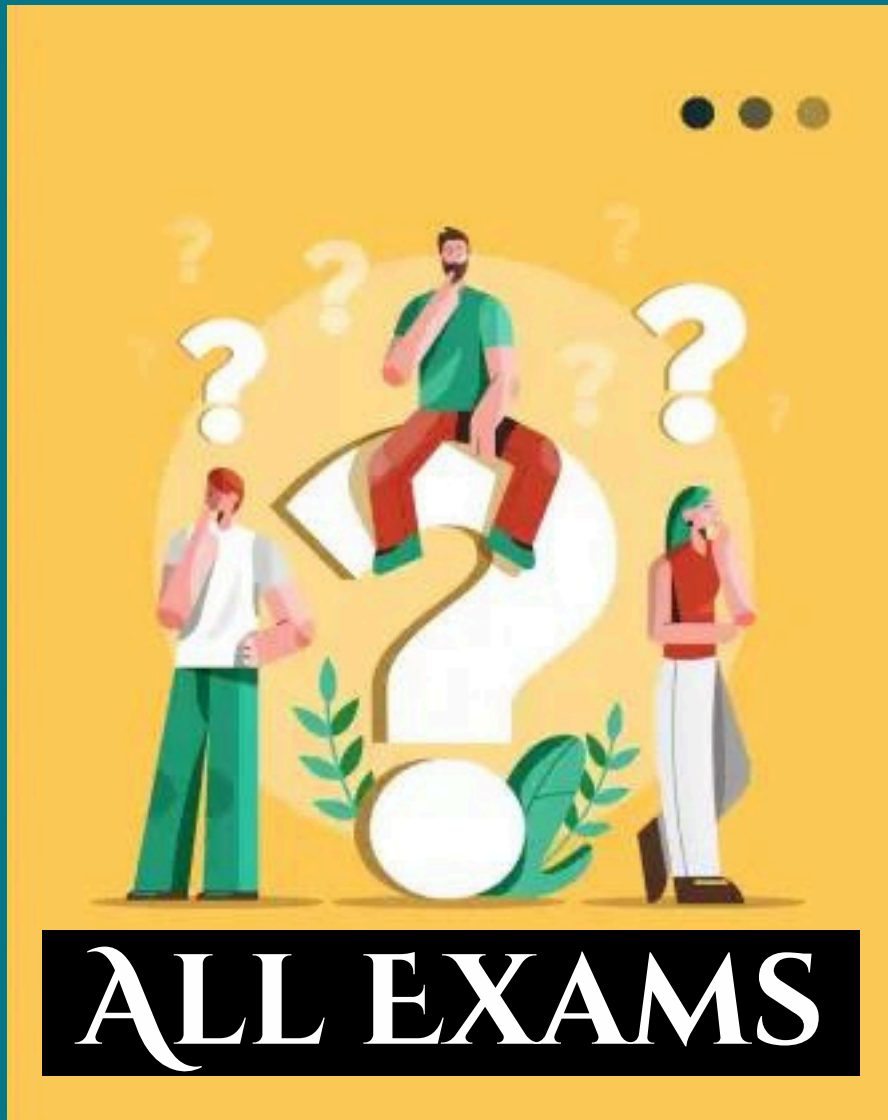


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Q.1

India has longest international border with which country?

1. Bhutan
2. Nepal
3. Bangladesh
4. Pakistan

Answer:

C

Sol:

India shares the longest border with Bangladesh a 4,096-kilometer (2,545-mile)-long international border followed by China (3380 km), Pakistan (3323 km), Myanmar (1643 km), Nepal (1236 km), Bhutan (699 km) and Afghanistan (106 km).

Q.2

In which of the following states is Kandla port situated?

1. Goa
2. Gujarat
3. Odisha
4. Maharashtra

Answer:

B

Sol:

Kandla port is located in kutch district of Gujarat state on Kandla, 90 km inward from Gulf of Kutch. It was renamed as Deendayal Port after the name of Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya. At a distance of 9 km from the port, Kandla SEZ is located which was established in 1965.

Q.3

Which of the following is a part of the Eastern coast?

1. Coromandel coast
2. Konkan coast
3. Malabar coast
4. None of these

Answer:

A

Sol:

The correct answer is (a), Coromandel coast. The Coromandel Coast is the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Kanyakumari and False Divi Point. It may also include the southeastern coast of the island of Sri Lanka.

Q.4

The northern part of the west coast in India is known as

1. Coromandel coast
2. Konkan coast
3. Malabar coast
4. Godavari Coast

Answer:

B

Sol:

Konkan, also known as the Konkan Coast or Kokan, is the northern section of the western coast of India. It consists of the coastal districts of western Indian states of Karnataka, Goa, & Maharashtra.

Q.5

The easternmost point of India is _____.

1. Wokha
2. Mokokchung
3. Doulchara
4. Kibithu

Answer:

D

Sol:

Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh is the easternmost point of India. It is a small village and is located at an altitude of 3,350 meters. Kibithu shares border with China's Tibet region. Kibithu is situated on the right bank of the mighty Lohit River.

Q.6

The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body -

1. 10° Channel
2. 11° channel
3. Palk Strait
4. Gulf of Mannar

Answer:

A

Sol:

The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Little Andaman & Car Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal. The channel is so named as it lies on the 10-degree line of latitude, north of the equator.

Q.7

Which of the following states has the maximum area of Mangrove forest?

1. Rajasthan
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Sikkim
4. West Bengal

Answer:

D

Sol:

West Bengal has 42.45% of India's Mangrove forest cover, followed by Gujarat 23.66% and Andaman & Nicobar Island 12.39%.

Q.8

In which of the following states is the Bhitarkanika National Park situated?

1. Meghalaya
2. Kerala
3. Odisha
4. Goa

Answer:

C

Sol:

Bhitarkanika National Park is situated in Kendrapara district in Odisha. It is the 2nd Ramsar site of state. It is inundated by the rivers Brahmani, Baitarani, Dharma. Species of salt water crocodile, Indian python and king cobra are found here.

Q.9

Which of the following country is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait & the Gulf of Mannar -

1. Myanmar
2. Bangladesh
3. Sri Lanka
4. Pakistan

Answer:

C

Sol:

Sri Lanka is separated from the Indian subcontinent by the Gulf of Mannar (a big shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea in the Indian Ocean) & Palk Strait (a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India & the Mannar district of Sri Lanka). It is situated in the Indian Ocean southwest of the Bay of Bengal.

Q.10

Which among the given states having longest coastline in India -

1. Maharashtra
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Gujarat

Answer:

D

Sol:

Gujarat, in the northwestern region of India, has the longest coastline, covering more than 1,600 km. It accounts for 22% of total coastline of the country. Its coast is bordered by the Arabian Sea & the Gulfs of Khambat & Kachchh.

Q.1

Aryabhata & Kalidasa were in the time of which Gupta Emperor -

1. Chandra Gupta II
2. Kumara Gupta I
3. Samudra Gupta
4. Skanda Gupta

Answer:

A

Sol:

Aryabhata & Kalidasa adorned the court of Gupta ruler Chandragupta II who was also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Aryabhata was a mathematician & astronomer whose works include the Aryabhata & the Arya-siddhanta. Kalidasa was a classical Sanskrit writer, who was one of the nine gems of Chandragupta's court.

Q.2

Which empire is regarded as the Golden Age of Hinduism?

1. Maurya
2. Mughal
3. Gupta
4. Chola

Answer:

C

Sol:

The Gupta dynasty was founded by Srigupta(240-280 AD). Among the rulers of Gupta dynasty Chandra Gupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Kumargupta etc. were chief rulers. The Gupta period is called the

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Golden period of Indian History due to the cultural achievements. The court poet of Samudra Gupta was Harishena who composed the Prayag Prasasti.

Q.3

Who was the court poet of Samudragupta?

1. Aryabhatta
2. Nagarjuna
3. Virasena
4. Harisena

Answer:

D

Sol:

Harisena was the court poet of Samudragupta. Samudragupta was brilliant commander and a great conqueror is proved by Harisena's description of his conquests.

Q.4

The word Vishti means

1. Irrigation tax
2. Forced labour
3. Rights of slaves
4. Property of women

Answer:

B

Sol:

The word Vishti means Forced labour. While the Kshatriyas acquired their share of the social surplus through the force of arms in the form of taxes (Kar, Shulka, Bali, etc.), forced labour (Vishti, Balutam, etc.), tithes and other privileges. The Brahmin clergy

enforced its claim to the social surplus through a moral deterrent which was based on strength of the tribal morality of distribution.

Q.5

Which ruler of the Gupta Empire is also known as "Napoleon of India"?

1. Chandragupta I
2. Chandragupta II
3. Samudra Gupta
4. Srigupta

Answer:

C

Sol:

Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashati' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles.

Q.6

Amuktamalyada by Krishnadeva Raya, the ruler of Vijayanagar, was written in which language?

1. Sanskrit
2. Kannada
3. Telugu
4. Tamil

Answer:

C

Sol:

Amuktamalyada is an epic poem in Telugu composed by Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar Dynasty. Amuktamalyada translates to one who wears and gives away garlands.

Q.7

In which of the following places gold coins belonging to

the age of Samudragupta was found?

1. Jagadhari
2. Hansi
3. Dhun
4. Topra

Answer:

A

Sol:

The correct answer is Jagadhri. Gold coins from the period of Samudragupta were found in Jagadhri, Haryana. In 1915–16, a hoard of 86 gold coins was discovered in Mitathal, a village near Jagadhri. Of these coins, 60 coins belonged to Samudragupta. The coins were minted in the fourth century AD and have the image of Samudragupta on the obverse and the Gupta bull on the reverse. The discovery of these coins is important as it provides evidence of Samudragupta's presence in Haryana.

Q.8

Who among the following Gupta Kings had another name Devagupta?

1. Samudragupta
2. Chandragupta- II
3. Kumaragupta
4. None of the above

Answer:

B

Sol:

Chandragupta-II, a Gupta ruler, is also known as Devagupta. This was discovered from inscriptions found in Sanchi and Vakataka. Other names he is known by are Devaraja and Devashri.

Q.9

An inscription by which of the following is found on the pillar containing Prayag Prasasti of Samudragupta?

1. Jahangir
2. Shahjahan
3. Aurangzeb
4. Dara Shikoh

Answer:

A

Sol:

Prayag Prashasti is the name of Allahabad's pillar, which was made by Ashoka. It has 4 inscriptions, which include a message from Ashoka's wife Karuvaki, a message written by Harisena in Sanskrit and Brahmi, and a message from Emperor Jahangir in Persian.

Q.10

The country during the Gupta period was associated with which of the following whose centers were located in Gujarat, Bengal, Deccan, and Tamil:

1. Textile manufacture
2. Gems and precious stones
3. Handicrafts

4. Opium cultivation

Answer:

A

Sol:

During the Gupta period, Gujarat, Bengal, Deccan, and Tamil Nadu were known for their textile production. This makes option (a) the right choice. Textile manufacturing was a major industry then.

Q.1

What is the average salinity of the Indian Ocean?

1. 350 o/oo
2. 35 o/oo
3. 3.5 o/oo
4. 3 o/oo

Answer:

B

Sol:

The average salinity of the Indian Ocean is 35 o/oo. The low salinity trend in the Bay of Bengal is due to inflow of river water. But low inflow of fresh water and high evaporation results in high salinity in the Arabian Sea.

Q.2

Which is the longest highway tunnel in the world?

1. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Tunnel
2. Atal tunnel
3. New Katraj Tunnel
4. Maliguda Tunnel

Answer:

B

Sol:

Atal Tunnel is the longest highway tunnel in the world.

Q.3

Which of the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations is to achieve universal health coverage that provides equal access to health services for all men and women?

1. SDG 4
2. SDG 3
3. SDG 8
4. SDG 11

Answer:

B

Sol:

Among the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations, SDG 3 aims to achieve universal health coverage with equal access to health services for all men and women.

Q.4

Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides religious freedom, including the freedom to wear religious dress?

1. Sections 23–27
2. Sections 25–28
3. Sections 24–28
4. Sections 27–30

Answer:

B

Sol:

Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution provide for freedom of religion, including the freedom to wear religious dress.

Q.5

Hornbill festival is celebrated in which of the following states to promote its cultural heritage?

1. Meghalaya
2. Assam
3. Nagaland
4. West Bengal

Answer:

C

Sol:

Hornbill festival is celebrated in Nagaland to promote its cultural heritage.

Q.6

Halol Lodi was succeeded by his son _____ in 1489 under the title of Sultan Sikandar Shah.

1. Nizam Khan
2. Khizr Khan
3. Bahlul Shah
4. Sher Shah

Answer:

A

Sol:

Bahlol Lodi was succeeded by his son Nizam Khan in 1489 as Sultan Sikandar Shah.

Q.7

According to the 2011 census, which of the following states ranks first in female literacy?

1. Kerala
2. Maharashtra
3. Goa
4. Mizoram

Answer:

A

Sol:

According to the 2011 census, Kerala has the highest female literacy rate.

Q.8

Which of the following has maximum electrical conductivity?

1. Cu
2. Na
3. Mg
4. Fe

Answer:

A

Sol:

Among the given alternatives, copper (Cu) has the highest electrical conductivity.

Q.9

The total number of lanthanide elements is-

1. 8
2. 32
3. 14
4. 10

Answer:

C

Sol:

The lanthanide elements are a series of 14 metallic chemical elements with atomic numbers 57–71, ranging from lanthanum to lutetium.

Q.10

Binomial nomenclature was introduced by ____ -

1. Linnaeus
2. Huxley
3. Devis
4. John Roy

Answer:

A

Sol:

The binomial nomenclature system was first introduced by Carolus Linnaeus in 1753 in his Species Plantarum. Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician and zoologist who is considered the father of modern taxonomy. He developed a system of classification that is still used today to classify all living things.