Read the following passages and answer the questions based on them by choosing the correct options.

Evolution has designated vultures to be the ultimate scavengers. Enormous wingspans allow them to circle in the air for hours. Their beaks, while rather horrifying, are weak by bird standards, made to scoop and eat flesh. However unappealing they may seem; vultures serve an important role in the ecological cycle: processing the dead bodies of animals.

Only 20 years ago, India had plenty of vultures—flocks so enormous that they darkened the skies. But by 1999, their numbers had dropped due to a mysterious kidney ailment. By 2008, 99.9 per cent of India's vultures were gone. It was finally discovered that they had been killed by a drug called diclofenac (a pain reliever along the lines of aspirin or ibuprofen). Indians revere their cows, and when a cow showed signs of pain, they treated it with diclofenac. After the animal died, the vultures would eat the corpse. And though they boast of, perhaps, the world's most efficient digestive system, the vultures cannot digest the drug. India banned the use of diclofenac for veterinary use in 2006, but it's still widely used. The near-extinction of vultures has caused disease in the country, as rats and dogs moved in to take their place—spreading pathogens that would have otherwise been destroyed by the vultures. Vultures need large ranges to scan for food and undisturbed areas in which to nest. They also need an abundance of prey species since they rely more on chance than their own hunting skills to eat. All of these things have been reduced by human activity. Meanwhile, there is a dramatic increase in secondary poisoning. Vultures feed on carcasses laced with poison, intended to kill jackals or other predatory carnivores or they are poisoned by the lead in animals left behind by hunters.

1. Vultures serve an important role in the ecological cycle as:

A. they eat less
B. they process the dead bodies of animals
C. they help maintain food webs
D. they clear grounds with their wings

2. The reason behind vultures dying is:

A. they feed on carcasses laced with poison, intended to kill jackals or other predatory carnivores.

B. they process the dead bodies of animals

C. they don't have enough open space to fly

D. they clear grounds with their wings

3. Why are the vultures' beaks considered weak?

A. they are of no use

B. they are meant to scoop and eat flesh only

C. they are used to kill their prey

D. none of them

4. What is the most alarming fact given in the passage about the vultures?

A. they cannot digest diclofenac

B. they eat corpse

C. they are enormous

D. they have weak beaks

5. Which of the following things, necessary for vultures, reduced by human activities?

A. large areas to scan for food

B. undisturbed place for building nests

C. large number of preys

D. all of them

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Reco families in the Carpathian Mountains were at loggerheads, over a disputed forest land. Ulrich von Gradwitz, the local nobleman was the head of the Gradwitz family whereas George Znaeym represented the Znaeym clan. The bone of contention between the two families was the woodland. Each family held the view that the other claimed the woodland illegally. Though it

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began as a legal battle, it continued for generations as a hate-filled conflict between the two representatives of the families in the dispute. One night, both Ulrich and George, accompanied by their retainers and huntsmen, came out onto the land. Though each came to defend his claim over the land, the ulterior motive was to destroy his enemy by shooting him down. Each had a rifle in his hand, hate in his heart and murder in his mind. Leaving his retainers, Ulrich unexpectedly came all of a sudden face-to-face with George. Each one of them had a rifle in his hand and intended to use it because no interlopers would interfere. Before either of them could speak, a sharp blast of wind tore from the ground the giant beech tree under which they stood, pinning them underneath. The impact of the shock left them speechless. However, both of them were glad that they were still alive. But instead of continuing their conflict with gunshots, they had to continue their conflict in words. A little later, Ulrich freed an arm and reached into his pocket for the wine flask that he had carried, greatly relishing the drink. As he looked across at his enemy, some change came over him. He offered George a drink from the flask, which the other was barely able to reach. Under the combined effects of the situation, the shock, and the wine, Ulrich saw the similarity between him and his fellow sufferer, and this brought a change of heart in him.

6. Name the two clans who were in conflict with each other. the feud between the two families?

A. George von Gradwitz and Ulrich von Gradwitz

B. George von Gradwitz and Georg Znaeym

C. George Znaeym and Ulrich von Gradwitz

D. Gradwitz and Znaeym

7. What does 'loggerheads' mean in this passage?

A. a reddish-brown turtle with a very large head, found chiefly in warm seas.

B. a state of quarrelsome disagreement

C. a widespread North American bird

D. a human head that looks like a piece of log

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8. What was the reason of dispute between both the families?

A. each family held the view that the other had more wood in their land

B. each family held the view that the other claimed the woodland illegally

C. both the families wanted to ruse the woodland

D. none of the above

9. The meaning of 'ulterior motive' in the passage is -

A. irrelevant motive

B. hidden motive.

C. baseless motive

D. all of the above

10. Which incident was instrumental in bringing about a change of heart in Ulrich and George?

A. the falling of the giant beech tree

B. the realization that they were alive

C. the shock and the wine

D. all of the above

Answer the following Questions by selecting the correct options:

11.Which of the following options has the similar meaning to the word 'forbid'?
A. forbear

B. foretell

C. prohibit

D. propose

12. Which of the following options has the opposite meaning of the word 'extravagant'?

A. spendthrift

B. lavish

C. simple

D. thrifty

13. A period of ten years is called a:

A. century

B. decade

C. millennium

D. none of the above

14. A person who studies human societies and cultures is called:

A. a philologist

B. a pathologist

C. a humanist

D. an anthropologist

15. The child <u>resembles</u> his grandfather. (Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options given below to replace the underlined word)

A. looks after

B. takes after

C. falls after

D. looks for

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16. I never liked sea food, but <u>changed my opinion</u> after trying lobster. (Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options given below to replace the underlined word)

A. came around

B. came up

C. came down

D. came out

17. To 'see eye to eye' means:

A. to look tenderly at someone.
B. to agree with someone
C. to argue with someone
D. to have an eye contact with someone

18. To 'call it a day' means:

A. to stop working on something

B. to work better

C. to start over

D. to be late for something

19. I asked her what her problem was, but she_____ quiet. (Choose the correct option.)

A. Stayed

B. put

C. kept

D. felt

20. She is a _____ athlete. (Choose the correct option.)

A. famous

B. primary

C. best

D. winner

21. I am going home _____ five days. (choose the correct option)

A. on

B. at

C. in

D. no preposition

22. If Raman had more time, he _____ more. (choose the correct option)

A. travelled

B. would travel

C. would have travelled

D. would have been travelling

23. Please help me _____ the camp.(choose the correct option)

A. setting

B. set

C. for setting

D. none of the above

24. _____ you mind lending me your pen for a while?(choose the correct option)

A. could

B. should

C. may

D. would

25. The most important of all my goals _____ to learn English.(choose the correct option)

A. is

B. are

C. be

D. have been

Section-II

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚାରିଗୋଟି ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ ରେ କଳିଙ୍ଗକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରୂପେ ଘୋଷଣା କରି ଏକ ଦୃଢ ଶାସନର ମୂଳଦୁଆ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୨୬୧ରେ ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ବିଜୟ ପରେ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରାୟ ଦୁଇ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ କାଳ କଳିଙ୍ଗରେ ମଗଧର କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ

ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଥିଲା । ତେଣୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ସେହି ରାଜନୈତିକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ତାହାର ଇତିହାସରେ ଏକ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଘଟଣା ରୂପେ ବିବେଚିତ ହୁଏ । ତେଣୁ ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼ ଠାରେ ଯେଉଁ ନୂତନ ରାଜଧାନୀ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଥିଲେ, ତାହା କଳିଙ୍ଗନଗରୀ ରୂପେ ନାମିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେଠାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଦୁର୍ଗ ଓ ପ୍ରାସାଦମାନ ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ ମୃତ୍ତିକା ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ମିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକର ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରବଳ ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଦୁର୍ଗ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଓ ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକା ମାନ କେତେକାଂଶରେ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା । ସେ ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ନୂତନ ସଙ୍ଗଠିତ ରାଜ୍ୟର ଦୃଢ଼ୀକରଣରେ ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କର ସମସ୍ତ ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ସମ୍ବଳ ବିନିଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେ ରାଜଧାନୀର ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଶେଷ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେଇ ପାରିନଥିଲେ । ଖାରବେଳ ନିଜକୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ରାଜବଂଶର ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ରୂପେ ହାତୀଗୁମ୍ଫା ଅଭିଲେଖରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ପ୍ରଥମ ଚେଦି ରାଜା ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କର ପିତାମହ । ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପରେ ତାଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର କଳିଙ୍ଗର ରାଜା ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

26. ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ରେ କଳିଙ୍ଗକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରବୋଲି କିଏ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଥିଲେ ?

A. ଖାରବେଳ

B. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ

C. ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର

D. ଅଶୋକ

27. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଥିବା ନୂତନ ରାଜଧାନୀର ନାମ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?

A. ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର

B. ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼

C. କଳିଙ୍ଗନଗରୀ

D. ମଗଧ

28. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ଦୁର୍ଗ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଓ ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକା କିପରି ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା ?

A. ଶତ୍ରୁ ସୈନ୍ୟର ଆକ୍ରମଣରୁ

B. ଅବହେଳାରୁ

C. ମାଟିରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ

D. ପ୍ରବଳ ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ

29. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ, ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କ'ଣ ହେବେ ?

A. ପିତା

B. ପିତାମହ

C. ପ୍ରପିତାମହ

D. ପୁତ୍ର

30. ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପରେ କିଏ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ରାଜା ହୋଇଥିଲେ ?

A. ଖାରବେଳ

B. କଳିଙ୍ଗସେନା

C. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ପିତା

D. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡିକର ଚାରିଗୋଟି ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

ବିଶ୍ୱାସର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନିକଟ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ହେଲା- ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ । ଆମେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାଉ- ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ । ଏହା କ'ଣ ? ଆଉ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଠାରୁ ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କିପରି ଭିନ୍ନ ? ନିଜକୁ ଚିହ୍ନି, ନିଜ ଉପରେ ଆସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବାହେଲା ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ । ଯାହାକି ଆତ୍ମଜ୍ଞାନର ଆଧାର ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ । ନିଜକୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଚିହ୍ନିବାକୁ ହୁଏ । ନିଜର ଶକ୍ତି ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ତଥା ଅବସ୍ଥା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅବହିତ ହେବାକୁ ହୁଏ । ତାହାପରେ ଆତ୍ମ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଗଢ଼ି ଉଠେ । ଆତ୍ମନ୍ୟସ୍ତା - ଆତ୍ମ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନୁହେଁ । କାରଣ ତାହା ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ନୁହେଁ । ମଣିଷ ନିଜକୁ ଯଥାଯଥ ଭାବରେ ଚିହ୍ନି ପାରିଲେ- ତାହା ମନରୁ ଅହଙ୍କାର ମୂଳତଃ ଅପସାରିତ ହୋଇଯିବ । ନିଜର କର୍ମ କ୍ଷମତା, ନିଜର ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ନିଜର ସାମାଜିକ, ପାରିବାରିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅବହିତ ରହି ପାରିଲେ ମନରୁ ଅଯଥା ଅହଙ୍କାର ଓ ଗ୍ଲାନିକୁ ଦୂରେଇ ହେବ । ସେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଆତ୍ମ ଜ୍ଞାନ ହିଁ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଜ୍ଞାନ । ନିଜକୁ ଜାଣିବା ହିଁ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

31. 'ବିଶ୍ୱାସ'ର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନିକଟ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ କ'ଣ ?

A. ଅବିଶ୍ୱାସ

B. ସନ୍ଦେହ

C. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

D. ଅପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

32. ନିଜକୁ ଚିହ୍ନି ନିଜ ଉପରେ ଆସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବା ହେଲା _____ ।

A. ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

B. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ

C. ଅଲୌକିକ ଶକ୍ତି

D. ଦିବ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ

33. ମଣିଷ ନିଜକୁ ଠିକ ଭାବରେ ଚିହ୍ନି ପାରିଲେ ତା'ମନରୁ କ'ଣ ଅପସାରିତ ହୋଇଯିବ ?

A. ଈଶ୍ୱର ଭକ୍ତି

B. କ୍ରୋଧ

C. ଅହଙ୍କାର

D. ଅବସୋସ

34. କ'ଣ ଆତ୍ମବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନୁହେଁ, କାରଣ ତାହା ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ନୁହେଁ ?

A. ଆତ୍ମନ୍ୟସ୍ତା

B. ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି

C. କର୍ମ କ୍ଷମତା

D. ପାରିବାରିକ ସ୍ଥିତି

35. କେଉଁ ଜ୍ଞାନକୁ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଜ୍ଞାନ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

A. ଆତ୍ମଜ୍ଞାନ

B. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଜ୍ଞାନ

C. ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ

D. ପାରିବାରିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ

ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ –

36. ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦ ଅନ୍ୟ ପଦ ଗୁଡିକର ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କଲେ ତାହାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

A. ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା

B. ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା

C. ଆସତ୍ତି

D. ବାକ୍ୟାଂଶ

37. ଉଧାମ୍ ସିଂହ ଦେଶପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାଣବଳି ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

A. ବିବରଣାମ୍ୟକ ବାକ୍ୟ

B. ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ

C. ବିସ୍ମୟ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ

D. ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ

38. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ –

A. ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ

B. ପୁଜ୍ୟସ୍ପଦ

C. ପୂଜାସ୍ପଦ

D. ପୂଯ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ

39. 'ଅରଣ୍ୟରୋଦନ' ରୂଢିର ସଠିକ ଅର୍ଥ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ?

A. ଅସତ୍ୟ କଥା

B. ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ବିଚାର

C. ବୃଥା ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା

D. ଅଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଅନୁରୋଧ

40. 'ମହାନ‌ଅଟେ ଋଷି'- ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ?

A. ସପ୍ତର୍ଷି

B. ମହର୍ଷି

C. ରାଜର୍ଷି

D. ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ

41. 'କପଟ' ଶବ୍ଦର ସଠିକ ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ?

A. ନିଷ୍କପଟ

B. ଅକପଟ

C. ବିକପଟ

D. ଅବିକପଟ

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42. "ଅମୃତ ବିନୟ ବଚନ । କହି ତୋଷିବ ଜନମନ ॥" - ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦରେ ଲିଖିତ ?

A. ଦାଣ୍ଡିବୃତ୍ତ

B. ନଟବାଣୀ

C. ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ

D. ଗୁର୍ଜରୀ

43. 'ଭବଘଟୁ ଆହା ସଲିଲ ଯେସନ, ବହି ଯାଉଅଛି ଆୟୁ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷଣ' । ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାରରେ ଲିଖିତ?

A. ରୂପକ ଅଳଙ୍କାର

B. ଉପମା ଅଳଙ୍କାର

C. ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା ଅଳଙ୍କାର

D. ବ୍ୟତିରେକ ଅଳଙ୍କାର

44. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି 'ସମୁଦ୍ର'ର ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ ?

A. ସିନ୍ଧୁ

B. ଅର୍ଣ୍ଣବ

C. ଉର୍ବଶୀ

D. ପାରାବାର

45. 'ଅଗଣା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦ ?

A. ତତ୍ସମ ଶବ୍ଦ

B. ତଦ୍ଭବ ଶବ୍ଦ

C. ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦ

D. ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ

46. 'ଭୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ' - ପଦଟି ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ?

A. ବୁଭୁକ୍ଷା

B. ବୁଭୁକ୍ଷୁ

C. ବୀସ୍ସା

D. ପିପାଶା

47. 'ଉଦ୍ଧତ' ଶବ୍ଦର ସନ୍ଧି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର ?

A. ଉତ୍ + ହତ

B. ଉଦ୍ଧ + ହତ

C. ଉଧ + ହତ

D. ଉତ୍ + ହାତ

48. ରେଳ ଇଞ୍ଜିନ ବାଷ୍ପଦ୍ୱାରା ଚାଲେ । ଏଠାରେ 'ବାଷ୍ପଦ୍ୱାରା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ?

A. କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ

B. କର୍ମ କାରକ

C. କରଣ କାରକ

D. ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

49. 'ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସମାସ ନାମ କ'ଣ ?

A. ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲୋପୀ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

B. ଉପମେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

C. ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

D. ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

50. ଯେଉଁ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ ଗୁଡିକ ଧାତୁ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବା ଧାତୁଜ ଶବ୍ଦ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ନୂତନ ଶବ୍ଦ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେଗୁଡିକ
_____ ନାମରେ ନାମିତ ?

A. କାରକ

B. ବିଭକ୍ତି

C. ସମାସ

D. ଉପସର୍ଗ

Section-III

51. Who is the Father of our Nation.

    A. Jawaharlal Nehru

    B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

    C. Mahatma Gandhi

    D. B.R.Ambedkar

52. Who invented Computer.

    A. Albert Einstein

    B. Charles Babbage

    C. Steve Jobs

    D. Mark Zuckerberg

53. What city Statue of Liberty is in.

    A. New Delhi

    B. New york

    C. Sydney

    D. San Francisco

54. Which is the longest river on Earth.

    A. Amazon

    B. Ganga

    C. Nile

    D. Missisipi

55. Smallest state of India is.

A. Mizoram

B. Tripura

C. Nagaland

D. Goa

56. Which plant grows in Deserts.

A. Cactus

B. Mango

C. Apple

D. Banana

57. A figure with 8 side is called.

A. Pentagon
B. Octagon
C. Hexagon
D. Quadragon

58. Agra is situated on the bank of river

A. Ganga

B. Yamuna

C. Saraswati

D. Brahmaputra

59. National Animal of India

A. Elephant

B. Lion

C. Tiger

D. Deer

60. Shape of Egg is

A. Round

B. Oval

C. Square

D. Rectangle

61. Cataract is a disease of

A. Eye

B. Ear

C. Nose

D.Throat

62. Who wrote our National anthem.

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Rabindranath Tagore

C. Sarojini Niadu

D. S.Radhakrishnan

63. Capital of Uttarakhand is

A. Haridwar

B. Rishikesh

C. Dehradun

D. Chandigarh

64. We get Solar energy from

A. Earth

B. Sun

C. Moon

D. Mars

65. Where does dog Live

A. Stable

B. House

C. Kennel

D. Nest

66. Who wrote Romeo and Juliet.

A. Charles Dickens

B. George Bernard Shaw

C. Margaret Thatcher

D. William Shakespeare

67. Who was George Washington ?

A. President of India

B. President Of America

C. President of England

D. President of Australia

68. Olympic games are held in every

   A. 4

   B. 5

   C. 6

   D. 10

69. Who is founder of Microsoft.

   A. Steve Jobs

   B. Bill Gates

   C. Milinda Gates

   D. Donald Trump

70. Who was popularly known as Netaji.

   A. Sardar Ballavbhai Patel

   B. Lala Lajpat Rai

   C. Binoba Bhave

   D. Subash Chandra Bose

71. Kuchipudi is a dance form of which state.

   A. Andhra Pradesh

   B. Tamilnadu

   C. Karnataka

   D. Kerala

72. Which bird cannot fly.

   A. Parrot

   B. Ostrich

   C. Sparrow

   D. Hen

73. Which place is known as Tea Garden of India.

   A. Manipur
   B. Nagaland
   C. Sikkim
   D. Assam

74. What does UPS stand for.

   A. Unusual Power Supply

   B. Usual Power Supply

   C. Uninterrupted Power Supply

   D. Unhindered Power Supply

75. **Teacher's day is.**

   A. November 14

   B. September 5

   C. October 2

   D. August 15

76. **Name the first female Indian Astronaut.**

   A. P.T.Usha

   B. Kalpana Chawla

   C. Bichendri Pal

   D. Sarojini Naidu

77. **How many states India have.**

   A. 29

   B. 28

   C. 27

   D. 26

78. **Who was the inventor of Light Bulb**

   A. Albert Einstein

   B. Thomas Alva Edison

   C. Wright Brothers

   D. Graham Bell

79. **Name the lightest gas.**

   A. Oxygen
   B. Hydrogen
   C. Nitrogen
   D. Butane

80. **Where is Ajanta Caves Situated**

   A. Karnataka

   B. Maharastra

   C. Madhya Pradesh

   D. Odisha

81. **Who is the founder of Sikh Religion**

   A. Guru Gobind

   B. Guru Nanak

   C. Guru Khalsa

   D. Guru Sardar

82. Who is called the Indian Nepoleon

A. Chandragupta

B. Chanakya

C. Akbar

D. Samudragupta

83. Full form of HTTP.

A. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

B. High Transit Text Protocol

C. Hyper Text Transaction Protocol

D. Hydro Tower Text Protocol

84. What is the script of Hindi Language

A. Sanskrit

B. Devnagari

C. Bhojpuri

D. Magadhi

85. Which planet is known as Red planet.

A. Pluto

B. Mars

C. Earth

D. Uranus

86. Narendra Modi was Chief minister of which state ?

A. Gujarat

B. Rajasthan

C. Uttarakhand

D. Punjab

87. What does CPU stand for.

A. Central Propulsion Unit

B. Central Periphery Unit

C. Central Processing Unit

D. Central propagating Unit

88. **Which is the largest bone of Human Body**

    A. Femur

    B. Tibia

    C. Humerus

    D. Scapula

89. **Name the biggest planet in Solar System**

    A. Saturn

    B. Jupiter

    C. Earth

    D. Mercury

90. **Who gave the slogan do or die.**

    A. Subash Bose

    B. Sardar Patel

    C. Lajpat Rai

    D. Mahatma Gandhi

91. **If ABCD is 1234, what is EFGH**

    A. 6789
    B. 3456
    C. 5678
    D. 4567

92. **What is the next no of the series 1,2,4**

    A. 6
    B. 10
    C. 8
    D. 5

93. **Rama is 12 years old and 5 years younger to Shyam. What will be their age after 2 years.**

    A. 14,15

    B. 13,17

    C. 14,19

    D. 16,17

94. **If X= 3Y-2, what is the value of Y when X=1**

    A. 0

    B. 4

    C. 3

    D. 1

95. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1) Nation 2) Village 3) State 4) District

A. 2,3,4,1

B. 2,4,3,1

C. 1,2,3,4

D. 4,3,2,1

96. If perimeter of a square is 16 what will be the square of its sides.

A. 4

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

97. What will be the square root of 121.

A. 10

B. 12

C. 11

D. 21

98. If two sides of a right triangle is 3 and 4 what is its Hypotaneous.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

99. Result of addition and multiplication of a number is same. What is the number.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

100. What will be the probability of getting an even number in throw of a dice.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4