western coast.

Q1. Identify the correct sequential steps of decomposition.

- (a) Catabolism;
 - (b) Mineralisation;
 - (c) Humification;
 - (d) Leaching;
 - (e) Fragmentation
- (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)
 (2) (e), (d), (a), (c), (b)
 (3) (e), (b), (c), (a), (d)
 (4) (e), (d), (b), (a), (c)

Answer: (2) (e), (d), (a), (c), (b) - Fragmentation -> Leaching -> Catabolism -> Humification -> Mineralisation

Detailed Explanation: In ecological decomposition, detritivores first break detritus into smaller particles, called fragmentation. Water-soluble inorganic nutrients are then lost by leaching. Microbes enzymatically degrade detritus through catabolism, followed by formation of humus through humification and release of inorganic nutrients through mineralisation.

Q2. Select the correct statements from the following:

- (i) Bryophytes are also called amphibians of the plant kingdom.
 - (ii) Xylem and phloem are absent in ferns.
 - (iii) Gymnosperms are naked seeded plants.
 - (iv) Angiosperms show single fertilization.
 - (v) Algae belongs to fungi kingdom.
- (1) (i) and (iii) only
 (2) (ii) and (iv) only
 (3) (ii), (iv) and (v) only
 (4) (v) only

Answer: (1) (i) and (iii) only

Detailed Explanation: Bryophytes require water for reproduction and are therefore called amphibians of the plant kingdom. Ferns are pteridophytes and possess vascular tissues, so statement (ii) is wrong. Gymnosperms have naked seeds, while angiosperms show double fertilization, and algae are not fungi.

Q3. Identify the correct statement with respect to AIDS/HIV.

Statement I: AIDS is not a disease but it is a syndrome.

Statement II: HIV belongs to retrovirus and its genetic material is RNA.

- (1) Statements I and II are incorrect
- (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- (4) Statements I and II are correct

Answer: (4) Statements I and II are correct

Detailed Explanation: AIDS is a syndrome because it is a collection of symptoms and opportunistic infections caused by immune deficiency. HIV is a retrovirus and carries RNA as its genetic material; it uses

reverse transcriptase to form DNA inside the host cell.

Q4. Statement I: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is the indicator of water pollution.

Statement II: It is possible to estimate the amount of biodegradable organic matter in sewage by measuring BOD.

- (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (2) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- (3) Both Statements I and II are correct
- (4) Both Statements I and II are incorrect

Answer: (3) Both Statements I and II are correct

Detailed Explanation: BOD measures the amount of dissolved oxygen required by microorganisms to decompose biodegradable organic matter. Higher BOD indicates more organic pollution and therefore poorer water quality. Hence BOD is a standard indicator of water pollution and sewage strength.

Q5. A batsman hits a cricket ball which then rolls on level ground. After covering a short distance, the ball comes to rest. The ball slows to a stop because

- (1) the batsman did not hit the ball hard enough
- (2) velocity is proportional to the force exerted on the ball
- (3) there is a force on the ball opposing the motion
- (4) there is no unbalanced force on the ball, so the ball wants to come to rest

Answer: (3) there is a force on the ball opposing the motion

Detailed Explanation: According to Newton's first law, a moving object continues to move unless acted upon by an external unbalanced force. Here friction between the ball and ground, along with air resistance, acts opposite to motion and gradually brings the ball to rest.

Q6. Which of the following is a major reason for the growing geopolitical importance of the Indian Ocean in the 21st century?

- (1) The Indian Ocean has no significant natural resources
- (2) It is land locked and has limited strategic value
- (3) Over 80% of global maritime oil trade passes through key choke points in the Indian Ocean
- (4) It is primarily used for regional fishing and has minimal global relevance

Answer: (3) Over 80% of global maritime oil trade passes through key choke points in the Indian Ocean

Detailed Explanation: The Indian Ocean connects West Asia, Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Australia. Important choke points such as the Strait of Hormuz, Bab-el-Mandeb and Malacca make it crucial for energy flows, trade and naval strategy.

Q7. Which of the following statements about Bhangar soil is incorrect?

- (1) Bhangar is an older alluvial soil
- (2) It is found in higher areas away from river beds
- (3) It has a fine texture with high moisture retention
- (4) Bhangar often contains Kankar (lime nodules)

Answer: (3) It has a fine texture with high moisture retention

Detailed Explanation: Bhangar is older alluvium, generally found on higher terraces away from active flood plains. It often contains calcareous kankar nodules. Fine texture and high moisture retention are more characteristic of newer alluvium or khadar than of bhangar.

Q8. Who coined the term “Green Revolution” for the first time?

- (1) M.S. Swaminathan
- (2) M.S. Randhawa
- (3) William S. Gaud
- (4) Norman Borlaug

Answer: (3) William S. Gaud

Detailed Explanation: William S. Gaud, former Administrator of USAID, used the term “Green Revolution” in 1968 to describe the dramatic increase in agricultural productivity due to high-yielding varieties, irrigation, fertilizers and modern inputs.

Q9. Consider the following statements:

- (i) India is a monsoon-oriented country.
- (ii) South-West monsoon generally brings more rain to India.
- (iii) North-East monsoon rains are mainly confined to eastern and southern India.
- (iv) Monsoon is always a gamble in India.

Which is/are correct?

- (1) (i) only
- (2) (i) and (ii)
- (3) (ii) and (iii)
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Detailed Explanation: India’s climate and agriculture are strongly influenced by the monsoon. The South-West monsoon contributes the major share of annual rainfall. The North-East monsoon is important mainly for Tamil Nadu and parts of southern/eastern India, and the variability of monsoon justifies the old expression that Indian agriculture is a gamble in the monsoon.

Q10. Consider the statements on NDMA:

- (a) The Disaster Management Act was passed by Parliament in 2005.
- (b) The Union Home Minister acts as Chairperson of NDMA.
- (c) NDMA may not have more than nine members including Vice-Chairman.
- (d) The tenure of members of NDMA shall be five years.

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (2) (a), (c) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: The Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2005. NDMA is chaired by the Prime Minister, not the Union Home Minister. The Authority has members within the statutory limit and members hold office as provided under the rules; hence (a), (c) and (d) are correct.

Q11. La Nina is suspected to have caused recent floods in Australia. How is La Nina different from El Nino?

- (i) La Nina is characterised by unusually cold ocean temperature in the equatorial Indian Ocean, whereas El Nino is characterised by unusually warm ocean temperature in the equatorial Pacific

Ocean.

(ii) El Nino has an adverse effect on the South-West monsoon in India, but La Nina has no effect on the monsoon climate.

- (1) Only (ii)
- (2) Only (i)
- (3) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (4) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer: (3) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Detailed Explanation: La Nina and El Nino are phases of ENSO associated with sea-surface temperature anomalies in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, not the Indian Ocean. La Nina generally affects global rainfall patterns and can influence the Indian monsoon, so the claim that it has no effect is wrong.

Q12. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is located at

- (1) Dehradun
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Hyderabad
- (4) Jaipur

Answer: (3) Hyderabad

Detailed Explanation: The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) is an apex national institution for rural development and Panchayati Raj training, research and capacity building. Its main campus is located in Hyderabad.

Q13. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	Tropical cyclone name	List-II	Region
(a)	Cyclones	(iv)	Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea / India
(b)	Typhoons	(i)	Philippine Islands / Northwest Pacific region
(c)	Hurricanes	(ii)	North American and Caribbean Sea
(d)	Willy-willies	(iii)	Australian Region

- (1) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii
- (2) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
- (3) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- (4) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Answer: (2) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Detailed Explanation: Tropical cyclones have different regional names. They are called cyclones in the Indian Ocean, typhoons in the western Pacific around the Philippines, hurricanes in the Caribbean/North Atlantic region, and willy-willies in the Australian region.

Q14. Match the coal mining centre with the State:

List-I	Coal mining centre	List-II	State
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(a)	Raniganj	(ii)	West Bengal
(b)	Jharia	(iii)	Jharkhand
(c)	Tattapani	(iv)	Chhattisgarh
(d)	Talcher	(i)	Odisha

- (1) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- (4) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: (4) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Detailed Explanation: Raniganj coalfield is in West Bengal; Jharia is in Jharkhand; Tattapani coalfield is in Chhattisgarh; and Talcher is in Odisha. These are important coalfields in eastern and central India.

Q15. TKM(R)12, MTU 1001, Poosa RH10, AGRO 6201 are varieties of

- (1) commonly used wheat in India
- (2) commonly used paddy in India
- (3) commonly used cotton in India
- (4) commonly used sugarcane in India

Answer: (2) commonly used paddy in India

Detailed Explanation: TKM, MTU and similar series are widely associated with rice/paddy varieties. MTU 1001, for example, is a paddy variety. Therefore these names belong to commonly cultivated paddy varieties.

Q16. Match the following:

List-I	Term	List-II	Meaning
(a)	Isohel	(ii)	Equal Sunshine
(b)	Isobar	(iv)	Equal Pressure
(c)	Isoneph	(i)	Equal Clouds / Cloudiness
(d)	Isohyet	(iii)	Equal Rainfall

- (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Answer: (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Detailed Explanation: Isohel is a line joining places with equal sunshine. Isobar joins places of equal atmospheric pressure. Isoneph indicates equal cloudiness, while isohyet joins places with equal rainfall.

Q17. The Bay of Bengal experiences four times higher frequency of cyclones compared to the Arabian Sea due to:

- (a) Warm sea surface temperature;
- (b) Inflow of cold water from rivers;
- (c) Moisture-laden winds;
- (d) Geographical shape. Identify the correct reasons.

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

Answer: (3) (a), (c) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: The Bay of Bengal is warmer, receives moisture-laden winds and has a semi-enclosed funnel-like shape that helps cyclone formation and intensification. Inflow of cold river water is not a reason for higher cyclone frequency.

Q18. Which among the following is the correct sequence of ports found from north to south in Karnataka?

- (1) Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Bhatkal
- (2) Ankola, Karwar, Bhatkal, Kumta
- (3) Karwar, Bhatkal, Kumta, Ankola
- (4) Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal

Answer: (4) Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal

Detailed Explanation: Along the Karnataka coast from north to south, Karwar lies first, followed by Ankola, then Kumta, and further south lies Bhatkal. This follows their location along the Uttara Kannada coastline.

Q19. Which wildlife sanctuary has recently become a natural home for Asiatic Lions through dispersal?

- (1) Barda Wildlife Sanctuary
- (2) Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary
- (3) Banni Grasslands
- (4) Kuno National Park

Answer: (1) Barda Wildlife Sanctuary

Detailed Explanation: Barda Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat has emerged as a second natural home for Asiatic lions through natural dispersal from the Gir landscape. It is important for reducing concentration risk in a single habitat.

Q20. Consider the following reserves in Karnataka:

- (a) Bandipur;
- (b) Anshi;
- (c) Bhadra;
- (d) Bannerghatta;
- (e) Kali;
- (f) Nagarahole.

Which of the above are tiger reserves?

- (1) (b), (c), (d), (f)

(2) (a), (c), (e), (f)

(3) (a), (c), (d), (f)

(4) (c), (d), (e), (f)

Answer: (2) (a), (c), (e), (f)

Detailed Explanation: Bandipur, Bhadra, Kali and Nagarhole are tiger reserves in Karnataka. Bannerghatta is a national park/biological park but not a tiger reserve. The former Dandeli-Anshi tiger reserve is now generally referred to as Kali Tiger Reserve.

Q21. Read the following statements regarding Tribunals in the Indian Constitution:

(a) The original Constitution provides for the establishment of Tribunals.

(b) Tribunals are mentioned in Part XIV-A.

(c) Articles 323A and 323B deal with Tribunals.

(d) Parliament passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985.

Identify the correct statements.

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (b) and (c) only

(4) (c) and (d) only

Answer: (2) (b), (c) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: Part XIV-A, containing Articles 323A and 323B, was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, so tribunals were not part of the original Constitution. The Administrative Tribunals Act was enacted in 1985.

Q22. Find the correct pairs:

(a) NITI Aayog - Narendra Modi;

(b) Election Commission of India - Gyanesh Kumar;

(c) National Human Rights Commission - Dr. V. Anantha Nageswaran;

(d) Karnataka State Human Rights Commission - Justice Dr. S.R. Nayak.

Chairpersons/current heads as in December 2025.

(1) (a), (c) and (d)

(2) (a) and (b)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

(4) (b), (c) and (d)

Answer: (2) (a) and (b)

Detailed Explanation: The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog, and Gyanesh Kumar was the Chief Election Commissioner in 2025. Dr. V. Anantha Nageswaran was associated with the Chief Economic Adviser role, not NHRC. Justice S.R. Nayak was the first Chairperson of Karnataka SHRC, not the current one in December 2025.

Q23. Find the correct pairs:

(a) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal - Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu;

(b) Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal - Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry;

(c) Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal - Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa;

(d) Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal - Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(1) (a) and (b) are correct

(2) (b) and (d) are correct

(3) (a) and (c) are correct

(4) (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: (2) (b) and (d) are correct

Detailed Explanation: The Cauvery dispute involves Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The Mahadayi/Mandovi dispute involves Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Krishna and Godavari pairings given in the question are incomplete or incorrect.

Q24. On July 4, 2024, which country joined the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) as a permanent member?

(1) India

(2) Belarus

(3) Iran

(4) Pakistan

Answer: (2) Belarus

Detailed Explanation: Belarus became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization at the Astana summit in July 2024. India and Pakistan had joined earlier, and Iran became a member before Belarus.

Q25. Arrange the following in chronological order:

(a) G.V.K. Rao Committee;

(b) Ashok Mehta Committee;

(c) Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act;

(d) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

(1) (c), (b), (a), (d)

(2) (b), (a), (d), (c)

(3) (b), (a), (c), (d)

(4) (a), (c), (d), (b)

Answer: (2) (b), (a), (d), (c)

Detailed Explanation: The Ashok Mehta Committee reported in 1978. The G.V.K. Rao Committee came later in 1985. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment was enacted in 1992 and came into force in 1993, while PESA was enacted in 1996.

Q26. The Government of India has recently initiated steps to acquire which island in the Lakshadweep archipelago for defence and strategic purposes?

(1) Minicoy Island

(2) Bitra Island

(3) Agatti Island

(4) Kavaratti Island

Answer: (2) Bitra Island

Detailed Explanation: Bitra Island, one of the inhabited islands of Lakshadweep, was proposed for acquisition for defence and strategic purposes. Its location is important for maritime domain awareness in the Arabian Sea.

Q27. Which of the following statements regarding the ICC Women's World Cup is/are correct?

(a) India has reached finals three times.

(b) Australia, England, New Zealand and India are the countries which have won the one-day ICC

Women's World Cup till now.

- (c) In 2025, the final was held in India and Australia was defeated by India.
(d) Australia has won the ICC Women's World Cup the highest number of times.
- (1) (a), (b) and (d)
 - (2) (b), (c) and (d)
 - (3) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Answer: (1) (a), (b) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: India reached the final in 2005, 2017 and 2025. India won its first title in 2025, joining Australia, England and New Zealand as winners. However, the 2025 final was India versus South Africa, not Australia; Australia remains the most successful team in the tournament's history.

Q28. Which statements are correct with respect to the SHANTI Bill/Act, 2025?

- (a) It enables limited private participation in the nuclear sector under regulatory oversight.
(b) The full form of SHANTI is "Sustainable Harnessing and Administration of Nuclear Emission for Transforming India".
(c) It supports India's clean-energy transition and the objective of achieving 100 GW nuclear energy capacity by 2047.
- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (2) (b) and (c) only
 - (3) (b) only
 - (4) (a) and (c) only

Answer: (4) (a) and (c) only

Detailed Explanation: The SHANTI framework relates to opening and modernising India's nuclear energy sector with regulatory oversight and the long-term goal of expanding nuclear capacity. The expansion given in statement (b) is incorrect; it is not "Administration of Nuclear Emission".

Q29. Which statements are INCORRECT with respect to Special Intensive Revision (SIR)?

- (a) Every year the Election Commission of India conducts this exercise.
(b) The names of new voters aged 18+ are included in the voters list.
(c) It also intends to remove the names of illegal foreign immigrants/ineligible entries.
(d) ECI can conduct SIR only if the concerned States give consent.
- (1) (a) and (b)
 - (2) (b) and (c)
 - (3) (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a) and (d)

Answer: (4) (a) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: SIR is not an annual routine exercise; it is an intensive electoral roll revision taken up when required. The Election Commission has constitutional and statutory authority over electoral rolls and does not need State consent to conduct such revision. Inclusion of eligible new voters and deletion of ineligible entries are part of roll purification.

Q30. Based on the 71st National Film Awards, match the following:

List I	Person	List II	Film

(a)	Rani Mukerji	(iv)	Mrs. Chatterjee vs Norway
(b)	Vikrant Massey	(v)	12th Fail
(c)	Shah Rukh Khan	(iii)	Jawan
(d)	Sudipto Sen	(i)	The Kerala Story

- (1) a-iv, b-v, c-iii, d-ii
(2) a-iv, b-v, c-iii, d-i
(3) a-i, b-v, c-iii, d-iv
(4) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Answer: (2) a-iv, b-v, c-iii, d-i

Detailed Explanation: At the 71st National Film Awards, Rani Mukerji won Best Actress for Mrs. Chatterjee vs Norway. Vikrant Massey was associated with 12th Fail, Shah Rukh Khan with Jawan, and Sudipto Sen with The Kerala Story.

Q31. Identify the correct poem-poet pairs:

- (a) Onda onda onda Karnataka onda - Kuvempu;
(b) Rakshisu Karnataka Devi - Shanta Kavi;
(c) Erisu Harisu Kannadada Bavuta - Thee. Nam. Shree;
(d) Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannadanadu - Huilgol Narayan Rao.
(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
(2) Only (a), (b) and (d) are correct
(3) Only (c) and (d) are correct
(4) Only (a), (c) and (d) are correct

Answer: (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct

Detailed Explanation: All the listed poem-poet pairs are standard associations in Kannada literary and cultural history. The poems are linked to Kannada identity, unity and cultural pride.

Q32. Arrange the following armed rebellions in Karnataka in chronological order:

- (a) Revolt of Venkatadri Nayaka of Igur;
(b) Nagara revolt of Boodi Basappa;
(c) Rani Chennamma's revolt of Kittur;
(d) Koppala Veerappa's revolt.
(1) (a), (d), (c), (b)
(2) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(3) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(4) (c), (d), (a), (b)

Answer: (1) (a), (d), (c), (b)

Detailed Explanation: The revolt of Venkatadri Nayaka of Igur is placed earliest. Koppala Veerappa's revolt occurred before the Kittur revolt of 1824. The Nagara revolt of Boodi Basappa came later, around 1830-31.

Q33. Consider the statements on causes of the Carnatic Wars:

- (a) Austrian succession war was a cause for First Carnatic War.

(b) Conflict between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung for Hyderabad throne was a cause for Second Carnatic War.

(c) Defeat of Anwaruddin by Dupleix in the battle of Adyar was a cause for Second Carnatic War.

(d) Seven Years' War was a cause for Third Carnatic War.

(1) (b), (c) and (d) are correct

(2) (a), (c) and (d) are correct

(3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct

(4) (a), (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: (3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct

Detailed Explanation: The First Carnatic War was an Indian extension of the War of Austrian Succession. The Second Carnatic War was linked with succession disputes in Hyderabad and Carnatic politics. The Third Carnatic War was connected with the Seven Years' War. The Battle of Adyar belonged to the First Carnatic War context, not as a cause of the Second.

Q34. Consider the statements regarding the cave temples of Badami:

(a) The first cave is a Shaiva cave.

(b) The second cave is a Vaishnavite cave.

(c) The third cave is a Shaiva cave.

(d) The fourth cave is a Jaina cave.

(1) All four are correct

(2) Only three are correct

(3) Only two are correct

(4) Only one is correct

Answer: (2) Only three are correct

Detailed Explanation: Badami Cave 1 is Shaiva, Cave 2 is Vaishnavite, Cave 3 is also Vaishnavite, and Cave 4 is Jaina. Therefore statements (a), (b) and (d) are correct, while (c) is wrong.

Q35. Among the following monuments, which is not built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II?

(1) Ibrahim Roza

(2) Mehtar Mahal

(3) Navarasapura

(4) Jami Masjid at Vijayapur

Answer: (4) Jami Masjid at Vijayapur

Detailed Explanation: Ibrahim Adil Shah II is associated with Ibrahim Roza and the cultural city of Navarasapura. The Jami Masjid at Vijayapur was begun by Ali Adil Shah I, not Ibrahim Adil Shah II.

Q36. Consider the following statements with reference to ancient scripts of India:

(a) Brahmi was written from left to right.

(b) Kharoshti was written from right to left.

(c) Aramaic was written from left to right.

Identify the correct statements.

(1) (a) and (b) only

(2) (b) and (c) only

(3) (a) and (c) only

(4) (a), (b) and (c)

Answer: (1) (a) and (b) only

Detailed Explanation: Brahmi was generally written from left to right, while Kharoshti was written from right to left. Aramaic was also written from right to left, so statement (c) is incorrect.

Q37. Consider the statements regarding Sepoy Mutinies against the British.

Statement I: Sepoys of the 47th Regiment of Barrackpore revolted against the British in 1824.

Statement II: The British ordered the 47th Regiment to march to Burma for the First Anglo-Burmese War.

- (1) Both Statements I and II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- (2) Both Statements I and II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer: (1) Both Statements I and II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I

Detailed Explanation: The Barrackpore mutiny of 1824 involved the 47th Bengal Native Infantry. The immediate cause was the order to proceed for service in Burma, which raised concerns among sepoys. Therefore the second statement explains the first.

Q38. Devi Chaudhurani, pictured in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's historical novel "Devi Chaudhurani", was the leader of which rebellion?

- (1) Ahom rebellion
- (2) Savantavadi rebellion
- (3) Paika rebellion
- (4) Fakir-Sanyasi rebellion

Answer: (4) Fakir-Sanyasi rebellion

Detailed Explanation: Bankim Chandra's works, including Anandamath and Devi Chaudhurani, drew on the background of the late eighteenth-century Fakir-Sanyasi rebellion in Bengal. Devi Chaudhurani is linked to that rebellion in the literary narrative.

Q39. Which Pallava ruler married Shankha, the daughter of Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha?

- (1) Narasimhavarman II
- (2) Parameshwaravarman II
- (3) Nandivarman III
- (4) Aparajitavarman

Answer: (3) Nandivarman III

Detailed Explanation: Nandivarman III of the Pallava dynasty is associated with a matrimonial alliance with the Rashtrakutas through marriage to Shankha, daughter of Amoghavarsha. Such alliances were part of Deccan-South Indian diplomacy.

Q40. Consider the following books of ancient India:

- (a) Buddhacharita;
- (b) Saundarananda;
- (c) Madhyamaka;
- (d) Mahavibhasa;
- (e) Sariputraprakarana.

Which of the above were authored by Ashvaghosha?

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) only
- (2) (a), (b) and (e) only

(3) (a), (c) and (e) only

(4) (b), (c) and (d) only

Answer: (2) (a), (b) and (e) only

Detailed Explanation: Ashvaghosha, a noted Buddhist scholar-poet, authored Buddhacharita and Saundarananda, and is also associated with Sariputraprakarana. Madhyamaka is associated with Nagarjuna's philosophical school, while Mahavibhasa is an Abhidharma text.

Q41. Read the statements:

(a) Jainism does not recognize the existence of God.

(b) Right knowledge, right faith and right action are the Triratna of Jainism.

(c) Jainism prohibits the practice of war.

(d) Jainism condemned the varna system.

Identify the statements related to Jainism.

(1) (a) and (b)

(2) (b) and (c)

(3) (c) and (d)

(4) (a) and (d)

Answer: (2) (b) and (c)

Detailed Explanation: The three jewels of Jainism are right faith, right knowledge and right conduct/action. Jainism strongly emphasises ahimsa, making war and violence contrary to its ethics. The other statements are either oversimplified or not the best description in the given options.

Q42. Consider the statements regarding the Quit India Movement:

(a) In August 1942, Gandhiji coined the slogan "Do or Die".

(b) During the movement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was President of Congress.

(c) The British Government immediately arrested all leaders except Gandhiji.

(d) Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek wrote to Roosevelt asking him to intervene to stop the movement.

How many statements are correct?

(1) All four statements are correct

(2) Only three statements are correct

(3) Only two statements are correct

(4) Only one statement is correct

Answer: (2) Only three statements are correct

Detailed Explanation: Gandhiji gave the slogan "Do or Die" in August 1942, and Maulana Azad was Congress President. The British arrested Gandhi and other major leaders, so statement (c) is wrong. Chiang Kai-shek did appeal for intervention, so three statements are correct.

Q43. Expand SMILE.

(1) Support for Medium Industries for Livelihood and Enterprise

(2) Smart Management of Intelligence and Leadership Efforts

(3) Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

(4) Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Employment

Answer: (3) Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

Detailed Explanation: SMILE is a scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Its expansion is Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise, focusing on vulnerable

and marginalised groups.

Q44. Which statement is incorrect with respect to Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961?

- (1) Government of Karnataka may constitute Land Tribunals
- (2) Land Tribunal should consist of ten non-official members
- (3) One of them shall be a person belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
- (4) Assistant Commissioner appointed by the government shall be Chairman of Land Tribunal

Answer: (2) Land Tribunal should consist of ten non-official members

Detailed Explanation: Land Tribunals are constituted by the State Government and include the Assistant Commissioner as Chairperson along with nominated members. The Act does not provide for ten non-official members; hence statement (2) is incorrect.

Q45. The first co-operative society in Karnataka was established in

- (1) Kanakumbi
- (2) Kadakol
- (3) Kodihal
- (4) Kanaginahal

Answer: (4) Kanaginahal

Detailed Explanation: Kanaginahal in present-day Gadag district is associated with the early cooperative movement in Karnataka. It is widely cited in the history of cooperative credit societies in the region.

Q46. Who is considered the father of the Co-operative Movement in Karnataka?

- (1) Kagodu Ganapathiappa
- (2) Kadidal Manjappa
- (3) Siddanagouda Sanna Ramanagouda Patil
- (4) Shanthaveri Gopala Gowda

Answer: (3) Siddanagouda Sanna Ramanagouda Patil

Detailed Explanation: Siddanagouda Sanna Ramanagouda Patil is remembered for his pioneering contribution to the cooperative movement in Karnataka, especially in relation to early cooperative credit organisation.

Q47. Which indicators under the living standard dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index are included?

- (a) Electricity;
 - (b) Public Expenditure;
 - (c) Housing;
 - (d) Sanitation.
- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (2) (b) only
 - (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
 - (4) (a), (c) and (d)

Answer: (4) (a), (c) and (d)

Detailed Explanation: The living standards dimension of MPI includes indicators such as electricity, sanitation, drinking water, housing, cooking fuel and assets. Public expenditure is not a household-level MPI indicator.

Q48. Which expenditure items are considered Revenue Expenditure?

- (a) Expenditure on General Administration;
- (b) Defence Personnel Pension;
- (c) Interest Payments;
- (d) National Highways Construction.

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

Answer: (2) (a), (b) and (c)

Detailed Explanation: Revenue expenditure does not create assets or reduce liabilities. General administration, pensions and interest payments are revenue expenditures. National highway construction creates capital assets and is capital expenditure.

Q49. Deflation is more harmful than inflation if it involves:

- (a) Increased investment and production;
- (b) Loss of employment;
- (c) Declining wages and profits;
- (d) Falling aggregate supply.

Which reasons are correct?

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

Answer: (3) (b) and (c)

Detailed Explanation: Deflation often leads to falling prices, declining profits, wage cuts and unemployment. It usually reflects falling aggregate demand, not necessarily falling aggregate supply. Increased investment and production are not symptoms of harmful deflation.

Q50. Consider the statements with reference to PM Vishwakarma Scheme:

- (a) It was launched on 17 September, 2025 on Vishwakarma Day.
- (b) It is related to enhancing the skills of artisans.
- (c) It is implemented by MoMSME, MSDE and MoF/DFS collectively.
- (d) The financial outlay is Rs. 13,000 crore from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

How many statements are correct?

- (1) All four statements are correct
- (2) Only three statements are correct
- (3) Only two statements are correct
- (4) Only one statement is correct

Answer: (2) Only three statements are correct

Detailed Explanation: PM Vishwakarma was launched on 17 September 2023, not 2025. It supports traditional artisans and craftspeople through recognition, skill upgradation, toolkit support and credit. It is implemented by relevant ministries/departments and has an outlay of Rs. 13,000 crore.

Q51. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act of India became effective from

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- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 1991
- (4) 2005

Answer: (1) 2004

Detailed Explanation: The FRBM Act was enacted in 2003 and came into force in 2004. It aimed to institutionalise fiscal discipline by setting targets for fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and public debt management.

Q52. Which of the following is NOT a Non-Banking Financial Intermediary?

- (1) SIDBI
- (2) SEBI
- (3) SFCs
- (4) GIC

Answer: (2) SEBI

Detailed Explanation: SIDBI, State Financial Corporations and insurance institutions such as GIC function as financial intermediaries. SEBI is primarily a statutory regulator of securities markets, not a non-banking financial intermediary.

Q53. Indicate the correct chronological order for setting up the following institutions:

- (a) GATT;
- (b) IMF;
- (c) European Union;
- (d) WTO.

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

Answer: (3) (b), (a), (c), (d)

Detailed Explanation: The IMF was created in the mid-1940s and began operations in 1945. GATT came in 1947. The European Union formally came into being in 1993, and the WTO was established in 1995.

Q54. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	Biogeochemical cycle	List-II	Key processes
(a)	Nitrogen cycle	(iii)	Nitrogen fixation and denitrification
(b)	Water cycle	(iv)	Evaporation, condensation and precipitation
(c)	Carbon cycle	(i)	Photosynthesis and respiration
(d)	Sulfur cycle	(ii)	Mineralization, oxidation, assimilation and reduction

- (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

(3) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Answer: (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Detailed Explanation: The nitrogen cycle involves nitrogen fixation and denitrification. The water cycle includes evaporation, condensation and precipitation. The carbon cycle is driven by photosynthesis and respiration. The sulfur cycle includes mineralisation, oxidation, assimilation and reduction.

Q55. Which Health Planning Committee in India is known for introducing the concept of three-tier healthcare delivery?

(1) Mudaliar Committee

(2) Bhore Committee

(3) Kartar Singh Committee

(4) Shrivastava Committee

Answer: (2) Bhore Committee

Detailed Explanation: The Bhore Committee (Health Survey and Development Committee, 1946) laid the foundation for a comprehensive health system in India and recommended a three-tier health care delivery structure with primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Q56. Match Provision with Article:

List I — Provision	List II — Article
(a) Residuary Power of Legislation	(iv) Article 248
(b) Inter-State Council	(i) Article 263
(c) All India Services	(iii) Article 312
(d) Consolidated Fund of India	(ii) Article 266

(1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(2) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

(3) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

(4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: (3) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

Detailed Explanation: Article 248 gives Parliament residuary legislative powers. Article 263 deals with the Inter-State Council. Article 312 deals with All India Services, and Article 266 deals with the Consolidated Fund of India and States.

Q57. Which among the following UN Councils was suspended in 1994?

(1) Economic and Social Council

(2) Human Rights Council

(3) Trusteeship Council

(4) Political and Economic Council

Answer: (3) Trusteeship Council

Detailed Explanation: The Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994 after Palau, the last Trust

Territory, became independent. It remains a principal organ of the UN but is no longer active in the usual sense.

Q58. What is the key factor of India's maritime grand strategy?

- (1) To dominate the Indian Ocean region
- (2) To secure Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs)
- (3) To ensure capacity and capability building in the coastal area
- (4) To conduct and join naval exercises

Answer: (2) To secure Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs)

Detailed Explanation: India's maritime strategy gives central importance to securing sea lanes of communication because India's trade, energy security and strategic connectivity depend heavily on safe and open maritime routes.

Q59. Consider statements on independence of State Public Service Commission:

- (a) Chairpersons and members can only be removed by the President on specific grounds after a Supreme Court inquiry.
- (b) Salaries, allowances and pensions are determined by the Governor but cannot be changed to their disadvantage during their term.
- (c) They are ineligible for other Government jobs, limiting pressure or inducement.
- (d) Though appointed by the Governor, the removal process is insulated.

How many statements are correct?

- (1) All four statements are correct
- (2) Only three statements are correct
- (3) Only two statements are correct
- (4) Only one statement is correct

Answer: (1) All four statements are correct

Detailed Explanation: The constitutional design of State Public Service Commissions protects their independence through secure tenure, removal by the President in specified cases, protection of service conditions, and restrictions on further employment. These features reduce executive influence.

Q60. Which statements about Emergency Provisions exercised by the President of India are correct?

- (a) Under Article 352, the President can declare a National Emergency.
- (b) Under Article 365, the President can impose President's Rule on any State.
- (c) Under Article 356, the President can suspend fundamental rights.
- (d) Article 359 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency.

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

Answer: (2) (a) only

Detailed Explanation: Article 352 deals with National Emergency. President's Rule is proclaimed under Article 356, though Article 365 can be a ground relating to failure to comply with Union directions. Article 359 deals with suspension of enforcement of specified fundamental rights, not financial emergency; Financial Emergency is under Article 360.

Q61. Name the world famous artist well known for his portraits of Swami Vivekananda and

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“Vishvavyapi Ganapathi” or “Vinayaka in foreign countries”.

- (1) B.K.S. Varma
- (2) K. Venkatappa
- (3) N.C. Desai
- (4) K.K. Hebbar

Answer: (1) B.K.S. Varma

Detailed Explanation: B.K.S. Varma was a renowned Karnataka artist known for devotional, cultural and portrait works, including popular depictions of Swami Vivekananda and Ganesha themes.

Q62. Name the Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways who inaugurated new projects worth Rs. 1500 crore to mark the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the New Mangalore Port Trust/NMPA in November 2025.

- (1) Jyotiraditya Scindia
- (2) Sarbananda Sonowal
- (3) Gajendra Singh
- (4) Hardeep Singh

Answer: (2) Sarbananda Sonowal

Detailed Explanation: Sarbananda Sonowal held the Union portfolio for Ports, Shipping and Waterways and inaugurated the projects associated with the New Mangalore Port Authority golden jubilee programme.

Q63. Statement I: Hot tea cools faster during winter than during summer.

Statement II: Rate of cooling is directly proportional to surrounding temperature. Choose the correct answer.

- (1) Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Statement I and Statement II are wrong
- (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (4) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

Answer: (4) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

Detailed Explanation: Hot tea cools faster in winter because the temperature difference between tea and surroundings is larger. Newton’s law of cooling says the rate of cooling is proportional to the temperature difference, not simply to the surrounding temperature itself.

Q64. Ahmed Khan’s “Polyblend” experiment in Bangalore is an example for

- (1) Waste water remedy
- (2) Plastic waste remedy
- (3) Noise pollution control
- (4) Air pollution control

Answer: (2) Plastic waste remedy

Detailed Explanation: Ahmed Khan’s Polyblend concept involved using waste plastic in road construction by blending plastic with bitumen. It is a notable example of plastic waste management and recycling.

Q65. Arrange the following periods/ages in chronological order:

- (i) Neolithic Age;
- (ii) Bronze Age;
- (iii) Iron Age;
- (iv) Paleolithic Period;

(v) Chalcolithic Period;

(vi) Mesolithic Period.

- (1) (iv), (vi), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)
- (2) (vi), (iii), (ii), (v), (iv)
- (3) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i), (vi), (v)
- (4) (iv), (vi), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)

Answer: (1) / (4) (iv), (vi), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)

Detailed Explanation: The broad prehistoric sequence is Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. In the scanned paper, options (1) and (4) appear to show the same sequence; the correct sequence is as stated.

Q66. Who among the following is regarded as the pioneer of irrigation in colonial India?

- (1) Montgomery Martin
- (2) Arthur Cotton
- (3) Lt. Col. Sir Frederick Stanley
- (4) Sir M. Visvesvaraya

Answer: (2) Arthur Cotton

Detailed Explanation: Sir Arthur Cotton is remembered as a pioneer of irrigation works in colonial India, especially for his work on the Godavari and Krishna river systems in the Madras Presidency.

Q67. Consider statements on Pallava architecture:

- (i) Pallava temples are the earliest temples of Dravidian style.**
- (ii) They are renowned for rock-cut temples.**
- (iii) Pallava architecture influenced the architecture of the Far East.**
- (iv) Pallavas learnt rock-cut art from Sri Lanka.**

Which statements are correct?

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (2) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (3) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (4) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (2) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Detailed Explanation: The Pallavas played a pioneering role in the development of Dravidian temple architecture and are famous for rock-cut shrines and structural temples at Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram. Their artistic influence spread across Southeast Asia. The claim that they learnt rock-cut art from Sri Lanka is incorrect.

Q68. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Brihadeeswarar Temple;**
- (ii) Sanchi Stupa;**
- (iii) Kailasa Temple, Ellora;**
- (iv) Deogarh Temple.**

- (1) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (2) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (3) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (4) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: (2) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

Detailed Explanation: Sanchi Stupa belongs mainly to the Mauryan and post-Mauryan period. Deogarh temple is associated with the Gupta period. Kailasa temple at Ellora belongs to the Rashtrakuta period, and Brihadeeswarar Temple belongs to the Chola period around 1010 CE.

Q69. Match the Congress sessions:

List I — Congress Session	List II — Event / Importance
(a) Lucknow Session, 1916	(i) Congress–League Pact
(b) Lahore Session, 1929	(ii) Poorna Swaraj Resolution
(c) Karachi Session, 1931	(iii) Adoption of Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme
(d) Faizpur Session, 1936	(iv) First Congress session held in a village; focus on peasant/agrarian issues

- (1) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
- (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- (3) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Detailed Explanation: The 1916 Lucknow Session is known for the Congress-League Pact. The 1929 Lahore Session adopted the Poorna Swaraj resolution. The 1931 Karachi Session adopted resolutions on Fundamental Rights and economic policy. Faizpur is associated with taking Congress to a rural setting and agrarian concerns; in the given matching set, it pairs with Poorna Swaraj.

Q70. Assertion (A): Rash Behari Bose was captured and executed by the British.

Reason (R): He along with Sachin Sanyal planned to organise a coordinated revolt in February 1915.

- (1) A is correct but R is wrong
- (2) A is wrong but R is correct
- (3) Both A and R are correct and R explains A
- (4) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A

Answer: (2) A is wrong but R is correct

Detailed Explanation: Rash Behari Bose was not captured and executed by the British; he escaped to Japan and continued revolutionary activity abroad. However, he was associated with plans for the 1915 revolutionary uprising along with other revolutionaries including Sachindra Nath Sanyal.

Q71. The Nagar Rebellion resulted in

- (1) Accession of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III
- (2) Dethronement of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III
- (3) Appointment of Cubbon as Commissioner
- (4) The Subsidiary Treaty

Answer: (2) Dethronement of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III

Detailed Explanation: The Nagar rebellion of 1830-31 exposed administrative weaknesses in Mysore under Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. The British took over the administration of Mysore in 1831, effectively displacing the ruler from direct governance.

Q72. Identify the correct pairs among the following:

- (a) Ravi - Parushni;
- (b) Chenab - Askini;
- (c) Jhelum - Vitasta;
- (d) Sutlej - Vipasa.

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

Answer: (4) (a), (b) and (c) only

Detailed Explanation: In ancient names, Ravi is Parushni, Chenab is Askini and Jhelum is Vitasta. Sutlej is Shatadru/Sutudri, while Vipasa refers to the Beas river, so (d) is incorrect.

Q73. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (a) Death of Mir Jafar;
- (b) Battle of Buxar;
- (c) Black Hole Tragedy;
- (d) Treaty of Allahabad.

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

Answer: Historically: (c), (b), (a), (d). Closest/intended option in the paper: (2) (c), (b), (d), (a)

Detailed Explanation: Black Hole Tragedy occurred in 1756; Battle of Buxar in 1764; Mir Jafar died in February 1765; Treaty of Allahabad was concluded in August 1765. The exact historical order is (c), (b), (a), (d), which does not appear clearly among the options; therefore this question should be verified with the official key.

Q74. "The Mont-Ford Reforms were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude." Who had this view?

- (1) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (2) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) M.K. Gandhi

Answer: (4) M.K. Gandhi

Detailed Explanation: Gandhi criticised the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms because they did not grant genuine self-government and continued colonial control. The quote reflects nationalist disappointment with limited constitutional concessions.

Q75. The simple interest on an amount of Rs. 4000 at the end of two years is Rs. 800. What would be the compound interest on the same amount at the same rate for the same period?

- (1) Rs. 840
- (2) Rs. 480
- (3) Rs. 800
- (4) Rs. 820

Answer: (1) Rs. 840

Detailed Explanation: Simple interest = $PRT/100$. Thus $800 = 4000 \times R \times 2 / 100$, so $R = 10\%$ per annum. Compound interest for 2 years = $4000[(1.10)^2 - 1] = 4000 \times 0.21 = \text{Rs. } 840$.

Q76. When the rate of interest in a bank is reduced from 5% to 4%, a man deposits Rs. 2000 more and his annual income remains the same. The original deposit is

- (1) Rs. 7500
- (2) Rs. 8000
- (3) Rs. 8500
- (4) Rs. 7000

Answer: (2) Rs. 8000

Detailed Explanation: Let the original deposit be P . Income at 5% = $0.05P$. New income at 4% on $P + 2000$ is $0.04(P + 2000)$. Equating: $0.05P = 0.04P + 80$, so $P = 8000$.

Q77. A small cat can catch 12 rats in 6 minutes and a big cat can catch 6 rats in 12 minutes. If there are sufficient rats, how many rats can both cats catch together in 20 minutes?

- (1) 8
- (2) 40
- (3) 50
- (4) 60

Answer: (3) 50

Detailed Explanation: The small cat catches 2 rats per minute. The big cat catches 0.5 rat per minute. Together they catch 2.5 rats per minute, so in 20 minutes they catch $2.5 \times 20 = 50$ rats.

Q78. If ROHIT is coded as SQKMY, then VIRAT is coded as

- (1) WUKEY
- (2) WKEUY
- (3) WKUEY
- (4) WEKUY

Answer: (3) WKUEY

Detailed Explanation: Each successive letter is shifted by +1, +2, +3, +4 and +5 respectively. R->S, O->Q, H->K, I->M, T->Y. Applying the same pattern to VIRAT gives V->W, I->K, R->U, A->E, T->Y = WKUEY.

Q79. A student multiplied a number by $3/5$ instead of $5/3$. What is the percentage error in the calculation?

- (1) 34%
- (2) 44%
- (3) 54%
- (4) 64%

Answer: (4) 64%

Detailed Explanation: Correct result = $(5/3)N$ and obtained result = $(3/5)N$. Error = $(5/3 - 3/5)N = (16/15)N$. Percentage error relative to correct result = $[(16/15)/(5/3)] \times 100 = 64\%$.

Q80. a and b are two prime numbers of the form p and p + 1, and $M = a^a + b^b$, $N = a^b + b^a$.

Then

- (1) M and N are composite numbers
- (2) M is a prime number but N is a composite number
- (3) M and N are prime numbers
- (4) M is a composite number but N is a prime number

Answer: (3) M and N are prime numbers

Detailed Explanation: The only consecutive prime numbers of the form p and $p+1$ are 2 and 3. Thus $M = 2^2 + 3^3 = 4 + 27 = 31$, and $N = 2^3 + 3^2 = 8 + 9 = 17$. Both 31 and 17 are prime.

Q81. Five years ago, the average age of Aruna, Roy, David and Salman was 45 years. Sita joins them now. The average age of all five now is 49 years. The present age of Sita is

- (1) 45
- (2) 43
- (3) 51
- (4) 48

Answer: (1) 45

Detailed Explanation: Five years ago the total age of four persons was $4 \times 45 = 180$. Now those four together are $180 + 20 = 200$. Present total age of five persons = $5 \times 49 = 245$. Hence Sita's age = $245 - 200 = 45$ years.

Q82. Consider the statements with reference to Sameer App:

- (a) The app provides hourly updates on National Air Quality Index (AQI).
- (b) The app is published by CPCB.
- (c) The app can give AQI up to 1000.
- (d) The app lists the cities in colour codes. How many statements are correct?
 - (1) All four statements are correct
 - (2) Only three statements are correct
 - (3) Only two statements are correct
 - (4) Only one statement is correct

Answer: (2) Only three statements are correct

Detailed Explanation: Sameer App provides hourly AQI updates and is associated with CPCB. AQI is communicated through number, category and colour coding for cities. However, the standard Indian AQI scale goes up to 500, not 1000, so statement (c) is wrong.

Q83. What is the approximate value of x ? $(51.99^2 - 28.04^2) \div x = 13.11^2 - 138.99$. You are not required to calculate the exact value.

- (1) 64
- (2) 128
- (3) 72
- (4) 84

Answer: (1) 64

Detailed Explanation: Approximate 51.99 as 52, 28.04 as 28 and 13.11 as 13. Then left numerator = $52^2 - 28^2 = 2704 - 784 = 1920$. Right side = $13^2 - 139 = 30$ approximately. So $1920/x \approx 30$, giving $x \approx 64$.

Q84. The perimeters of two squares are 20 cm and 48 cm. The perimeter of a third square whose area is the sum of the areas of the two squares is

- (1) 52
- (2) 42
- (3) 13
- (4) 12

Answer: (1) 52

Detailed Explanation: The side lengths are $20/4 = 5$ cm and $48/4 = 12$ cm. Their areas are 25 and 144, sum = 169. The third square has side $\sqrt{169} = 13$ cm, so its perimeter is $4 \times 13 = 52$ cm.

Q85. A, B and C enter into a partnership in the ratio $5/6 : 5/12 : 5/3$. After four months, A increases his share by 100%. If total profit after one year is Rs. 50,000, then B's share is

- (1) Rs. 6,000
- (2) Rs. 10,000
- (3) Rs. 12,000
- (4) Rs. 13,000

Answer: (1) Rs. 6,000

Detailed Explanation: Use capital x time. A contributes $5/6$ for 4 months and double, $10/6$, for 8 months: $A = 50/3$. $B = 5/12 \times 12 = 5$. $C = 5/3 \times 12 = 20$. Ratio = $50/3 : 5 : 20 = 10 : 3 : 12$. Total parts = 25, so B gets $3/25$ of 50,000 = Rs. 6,000.

Q86. In how many different ways can the letters of the word TRANSCRIPTION be arranged so that the vowels always come together?

- (1) 2429500
- (2) 1360800
- (3) 1627800
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Detailed Explanation: TRANSCRIPTION has 13 letters. Vowels are A, I, I, O; treat them as one block. Then 9 consonants plus 1 vowel block = 10 units, with repeated consonants T, R and N each appearing twice. Arrangements of units = $10!/(2!2!2!) = 453600$. Vowels inside block = $4!/2! = 12$. Total = 54,43,200, which is not in the given options.

Q87. The product of two numbers is 4107. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 37, then the greatest number is

- (1) 101
- (2) 107
- (3) 111
- (4) 185

Answer: (3) 111

Detailed Explanation: Let the numbers be $37x$ and $37y$, where x and y are coprime. Then $37^2 xy = 4107$. Since $37^2 = 1369$, $xy = 4107/1369 = 3$. Thus x and y are 1 and 3, giving numbers 37 and 111. The greatest is 111.

Q88. Two trains running in opposite directions cross a man standing on a platform in 35 seconds and 19 seconds respectively. They cross each other in 25 seconds. What is the ratio of the speeds of the trains?

- (1) 1 : 3

- (2) 3 : 2
 (3) 3 : 5
 (4) 2 : 3

Answer: (3) 3 : 5

Detailed Explanation: Let speeds be v_1 and v_2 . Their lengths are $35v_1$ and $19v_2$. Crossing each other: $(35v_1 + 19v_2)/(v_1 + v_2) = 25$. Therefore $35v_1 + 19v_2 = 25v_1 + 25v_2$, so $10v_1 = 6v_2$ and $v_1:v_2 = 3:5$.

Q89. If “+ = x”, “- = +”, “x = ÷” and “÷ = -”, find the value of $11 \div 11 \times 11 + 11 - 11$.

- (1) 11
 (2) -11
 (3) 0
 (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) 11

Detailed Explanation: Replace the operators as instructed: $11 \div 11 \times 11 + 11 - 11$ becomes $11 - 11 \div 11 \times 11 + 11$. Applying BODMAS, $11 \div 11 \times 11 = 11$, so the expression is $11 - 11 + 11 = 11$.

Q90. Find the missing number. Numbers are arranged in an identical pattern: Row 1: 16, 4, 5, 4; Row 2: 20, 5, 5, 5; Row 3: 30, 5, 7, 5; Row 4: 9, 9, 9, ?. Options: 4, 3, 2, 1.

- (1) 4
 (2) 3
 (3) 2
 (4) 1

Answer: Question appears defective in the scanned paper; no option fits the visible row pattern.

Detailed Explanation: For the first three rows, a clear relation is: first number = second number \times third number - fourth number. Thus $16 = 4 \times 5 - 4$, $20 = 5 \times 5 - 5$, and $30 = 5 \times 7 - 5$. Applying the same pattern to the fourth row gives $9 = 9 \times 9 - ?$, so $? = 72$. Since 72 is not among the options, this question should be verified with the official answer key.

Q91. Match List-I with List-II:

List I — Substance	List II — Use
(a) Formalin	(iv) Preservative for biological specimens
(b) Sodium benzoate	(iii) Food preservative
(c) Carbon tetrachloride	(ii) Fire extinguisher
(d) Iodoform	(i) Antiseptic

- (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
 (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
 (3) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
 (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Detailed Explanation: Formalin is used to preserve biological specimens. Sodium benzoate is a food

preservative. Carbon tetrachloride was historically used in fire extinguishers, and iodoform is used as an antiseptic.

Q92. Atmospheric pressures recorded at Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai and Shimla on a day are 1.2, 1.02, 1.21 and 1.01 respectively. The place at which water boils first on that day is

- (1) Delhi
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Shimla
- (4) Bangalore

Answer: (3) Shimla

Detailed Explanation: Water boils at a lower temperature when atmospheric pressure is lower. Among the given values, Shimla has the lowest pressure (1.01), so water will reach boiling first there.

Q93. Green coat on copper, brown coat on iron and blackening of silver are due to

- (1) reduction of corresponding metal oxides
- (2) conversion of metal oxide to respective metals
- (3) conversion of metal sulphide to respective metals
- (4) oxidation/corrosion of corresponding metals

Answer: (4) oxidation/corrosion of corresponding metals

Detailed Explanation: These phenomena are examples of corrosion or surface reactions of metals with air, moisture and pollutants. Copper forms green patina, iron rusts to a brown coating, and silver tarnishes due to surface compounds. The broad process is oxidation/corrosion.

Q94. The correct process that takes place when a matchstick is struck against the rubbing surface is

- (1) White phosphorus converts to black phosphorus
- (2) Black phosphorus converts to white phosphorus
- (3) Red phosphorus converts to white phosphorus
- (4) Red phosphorus converts to black phosphorus

Answer: (3) Red phosphorus converts to white phosphorus

Detailed Explanation: The striking surface of a safety match contains red phosphorus. Friction converts a small amount of red phosphorus into more reactive white phosphorus vapour, which ignites and starts combustion of the match head.

Q95. Correct statements regarding “Royal Water” are:

- (i) It was used only by royal families for drinking.
- (ii) It dissolves gold and platinum.
- (iii) It is highly corrosive.
- (iv) It is a fuming liquid.

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (2) (ii) and (iii)
- (3) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (4) Only (i)

Answer: (3) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Detailed Explanation: Royal water refers to aqua regia, a mixture of concentrated hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. It can dissolve noble metals like gold and platinum, is highly corrosive and emits fumes. It is not drinking water.

Q96. Pick the incorrect statement/s about geostationary satellite:

- (a) Its time period is 24 hours.
- (b) Its height from the surface of Earth is about 36000 km.
- (c) It revolves in polar plane.
- (d) It revolves in equatorial plane.

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

(2) (a) and (c)

(3) Only (c)

(4) Only (d)

Answer: (3) Only (c)

Detailed Explanation: A geostationary satellite has an orbital period equal to Earth's rotation, appears fixed relative to Earth, and orbits in the equatorial plane at about 35,786 km altitude. It does not revolve in a polar plane.

Q97. A motorcyclist leans inwards while taking a sharp turn. This is done

- (1) to reduce speed
- (2) to reduce friction
- (3) to get necessary centripetal force
- (4) to get necessary centrifugal force

Answer: (3) to get necessary centripetal force

Detailed Explanation: While turning, a motorcyclist needs centripetal force toward the centre of the curve. Leaning inward helps the resultant of weight and normal reaction pass through the base and provides the required centripetal effect without toppling.

Q98. Detergents are added to water for washing clothes because they cleanse clothes by

- (1) increasing the viscosity of water
- (2) increasing the surface tension of water
- (3) decreasing the viscosity of water
- (4) decreasing the surface tension of water

Answer: (4) decreasing the surface tension of water

Detailed Explanation: Detergents reduce the surface tension of water, allowing it to spread and penetrate fabric more easily. Their molecules also emulsify grease and dirt, helping remove them from clothes.

Q99. A long steel rail is struck to produce sound. A person holding his ear near the rail at the other end hears the sound waves

- (1) once through steel only
- (2) once through air only
- (3) twice, first through steel and then through air
- (4) twice, first through air and then through steel

Answer: (3) twice, first through steel and then through air

Detailed Explanation: Sound travels faster in solids than in gases. Therefore the sound travelling through the steel rail reaches first, and the sound travelling through air reaches later, so the person hears it twice.

Q100. Match the following:

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List I — Device / Process	List II — Principle / Effect
(a) Electric motor	(iv) Mechanical effect of current
(b) Electric bell	(iii) Magnetic effect of current
(c) Transformer	(i) Mutual induction
(d) Electroplating	(ii) Chemical effect of current

- (1) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Detailed Explanation: An electric motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. An electric bell works through the magnetic effect of current. A transformer works on mutual induction, and electroplating is based on the chemical effect of current.

INFINITE IA

Solved Question Paper

Exam Date: 21-12-2025 | Version: A1 | Subject Code: GFKM211225

1. Which Indian state is credited with institutionalizing the social audit process in rural development programmes?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (2) Rajasthan

Explanation: Rajasthan pioneered institutionalised social audits through public hearings or jan sunwais led by civil-society movements. These practices later influenced the statutory social-audit framework under MGNREGA.

2. 'Vigilance Awareness Week' is observed every year in the month of

- (1) December
- (2) October
- (3) January
- (4) May

Answer: (2) October

Explanation: The Central Vigilance Commission observes Vigilance Awareness Week around 31 October, the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Therefore, it falls in October.

3. Article 243D of the Indian Constitution prescribes for

- (1) Powers and functions of Gram Sabha
- (2) Reservation in Panchayats
- (3) State Election Commission
- (4) State Finance Commission

Answer: (2) Reservation in Panchayats

Explanation: Article 243D provides reservation of seats in Panchayats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. The State Election Commission is covered by Article 243K and the State Finance Commission by Article 243I.

4. The key features of MGNREGP are:

- (a) Community participation
 - (b) Priority to weaker sections
 - (c) Active role of Gram Sabha
 - (d) 100 days of employment in metropolitan areas
- (1) a, b and c
(2) b, c and d
(3) a and d
(4) a, b, c and d

Answer: (1) a, b and c

Explanation: MGNREGA is a rural employment-guarantee programme. Community participation, priority to vulnerable groups and a central role for the Gram Sabha are essential features; the guarantee is not for metropolitan areas.

5. Which of the following is NOT an objective of 'Jansunwai'?

- (1) Scrutiny of Gram Panchayat budgets
- (2) Citizen engagement
- (3) Transparency and accountability in governance
- (4) Submission of public grievances

Answer: (1) Scrutiny of Gram Panchayat budgets

Explanation: Jansunwai means a public hearing. It enables citizens to raise grievances and promotes transparency and accountability; formal scrutiny of Panchayat budgets is not the core objective indicated here.

6. What has been the primary focus of India's economic policy since the 1991 economic liberalization?

- (1) Promoting export-led growth and foreign investment
- (2) Reducing poverty and inequality through social welfare programmes
- (3) Achieving the objectives of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (4) Encouraging domestic consumption of imported goods

Answer: (1) Promoting export-led growth and foreign investment

Explanation: The 1991 reforms emphasised liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. Trade opening, export competitiveness, private enterprise and foreign investment became major policy priorities.

7. The parliamentary form of government in India is strengthened by the presence of _____.

- (1) A bicameral legislature
- (2) An independent judiciary
- (3) An active President
- (4) A Council of Ministers accountable to the Lok Sabha

Answer: (4) A Council of Ministers accountable to the Lok Sabha

Explanation: The defining feature of a parliamentary system is collective executive responsibility to the elected House. Article 75(3) makes the Union Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

8. In 2023, which constitutional article was invoked by the Supreme Court to criticize undue delay by the Governor in granting assent to Bills?

- (1) Article 111
- (2) Article 123
- (3) Article 200
- (4) Article 239

Answer: (3) Article 200

Explanation: Article 200 specifies the Governor's choices when a State Bill is presented for assent. The provision does not permit indefinite inaction, which is why delay in acting on Bills was judicially criticised.

9. The Inter-State Council is established under which Article?

- (1) Article 260
- (2) Article 263
- (3) Article 280
- (4) Article 356

Answer: (2) Article 263

Explanation: Article 263 authorises the President to establish an Inter-State Council for inquiry, discussion and advice on inter-State disputes and matters of common interest.

10. The NOTA (None of the Above) option was introduced in Indian elections as a result of _____.

- (1) Supreme Court judgment, 2013
- (2) Law Commission recommendations
- (3) Constitutional Amendment, 2000
- (4) Election Commission circular, 2012

Answer: (1) Supreme Court judgment, 2013

Explanation: In the 2013 PUCL judgment, the Supreme Court directed the introduction of NOTA in electronic voting machines and ballot papers to protect voter secrecy and the right to reject all candidates.

11. Who among the following acts as a Returning Officer for the election of the President of India?

- (1) Chief Election Commissioner
- (2) Secretary-General of Lok Sabha
- (3) Chief Justice of India
- (4) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (2) Secretary-General of Lok Sabha

Explanation: The Election Commission appoints the Secretary-General of either House of Parliament as the Returning Officer for a presidential election, with the role rotating between the two Houses.

12. Given below are an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The National Commission for Minorities was established to safeguard the constitutional rights of minorities.

Reason (R): The Commission can directly implement policies related to minority welfare.

- (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true, but R is false
- (4) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (3) A is true, but R is false

Explanation: The National Commission for Minorities monitors safeguards and examines complaints concerning minority rights. It is not an executive department that directly implements welfare policies; therefore, the Assertion is true and the Reason is false.

13. Match the Social Movement (post-2000) in List I with its core demand/legal issue in List II.

List I - Movement	List II - Core demand / legal issue
a. Nirbhaya Movement (2012)	i. Opposition to the Citizenship (Amendment) Act and defence of constitutional secularism
b. Bhim Army Mobilisations (2015)	ii. Protection of forest rights and opposition to mining in tribal land
c. Shaheen Bagh Protests (2019-20)	iii. Stricter laws and reforms for gender-based violence
d. Adivasi Resistance in Hasdeo Arand (2021-23)	iv. Assertion of Dalit rights

- (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (4) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Nirbhaya protests demanded stronger laws against sexual violence; Bhim Army mobilisations asserted Dalit rights; Shaheen Bagh opposed the Citizenship (Amendment) Act and defended constitutional secularism; Hasdeo Arand resistance concerns forest rights and opposition to mining.

14. The transition from the 'Look East' to the 'Act East' policy primarily aimed to

- (1) Shift India's focus entirely to Central Asia
- (2) Focus only on cultural diplomacy with South Asia
- (3) Reduce India's trade with the West
- (4) Convert cultural links with East Asia into active economic and strategic partnerships

Answer: (4) Convert cultural links with East Asia into active economic and strategic partnerships

Explanation: Act East made India's engagement with East and Southeast Asia more action-oriented. It expanded connectivity, commerce, security cooperation and strategic partnerships beyond the largely diplomatic emphasis of Look East.

15. With reference to the location of State capitals of India, identify the sequence from East to West.

- (1) Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Chennai
- (2) Chennai, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata
- (3) Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad
- (4) Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai

Answer: (3) Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad

Explanation: Longitude decreases westward. Among the four cities, Kolkata is the easternmost, followed by Bhubaneswar, Chennai and Hyderabad.

16. Arrange the settlements as per demographic hierarchy in ascending order.

- (a) Metropolitan city
 - (b) Megacity
 - (c) One-lakh city
 - (d) Towns
 - (e) Intermediate towns
- (1) d, e, c, a, b
 - (2) a, b, c, d, e
 - (3) e, d, c, b, a
 - (4) b, c, d, e, a

Answer: (1) d, e, c, a, b

Explanation: The ascending hierarchy moves from towns to intermediate towns, then one-lakh cities, metropolitan cities and finally megacities.

17. Which of the following types of forests is the most widespread in India?

- (1) Tropical thorn forest
- (2) Tropical evergreen forest
- (3) Tropical deciduous forest
- (4) Tropical dry deciduous forest

Answer: (3) Tropical deciduous forest

Explanation: Tropical deciduous forests, comprising moist and dry deciduous formations, occupy the largest share of India's forested area. They occur widely in regions with a pronounced seasonal rainfall regime.

18. Consider the following statements on tsunamis and select the correct code.

- (a) Tsunamis are tidal waves.
 - (b) Tsunamis are large waves usually caused by seismic activity.
 - (c) Only vertical seismic disturbance causes tsunamis.
 - (d) Large tsunamis occur every 2-3 years.
- (1) a, b, c and d are correct
 - (2) Only a, b and c are correct
 - (3) Only b, c and d are correct
 - (4) Only a, b and d are correct

Answer: (3) Only b, c and d are correct

Explanation: The official KEA key marks option (3). Scientifically, however, the item is defective: tsunamis are not tidal waves; they are commonly generated by undersea earthquakes involving vertical displacement, but can also result from landslides or volcanic activity, and the frequency statement is imprecise.

19. Match the following instruments with their uses.

List I - Instrument	List II - Measurement
a. Barometer	i. Temperature
b. Hygrometer	ii. Wind speed
c. Anemometer	iii. Atmospheric pressure
d. Thermometer	iv. Humidity

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

Answer: (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

Explanation: A barometer measures atmospheric pressure, a hygrometer measures humidity, an anemometer measures wind speed and a thermometer measures temperature.

20. Arrange the greenhouse gases contributing to global warming from the least to the most potent.

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Sulphur hexafluoride
- (c) Methane
- (d) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

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

Answer: (3) b, d, c, a

Explanation: The official key marks option (3), but the direction in the question appears inconsistent with standard global-warming-potential values. A scientifically reasonable least-to-most order is carbon dioxide, methane, HCFCs and sulphur hexafluoride; that sequence is not offered.

21. Match the names of shifting cultivation with the country/region.

List I - Shifting cultivation	List II - Country
a. Ladang	i. India
b. Tamrai	ii. Sri Lanka
c. Poda	iii. Thailand
d. Chena	iv. Malaysia

- (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

Answer: (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Ladang is associated with Malaysia, Tamrai with Thailand, Poda with India and Chena with Sri Lanka. Hence the matching is a-iv, b-iii, c-i and d-ii.

22. Arrange the following States in the order of area under land degradation from high to low.

- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Maharashtra
- (1) a, d, c, b
(2) d, c, b, a
(3) a, b, c, d
(4) a, c, d, b

Answer: (1) a, d, c, b

Explanation: According to the data basis used in the question, Rajasthan has the largest degraded area among the listed States, followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka.

23. The bioindicator used to measure urban air quality is _____.

- (1) Fungi
- (2) Algae
- (3) Mosses
- (4) Lichens

Answer: (4) Lichens

Explanation: Lichens absorb water and nutrients directly from the atmosphere and are highly sensitive to pollutants such as sulphur dioxide. Their presence, absence and diversity are therefore used to assess air quality.

24. Arrange the following global events in the correct chronological order.

- (a) Agenda 21
 - (b) Brundtland Report
 - (c) Sustainable Development Goals
 - (d) Stockholm Conference
- (1) d, b, a, c
(2) c, b, a, d
(3) a, b, c, d
(4) d, c, b, a

Answer: (4) d, c, b, a

Explanation: The official key marks option (4), but the historically correct order is Stockholm Conference (1972), Brundtland Report (1987), Agenda 21 (1992) and Sustainable Development Goals (2015), which corresponds to option (1).

25. Match List I with List II.

List I - Organisation	List II - Focus / Goal
a. SAARC	i. Promote regional peace and prosperity in South Asia
b. ASEAN	ii. Coordinate petroleum policies and stabilise oil markets
c. OPEC	iii. Political and economic integration of Europe
d. EU	iv. Economic growth and political cooperation in Southeast Asia

- (1) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii
(2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(4) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

Answer: (1) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

Explanation: SAARC promotes regional cooperation in South Asia; ASEAN promotes economic and political cooperation in Southeast Asia; OPEC coordinates petroleum policies; and the EU represents European political and economic integration.

26. Match the following personalities with the descriptions.

List I - Personality	List II - Description
a. Pritilata Waddeddar	i. Member of Surya Sen's revolutionary group
b. Suhasini Ganguly	ii. Bengali poet and translator from British India
c. Kalpana Datta	iii. Participated in Chittagong Armoury Raid activities
d. Toru Dutt	iv. Involved in the armed attack on the Pahartali European Club

- (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
- (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv

Answer: (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Pritilata Waddadar led the Pahartali European Club attack; Suhasini Ganguly was associated with Chittagong revolutionary activity; Kalpana Datta belonged to Surya Sen's group; Toru Dutt was a Bengali poet and translator.

27. The two forms of taxes imposed upon the people during Shivaji's rule were _____.

- (i) Chauth
 - (ii) Sardeshmukhi
 - (iii) Swarajya
 - (iv) Hoon
- (1) i and ii
 - (2) ii and iii
 - (3) iii and iv
 - (4) i and iv

Answer: (1) i and ii

Explanation: Chauth was generally a levy of one-fourth of revenue, while Sardeshmukhi was an additional ten per cent claim. Both became important fiscal instruments of the Maratha polity.

28. Choose the option in which the Dewans of Mysore are arranged in proper chronological order.

- (1) N. Madhava Rao, V. P. Madhava Rao, Mirza Ismail, M. Visvesvaraya
- (2) V. P. Madhava Rao, N. Madhava Rao, M. Visvesvaraya, Mirza Ismail
- (3) N. Madhava Rao, M. Visvesvaraya, Mirza Ismail, V. P. Madhava Rao
- (4) V. P. Madhava Rao, M. Visvesvaraya, Mirza Ismail, N. Madhava Rao

Answer: (4) V. P. Madhava Rao, M. Visvesvaraya, Mirza Ismail, N. Madhava Rao

Explanation: The order accepted by the official key begins with V. P. Madhava Rao, followed by M. Visvesvaraya, Mirza Ismail and N. Madhava Rao.

29. Who among the following Commissioners was responsible for starting coffee plantations in Mysore and Coorg provinces?

- (1) John Briggs
- (2) Mark Cubbon
- (3) Lewin Bowring
- (4) Richard Meade

Answer: (2) Mark Cubbon

Explanation: Mark Cubbon's administration encouraged economic and infrastructural development in Mysore, and he is associated with the expansion of coffee cultivation in the Mysore-Coorg region.

30. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- (i) Launching of Individual Satyagraha
 - (ii) Gandhiji elected President of the Indian National Congress
 - (iii) Establishment of the UGC
 - (iv) Withdrawal of the Partition of Bengal
- (1) i, iii, ii, iv
 - (2) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (3) iv, ii, i, iii
 - (4) iii, ii, iv, i

Answer: (3) iv, ii, i, iii

Explanation: The annulment of Bengal partition occurred in 1911; Gandhi presided over the Belgaum Congress in 1924; Individual Satyagraha began in 1940; and the University Grants Commission was established later, in 1953.

31. The Indian statesman who said, 'Those who do not know history will be condemned to repeat it' was

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Romesh Chunder Dutt
- (3) Radha Kumud Mukherjee
- (4) Dr B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (4) Dr B. R. Ambedkar

Explanation: The official key selects Dr B. R. Ambedkar. The wording closely resembles the well-known maxim associated with philosopher George Santayana, who is not among the options; therefore, the attribution in the question is questionable.

32. By 1616, the English East India Company had factories in Western India at

- (1) Surat, Ahmedabad and Broach
- (2) Masulipatnam, Petapoli and Broach
- (3) Ahmedabad, Surat and Malabar
- (4) Petapoli, Masulipatnam and Malabar

Answer: (1) Surat, Ahmedabad and Broach

Explanation: Surat was the Company's major early base on India's western coast. It subsequently established commercial connections and factories at Ahmedabad and Broach in Gujarat.

33. Match List I with List II.

List I - Work	List II - Author / Thinker
a. Hind Swaraj	i. Michel Foucault
b. The White Man's Burden	ii. M. K. Gandhi
c. Orientalism	iii. Rudyard Kipling
d. Power and Knowledge	iv. Edward Said

- (1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- (2) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: (1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Explanation: Hind Swaraj was written by M. K. Gandhi; The White Man's Burden by Rudyard Kipling; Orientalism by Edward Said; and Power/Knowledge is associated with Michel Foucault.

34. Arrange the following wars in correct chronological order.

- (i) Battle of Wandiwash
 - (ii) Battle of Srirangapatna
 - (iii) First Anglo-Mysore War
 - (iv) Second Anglo-Mysore War
- (1) iii, iv, i, ii
 - (2) iii, i, iv, ii
 - (3) ii, i, iv, iii
 - (4) i, iii, iv, ii

Answer: (2) iii, i, iv, ii

Explanation: The official key marks option (2). Historically, however, Wandiwash (1760) preceded the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69), followed by the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84) and the Battle of Srirangapatna (1799); this corresponds to option (4).

35. Consider the following statements about Mahayanism.

- (i) It deviated from the original teachings of Buddha.
 - (ii) It sought individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
 - (iii) It believed in the divinity of Buddha and Bodhisattvas and worshipped their images.
 - (iv) It developed the Madhyamika and Yogachara philosophical systems.
- (1) i, ii and iii are true
 - (2) ii, iii and iv are true
 - (3) i, iii and iv are true
 - (4) i, ii and iv are true

Answer: (3) i, iii and iv are true

Explanation: Mahayana developed the Bodhisattva ideal, accepted image worship and produced philosophical schools such as Madhyamika and Yogachara. The emphasis on individual salvation through self-discipline is more closely associated with the earlier or Theravada ideal.

36. Identify the cities founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

- (1) Delhi and Lahore
- (2) Topra and Meerut
- (3) Panipat and Sikandra
- (4) Fatehabad and Hisar

Answer: (4) Fatehabad and Hisar

Explanation: Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded and developed several towns, including Hisar-i-Firuza and Fatehabad. He was also known for canals, gardens and public works.

37. Match the Kannada authors with their works.

List I - Author	List II - Work
a. Kirtivarma	i. Jataka Tilaka
b. Sridharacharya	ii. Kavyavalokana
c. Nagavarma II	iii. Mallinatha Purana
d. Nagachandra	iv. Govaidya

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: (4) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Explanation: The correct pairs are Kirtivarma-Govaidya, Sridharacharya-Jataka Tilaka, Nagavarma II-Kavyavalokana and Nagachandra-Mallinatha Purana.

38. Complete the series: 64, 66, 136, 414, _____, 8330.

- (1) 1624
- (2) 1644
- (3) 1664
- (4) 1824

Answer: (3) 1664

Explanation: The pattern is: multiply successively by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, while adding 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Thus $414 \times 4 + 8 = 1664$, and $1664 \times 5 + 10 = 8330$.

39. If 'YEARLY' is coded as 'BVZIOB', how will 'ANNUAL' be coded?

- (1) ZFMOMM
- (2) ZNNFZA
- (3) ZMMFZO
- (4) XCADGF

Answer: (3) ZMMFZO

Explanation: The code uses the reverse alphabet or Atbash substitution: $A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, and so on. Applying it to ANNUAL gives ZMMFZO.

40. The speeds of Deepak and Vinod are in the ratio 19:12. If Vinod's speed is 84 km/h, what is Deepak's speed?

- (1) 114 km/h
- (2) 117 km/h
- (3) 126 km/h
- (4) 133 km/h

Answer: (4) 133 km/h

Explanation: If 12 parts equal 84 km/h, one part equals 7 km/h. Deepak's speed is $19 \times 7 = 133$ km/h.

41. A bag has Rs 785 in Rs 2, Rs 5 and Rs 10 coins. The numbers of coins are in the ratio 6:9:10. How many Rs 5 coins are there?

- (1) 60
- (2) 12
- (3) 45
- (4) 24

Answer: (3) 45

Explanation: Let the numbers of coins be $6x$, $9x$ and $10x$. Their total value is $12x + 45x + 100x = 157x = 785$, giving $x = 5$; therefore, the number of Rs 5 coins is $9 \times 5 = 45$.

42. A person buys 30 notebooks at Rs 12 each. He sells 20 notebooks at Rs 15 each and the remaining notebooks at Rs 37.50 each. Find the profit percentage.

- (1) 87.5%
- (2) 76.4%
- (3) 79.2%
- (4) 83.3%

Answer: (1) 87.5%

Explanation: Total cost = $30 \times 12 = \text{Rs } 360$. Total selling price = $20 \times 15 + 10 \times 37.50 = \text{Rs } 675$. Profit = Rs 315, so profit percentage = $(315/360) \times 100 = 87.5\%$.

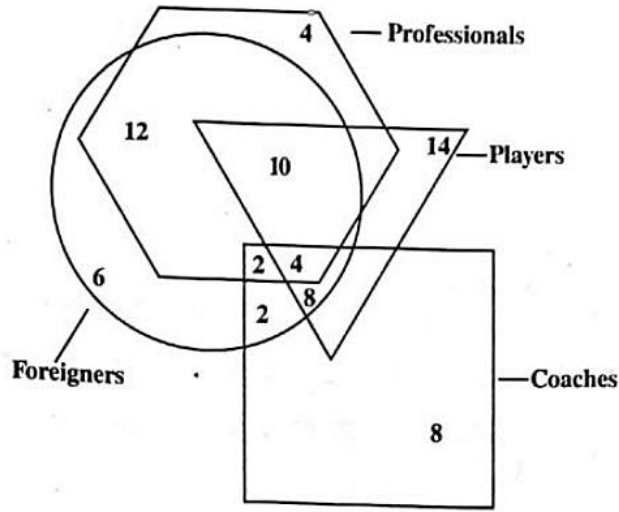
43. Raju's average expenditure from January to June is Rs 8,400. He spends Rs 2,400 in January and Rs 3,000 in July. What is his average expenditure from February to July?

- (1) Rs 8,400
- (2) Rs 8,500
- (3) Rs 7,800
- (4) Rs 6,800

Answer: (2) Rs 8,500

Explanation: Total expenditure for January-June = $8,400 \times 6 = \text{Rs } 50,400$. Replacing January with July gives $\text{Rs } 50,400 - 2,400 + 3,000 = \text{Rs } 51,000$; dividing by six gives Rs 8,500.

44. From the Venn diagram, how many foreign coaches who became professionals were never players?



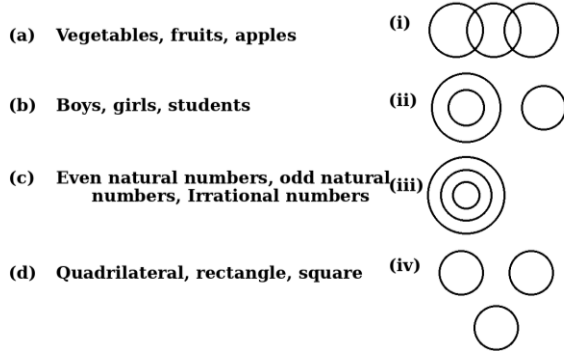
- (1) 4
- (2) 2
- (3) 8
- (4) 10

Answer: (2) 2

Explanation: The required region lies simultaneously inside Foreigners, Coaches and Professionals but outside Players. In the diagram, that region is labelled 2.

45. Match the given sets with the correct relationship diagrams.

- (a) Vegetables, fruits, apples
- (b) Boys, girls, students
- (c) Even natural numbers, odd natural numbers, irrational numbers
- (d) Quadrilateral, rectangle, square



- (1) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
- (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Explanation: Apples form a subset of fruits with vegetables shown separately in diagram ii; the paper associates boys, girls and students with diagram i; even numbers, odd numbers and irrational numbers are mutually disjoint (iv); and square \subset rectangle \subset quadrilateral gives nested circles (iii).

46. A person goes 40 km north, turns right and travels 80 km, turns right and travels 30 km, then turns right and travels 80 km. He continues straight for 50 km and finally turns left and travels 10 km. How far is he from the starting point?

- (1) 30 km
- (2) 50 km
- (3) 45 km
- (4) 40 km

Answer: (2) 50 km

Explanation: Using coordinates, the first four movements leave him 10 km north of the start and facing west. After travelling 50 km west and 10 km south, he ends 50 km directly west of the starting point.

47. A stadium has four exits, and each exit can evacuate 100 people every two minutes. If 6,500 people are present and panic begins after 32 minutes, how many people are at risk of stampede?

- (1) 250
- (2) 200
- (3) 150
- (4) 100

Answer: (4) 100

Explanation: Each exit clears 50 people per minute; four exits clear 200 per minute. In 32 minutes, 6,400 people can leave, so 100 remain at risk.

48. Pipes P and Q can fill a tank in 20 minutes and 25 minutes respectively. Both are opened together, but Q is closed after five minutes. What is the total time required to fill the tank?

- (1) 5 minutes
- (2) 11 minutes
- (3) 16 minutes
- (4) 15 minutes

Answer: (3) 16 minutes

Explanation: In five minutes the pipes fill $\frac{5}{20} + \frac{5}{25} = \frac{9}{20}$ of the tank. The remaining $\frac{11}{20}$ is filled by P alone in 11 minutes; total time = $5 + 11 = 16$ minutes.

49. A boy walks 90 m east, turns right and walks 20 m, turns right and walks 30 m, and then walks 100 m north. How far from the starting point does he meet his father?

- (1) 80 m
- (2) 100 m
- (3) 140 m
- (4) 260 m

Answer: (2) 100 m

Explanation: His net displacement is 60 m east and 80 m north. By the Pythagorean theorem, distance = $\sqrt{60^2 + 80^2} = 100$ m.

50. Find the value of $\sqrt{(12 + \sqrt{(12 + \sqrt{(12 + \dots)})})}$.

- (1) 4
- (2) -4
- (3) 3
- (4) -3

Answer: (1) 4

Explanation: Let $x = \sqrt{(12 + x)}$. Then $x^2 - x - 12 = 0$, giving $(x - 4)(x + 3) = 0$. Since a square root is non-negative, $x = 4$.

51. Consider the following statements related to Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar Awards. How many statements are correct?

- (a) They are national awards in science, technology and innovation.
 - (b) They are given in four categories: Vigyan Ratna, Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Yuva-Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and Vigyan Team.
 - (c) They are given in 13 domains.
 - (d) The award ceremony for all categories is held on 28 February every year.
- (1) All of them
 - (2) Only three
 - (3) Only two
 - (4) Only one

Answer: (2) Only three

Explanation: The awards are national honours in science, technology and innovation, have four categories and cover 13 domains. The ceremony is associated with National Space Day on 23 August, not National Science Day on 28 February; therefore, three statements are correct.

52. Consider the following statements related to Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCT). Which statement(s) are incorrect?

- (a) It was launched for developing additional terminals to handle rail cargo.
 - (b) GCTs are developed by private players on non-Railway land or wholly/partly on Railway land.
 - (c) Features include a simplified application and approval process, no departmental charges and no land licence fees.
 - (d) GCTs in Karnataka are Hireinanduru, Wadi and Hanakere.
- (1) Only d
 - (2) Only a and c
 - (3) Only b
 - (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: GCT policy seeks additional rail-cargo terminals and permits private development on non-Railway or wholly/partly Railway land. It provides a simplified approval framework; the official key also accepts the listed Karnataka locations, so none is treated as incorrect.

53. Consider the following statements related to the Commonwealth Games. How many statements are correct?

- (a) The event is organised once in five years.
 - (b) India first participated in the Commonwealth Games in 1934.
 - (c) India officially won the bid to host the Centenary Commonwealth Games in 2030 at Ahmedabad.
 - (d) India hosted this event twice, in 1982 and 2010, both at New Delhi.
- (1) All of them
 - (2) Only three
 - (3) Only two
 - (4) Only one

Answer: (3) Only two

Explanation: The Games are held every four years, so statement (a) is false. India first participated in 1934. The official key treats the 2030 Ahmedabad statement as correct, while 1982 New Delhi hosted the Asian Games, not the Commonwealth Games; hence only two are counted.

54. Which of the following are features of the Karnataka Traditional Migratory Shepherds (Welfare Measures and Protection Against Atrocities) Act, 2025?

- (a) Identity card for every beneficiary.
 - (b) Life insurance, skill upgradation, marketing support and compensation for livestock loss.
 - (c) Traditional Migratory Shepherds Welfare Fund and Board.
 - (d) Punishment for unlawful denial of access to public property, government land or eligible forest land.
- (1) a, b, c and d
 - (2) Only c and d
 - (3) Only a and b
 - (4) Only b

Answer: (1) a, b, c and d

Explanation: The Act provides beneficiary identity cards, welfare and compensation measures, a dedicated Welfare Fund and Board, and protection against unlawful denial of access to public or permitted grazing resources. Thus all four listed provisions are treated as features.

55. Consider the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets (REPM). How many statements are correct?

- (a) The Government of India launched the scheme in 2025.
 - (b) Its total duration is three years, including one year for setting up a facility and two years of incentives.
 - (c) It will strengthen domestic REPM manufacturing and global competitiveness.
 - (d) It supports India's Net Zero 2050 commitment.
- (1) All four
 - (2) Only three
 - (3) Only two
 - (4) Only one

Answer: (3) Only two

Explanation: Statements (a) and (c) are correct: the scheme was approved in 2025 and seeks to build domestic integrated REPM manufacturing capacity. The three-year duration stated in (b) is incorrect, and India's net-zero target is 2070, not 2050; hence only two statements are correct.

56. What is 'MeghRaj' related to?

- (1) An ISRO satellite for predicting cloudbursts and heavy rainfall
- (2) An IMD technology for artificial rainfall through cloud seeding
- (3) A Government cloud-computing initiative providing ICT services to Central and State/UT departments
- (4) An indigenous submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missile

Answer: (3) A Government cloud-computing initiative providing ICT services to Central and State/UT departments

Explanation: MeghRaj is the Government of India's cloud-computing initiative, also called GI Cloud. It aims to provide shared, scalable and secure cloud infrastructure and services to government departments.

57. With reference to the implementation of the four Labour Codes from November 2025, how many statements are correct?

- (a) Mandatory appointment letters for all workers.
 - (b) Social-security coverage for all workers, including gig and platform workers.
 - (c) Free annual health check-up for workers above 50 years by the employer.
 - (d) Women may work at night and in all types of establishments with consent and safeguards.
 - (e) PAN-India single licence and single return.
- (1) All five
 - (2) Only four
 - (3) Only three
 - (4) Only two

Answer: (2) Only four

Explanation: Appointment letters, social-security coverage including gig and platform workers, women's night work with consent and safeguards, and simplified single-licence/single-return compliance are recognised features. The free annual health check-up threshold is above 40 years, not 50; therefore, four statements are correct.

58. Consider the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2025. How many statements are correct?

- (a) It was awarded by the Nobel Assembly at the Pasteur Institute.
- (b) The award was given to a group of three scientists.
- (c) The contribution concerned peripheral immune tolerance, regulatory T cells and FOXP3.
- (d) The contribution will help treat cardiac arrest and obesity.

- (1) All four
- (2) Only three
- (3) Only two
- (4) Only one

Answer: (3) Only two

Explanation: The prize was awarded to three scientists for discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance, regulatory T cells and FOXP3. It is awarded by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, not the Pasteur Institute, and the discoveries are chiefly relevant to cancer and autoimmune-disease research rather than cardiac arrest and obesity; thus two statements are correct.

59. Match the reports with the organisations that publish them.

List I - Report	List II - Published by
a. International Migration Outlook	i. UNESCO
b. Global Education Monitoring Report	ii. OECD
c. World Development Report	iii. IMF
d. World Economic Outlook	iv. UNCTAD
e. World Investment Report	v. World Bank

- (1) a-v, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-i
 (2) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii, e-iv
 (3) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-v, e-iii
 (4) a-v, b-iv, c-iii, d-i, e-ii

Answer: (2) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii, e-iv

Explanation: International Migration Outlook is published by OECD; the Global Education Monitoring Report by UNESCO; the World Development Report by the World Bank; the World Economic Outlook by IMF; and the World Investment Report by UNCTAD.

60. Consider the following statements related to 'Project Sea Bird' and choose the correct answer.

- (1) It is a naval-infrastructure project aimed at creating a naval base at Karwar.
 (2) It is a project to conserve the white-breasted sea eagle in Dakshina Kannada.
 (3) It is a welfare project for fishing communities in coastal Karnataka.
 (4) It is a project for conserving coral reefs in Udupi district.

Answer: (1) It is a naval-infrastructure project aimed at creating a naval base at Karwar.

Explanation: Project Seabird is the Indian Navy's major naval-base development at Karwar on the Karnataka coast. It is intended to create a strategically located, modern naval facility.

61. Match the protected areas in Karnataka with their type.

List I - Protected area	List II - Type
a. Greater Hesaraghatta Grassland	i. Wildlife Sanctuary
b. Apsarakonda-Mugali Marine Area	ii. Conservation Reserve
c. Kokkare Bellur	iii. National Park

List I - Protected area	List II - Type
d. Anshi	iv. Biodiversity Heritage Site
e. Hogrekan	v. Community Reserve

- (1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-v, e-i
- (2) a-iii, b-v, c-i, d-ii, e-iv
- (3) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii, e-iv
- (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii, e-v

Answer: (3) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii, e-iv

Explanation: The official key gives Greater Hesaraghatta Grassland-Conservation Reserve, Apsarakonda-Mugali Marine Area-Wildlife Sanctuary, Kokkare Bellur-Community Reserve, Anshi-National Park and Hogrekan-Biodiversity Heritage Site.

62. Which statement regarding Kumari Kamala, a renowned Bharatanatyam artist, is incorrect?

- (1) She was trained under Vazhuvoor Ramaiah Pillai.
- (2) She was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1970.
- (3) She received the US National Heritage Fellowship.
- (4) She acted in nearly 100 Tamil, Hindi, Telugu and Kannada films.

Answer: (2) She was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1970.

Explanation: Kumari Kamala was trained in the Vazhuvoor tradition and had a substantial film career. She received the Padma Bhushan in 1970, not the Padma Vibhushan; therefore, statement (2) is incorrect.

63. The concept of the 'Tragedy of the Commons' was first introduced by

- (1) Rachel Carson
- (2) Garrett Hardin
- (3) Aldo Leopold
- (4) Elinor Ostrom

Answer: (2) Garrett Hardin

Explanation: Garrett Hardin popularised the phrase in his 1968 essay, explaining how unrestricted individual use of a shared finite resource can lead to collective depletion.

64. Expand KSIIDC.

- (1) Karnataka State Industrial and Income Development Company
- (2) Karnataka State Income and Infrastructure Distribution Corporation
- (3) Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
- (4) Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Distribution Company

Answer: (3) Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation

Explanation: KSIIDC stands for Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation, a State public-sector institution supporting industrial and infrastructure projects.

65. Which of the following is NOT a component of land reforms in independent India?

- (a) Abolition of intermediaries
 - (b) Green Revolution initiatives
 - (c) Fixing ceilings on landholdings
 - (d) Consolidation of landholdings
- (1) a and b only
 - (2) b only
 - (3) b and c only
 - (4) b and d only

Answer: (2) b only

Explanation: Abolition of intermediaries, ceilings on landholdings and consolidation of fragmented holdings are classic land-reform measures. The Green Revolution was an agricultural technology and production strategy, not a land-reform component.

66. In 1957, a committee was constituted to study and report on existing agricultural Acts. Under whose chairmanship was it constituted?

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) B. D. Jatti
- (3) J. C. Kumarappa
- (4) Devaraj Urs

Answer: (2) B. D. Jatti

Explanation: The official key identifies B. D. Jatti as the chairperson of the 1957 committee that examined agricultural legislation.

67. According to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1974, land under lease is classified as _____.

- (1) ABC and DM
- (2) ABC and DE
- (3) KAR and TAK
- (4) KAR and LAS

Answer: (1) ABC and DM

Explanation: The official answer key classifies the relevant leased-land categories as ABC and DM. This is a statute-specific classification expected to be recalled in the examination.

68. The 'Bhoochetana' mission in Karnataka is implemented in partnership with which international research institute?

- (1) World Bank
- (2) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
- (3) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- (4) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Answer: (2) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

Explanation: Bhoochetana was implemented with ICRISAT to improve soil health, nutrient management and productivity in rain-fed farming systems through science-based interventions.

69. Under the Right to Education (RTE) provision in Karnataka, what is the maximum annual family income eligible for admission to a private school?

- (1) Rs 1.5 lakh
- (2) Rs 2.5 lakh
- (3) Rs 3.5 lakh
- (4) Rs 4.5 lakh

Answer: (3) Rs 3.5 lakh

Explanation: The official key specifies an annual family-income ceiling of Rs 3.5 lakh for the category referred to in the question.

70. Match the art forms with their State of origin.

List I - Art form	List II - State
a. Madhubani	i. Odisha
b. Pattachitra	ii. Madhya Pradesh

List I - Art form	List II - State
c. Phad	iii. Rajasthan
d. Gond	iv. Bihar

- (1) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- (2) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (3) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

Explanation: Madhubani is associated with Bihar, Pattachitra with Odisha, Phad with Rajasthan and Gond art with Madhya Pradesh.

71. The first and the last college started by the Nizamshahi in the Kalyana Karnataka region was

- (1) Hamdard College, Raichur
- (2) Intermediate College at Kalaburagi
- (3) S. B. College at Bidar
- (4) Nutan Vidyalaya at Kalaburagi

Answer: (2) Intermediate College at Kalaburagi

Explanation: The official key identifies the Intermediate College at Kalaburagi. The question relates to the institutional history of education in the former Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

72. The Dodda Basavanna Temple in Bengaluru was built by

- (1) Kempe Gowda I
- (2) Jaya Gowda
- (3) Kempe Gowda II
- (4) Dodda Veerappa Gowda

Answer: (1) Kempe Gowda I

Explanation: The Bull Temple or Dodda Basavana Gudi at Basavanagudi is traditionally attributed to Kempe Gowda I, the founder of Bengaluru.

73. Which Indian State was recently declared the first State free of extreme poverty?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Tripura

Answer: (2) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala announced the completion of its extreme-poverty eradication campaign in November 2025. The official answer is therefore Kerala.

74. Consider the following goods and services. How many attract 0% GST?

- (a) Indian National Flag
 - (b) Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk
 - (c) Pencil
 - (d) Individual health-insurance premium
 - (e) Drip-irrigation system and sprinklers
- (1) All five
 - (2) Only four
 - (3) Only three
 - (4) Only two

Answer: (2) Only four

Explanation: The official key treats four of the five listed items as zero-rated or exempt under the applicable GST position used for the exam. The question is date-sensitive because GST rates and exemptions may be revised by notifications.

75. The Economic Survey 2024-25 discussed the Gini coefficient. What does the Gini coefficient measure?

- (1) Inequality in consumption expenditure
- (2) Inequality in sex ratio
- (3) Inequality in urban and rural unemployment
- (4) Inequality in rural health centres among States

Answer: (1) Inequality in consumption expenditure

Explanation: The Gini coefficient summarises inequality in the distribution of income or consumption. A value closer to zero indicates greater equality, while a value closer to one indicates greater inequality.

76. What are the key objectives of PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana? How many statements are correct?

- (a) Reducing dependency on agriculture
 - (b) Encouraging crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices
 - (c) Augmenting post-harvest storage at Panchayat and Block levels
 - (d) Improving irrigation infrastructure for reliable water access
 - (e) Enabling greater access to short-term and long-term agricultural credit
- (1) All five
 - (2) Only four
 - (3) Only three
 - (4) Only two

Answer: (2) Only four

Explanation: The scheme aims at agricultural productivity, crop diversification and sustainable practices, post-harvest storage, irrigation and access to short- and long-term credit. 'Reducing dependency on agriculture' is not one of the stated objectives, so four statements are correct.

77. Match the financial instruments with their features.

List I - Instrument	List II - Feature
a. Bonds	i. Charge on the assets of the company
b. Debentures	ii. Derivatives
c. Shares	iii. Specific maturity date
d. Futures	iv. Voting rights

- (1) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
 (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
 (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 (4) a-i, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Explanation: Bonds have a specified maturity; secured debentures create a charge on company assets; equity shares generally carry voting rights; and futures are derivative contracts.

78. Consider the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) on Zero Population Growth (ZPG).

Assertion (A): ZPG is a demographic balance in which population neither increases nor decreases.

Reason (R): Births plus immigration equal deaths plus emigration.

- (1) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A
 (2) Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A
 (3) A is correct, but R is incorrect
 (4) A is incorrect, but R is correct

Answer: (1) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A

Explanation: ZPG means that population size remains stable. This occurs when additions through births and immigration equal losses through deaths and emigration; therefore, both statements are correct and the Reason explains the Assertion.

79. Match the urban missions with their primary focus.

List I - Mission	List II - Primary focus
a. AMRUT	i. Reviving and maintaining rivers sustainably
b. NMSH	ii. Water and sewerage infrastructure

List I - Mission	List II - Primary focus
c. URMP	iii. Low-carbon urban development

- (1) a-i, b-iii, c-ii
- (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-i
- (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iii
- (4) a-iii, b-i, c-ii

Answer: (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-i

Explanation: AMRUT focuses on water supply, sewerage and urban services; the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat promotes low-carbon urban development; and Urban River Management Plans focus on reviving and maintaining urban rivers.

80. Which statements are correct with regard to NITI Aayog?

- (a) It is a replacement for the Planning Commission.
 - (b) It is a continuation of the Planning Commission.
 - (c) It is a policy think tank of the Government of India.
 - (d) The President of India is its Chairperson.
- (1) a and b
 - (2) a, b, c and d
 - (3) a and c
 - (4) a, b and d

Answer: (3) a and c

Explanation: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission and functions as the Government of India's policy think tank. It is not a continuation of the Planning Commission, and its Chairperson is the Prime Minister, not the President.

81. While cooking, if the bottom of a vessel becomes blackened on the outside, it means that

- (a) The food is not cooked completely.
 - (b) The fuel is not burning completely.
 - (c) The fuel is wet.
 - (d) The fuel is burning completely.
- (1) a and c only
(2) b only
(3) a and b only
(4) d only

Answer: (2) b only

Explanation: Black soot forms when a fuel undergoes incomplete combustion because of insufficient oxygen or improper burner adjustment. Hence the fuel is not burning completely.

82. Aqua regia, used to dissolve noble metals such as gold and platinum, is a mixture of

- (1) Concentrated HCl and concentrated HNO₃ in the ratio 1:3
- (2) Concentrated HCl and concentrated HNO₃ in the ratio 3:1
- (3) Concentrated H₂SO₄ and concentrated HCl in the ratio 1:1
- (4) Concentrated H₂SO₄ and concentrated HNO₃ in the ratio 1:1

Answer: (2) Concentrated HCl and concentrated HNO₃ in the ratio 3:1

Explanation: Aqua regia is freshly prepared from three parts concentrated hydrochloric acid and one part concentrated nitric acid. The mixture generates powerful oxidising and complexing species capable of dissolving gold and platinum.

83. Insectivorous plants grow in swampy soils that are deficient in

- (1) Sulphur
- (2) Phosphorus
- (3) Nitrogen
- (4) Potassium

Answer: (3) Nitrogen

Explanation: Waterlogged acidic soils often have poor availability of usable nitrogen. Insectivorous plants supplement their nitrogen requirement by trapping and digesting insects.

84. The organelle important in respiration has specialised folds called cristae. Cristae are found in

- (a) Inner membrane of Golgi complex
 - (b) Outer membrane of chloroplast
 - (c) Inner membrane of mitochondria
 - (d) Outer membrane of vacuoles
- (1) a and b only
 - (2) c only
 - (3) b and c only
 - (4) d only

Answer: (2) c only

Explanation: Cristae are folds of the inner mitochondrial membrane. They increase surface area for the electron-transport chain and oxidative phosphorylation.

85. Consider the following statements about cell division.

Statement I: Mitosis is not essential for producing genetic variation in a population.

Statement II: Meiosis is essential for producing genetic variation in a population.

- (1) Both Statement I and II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer: (1) Both Statement I and II are correct

Explanation: Mitosis produces genetically similar daughter cells and is mainly used for growth and repair; it is not the principal source of variation. Meiosis generates variation through crossing over and independent assortment, so both statements are correct.

86. Which of the following is NOT an example of corrosion?

- (i) Silver left in air turns black.
 - (ii) Copper turns blue-green after long exposure to air and moisture.
 - (iii) Iron turns brown after prolonged exposure to moisture.
 - (iv) White anhydrous copper sulphate turns blue on exposure to water.
- (1) i and iv
 - (2) iv only
 - (3) ii and iii
 - (4) i, ii, iii and iv

Answer: (2) iv only

Explanation: Silver tarnishing, copper developing a green patina and iron rusting are corrosion processes. Anhydrous copper sulphate turning blue is hydration due to absorption of water, not corrosion.

87. Match the biomolecules with their examples.

List I - Biomolecule	List II - Example
a. Carbohydrate	i. Riboflavin
b. Protein	ii. Ribose
c. Hormone	iii. Keratin
d. Vitamin	iv. Progesterone

- (1) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(3) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(4) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

Answer: (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Explanation: Ribose is a carbohydrate, keratin is a protein, progesterone is a hormone and riboflavin is vitamin B2.

88. Consider the following statements about the human eye. Which are correct?

- (a) Refraction of incoming light occurs at the outer surface of the cornea.
(b) The pupil regulates the amount of light entering the eye.
(c) The eye lens forms a virtual image on the retina.
(1) a and b only
(2) b and c only
(3) a and c only
(4) a, b and c

Answer: (1) a and b only

Explanation: Most refraction occurs at the air-cornea interface, and the pupil regulates the amount of light entering the eye. The lens forms a real, inverted image on the retina, not a virtual image; therefore, only (a) and (b) are correct.

89. The device used to test the electric charge of a body is

- (1) Electron microscope
- (2) Periscope
- (3) Electroscope
- (4) Kaleidoscope

Answer: (3) Electroscope

Explanation: An electroscope detects whether a body is electrically charged by observing the divergence of leaves or movement of an indicator due to electrostatic repulsion.

INFINITE IAS KAN

90. Which pairs of drug classes and examples are correctly matched?

Drug class	Example
a. Analgesics	Aspirin
b. Antibiotics	Tetracycline
c. Tranquillisers	Alprazolam
d. Antidepressants	Chloroquine

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

Answer: (2) a, b and c

Explanation: Aspirin is an analgesic, tetracycline is an antibiotic and alprazolam is a tranquilliser/anxiolytic. Chloroquine is an antimalarial drug, not an antidepressant; hence a, b and c are correct.

91. Who declared in the British Parliament in February 1947 that Britain would quit India very soon?

- (1) Sir MacDonal
- (2) William Gladstone
- (3) Clement Attlee
- (4) Pitt the Elder

Answer: (3) Clement Attlee

Explanation: Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced on 20 February 1947 that British rule in India would end no later than June 1948, setting the process of transfer of power in motion.

92. Read the following statements about human hormones. Which are correct?

- (a) Melatonin has an important role in the sleep-wake cycle.
- (b) Prolonged hyperglycaemia leads to diabetes mellitus.
- (c) Deficiency of thyroid hormone leads to acromegaly.
- (d) Thymosin contributes to immunity.

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

Answer: (3) a, b and d only

Explanation: Melatonin regulates circadian sleep-wake rhythms; prolonged hyperglycaemia is characteristic of diabetes mellitus; and thymosin supports T-lymphocyte development. Acromegaly results from excess growth hormone, not thyroid-hormone deficiency.

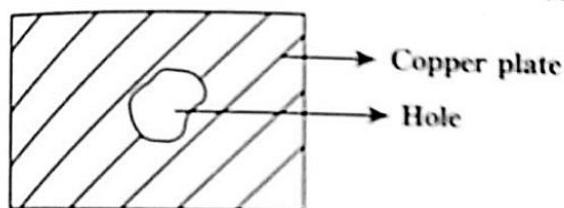
93. An ice cube is floating on the surface of water. How will the water level be affected when the ice melts?

- (1) The water level will rise
- (2) The water level will fall
- (3) The water level will remain the same
- (4) The level will first rise and then fall

Answer: (3) The water level will remain the same

Explanation: By Archimedes' principle, floating ice displaces a mass of water equal to its own mass. When it melts, it becomes exactly that mass of water, so the level remains unchanged.

94. A hole is drilled in a copper plate. What happens to the hole when the plate is heated?



- (1) The size of the hole increases
- (2) The size of the hole decreases
- (3) The size of the hole does not change
- (4) The hole increases only if it is circular

Answer: (1) The size of the hole increases

Explanation: Thermal expansion affects every linear dimension of the plate. The hole expands as though it were made of the same material, so its size increases.

95. Which of the following waves are used in ECG?

- (1) Ultrasonic waves
- (2) Infrasound waves
- (3) X-rays
- (4) Infrared waves

Answer: (1) Ultrasonic waves

Explanation: The official key marks ultrasonic waves. Technically, an electrocardiogram records electrical potentials of the heart and does not use any of these wave types; ultrasound is used in echocardiography. The question therefore appears to confuse ECG with echocardiography.

96. Which statement(s) are correct with respect to the Kalyana Karnataka Region (KKR)?

- (a) Kalyana Karnataka Liberation Day is celebrated on 16 September every year.
 - (b) KKR comprises eight districts.
 - (c) Hyderabad-Karnataka was renamed Kalyana Karnataka in 2019.
- (1) Only a
(2) Only a and b
(3) Only c
(4) a, b and c

Answer: (3) Only c

Explanation: The region formerly called Hyderabad-Karnataka was renamed Kalyana Karnataka in 2019. Liberation Day is observed on 17 September, not 16 September, and the district count in statement (b) is not correct; hence only (c) is correct.

97. In the Karnataka Budget 2025-26, new Industry 4.0-aligned laboratories were announced at KGTTI centres in which cities?

- (a) Bengaluru
 - (b) Kalaburagi
 - (c) Mangaluru
 - (d) Dharwad
 - (e) Belagavi
- (1) a, b and e
(2) a, b, c, d and e
(3) a, b, c and d
(4) a, b, c and e

Answer: (4) a, b, c and e

Explanation: The official key includes Bengaluru, Kalaburagi, Mangaluru and Belagavi, while excluding Dharwad. Therefore, the correct code is a, b, c and e.

98. Which statement(s) regarding Karnataka's Ksheera Bhagya Scheme are incorrect?

- (a) It was inaugurated on 01.08.2013.
- (b) Children in government and aided schools from Classes 1 to 10 receive milk.
- (c) Children in private schools from Classes 1 to 5 receive milk.
- (1) a and c
- (2) a and b
- (3) Only c
- (4) Only b

Answer: (3) Only c

Explanation: Ksheera Bhagya was inaugurated in August 2013 and provides milk to children in government and aided schools. It does not extend the stated benefit to private-school children; therefore, only statement (c) is incorrect.

99. India's first dedicated 'Quantum City' will be established at

- (1) Hesaraghatta, Bengaluru
- (2) Cyberabad, Hyderabad
- (3) Guindy, Chennai
- (4) Sector 62, Noida

Answer: (1) Hesaraghatta, Bengaluru

Explanation: The Karnataka initiative proposes a dedicated Quantum City at Hesaraghatta near Bengaluru to support research, innovation, start-ups and advanced technology infrastructure.

100. Expand KSTePS.

- (1) Kannada Science and Technology Papers Society
- (2) Karnataka State Technology Promotion Society
- (3) Karnataka Science and Technology Promoters Society
- (4) Karnataka Science and Technology Promotion Society

Answer: (4) Karnataka Science and Technology Promotion Society

Explanation: KSTePS stands for Karnataka Science and Technology Promotion Society, a State organisation that supports science, technology and innovation programmes.

ANSWER KEY

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