

## Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI, ARI, Amin: June-7

1. What is the main objective of the Odisha government's recent genome sequencing of diphtheria-positive samples in Rayagada district?
  - (a) To identify new viral strains
  - (b) To enhance vaccine efficacy
  - (c) To identify new variants and understand transmission among vaccinated children
  - (d) To develop new antibiotics

**Answer: (c)** To identify new variants and understand transmission among vaccinated children
2. Diphtheria is caused by which bacterium?
  - (a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (b) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
  - (c) Escherichia coli
  - (d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**Answer: (b)** Corynebacterium diphtheriae
3. Which film won both a Silver and a Bronze Lion at Cannes Lions 2024 for its campaign "Jindal Steel – The Steel Of India"?
  - (a) Leo Burnett
  - (b) Ogilvy
  - (c) Early Man Film
  - (d) VML India

**Answer: (c)** Early Man Film
4. Who founded the International 'Art of Giving' Day celebrated globally?
  - (a) Sudarsan Pattnaik
  - (b) Achyuta Samanta
  - (c) Naveen Patnaik
  - (d) K V Singhdeo

**Answer: (b)** Achyuta Samanta
5. When was the first International 'Art of Giving' Day celebrated?
  - (a) May 17, 2013
  - (b) June 17, 2014
  - (c) May 17, 2015
  - (d) June 17, 2013

**Answer: (a)** May 17, 2013
6. Who recently elected as the Speaker of the Odisha Legislative Assembly?
  - (a) Suresh Pujari
  - (b) Surama Padhy
  - (c) Pramilla Mallick
  - (d) Mohan Charan Majhi

**Answer: (b)** Surama Padhy
7. The KALIA scheme was launched to support which group in Odisha?
  - (a) Fishermen
  - (b) Industrial workers
  - (c) Farmers and agricultural laborers
  - (d) Small business owners

**Answer: (c)** Farmers and agricultural laborers
8. What is the maximum financial assistance provided per farmer under the KALIA scheme for cultivation over five seasons?
  - (a) Rs. 20,000
  - (b) Rs. 25,000
  - (c) Rs. 30,000
  - (d) Rs. 35,000

**Answer: (b)** Rs. 25,000
9. Which is NOT a component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY)?
  - (a) Skill development
  - (b) Life insurance
  - (c) Income-generating schemes
  - (d) Infrastructure development in SC villages

**Answer: (b)** Life insurance
10. The Odisha government recently extended its sponsorship of Indian hockey until which year?
  - (a) 2028
  - (b) 2030
  - (c) 2033
  - (d) 2036

**Answer: (d)** 2036

Odia

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For OTET Entrance Exam (Paper 1 & 2)

Useful For : OSSTET & CTET



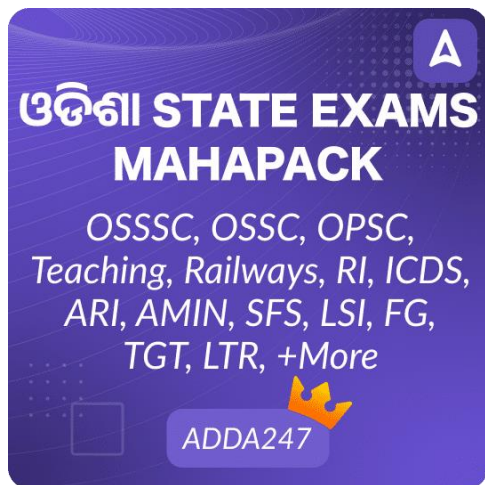
Starts: 2 July, 2024

11. Which historical artifact was discovered in the Gudahandi Hills of Kalahandi district?  
 (a) Ancient coins  
 (b) Rock carvings  
 (c) Fossils  
 (d) Manuscripts  
**Answer: (b)** Rock carvings
12. Which ruler was defeated by Kharavela according to the Hastigumpha inscription?  
 (a) Narasinghavarman I  
 (b) Simhavishnu  
 (c) Satkarni I  
 (d) Gautamiputra Satkarni  
**Answer: (c)** Satkarni I
13. In which Parva of Mahabharat is the reference to Kosala found?  
 (a) Adi Parva  
 (b) Mausala Parva  
 (c) Virata Parva  
 (d) Vana Parva  
**Answer: (d)** Vana Parva
14. What was Odisha referred to as in the Ramayana?  
 (a) Utkalpuri  
 (b) Kalingaraj  
 (c) Kalinganagara  
 (d) Oriya  
**Answer: (c)** Kalinganagara
15. Which fort was first attacked by Krishnadevraya in Odisha?  
 (a) Lalitgiri  
 (b) Udaygiri  
 (c) Jagannath Temple  
 (d) Khandagiri  
**Answer: (b)** Udaygiri
16. During the reign of Akbar, into how many parts was Odisha divided?  
 (a) 3  
 (b) 5  
 (c) 6  
 (d) 9  
**Answer: (b)** 5
17. Which European group was the first to enter Odisha?  
 (a) English  
 (b) Portuguese  
 (c) Danish  
 (d) French  
**Answer: (b)** Portuguese
18. Under British administration, how many units was Odisha divided into?  
 (a) 5  
 (b) 7  
 (c) 3  
 (d) 2  
**Answer: (c)** 3
19. What is the correct chronological order of British capture in Odisha?  
 (a) Capturing of Cuttack, Puri, Baleswar, Sambalpur  
 (b) Capturing of Puri, Baleswar, Cuttack, Sambalpur  
 (c) Capturing of Baleswar, Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur  
 (d) Capturing of Sambalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Baleswar  
**Answer: (b)** Capturing of Puri, Baleswar, Cuttack, Sambalpur
20. Which pair is known as the Twin City of Odisha?  
 (a) Cuttack & Puri  
 (b) Balasore & Puri  
 (c) Sambalpur & Rourkela  
 (d) Cuttack & Bhubaneswar  
**Answer: (d)** Cuttack & Bhubaneswar
21. What is mainly responsible for the red color of red soil in Odisha?  
 (a) Red phosphate  
 (b) Ferric oxide  
 (c) Potash  
 (d) Red humus  
**Answer: (b)** Ferric oxide
22. Which among the following are natural lakes of Odisha?  
 (a) Ansupa, Kolab, Chilika  
 (b) Kolab, Chilika, Kanjia  
 (c) Ansupa, Chilika, Kanjia  
 (d) Ansupa, Chilika, Kolab  
**Answer: (c)** Ansupa, Chilika, Kanjia
23. Which river flows beside Bhubaneswar, one of the twin cities of Odisha?  
 (a) Mahanadi  
 (b) Kuakhai  
 (c) Subarnarekha  
 (d) Brahmani  
**Answer: (b)** Kuakhai
24. Which Odisha scheme provides Rs. 2 lakh personal accident cover with a premium of Rs. 12 per annum?  
 (a) PM-AJAY  
 (b) KALIA  
 (c) PM-KISAN  
 (d) PMJAY  
**Answer: (b)** KALIA
25. Which year was the KALIA scheme started?  
 (a) 2017  
 (b) 2018  
 (c) 2019  
 (d) 2020  
**Answer: (b)** 2018

26. Which department does Nityananda Gond oversee in Odisha?  
 (a) Education  
 (b) Health  
 (c) ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare  
 (d) Agriculture  
**Answer: (c)** ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
27. Which treaty granted the East India Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, and what was the annual payment involved?  
 (a) First Treaty of Allahabad, 20 Lakhs  
 (b) Treaty of Purandar, 30 Lakhs  
 (c) Treaty of Bassin, 25 Lakhs  
 (d) Second Treaty of Allahabad, 26 Lakhs  
**Answer: (d)** Second Treaty of Allahabad, 26 Lakhs
28. Which leaders from Odisha were notable participants in the Great Revolt of 1857?  
 (a) Surendra Sai  
 (b) Chakhi Khuntia  
 (c) Ramakrushna Samanta Singhar  
 (d) All of the above  
**Answer: (d)** All of the above
29. Whose death marked the end of the revolt of Sambalpur?  
 (a) Surendra Sai  
 (b) Chhabila Sai  
 (c) Satya Bhakta  
 (d) Nana Saheb  
**Answer: (a)** Surendra Sai
30. Who is the Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management?  
 (a) Suresh Pujari  
 (b) Rabi Narayan Naik  
 (c) Nityananda Gond  
 (d) Krushna Chandra Patra  
**Answer: (a)** Suresh Pujari
31. Which ruler of the Ganga Dynasty built the famous Sun Temple at Konark?  
 (a) Rajaraja II  
 (b) Narasimhadeva I  
 (c) Bhanudeva IV  
 (d) Anantavarma Chodagangadeva  
**Answer: (b)** Narasimhadeva I
32. What was the capital of the Ganga Dynasty?  
 (a) Cuttack  
 (b) Puri  
 (c) Kalinganagara  
 (d) Udayagiri  
**Answer: (c)** Kalinganagara
33. Which style of temple architecture was prominent during the Ganga period?  
 (a) Dravidian  
 (b) Vesara  
 (c) Nagara  
 (d) Maru-Gurjara  
**Answer: (c)** Nagara
34. Who was the last ruler of the Ganga Dynasty?  
 (a) Bhanudeva IV  
 (b) Anangabhimadeva III  
 (c) Narasimhadeva I  
 (d) Rajaraja II  
**Answer: (a)** Bhanudeva IV
35. Who founded the Gajapati Dynasty?  
 (a) Prataparudra Deva  
 (b) Purushottam Deva  
 (c) Kapilendra Deva  
 (d) Kakharua Deva  
**Answer: (c)** Kapilendra Deva
36. Which poet wrote the Mahabharata in Odia during the Gajapati period?  
 (a) Jayadeva  
 (b) Sarala Dasa  
 (c) Kalidasa  
 (d) Bhanudeva  
**Answer: (b)** Sarala Dasa
37. What was the outcome of the peace treaty between Prataparudra Deva and Krishnadevaraya?  
 (a) River Krishna was marked as the demarcation line  
 (b) Krishnadevaraya married Prataparudra Deva's daughter  
 (c) Both A and B  
 (d) Prataparudra Deva surrendered to Krishnadevaraya  
**Answer: (c)** Both A and B
38. Who founded the Bhoi Dynasty?  
 (a) Raghubhanja Chhotray  
 (b) Govinda Vidyadhara  
 (c) Mukundadeva  
 (d) Chakrapratap  
**Answer: (b)** Govinda Vidyadhara
39. Which ruler of the Bhoi Dynasty declared himself the ruler after killing two Bhoi kings?  
 (a) Raghubhanja Chhotray  
 (b) Narasimha Jena  
 (c) Mukundadeva  
 (d) Raghuram Jena  
**Answer: (c)** Mukundadeva

40. Who authored the Oriya version of the Mahabharata?  
 (a) Kamban  
 (b) Utbi  
 (c) Dandin  
 (d) Sarala Dasa  
**Answer: (d)** Sarala Dasa
41. The Battle of Tukaroi was fought between which two forces?  
 (a) Mughals and Afghans  
 (b) Mughals and Marathas  
 (c) Marathas and Afghans  
 (d) None of the above  
**Answer: (a)** Mughals and Afghans
42. Which of the following were administrative provinces of Odisha?  
 (a) Cuttack  
 (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Koraput  
 (d) All of the above  
**Answer: (d)** All of the above
43. What is the largest geographic region of Odisha?  
 (a) Odisha coastal plains in the east  
 (b) The middle mountainous and highlands region  
 (c) The western rolling uplands  
 (d) The central plateaus  
**Answer: (b)** The middle mountainous and highlands region
44. Which of the following are components of soil?  
 1.Organic matter  
 2.Inorganic or Mineral fraction  
 3.Air  
 4.Water  
 (a) 1 only  
 (b) 1, 2 & 4  
 (c) 1 & 4  
 (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4  
**Answer: (d)** 1, 2, 3 & 4
45. Which river originates from the Amarkantak plateau?  
 (a) Subarnarekha  
 (b) Mahanadi  
 (c) Brahmani  
 (d) Godavari  
**Answer: (b)** Mahanadi
46. What type of forest covers the largest area in Odisha?  
 (a) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest  
 (b) Tidal Mangrove Forests  
 (c) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest  
 (d) Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests  
**Answer: (a)** Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
47. Who is often compared with Kalidasa for his work on the Oriya Mahabharata?  
 (a) Kamban  
 (b) Utbi  
 (c) Dandin  
 (d) Sarala Dasa  
**Answer: (d)** Sarala Dasa
48. During Snana Yatra, how many pitchers of aromatic sacred water are poured on the deities?  
 (a) 101  
 (b) 108  
 (c) 121  
 (d) 135  
**Answer: (b)** 108
49. Snana Yatra is celebrated on which specific day?  
 (a) New Moon day of Jyestha  
 (b) Full Moon day of Jyestha  
 (c) Diwali  
 (d) Makar Sankranti  
**Answer: (b)** Full Moon day of Jyestha
50. Who recently took oath as a newly-elected MP in the Santali language?  
 (a) Naba Charan Majhi  
 (b) Krushna Chandra Mohapatra  
 (c) Pravati Parida  
 (d) Mohan Majhi  
**Answer: (a)** Naba Charan Majhi
51. In which schedule of the Indian Constitution is the Santali language included?  
 (a) Fifth Schedule  
 (b) Sixth Schedule  
 (c) Eighth Schedule  
 (d) Tenth Schedule  
**Answer: (c)** Eighth Schedule
52. The Santali language is primarily spoken in which of the following states?  
 (a) Odisha, Assam, and Punjab  
 (b) Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal  
 (c) Odisha, Maharashtra, and Gujarat  
 (d) Odisha, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu  
**Answer: (b)** Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal
53. The Bhubaneswar Metro Rail Project is a flagship program under which initiative?  
 (a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana  
 (b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation  
 (c) 5T initiative of Government of Odisha  
 (d) Smart Cities Mission  
**Answer: (c)** 5T initiative of Government of Odisha

54. What is a key feature of the Bhubaneswar Metro Rail Project?  
 (a) Rural integration  
 (b) Multi-Modal integration  
 (c) Exclusive rail corridors  
 (d) High-speed rail service  
**Answer: (b)** Multi-Modal integration
55. The first phase of the Bhubaneswar Metro Rail Project will serve which areas?  
 (a) Coastal areas  
 (b) Rural villages  
 (c) Major educational institutions and commercial complexes  
 (d) Tourist destinations  
**Answer: (c)** Major educational institutions and commercial complexes
56. What is the primary objective of the Subhadra Yojana?  
 (a) To improve agricultural productivity  
 (b) To enhance financial stability for women in Odisha  
 (c) To promote tourism in Odisha  
 (d) To provide healthcare facilities  
**Answer: (b)** To enhance financial stability for women in Odisha
57. How much is the cash voucher provided under the Subhadra Yojana?  
 (a) Rs 10,000  
 (b) Rs 20,000  
 (c) Rs 50,000  
 (d) Rs 1,00,000  
**Answer: (c)** Rs 50,000
58. What initiative is the Odisha government planning to implement for the benefit of tribal people?  
 (a) Construction of new hospitals  
 (b) Setting up multi-purpose community centres  
 (c) Launching a new educational curriculum  
 (d) Building new sports complexes  
**Answer: (b)** Setting up multi-purpose community centres



59. Which merged scheme is associated with the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY)?  
 (a) Swachh Bharat Mission  
 (b) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance to SCSP, and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana  
 (c) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Atal Pension Yojana, and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana  
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Health Mission, and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana  
**Answer: (b)** Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance to SCSP, and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
60. Until what year has the Odisha government extended its sponsorship for Indian hockey?  
 (a) 2033  
 (b) 2026  
 (c) 2036  
 (d) 2039  
**Answer: (c)** 2036
61. ଦେବାସୁରର ସହି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ଦେବ + ଅସୁର  
 (b) ଦେବ + ସୁର  
 (c) ଦେବା + ସୁର  
 (d) ଦେବା + ଅସୁର  
**Answer: (a)**
62. ଶ୍ୱେତାମ୍ବରର ସହି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ଶ୍ୱେତ + ଅମ୍ବର  
 (b) ଶ୍ୱେତ + ମ୍ବର  
 (c) ଶ୍ୱେତା + ଅମ୍ବର  
 (d) ଶ୍ୱେତା + ମ୍ବର  
**Answer: (a)**
63. ନୀଳାଚଳର ସହି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ନୀଳ + ଅଚଳ  
 (b) ନୀଳ + ଚଳ  
 (c) ନୀଳା + ଅଚଳ  
 (d) ନୀଳା + ଚଳ  
**Answer: (a)**
64. ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳର ସହି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ଗ୍ରାମ + ଅଞ୍ଚଳ  
 (b) ଗ୍ରାମା + ଅଞ୍ଚଳ  
 (c) ଗ୍ରାମ + ଞ୍ଚଳ  
 (d) ଗ୍ରାମା + ଞ୍ଚଳ  
**Answer: (a)**

65. ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ନିର୍ମଳ  
 (b) ନିଗ୍ରହ  
 (c) ନିବେଦନ  
 (d) ନିଶା

**Answer: (b)** ନିଗ୍ରହ

66. ଅପେକ୍ଷା ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ଉତ୍ସବ  
 (b) ଉପେକ୍ଷା  
 (c) ଉତ୍ତମ  
 (d) ଉପକର

**Answer: (b)** ଉପେକ୍ଷା

67. ଅଭିଜ୍ଞ ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ଅନଭିଜ୍ଞ  
 (b) ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ  
 (c) ଅପରାଧ  
 (d) ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

**Answer: (a)** ଅନଭିଜ୍ଞ

68. ଅସଲ ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ?  
 (a) ସଫଳ  
 (b) ନକଲ  
 (c) ସବୁ  
 (d) ସଂସାର

**Answer: (b)** ନକଲ

69. ବନେଚର ବିଗ୍ରହ ବାକ୍ୟଟି କ'ଣ ହେବ ?  
 (a) ବନରେ ଚର  
 (b) ବନେ ଚରେ ଯେ  
 (c) ବନର ଚର  
 (d) ବନକୁ ଚରେ ଯେ

**Answer: (b)** ବନେ ଚରେ ଯେ

70. ବିଶେଷଣ ଓ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦକୁ ନେଇ ଯେଉଁ ସମାସ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ତାକୁ କି ସମାସ କୁହାଯାଏ  
 (a) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ  
 (b) କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
 (c) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି  
 (d) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ

**Answer: (b)** କର୍ମଧାରୟ

71. ସୁନାମୁଦି ଏହାର ବିଗ୍ରହ ବାକ୍ୟ କଣ ହେବ ?

- (a) ସୁନା ତିଆରି ମୁଦି  
 (b) ସୁନା ପରି ମୁଦି  
 (c) ସୁନାର ମୁଦି  
 (d) ସୁନା ଓ ମୁଦି

**Answer: (a)** ସୁନା ତିଆରି ମୁଦି

72. 'ଫତେଲ ହେବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ଡାଲି ମାରିବା  
 (b) ବାରମ୍ବାର ପଚାରିବା  
 (c) ହାସିବା  
 (d) ବାରମ୍ବାର ହାରିବା

**Answer: (b)**

73. 'ଫସର ଫାଟିବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ଫସ ନାଶ ହେବା  
 (b) ବ୍ୟର୍ଥ ହେବା  
 (c) ଫସର ରାସ ନିକାଶ କରିବା  
 (d) ଫସର ଚାଷ କରିବା

**Answer: (b)**

74. 'ବାମନ ହୋଇ ଚାନ୍ଦକୁ ହାତ ବଢାଇବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ଚାନ୍ଦ ଦେଖିବା  
 (b) ବାମନ ହେବା  
 (c) ଅସମ୍ଭବ ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା  
 (d) ଚାନ୍ଦରେ ଯିବା

**Answer: (c)**

75. 'ବିଛା ମନ୍ତ୍ର ନ ଜାଣି ସାପ ଗାତରେ ହାତ ମାରିବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ସାପକୁ ଧରିବା  
 (b) ବିଛା ମନ୍ତ୍ର ଶିଖିବା  
 (c) ଧୂଳିତାରେ ବିପଦ ବରଣ କରିବା  
 (d) ସାପରେ ଲାଗିବା

**Answer: (c)**

76. 'ବିରାଡ଼ି କପାଳକୁ ଶିକା ଚିଡ଼ିବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ବାନର ଭାବରେ ହିଁଡ଼ିବା  
 (b) ଶିକା ଚିଡ଼ିବା  
 (c) ଇଚ୍ଛା ଅନୁସାରେ ସୁଯୋଗ ମିଳିବା  
 (d) କପାଳରେ ଲେଖା

**Answer: (c)**

77. 'ବସେଇ ଉଠେଇ ନଦେବା' ର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ?  
 (a) ଉଠିବା ଓ ବସିବା  
 (b) ଭୁଲିବା  
 (c) ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନେବା  
 (d) ଅଥୟ କରିବା

**Answer: (d)**

78. ନାଗରୀ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (a) ଆ
- (b) ଈ
- (c) ଆନୀ
- (d) ଆଣୀ

**Answer: (b)** ଈ

79. କୋକିଳା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (a) ଆ
- (b) ଈ
- (c) ଆନୀ
- (d) ଆଣୀ

**Answer: (a)** ଆ

80. କିଶୋର ର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ରୂପ କଣ ?

- (a) କିଶୋରୀ
- (b) କିଶୋରୀ
- (c) କିଶୋରାଣୀ
- (d) କିଶୋରିକା

**Answer: (b)** କିଶୋରୀ

81. ଭବାଣୀ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (a) ଆ
- (b) ଈ
- (c) ଆନୀ
- (d) ଆଣୀ

**Answer: (c)** ଆନୀ

82. ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରାଣୀ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (a) ଆ
- (b) ଈ
- (c) ଆନୀ
- (d) ଆଣୀ

**Answer: (d)** ଆଣୀ

83. କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୁଏ ?

- (a) ପ୍ରଥମା
- (b) ତୃତୀୟା
- (c) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା
- (d) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ

**Answer: (a)** ପ୍ରଥମା

84. ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧୁରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନଥାଇ ଯେଉଁ ପଦର ଅନ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଥାଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (a) ସର୍ବନାମ ପଦ
- (b) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପଦ
- (c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ
- (d) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ

**Answer: (b)** ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପଦ

85. ଯେଉଁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମଷ୍ଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା ସଂଖ୍ୟା, କାରକ ସ୍ମୃତିତ ହୁଏ ତାହାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (a) ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (b) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପଦ
- (c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ
- (d) କାରକ

**Answer: (a)** ବିଭକ୍ତି

86. କାରକର ଚିହ୍ନକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି?

- (a) ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (b) କାରକ
- (c) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ
- (d) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

**Answer: (a)** ବିଭକ୍ତି

87. ଇଶ୍ଵର ତୁମକୁ ବିପଦରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତୁ | ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (a) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
- (b) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
- (c) ତୃତୀୟା
- (d) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା

**Answer: (b)** ପଞ୍ଚମୀ

88. ଧୂଳି ମାନଙ୍କର ଲିଖିତ ରୂପ କଣ ?

- (a) ଭାଷା
- (b) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- (c) ଧ୍ୱନି
- (d) ଶବ୍ଦ

**Answer: (b)** ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ

89. କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ର ଅନ୍ୟ ନାମ କଣ ?

- (a) କଷ୍ଟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- (b) ତାଳନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- (c) ଓଷ୍ଠ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- (d) ଦନ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ

**Answer: (a)** . କଷ୍ଟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ

90. Who were the primary adversaries in the Battle of Plassey?  
 (a) British East India Company vs. Mughal Empire  
 (b) British East India Company vs. French East India Company  
 (c) British East India Company vs. Nawab of Bengal  
 (d) British East India Company vs. Maratha Empire  
**Answer: (c) British East India Company vs. Nawab of Bengal**
91. Which British officer led the East India Company forces in the Battle of Plassey?  
 (a) Siraj-ud-Daulah  
 (b) Mir Jafar  
 (c) Robert Clive  
 (d) Warren Hastings  
**Answer: (c) Robert Clive**
92. What was the primary cause of the Battle of Plassey?  
 (a) Dispute over territory between British and French  
 (b) Disagreement over trade routes in Bengal  
 (c) British fortification of Calcutta without Nawab's permission  
 (d) British refusal to pay taxes to Nawab of Bengal  
**Answer: (c) British fortification of Calcutta without Nawab's permission**
93. Who betrayed Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah during the Battle of Plassey?  
 (a) Rai Durlabh  
 (b) Robert Clive  
 (c) Mir Jafar  
 (d) Jagat Seth  
**Answer: (c) Mir Jafar**
94. What was the immediate aftermath of the Battle of Plassey for the British East India Company?  
 (a) Loss of influence in Bengal  
 (b) Strengthened control over Bengal  
 (c) Establishment of French dominance in Bengal  
 (d) Withdrawal from Indian subcontinent  
**Answer: (b) Strengthened control over Bengal**
95. Who were the primary belligerents in the Third Battle of Panipat?  
 (a) Maratha Empire and Mughal Empire  
 (b) Maratha Empire and Durrani Empire  
 (c) Mughal Empire and British East India Company  
 (d) Maratha Empire and Sikhs  
**Answer: (b) Maratha Empire and Durrani Empire**
96. Who was the Commander-in-chief of the Maratha Army during the battle?  
 (a) Balaji Bajirao  
 (b) Shivaji Bhosle  
 (c) Sadashivrao Bhau  
 (d) Nana Fadnavis  
**Answer: (c) Sadashivrao Bhau**
97. Where did the Third Battle of Panipat take place?  
 (a) Delhi  
 (b) Pune  
 (c) Panipat  
 (d) Lahore  
**Answer: (c) Panipat**
98. When did the Third Battle of Panipat occur?  
 (a) 1760  
 (b) 1761  
 (c) 1757  
 (d) 1770  
**Answer: (b) 1761**
99. Which Afghan ruler led the Durrani Empire during the battle?  
 (a) Ahmad Shah Durrani  
 (b) Babur  
 (c) Sher Shah Suri  
 (d) Aurangzeb  
**Answer: (a) Ahmad Shah Durrani**
100. What was the outcome of the Third Battle of Panipat?  
 (a) Victory for the Marathas  
 (b) Victory for the British  
 (c) Victory for the Afghans  
 (d) Stalemate  
**Answer: (c) Victory for the Afghans**
101. Which Indian ruler allied with Ahmad Shah Durrani against the Marathas?  
 (a) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  
 (b) Shuja-ud-Daulah  
 (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
 (d) Rana Pratap  
**Answer: (b) Shuja-ud-Daulah**
102. What was one of the reasons for the Afghan victory at Panipat?  
 (a) Numerical superiority  
 (b) Technological advantage  
 (c) Naval dominance  
 (d) Diplomatic alliances  
**Answer: (a) Numerical superiority**
103. How did the Battle of Panipat impact the Maratha Empire immediately after?  
 (a) Expansion into South India  
 (b) Establishment of a strong navy  
 (c) Loss of leadership and territory  
 (d) Alliance with the British  
**Answer: (c) Loss of leadership and territory**
104. Who was reinstated as the Mughal Emperor in Delhi after the battle?  
 (a) Akbar  
 (b) Aurangzeb  
 (c) Shah Alam II  
 (d) Bahadur Shah II  
**Answer: (c) Shah Alam II**



- 105.** Who was Hyder Ali?  
 (a) A British diplomat  
 (b) Commander-in-chief of the Mysore army  
 (c) French general  
 (d) Portuguese trader  
**Answer: (b)** Commander-in-chief of the Mysore army
- 106.** What position did Hyder Ali achieve in the Mysore state under Krishnaraja Wodeyar II?  
 (a) Prime Minister  
 (b) Chief Minister  
 (c) Commander of the Navy  
 (d) Treasurer  
**Answer: (b)** Chief Minister
- 107.** How did Hyder Ali change the Mysore army?  
 (a) Introduced European-style training  
 (b) Introduced Chinese war tactics  
 (c) Adopted Mongol cavalry tactics  
 (d) Trained soldiers in African warfare  
**Answer: (a)** Introduced European-style training
- 108.** Which war saw the Treaty of Madras signed?  
 (a) First Anglo-Mysore War  
 (b) Second Anglo-Mysore War  
 (c) Third Anglo-Mysore War  
 (d) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War  
**Answer: (a)** First Anglo-Mysore War
- 109.** What event led to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Hyder Ali's attack on Madras  
 (b) British refusal to support Mysore against Marathas  
 (c) Nizam's invasion of Mysore  
 (d) French invasion of British territories  
**Answer: (b)** British refusal to support Mysore against Marathas
- 110.** Who replaced Hyder Ali after his death during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Tipu Sultan  
 (b) Krishnaraja Wodeyar II  
 (c) Sir Eyre Coote  
 (d) Marquess Wellesley  
**Answer: (a)** Tipu Sultan
- 111.** Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Treaty of Madras  
 (b) Treaty of Mangalore  
 (c) Treaty of Srirangapatna  
 (d) Treaty of Arcot  
**Answer: (b)** Treaty of Mangalore
- 112.** What alliance did Hyder Ali form during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) With the French and British  
 (b) With the Marathas and Nizam  
 (c) With the Dutch and Portuguese  
 (d) With the Spanish and Italians  
**Answer: (b)** With the Marathas and Nizam
- 113.** Which battle was a part of the First Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Battle of Plassey  
 (b) Battle of Chengam  
 (c) Battle of Panipat  
 (d) Battle of Buxar  
**Answer: (b)** Battle of Chengam
- 114.** What caused Hyder Ali to declare war on the British during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) British attack on Madras  
 (b) French invasion of Mysore  
 (c) British refusal to return territories  
 (d) British attack on Mahe  
**Answer: (d)** British attack on Mahe
- 115.** What were the primary causes of the Third Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Tipu Sultan's refusal to accept the Treaty of Mangalore  
 (b) British dissatisfaction with Tipu's alignment with the French  
 (c) Tipu Sultan's attack on the Marathas  
 (d) British desire for territorial expansion in South India  
**Answer: (b)** British dissatisfaction with Tipu's alignment with the French
- 116.** Who declared war first in the Third Anglo-Mysore War?  
 (a) Lord Cornwallis  
 (b) Tipu Sultan  
 (c) Nizam of Hyderabad  
 (d) Marathas  
**Answer: (a)** Lord Cornwallis
- 117.** What was the outcome of the Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)?  
 (a) Tipu Sultan regained all lost territories  
 (b) Tipu Sultan paid war indemnity to the Marathas  
 (c) Tipu Sultan ceded half of his kingdom to the British  
 (d) Tipu Sultan allied with the French  
**Answer: (c)** Tipu Sultan ceded half of his kingdom to the British

118. What led to the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799?  
 (a) Tipu Sultan's rejection of the Subsidiary Alliance  
 (b) British invasion of Mysore  
 (c) Marathas' attack on Seringapatam  
 (d) Tipu Sultan's death  
**Answer: (a)** Tipu Sultan's rejection of the Subsidiary Alliance
119. How did the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War end?  
 (a) Tipu Sultan fled to France  
 (b) Mysore became a British colony  
 (c) Tipu Sultan died defending Seringapatam  
 (d) Nizam of Hyderabad became ruler of Mysore  
**Answer: (c)** Tipu Sultan died defending Seringapatam
120. Chanakya, the teacher, philosopher, and royal advisor of the Mauryan dynasty, is also known by which two other names?  
 (a) Kautilya and Vishnugupta  
 (b) Kautilya and Aryabhata  
 (c) Vishnugupta and Patanjali  
 (d) Aryabhata and Patanjali  
**Answer: (a)** Kautilya and Vishnugupta
121. Which two major works are attributed to Chanakya?  
 (a) Arthashastra and Chanakya Niti  
 (b) Manusmriti and Arthashastra  
 (c) Ramayana and Chanakya Niti  
 (d) Bhagavad Gita and Manusmriti  
**Answer: (a)** Arthashastra and Chanakya Niti
122. Who was the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire under the guidance of Chanakya?  
 (a) Ashoka  
 (b) Bindusara  
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (d) Brihadratha  
**Answer: (c)** Chandragupta Maurya
123. Ashoka the Great followed which religion after the Battle of Kalinga?  
 (a) Hinduism  
 (b) Jainism  
 (c) Buddhism  
 (d) Sikhism  
**Answer: (c)** Buddhism
124. Which structure built by Ashoka is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?  
 (a) Konark Sun Temple  
 (b) Mahabodhi Temple  
 (c) Great Sanchi Stupa  
 (d) Ajanta Caves  
**Answer: (c)** Great Sanchi Stupa
125. What symbol from Ashoka's reign was adopted as the national emblem of India?

- (a) Lotus Flower  
 (b) Peacock  
 (c) Four-lion capital  
 (d) Tiger

**Answer: (c)** Four-lion capital

126. Who composed the inscriptions in praise of Samudragupta on the Allahabad Pillar?  
 (a) Kalidasa  
 (b) Harisena  
 (c) Varahamihira  
 (d) Aryabhata  
**Answer: (b)** Harisena
127. Which title was given to Samudragupta for his poetic skills?  
 (a) Kaviraj  
 (b) Veena Shrestha  
 (c) Kavi Kumara  
 (d) Vidhyapati  
**Answer: (a)** Kaviraj
128. Kalidasa, a renowned poet of the Gupta period, wrote which of the following plays?  
 (a) Malavikagnimitra  
 (b) Ratnavali  
 (c) Mudrarakshasa  
 (d) Mrichchhakatika  
**Answer: (a)** Malavikagnimitra
129. Which epic poems were authored by Kalidasa?  
 (a) Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava  
 (b) Mahabharata and Ramayana  
 (c) Meghaduta and Ritusamhara  
 (d) Silappadikaram and Manimekalai  
**Answer: (a)** Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava
130. Who was the first king of ancient Bengal and a great patron of Hinduism?  
 (a) Harshavardhana  
 (b) Shashanka  
 (c) Dharmapala  
 (d) Chandragupta II  
**Answer: (b)** Shashanka

Odia

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RAILWAY EXCELLENCE BATCH

RPF Constable & SI, NTPC & Group D

Starts: 9 July, 2024

131. Harshavardhana initially worshipped which deities before becoming a Mahayana Buddhist?  
 (a) Vishnu and Krishna  
 (b) Shiva and Surya  
 (c) Brahma and Saraswati  
 (d) Ganesh and Hanuman  
**Answer: (b)** Shiva and Surya
132. Which ruler revived Nalanda University and founded Vikramshila University?  
 (a) Ashoka  
 (b) Harshavardhana  
 (c) Dharmapala  
 (d) Chandragupta II  
**Answer: (c)** Dharmapala
133. Gorakhnath was connected to which religious tradition?  
 (a) Shaivism  
 (b) Vaishnavism  
 (c) Jainism  
 (d) Buddhism  
**Answer: (a)** Shaivism
134. Amir Khusrow, known as the "Parrot of India," is regarded as the father of which musical genre?  
 (a) Qawwali  
 (b) Bhajan  
 (c) Ghazal  
 (d) Dhrupad  
**Answer: (a)** Qawwali
135. Marco Polo, an Italian traveler, wrote about the wealth of which South Indian kingdom?  
 (a) Chola  
 (b) Pandya  
 (c) Vijayanagara  
 (d) Chera  
**Answer: (b)** Pandya
136. Rudrama Devi was a ruler of which dynasty?  
 (a) Chalukya  
 (b) Pallava  
 (c) Kakatiya  
 (d) Rashtrakuta  
**Answer: (c)** Kakatiya
137. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq shifted the capital of his kingdom from Delhi to which city?  
 (a) Agra  
 (b) Lahore  
 (c) Daulatabad  
 (d) Jaipur  
**Answer: (c)** Daulatabad
138. Which Gujarati saint poet's bhajan "Vaishnav jana toh tene kahiye je" was Mahatma Gandhi's favorite?

- (a) Narsinh Mehta  
 (b) Mirabai  
 (c) Tulsidas  
 (d) Surdas  
**Answer: (a)** Narsinh Mehta

139. Mahmud Begada ruled which Indian state and had capitals at Ahmedabad and Champaner?  
 (a) Maharashtra  
 (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Rajasthan  
 (d) Punjab  
**Answer: (b)** Gujarat
140. Eknath, a Marathi saint, was a follower of which religious sect?  
 (a) Nath  
 (b) Varkari  
 (c) Shaiva  
 (d) Shakta  
**Answer: (b)** Varkari
141. Akbar the Great followed which religious path to promote unity and tolerance?  
 (a) Din-i-illahi  
 (b) Sikhism  
 (c) Jainism  
 (d) Sufism  
**Answer: (a)** Din-i-illahi
142. Who was the Queen of the Kingdom of Malwa and known for her contributions to building temples and roads?  
 (a) Rani Durgavati  
 (b) Ahilyabai Holkar  
 (c) Rani Laxmi Bai  
 (d) Rani Padmini  
**Answer: (b)** Ahilyabai Holkar
143. Ramakrishna Paramahansa, a 19th-century Indian yogi, was the chief patron at which temple?  
 (a) Somnath Temple  
 (b) Jagannath Temple  
 (c) Dakshineswar Kali Temple  
 (d) Meenakshi Temple  
**Answer: (c)** Dakshineswar Kali Temple
144. Who was the chief disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded the Ramakrishna Mission?  
 (a) Swami Vivekananda  
 (b) Swami Dayananda  
 (c) Swami Sivananda  
 (d) Swami Ramdas  
**Answer: (a)** Swami Vivekananda

145. Which Indian emperor's reign is associated with the spread of Mahayana Buddhism and the holding of two large meetings on Buddhism?  
 (a) Ashoka  
 (b) Harshavardhana  
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (d) Bindusara  
**Answer: (b)** Harshavardhana
146. Kalidasa's play 'Abhigyanashakuntalam' is based on a story from which ancient Indian epic?  
 (a) Mahabharata  
 (b) Ramayana  
 (c) Bhagavad Gita  
 (d) Puranas  
**Answer: (a)** Mahabharata
147. Which dynasty did Samudragupta belong to?  
 (a) Maurya  
 (b) Gupta  
 (c) Chola  
 (d) Pallava  
**Answer: (b)** Gupta
148. What was the purpose of the Ashvamedha sacrifice performed by Samudragupta?  
 (a) To seek divine blessings  
 (b) To expand his kingdom  
 (c) To appease the gods  
 (d) To ensure his rule was legitimate  
**Answer: (b)** To expand his kingdom
149. Which religious leader and poet is credited with contributing to the fusion of Persian and Indian music, and also known for the khyal and tarana styles?  
 (a) Amir Khusrow  
 (b) Tansen  
 (c) Mirabai  
 (d) Kabir  
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(b) Mahabharata and Ramayana  
(c) Meghaduta and Ritusamhara  
(d) Silappadikaram and Manimekalai  
**Answer: (a)** Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava
160. Who was the first king of ancient Bengal and a great patron of Hinduism?  
(a) Harshavardhana  
(b) Shashanka  
(c) Dharmapala  
(d) Chandragupta II  
**Answer: (b)** Shashanka
161. Harshavardhana initially worshipped which deities before becoming a Mahayana Buddhist?  
(a) Vishnu and Krishna  
(b) Shiva and Surya  
(c) Brahma and Saraswati  
(d) Ganesh and Hanuman  
**Answer: (b)** Shiva and Surya
162. Which ruler revived Nalanda University and founded Vikramshila University?  
(a) Ashoka  
(b) Harshavardhana  
(c) Dharmapala  
(d) Chandragupta II  
**Answer: (c)** Dharmapala
163. Gorakhnath was connected to which religious tradition?  
(a) Shaivism  
(b) Vaishnavism  
(c) Jainism  
(d) Buddhism  
**Answer: (a)** Shaivism
164. Amir Khusrow, known as the "Parrot of India," is regarded as the father of which musical genre?  
(a) Qawwali  
(b) Bhajan  
(c) Ghazal  
(d) Dhrupad  
**Answer: (a)** Qawwali
165. Marco Polo, an Italian traveler, wrote about the wealth of which South Indian kingdom?  
(a) Chola  
(b) Pandya  
(c) Vijayanagara  
(d) Chera  
**Answer: (b)** Pandya

166. Rudrama Devi was a ruler of which dynasty?  
(a) Chalukya  
(b) Pallava  
(c) Kakatiya  
(d) Rashtrakuta  
**Answer: (c)** Kakatiya
167. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq shifted the capital of his kingdom from Delhi to which city?  
(a) Agra  
(b) Lahore  
(c) Daulatabad  
(d) Jaipur  
**Answer: (c)** Daulatabad
168. Which Gujarati saint poet's bhajan "Vaishnav jana toh tene kahiye je" was Mahatma Gandhi's favorite?  
(a) Narsinh Mehta  
(b) Mirabai  
(c) Tulsidas  
(d) Surdas  
**Answer: (a)** Narsinh Mehta
169. Mahmud Begada ruled which Indian state and had capitals at Ahmedabad and Champaner?  
(a) Maharashtra  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Punjab  
**Answer: (b)** Gujarat
170. Eknath, a Marathi saint, was a follower of which religious sect?  
(a) Nath  
(b) Varkari  
(c) Shaiva  
(d) Shakta  
**Answer: (b)** Varkari
171. Akbar the Great followed which religious path to promote unity and tolerance?  
(a) Din-i-illahi  
(b) Sikhism  
(c) Jainism  
(d) Sufism  
**Answer: (a)** Din-i-illahi
172. Who was the Queen of the Kingdom of Malwa and known for her contributions to building temples and roads?  
(a) Rani Durgavati  
(b) Ahilyabai Holkar  
(c) Rani Laxmi Bai  
(d) Rani Padmini  
**Answer: (b)** Ahilyabai Holkar

173. Ramakrishna Paramahansa, a 19th-century Indian yogi, was the chief patron at which temple?  
 (a) Somnath Temple  
 (b) Jagannath Temple  
 (c) Dakshineswar Kali Temple  
 (d) Meenakshi Temple  
**Answer: (c) Dakshineswar Kali Temple**
174. Who was the chief disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and founded the Ramakrishna Mission?  
 (a) Swami Vivekananda  
 (b) Swami Dayananda  
 (c) Swami Sivananda  
 (d) Swami Ramdas  
**Answer: (a) Swami Vivekananda**
175. Which Indian emperor's reign is associated with the spread of Mahayana Buddhism and the holding of two large meetings on Buddhism?  
 (a) Ashoka  
 (b) Harshavardhana  
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya  
 (d) Bindusara  
**Answer: (b) Harshavardhana**
176. Kalidasa's play 'Abhigyanashakuntalam' is based on a story from which ancient Indian epic?  
 (a) Mahabharata  
 (b) Ramayana  
 (c) Bhagavad Gita  
 (d) Puranas  
**Answer: (a) Mahabharata**
177. Which dynasty did Samudragupta belong to?  
 (a) Maurya  
 (b) Gupta  
 (c) Chola  
 (d) Pallava  
**Answer: (b) Gupta**
178. What was the purpose of the Ashvamedha sacrifice performed by Samudragupta?  
 (a) To seek divine blessings  
 (b) To expand his kingdom  
 (c) To appease the gods  
 (d) To ensure his rule was legitimate  
**Answer: (b) To expand his kingdom**
179. Which religious leader and poet is credited with contributing to the fusion of Persian and Indian music, and also known for the khyal and tarana styles?  
 (a) Amir Khusrow  
 (b) Tansen  
 (c) Mirabai  
 (d) Kabir  
**Answer: (a) Amir Khusrow**
180. What is the primary function of the plasma membrane in a cell?  
 (a) Providing rigidity to the cell  
 (b) Synthesizing proteins  
 (c) Controlling the passage of materials in and out of the cell  
 (d) Storing genetic information  
**Answer: (c) Controlling the passage of materials in and out of the cell**
181. Which of the following is not a component of the cell wall in plant cells?  
 (a) Cellulose  
 (b) Hemicelluloses  
 (c) Pectin  
 (d) Phospholipids  
**Answer: (d) Phospholipids**
182. What structure within the nucleus is responsible for the formation of ribosomes?  
 (a) Chromatin  
 (b) Nucleolus  
 (c) Nuclear envelope  
 (d) Endoplasmic reticulum  
**Answer: (b) Nucleolus**
183. Which type of endoplasmic reticulum is associated with the synthesis of proteins?  
 (a) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER)  
 (b) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER)  
 (c) Golgi apparatus  
 (d) Lysosomes  
**Answer: (b) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER)**
184. What is the primary function of mitochondria in the cell?  
 (a) Synthesizing proteins  
 (b) Synthesizing lipids  
 (c) Generating energy (ATP)  
 (d) Storing genetic information  
**Answer: (c) Generating energy (ATP)**
185. Which organelle is known as the "suicidal bag" of the cell due to its role in digesting cellular waste and debris?  
 (a) Ribosomes  
 (b) Lysosomes  
 (c) Peroxisomes  
 (d) Vacuoles  
**Answer: (b) Lysosomes**
186. Which of the following structures is found only in plant cells and not in animal cells?  
 (a) Centrosome  
 (b) Mitochondria  
 (c) Chloroplasts  
 (d) Golgi apparatus  
**Answer: (c) Chloroplasts**

187. Which component of the cell is responsible for packaging and dispatching materials synthesized inside the cell?  
 (a) Endoplasmic Reticulum  
 (b) Ribosomes  
 (c) Golgi apparatus  
 (d) Mitochondria  
**Answer: (c) Golgi apparatus**
188. What are vacuoles primarily responsible for in plant cells?  
 (a) Synthesizing proteins  
 (b) Providing turgidity and rigidity  
 (c) Storing genetic information  
 (d) Generating energy (ATP)  
**Answer: (b) Providing turgidity and rigidity**
189. Which organelles are involved in detoxification processes within the cell?  
 (a) Lysosomes  
 (b) Peroxisomes  
 (c) Ribosomes  
 (d) Vacuoles  
**Answer: (b) Peroxisomes**
190. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Kingdom Monera?  
 (a) Multicellular organisms  
 (b) Eukaryotic cells  
 (c) Presence of a well-defined nucleus  
 (d) Prokaryotic cells  
**Answer: (d) Prokaryotic cells**
191. What distinguishes Archaeobacteria from Eubacteria?  
 (a) Archaeobacteria are eukaryotic  
 (b) Archaeobacteria live in extreme environments  
 (c) Eubacteria have a well-defined nucleus  
 (d) Eubacteria are autotrophs  
**Answer: (b) Archaeobacteria live in extreme environments**
192. Which of the following is an example of an organism from Kingdom Protista?  
 (a) Yeast  
 (b) Mushroom  
 (c) Amoeba  
 (d) Penicillium  
**Answer: (c) Amoeba**
193. Kingdom Fungi includes organisms that:  
 (a) Are photosynthetic  
 (b) Have a cell wall made of chitin  
 (c) Have a well-defined nucleus  
 (d) Both B and C  
**Answer: (d) Both B and C**
194. Which kingdom includes multicellular green plants and advanced algae?  
 (a) Monera  
 (b) Protista  
 (c) Fungi  
 (d) Plantae  
**Answer: (d) Plantae**
195. Kingdom Animalia is characterized by organisms that:  
 (a) Are autotrophic  
 (b) Have a cell wall  
 (c) Have limited growth  
 (d) Are immobile  
**Answer: (c) Have limited growth**
196. Which group of organisms is known for using chemical energy sources like ammonia or methane for metabolic activities?  
 (a) Eubacteria  
 (b) Archaeobacteria  
 (c) Protista  
 (d) Fungi  
**Answer: (b) Archaeobacteria**
197. Plasmodium, which causes malaria, belongs to which kingdom?  
 (a) Monera  
 (b) Protista  
 (c) Fungi  
 (d) Animalia  
**Answer: (b) Protista**
198. What is the reserve food material in Kingdom Fungi?  
 (a) Starch  
 (b) Lipids  
 (c) Glycogen  
 (d) Cellulose  
**Answer: (c) Glycogen**



199. Which kingdom consists of organisms that are heterotrophic, lack a cell wall, and are usually mobile?  
 (a) Monera  
 (b) Protista  
 (c) Fungi  
 (d) Animalia  
**Answer: (d) Animalia**
200. What is the main purpose of nutrition in living organisms?  
 (a) Reproduction  
 (b) Energy production  
 (c) Movement  
 (d) Respiration  
**Answer: (b) Energy production**
201. Which mode of nutrition involves organisms producing their own food using sunlight?  
 (a) Holozoic  
 (b) Parasitic  
 (c) Autotrophic  
 (d) Saprotrophic  
**Answer: (c) Autotrophic**
202. Which of the following organisms is an example of a heterotroph?  
 (a) Algae  
 (b) Fungi  
 (c) Euglena  
 (d) Cyanobacteria  
**Answer: (b) Fungi**
203. Which type of nutrition involves feeding on dead and decaying organic matter?  
 (a) Holozoic  
 (b) Parasitic  
 (c) Autotrophic  
 (d) Saprotrophic  
**Answer: (d) Saprotrophic**
204. How do parasites obtain their nutrition?  
 (a) By photosynthesis  
 (b) By feeding on living organisms  
 (c) By feeding on dead matter  
 (d) By absorbing nutrients from the soil  
**Answer: (b) By feeding on living organisms**
205. Which term describes the mode of nutrition where organisms ingest solid food and digest it internally?  
 (a) Autotrophic  
 (b) Heterotrophic  
 (c) Holozoic  
 (d) Parasitic  
**Answer: (c) Holozoic**
206. Animals that eat only plants are classified as:  
 (a) Herbivores  
 (b) Carnivores  
 (c) Omnivores  
 (d) Autotrophs  
**Answer: (a) Herbivores**
207. What is the process where food molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream from the intestine called?  
 (a) Digestion  
 (b) Egestion  
 (c) Absorption  
 (d) Assimilation  
**Answer: (c) Absorption**
208. Which step in the process of nutrition involves the breakdown of food molecules into simpler forms?  
 (a) Assimilation  
 (b) Ingestion  
 (c) Digestion  
 (d) Egestion  
**Answer: (c) Digestion**
209. After digestion, what happens to the absorbed nutrients in animals?  
 (a) They are excreted as waste  
 (b) They are transported to cells for energy and growth  
 (c) They are converted into carbon dioxide  
 (d) They are stored as fat  
**Answer: (b) They are transported to cells for energy and growth**
210. What is celebrated on 1st March?  
 (a) World Wildlife Day  
 (b) Zero Discrimination Day  
 (c) National Safety Day  
 (d) World Meteorological Day  
**Answer: (b) Zero Discrimination Day**
211. Where is the headquarters of the World Trade Organisation located?  
 (a) Paris, France  
 (b) Vienna, Austria  
 (c) Geneva, Switzerland  
 (d) New York, USA  
**Answer: (c) Geneva, Switzerland**
212. Which day is observed on 3rd March?  
 (a) World Hearing Day  
 (b) World Civil Defence Day  
 (c) World Wildlife Day  
 (d) National Safety Day  
**Answer: (c) World Wildlife Day**



- 213.** What does Article 324 of the Indian Constitution deal with?  
 (a) Superintendence, direction, and control of elections  
 (b) No person to be ineligible for inclusion in electoral rolls  
 (c) Elections to the House of the People  
 (d) Power of Parliament with respect to elections  
**Answer: (a)** Superintendence, direction, and control of elections
- 214.** Which organization is headquartered in Paris, France?  
 (a) World Trade Organisation  
 (b) World Meteorological Organisation  
 (c) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation  
 (d) UNAIDS  
**Answer: (c)** United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- 215.** Article 326 of the Indian Constitution is about:  
 (a) Superintendence, direction, and control of elections  
 (b) Elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies  
 (c) Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections  
 (d) Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections  
**Answer: (b)** Elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies
- 216.** The Bosphorus Strait connects which two bodies of water?  
 (a) The Tyrrhenian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea  
 (b) The Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara  
 (c) The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea  
 (d) The Baffin Bay and the Labrador Sea  
**Answer: (b)** The Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara
- 217.** Which instrument is Braj Bhushan Kabra known for?  
 (a) Mandolin  
 (b) Guitar  
 (c) Piano  
 (d) Santoor  
**Answer: (b)** Guitar
- 218.** Which day is celebrated on 4th March?  
 (a) World Trade Organisation Day  
 (b) World Meteorological Day  
 (c) National Safety Day  
 (d) World Civil Defence Day  
**Answer: (c)** National Safety Day
- 219.** Which article of the Indian Constitution bars interference by courts in electoral matters?  
 (a) Article 324  
 (b) Article 325  
 (c) Article 328  
 (d) Article 329  
**Answer: (d)** Article 329
- 220.** The Palk Strait separates which two countries?  
 (a) India and Bangladesh  
 (b) India and Sri Lanka  
 (c) Pakistan and India  
 (d) Nepal and India  
**Answer: (b)** India and Sri Lanka
- 221.** Who is associated with the Mohan Veena?  
 (a) Bhajan Sopori  
 (b) Pt Vishwa Mohan Bhat  
 (c) Asad Ali Khan  
 (d) Abdul Aziz Khan  
**Answer: (b)** Pt Vishwa Mohan Bhat
- 222.** Which organization is based in Vienna, Austria?  
 (a) UNESCO  
 (b) OECD  
 (c) UNIDO  
 (d) ISO  
**Answer: (c)** UNIDO
- 223.** Article 327 of the Indian Constitution gives power to whom?  
 (a) Election Commission  
 (b) President of India  
 (c) Parliament  
 (d) State Legislature  
**Answer: (c)** Parliament
- 224.** The Hudson Strait connects which bodies of water?  
 (a) Hudson Bay and the Labrador Sea  
 (b) Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic  
 (c) Great Australian Bight and the Tasman Sea  
 (d) Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay  
**Answer: (a)** Hudson Bay and the Labrador Sea
- 225.** What is the correct name for the channel between the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands?  
 (a) Grand Channel  
 (b) Six Degree Channel  
 (c) Ten Degree Channel  
 (d) Palk Strait  
**Answer: (c)** Ten Degree Channel
- 226.** The headquarters of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is located in:  
 (a) Paris, France  
 (b) Geneva, Switzerland  
 (c) Vienna, Austria  
 (d) New York, USA  
**Answer: (b)** Geneva, Switzerland

227. The Bonifacio Strait separates which two islands?

- (a) Corsica and Sardinia
- (b) Jamaica and Hispaniola
- (c) Greenland and Canada
- (d) Tasmania and Australia

**Answer: (a)** Corsica and Sardinia

228. Which article deals with the ineligibility of persons based on religion, race, caste, or sex for electoral rolls?

- (a) Article 324
- (b) Article 325
- (c) Article 326
- (d) Article 327

**Answer: (b)** Article 325

229. Who is associated with the Santoor?

- (a) Pt Vishwa Mohan Bhat
- (b) Bhajan Sopori
- (c) Asad Ali Khan
- (d) Abdul Latif Khan

**Answer: (b)** Bhajan Sopori

230. The Davis Strait lies between which two regions?

- (a) Greenland and Iceland
- (b) Greenland and Canada
- (c) Iceland and Canada
- (d) Baffin Island and Labrador

**Answer: (b)** Greenland and Canada

231. Which organization has its headquarters in Paris, France?

- (a) World Trade Organisation
- (b) International Organization for Standardization
- (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- (d) World Meteorological Organisation

**Answer: (c)** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

232. Which article grants the Legislature of a State the power to make provisions with respect to elections?

- (a) Article 324
- (b) Article 328
- (c) Article 327
- (d) Article 329

**Answer: (b)** Article 328

233. The Jamaica Channel connects which two bodies of water?

- (a) Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic
- (b) Hudson Bay and Labrador Sea
- (c) Baffin Bay and Labrador Sea
- (d) Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay

**Answer: (a)** Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic

234. Who is known for playing the Rudra Veena?

- (a) Bhajan Sopori
- (b) Asad Ali Khan
- (c) Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma
- (d) S Balamurali Krishna

**Answer: (b)** Asad Ali Khan

235. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for elections based on adult suffrage?

- (a) Article 324
- (b) Article 325
- (c) Article 326
- (d) Article 327

**Answer: (c)** Article 326

236. What is the significance of the Grand Channel?

- (a) Separates Greenland and Iceland
- (b) Located between Great Nicobar Islands and Sumatra Islands
- (c) Connects Baffin Bay and Labrador Sea
- (d) Separates Jamaica and Hispaniola

**Answer: (b)** Located between Great Nicobar Islands and Sumatra Islands

237. Where is the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) headquartered?

- (a) Vienna, Austria
- (b) Paris, France
- (c) Geneva, Switzerland
- (d) New York, USA

**Answer: (c)** Geneva, Switzerland

238. Who is associated with the Vichitra Veena?

- (a) Abdul Aziz Khan
- (b) Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma
- (c) Ustad Binda Khan
- (d) Pt Tarun Bhattacharya

**Answer: (a)** Abdul Aziz Khan

239. The Bass Strait separates which two landmasses?

- (a) Tasmania and mainland Australia
- (b) Greenland and Iceland
- (c) Jamaica and Hispaniola
- (d) Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands

**Answer: (a)** Tasmania and mainland Australia

240. Which mineral was commonly used to create pigments for pre-historic paintings in the Upper Paleolithic Period?

- (a) Graphite
- (b) Ochre
- (c) Charcoal
- (d) Limestone

**Answer: (b)** Ochre

**Explanation:** During the Upper Paleolithic Period, minerals were used to create pigments for painting on the quartzite walls of rock shelters. Ochre, mixed with lime and water, was one of the most common minerals used.

241. The majority of paintings at Bhimbetka rock shelters belong to which period?  
 (a) Upper Paleolithic  
 (b) Mesolithic  
 (c) Chalcolithic  
 (d) Medieval  
**Answer: (b) Mesolithic**  
**Explanation:** Although the Bhimbetka rock shelters exhibit paintings from various periods, most of the paintings belong to the Mesolithic age.
242. What is the main difference between the paintings found in Ajanta and Bagh caves?  
 (a) Ajanta paintings depict Hindu themes, while Bagh paintings depict Buddhist themes.  
 (b) Ajanta paintings use brighter colors than Bagh paintings.  
 (c) Bagh figures are more tightly modeled, have a stronger outline, and are more earthly and human.  
 (d) Ajanta paintings are more secular, while Bagh paintings are more religious.  
**Answer: (c) Bagh figures are more tightly modeled, have a stronger outline, and are more earthly and human.**  
**Explanation:** The Bagh cave paintings are noted for their tight modeling, strong outlines, and earthly, human characteristics compared to the Ajanta cave paintings.
243. Which period is known for paintings primarily depicting group hunting scenes?  
 (a) Upper Paleolithic  
 (b) Mesolithic  
 (c) Chalcolithic  
 (d) Early Historic  
**Answer: (b) Mesolithic**  
**Explanation:** The Mesolithic period is characterized by paintings that are smaller in size and often depict group hunting scenes, along with grazing and riding activities.
244. Where were the first set of pre-historic paintings discovered in India?  
 (a) Ajanta Caves  
 (b) Ellora Caves  
 (c) Bhimbetka Caves  
 (d) Jogimara Caves  
**Answer: (c) Bhimbetka Caves**  
**Explanation:** The first set of pre-historic paintings in India were discovered in the Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh.
245. The Armamalai Cave Paintings are primarily associated with which religion?  
 (a) Hinduism  
 (b) Buddhism  
 (c) Jainism  
 (d) Sikhism  
**Answer: (c) Jainism**
246. The central element of the Sittanavasal Cave Paintings depicts:  
 (a) A battle scene  
 (b) A royal procession  
 (c) A pond with lotuses  
 (d) A marriage ceremony  
**Answer: (c) A pond with lotuses**
247. The Ravan Chhaya Rock Shelter paintings are believed to date back to which century?  
 (a) 5th century AD  
 (b) 7th century AD  
 (c) 9th century AD  
 (d) 11th century AD  
**Answer: (b) 7th century AD**
248. The Lepakshi Temple Paintings are noted for their complete absence of which primary color?  
 (a) Red  
 (b) Green  
 (c) Blue  
 (d) Yellow  
**Answer: (c) Blue**
249. The Jogimara Cave Paintings in Chhattisgarh are unique for their inscriptions in which script?  
 (a) Devanagari  
 (b) Brahmi  
 (c) Tamil  
 (d) Kharosthi  
**Answer: (b) Brahmi**
250. The murals in the Badami Cave Temples are primarily associated with which period?  
 (a) Gupta period  
 (b) Chola period  
 (c) Chalukya period  
 (d) Vijayanagara period  
**Answer: (c) Chalukya period**
251. The term 'miniature' in Miniature Paintings is derived from which Latin word?  
 (a) Minimus  
 (b) Miniare  
 (c) Minutiae  
 (d) Minimus pictura  
**Answer: (b) Miniare**
252. The Pala School of Art primarily flourished during which centuries?  
 (a) 5th-8th centuries AD  
 (b) 8th-12th centuries AD  
 (c) 12th-15th centuries AD  
 (d) 15th-18th centuries AD  
**Answer: (b) 8th-12th centuries AD**
253. The Apabhramsa School of Art traces its origin to which regions in India?

- (a) Bengal and Bihar  
 (b) Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Gujarat and Rajasthan  
 (d) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh  
**Answer: (c)** Gujarat and Rajasthan
254. The medium used for painting in the Sittanavasal Caves involved:  
 (a) Oil paints on canvas  
 (b) Watercolors on paper  
 (c) Vegetable and mineral dyes on wet lime plaster  
 (d) Acrylics on wood  
**Answer: (c)** Vegetable and mineral dyes on wet lime plaster
255. The coming of the Muslims in the Indian subcontinent in the 14th century led to:  
 (a) Complete abandonment of traditional Indian art styles.  
 (b) A cultural renaissance and synthesis with existing traditions.  
 (c) Isolation of Indian art from other cultural influences.  
 (d) Predominance of only Persian art forms.  
**Answer: (b)** A cultural renaissance and synthesis with existing traditions.
256. During the transition period, the Southern States of Vijayanagara developed a painting style that was:  
 (a) Identical to the Mughal style.  
 (b) Closer to the Deccan style of painting.  
 (c) Dominant over Western Indian styles.  
 (d) Completely different from Deccan style.  
**Answer: (b)** Closer to the Deccan style of painting.
257. One key feature of the transition period miniatures was:  
 (a) Use of vibrant colors with realistic human figures.  
 (b) Flat application of colors with human outlines demarcated in black.  
 (c) Focus on religious themes and iconography.  
 (d) Detailed replication of natural landscapes.  
**Answer: (b)** Flat application of colors with human outlines demarcated in black.
258. Miniature art during the Delhi Sultanate was notable for:  
 (a) Completely abandoning Indian traditional elements.  
 (b) A synthesis of Persian and Indian traditional elements.  
 (c) The exclusive use of Persian themes and techniques.  
 (d) Focusing solely on religious manuscripts.  
**Answer: (b)** A synthesis of Persian and Indian traditional elements.

259. The early Mughal painters who influenced Humayun's court after his return from Persia were:  
 (a) Bihzad and Daswanth.  
 (b) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad.  
 (c) Basawan and Kesu.  
 (d) Ustad Mansoor and Bihzad.  
**Answer: (b)** Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad.
260. Akbar's painting studio, Tasvir Khana, was known for:  
 (a) Only employing Persian artists.  
 (b) Developing lifelike images and employing both Persian and Indian artists.  
 (c) Focusing solely on religious themes.  
 (d) Rejecting Indian influence in art.  
**Answer: (b)** Developing lifelike images and employing both Persian and Indian artists.
261. During Jahangir's reign, Mughal paintings were most renowned for:  
 (a) Depictions of court life and historical events.  
 (b) Naturalistic paintings of flora and fauna.  
 (c) Abstract themes and minimalism.  
 (d) Exclusively religious subjects.  
**Answer: (b)** Naturalistic paintings of flora and fauna.
262. Under Shah Jahan's reign, Mughal painting style saw:  
 (a) A shift to more naturalistic depictions.  
 (b) The introduction of European influences and increased use of gold and silver.  
 (c) A complete abandonment of Mughal painting traditions.  
 (d) A focus on religious and spiritual themes.  
**Answer: (b)** The introduction of European influences and increased use of gold and silver.
263. The decline in Mughal painting activities occurred during the reign of:  
 (a) Babur.  
 (b) Akbar.  
 (c) Jahangir.  
 (d) Aurangzeb.  
**Answer: (d)** Aurangzeb.

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264. The Rajput School of painting emerged due to:  
 (a) Complete independence from Mughal influence.  
 (b) The arrival of artists from the Mughal atelier and local traditions.  
 (c) Solely indigenous artistic practices with no external influence.  
 (d) Uniformity with Deccan Sultanate styles.  
**Answer: (b)** The arrival of artists from the Mughal atelier and local traditions.
265. Who was the most extraordinary painter of the Mewar School of Painting in the 17th century?  
 (a) Nihal Chand  
 (b) Raja Ravi Varma  
 (c) Sahibdin  
 (d) Abanindranath Tagore  
**Answer: (c)** Sahibdin
266. Which literary texts were depicted by Sahibdin in his Mewar paintings?  
 (a) Ragamala, Ramayana, and Bhagavata Purana  
 (b) Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita, and Vedas  
 (c) Geeta Govinda, Rasamanjari, and Shiva Purana  
 (d) Satsai of Bihari, Gita Govinda, and Nal Damayanti  
**Answer: (a)** Ragamala, Ramayana, and Bhagavata Purana
267. After Sahibdin's death, what became a prominent theme in Mewari paintings?  
 (a) Depictions of Mughal courts  
 (b) Life at court in Mewar  
 (c) Religious rituals  
 (d) Daily life of common people  
**Answer: (b)** Life at court in Mewar
268. What is unique about the 'tamasha' paintings of the Mewar School?  
 (a) They use vibrant colors and geometric patterns.  
 (b) They show court ceremonial and city views in unprecedented detail.  
 (c) They depict only religious events.  
 (d) They focus exclusively on Mughal architecture.  
**Answer: (b)** They show court ceremonial and city views in unprecedented detail.
269. During whose reign did the kingdom of Mewar agree to Mughal suzerainty?  
 (a) Akbar  
 (b) Aurangzeb  
 (c) Jahangir  
 (d) Shah Jahan  
**Answer: (d)** Shah Jahan
270. Cyclones are called as hurricanes in:  
 (a) Bangladesh  
 (b) China  
 (c) Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea  
 (d) Japan

**Answer: (c)** Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea  
**Discussion:** Hurricanes are specific to the North Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea regions, whereas similar systems in the Northwest Pacific are called typhoons, and in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, they are called cyclones.

271. Which among the following forms of precipitation is different from the rest?  
 (a) Dew  
 (b) Fog  
 (c) Mist  
 (d) Hail  
**Answer: (d)** Hail  
**Discussion:** Hail is solid precipitation in the form of balls or lumps of ice, while dew, fog, and mist are forms of liquid precipitation or condensation.
272. The Savannas or Orinoco Basin are termed as:  
 (a) Pampas  
 (b) Steppes  
 (c) Prairies  
 (d) Llanos  
**Answer: (d)** Llanos  
**Discussion:** Llanos refers to the vast tropical grassland plain situated to the east of the Andes in Colombia and Venezuela.
273. Which among the following countries lies at the junction of three continents (Asia, Africa, and Europe)?  
 (a) Turkey  
 (b) Cyprus  
 (c) Syria  
 (d) Yemen  
**Answer: (b)** Cyprus  
**Discussion:** Cyprus is geographically positioned at the intersection of Europe, Asia, and Africa, although it is politically and culturally closer to Europe.
274. Trincomalee is a port situated on the:  
 (a) East coast, Tamil Nadu  
 (b) East coast of Sri Lanka  
 (c) East coast, Andhra Pradesh  
 (d) West coast of Sri Lanka  
**Answer: (b)** East coast of Sri Lanka  
**Discussion:** Trincomalee is a natural harbor and port city on the northeastern coast of Sri Lanka.
275. Borobudur in Java is famous for:  
 (a) Lord Buddha's tooth preserved for posterity  
 (b) A Buddhist Temple  
 (c) Its natural museum  
 (d) Fisheries Research Station  
**Answer: (b)** A Buddhist Temple  
**Discussion:** Borobudur is a 9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple in Central Java, Indonesia, and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

276. Shwedagon pagoda is located in:  
 (a) Mahabalipuram  
 (b) Rangoon  
 (c) Mandalay  
 (d) Jakarta  
**Answer: (b)** Rangoon  
**Discussion:** The Shwedagon Pagoda is a prominent stupa located in Yangon (formerly Rangoon), Myanmar.
277. Which of the following countries has got its map on its flag?  
 (a) Congo  
 (b) Cyprus  
 (c) Jordan  
 (d) Libya  
**Answer: (b)** Cyprus  
**Discussion:** The flag of Cyprus features a map of the island above two olive branches.
278. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of \_\_\_ degrees from the perpendicular to its orbital plane.  
 (a) 17.5°  
 (b) 23.5°  
 (c) 36°  
 (d) 45°  
**Answer: (b)** 23.5°  
**Discussion:** The Earth's axis is tilted at approximately 23.5 degrees relative to its orbital plane around the Sun, causing the seasons.
279. The first oil well in the world was drilled at:  
 (a) Assam  
 (b) Japan  
 (c) Pennsylvania  
 (d) Former USSR  
**Answer: (c)** Pennsylvania  
**Discussion:** The first commercial oil well was drilled by Edwin Drake in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859.
280. The most valuable cash crop of Brazil is:  
 (a) Tea  
 (b) Coffee  
 (c) Cardamom  
 (d) Spices  
**Answer: (b)** Coffee  
**Discussion:** Brazil is one of the largest producers of coffee in the world.
281. Pearl Harbour, the target of the Japanese attack on the American fleet, is in:  
 (a) Japan  
 (b) Philippines  
 (c) Hawaiian Islands  
 (d) Singapore  
**Answer: (c)** Hawaiian Islands

**Discussion:** Pearl Harbor is a lagoon harbor on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, west of Honolulu.

282. 'Abadan' is well known as:  
 (a) A major Air Force base in Iraq  
 (b) The main oil terminal in Iran  
 (c) A pilgrim center for Muslims and Christians as well  
 (d) An archaeological site throwing new light on the civilization that flourished in Arabia before the advent of Aryans into India  
**Answer: (b)** The main oil terminal in Iran  
**Discussion:** Abadan is a city in Iran known for its oil refinery, one of the largest in the world.
283. 'Roaring Forties' are:  
 (a) Waterfalls in Canada  
 (b) Cyclonic winds  
 (c) The turbulent years in world history from 1940 to 1944  
 (d) Westerly winds blowing throughout the year over the oceans of the Southern Hemisphere between 40° and 60° South  
**Answer: (d)** Westerly winds blowing throughout the year over the oceans of the Southern Hemisphere between 40° and 60° South  
**Discussion:** The Roaring Forties are strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere between the latitudes of 40° and 60°.
284. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is situated in the island of:  
 (a) Hokkaido  
 (b) Honshu  
 (c) Shikoku  
 (d) Kyushu  
**Answer: (b)** Honshu  
**Discussion:** Tokyo is located on the island of Honshu, the largest of Japan's islands.
285. "Haneda" is the name of the international airport in:  
 (a) Hong Kong  
 (b) Dhaka  
 (c) Tokyo  
 (d) Singapore  
**Answer: (c)** Tokyo  
**Discussion:** Haneda Airport, also known as Tokyo International Airport, is one of the primary airports serving Tokyo, Japan.
286. The river Mahaweli flows through:  
 (a) India  
 (b) Bangladesh  
 (c) Sri Lanka  
 (d) Pakistan  
**Answer: (c)** Sri Lanka  
**Discussion:** The Mahaweli River is the longest river in Sri Lanka.

287. Which among the following countries occupies the largest chunk of the Sunderban's Delta?  
(a) Bangladesh  
(b) Myanmar  
(c) India  
(d) Thailand  
**Answer: (a)** Bangladesh  
**Discussion:** The Sundarbans delta spans both India and Bangladesh, but a larger portion of it lies within Bangladesh.
288. Japan's total land is about \_\_\_\_ that of India.  
(a) One-sixth  
(b) One-fifth  
(c) One-ninth  
(d) One-tenth  
**Answer: (c)** One-ninth  
**Discussion:** Japan's land area is approximately one-ninth the size of India's land area.
289. Which among the following statements about the earth is not true?  
(a) The Earth makes one complete revolution round the Sun every 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds  
(b) The Earth makes one complete revolution on its axis in 48 hours  
(c) The Earth revolves in its orbit round the Sun at a speed of 66,000 miles per hour  
(d) The Earth rotates on its axis at an equatorial speed of more than 1000 miles per hour  
**Answer: (b)** The Earth makes one complete revolution on its axis in 48 hours  
**Discussion:** The Earth makes one complete rotation on its axis approximately every 24 hours, not 48 hours.
290. Mount Kilimanjaro is in:  
(a) Alaska  
(b) Argentina  
(c) Chile  
(d) Tanzania  
**Answer: (d)** Tanzania  
**Discussion:** Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa, located in Tanzania.
291. Mount Kailas is in:  
(a) Nepal  
(b) Tibet  
(c) Sikkim  
(d) Bhutan  
**Answer: (b)** Tibet  
**Discussion:** Mount Kailas, a sacred peak in several religions, is located in Tibet.

292. Venus has an atmosphere made up of:  
(a) Ammonia  
(b) Carbon dioxide  
(c) Helium  
(d) Hydrogen  
**Answer: (b)** Carbon dioxide  
**Discussion:** Venus has a dense atmosphere composed mainly of carbon dioxide, with clouds of sulfuric acid. The dwarf camels,
293. The dwarf camels, known as Alpacas, Vicunas, and Llamas are found in:  
(a) Tibet  
(b) Afghanistan  
(c) Myanmar  
(d) Cyprus  
**Answer: (a)** Tibet  
**Discussion:** These animals are native to the Andean regions of South America, primarily in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and northern Chile, but Tibet is also known for its similar high-altitude animals.
294. The difference between the diameter of the Earth at the poles and at the equator is:  
(a) 27 miles  
(b) 36 miles  
(c) 48 miles  
(d) 57 miles  
**Answer: (a)** 27 miles
295. Madagascar is the only home of many species of:  
(a) Giraffe  
(b) Hippopotamus  
(c) Lemur  
(d) Orangutan  
**Answer: (c)** Lemur  
**Discussion:** Lemurs are native to Madagascar and are not found naturally anywhere else in the world.
296. A heavenly body which takes nearly the same time to complete one rotation and one revolution is:  
(a) An asteroid  
(b) A comet  
(c) Moon  
(d) Mars  
**Answer: (c)** Moon  
**Discussion:** The Moon takes about the same time to complete one rotation on its axis as it does to orbit the Earth, resulting in the same side always facing Earth (synchronous rotation).
297. "Limnology" refers to the study of:  
(a) Limestone  
(b) Lignite or brown coal  
(c) Lakes and ponds  
(d) Laterites  
**Answer: (c)** Lakes and ponds  
**Discussion:** Limnology is the scientific study of inland waters, specifically lakes and ponds.

- 298.** A geographical mile is a measure of length equal to one-sixtieth of a degree or one minute (1') of latitude. It varies with latitudes, but is approximately equal to:  
 (a) 7200 feet  
 (b) 6080 feet  
 (c) 4500 feet  
 (d) 6000 feet  
**Answer: (b)** 6080 feet  
**Discussion:** A geographical mile is approximately 6080 feet.
- 299.** Which of the following planets:  
 (a) Mars  
 (b) Saturn  
 (c) Uranus  
 (d) Venus  
**Answer: (d)** Venus
- 300.** Who were the prominent leaders during the Moderate Phase of the Indian National Movement?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (d) Subhas Chandra Bose  
**Answer: (b)** Dadabhai Naoroji  
**Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and others were prominent leaders during the Moderate Phase (1885-1905).
- 301.** What was the primary objective of the Extremist Phase of the Indian National Movement?  
 (a) Complete Independence (Swaraj)  
 (b) Dominion Status within the British Empire  
 (c) Social Reforms  
 (d) None of the above  
**Answer: (a)** Complete Independence (Swaraj)  
**Explanation:** The Extremist Phase (1905-1919) aimed at achieving complete independence from British rule, shifting away from the earlier goal of Dominion Status.
- 302.** Which event acted as a catalyst for the rise of Extremism in the Indian National Movement?  
 (a) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (c) Partition of Bengal  
 (d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
**Answer: (c)** Partition of Bengal  
**Explanation:** The Partition of Bengal in 1905 sparked widespread protests and catalyzed the rise of Extremism in the movement.
- 303.** Who among the following leaders advocated non-violent resistance during the Gandhian Phase?  
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Answer: (c)** Mahatma Gandhi

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi introduced the philosophy of non-violence (Satyagraha) during the Gandhian Phase (1919-1947).

- 304.** Which movement marked a significant turning point during the Gandhian Phase due to its call for "Do or Die"?  
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Individual Satyagraha  
**Answer: (c)** Quit India Movement  
**Explanation:** The Quit India Movement (1942) marked a significant turning point in the Gandhian Phase with its call for "Do or Die."
- 305.** The Surat Split in 1907 occurred due to:  
 (a) Differences between Moderates and Extremists  
 (b) Partition of Bengal  
 (c) British repression  
 (d) Introduction of separate electorates  
**Answer: (a)** Differences between Moderates and Extremists  
**Explanation:** The Surat Split was caused by disagreements between Moderates and Extremists within the Indian National Congress.
- 306.** Which legislative act introduced limited Indian representation in 1909?  
 (a) Government of India Act, 1935  
 (b) Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Minto-Morley Reforms)  
 (c) Rowlatt Act  
 (d) Simon Commission  
**Answer: (b)** Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Minto-Morley Reforms)  
**Explanation:** The Minto-Morley Reforms introduced limited Indian representation in the legislative councils.
- 307.** The movement associated with the boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Swadeshi was:  
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (c) Khilafat Movement  
 (d) Swadeshi Movement  
**Answer: (d)** Swadeshi Movement  
**Explanation:** The Swadeshi Movement (1905) advocated the boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Indian-made products.
- 308.** The incident that led to widespread protests against the Rowlatt Act in 1919 was:  
 (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
 (b) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (c) Kheda Satyagraha  
 (d) Bardoli Satyagraha



**Answer: (a)** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

**Explanation:** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919) triggered widespread protests against the Rowlatt Act.

309. Which phase of the Indian National Movement culminated in India gaining independence?

- (a) Moderate Phase
- (b) Extremist Phase
- (c) Gandhian Phase
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: (c)** Gandhian Phase

**Explanation:** The Gandhian Phase (1919-1947) culminated in India gaining independence from British rule in 1947.

310. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress (INC)?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

**Answer: (c)** Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee

311. Which leader popularized the concept of "Drain of Wealth" from India to Britain?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Answer: (a)** Dadabhai Naoroji

312. What was the primary objective of the Indian National Congress during the Moderate Phase?

- (a) Complete Independence (Swaraj)
- (b) Economic Self-sufficiency
- (c) Dominion Status within the British Empire
- (d) Religious Reforms

**Answer: (c)** Dominion Status within the British Empire

313. Who among the following leaders advocated for the use of constitutional methods and petitions to achieve political reforms?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Answer: (c)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale

314. The "Ilbert Bill" controversy was related to:

- (a) Educational reforms
- (b) Racial discrimination in judiciary
- (c) Land revenue policies
- (d) Indigo cultivation

**Answer: (b)** Racial discrimination in judiciary

315. Who was the British sympathizer and supporter of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) William Wedderburn
- (d) Lord Macaulay

**Answer: (c)** William Wedderburn

316. Which session of the Indian National Congress saw the introduction of the "Drain Theory" by Dadabhai Naoroji?

- (a) Bombay, 1885
- (b) Calcutta, 1906
- (c) Lahore, 1929
- (d) Madras, 1887

**Answer: (d)** Madras, 1887

317. Who among the following was known for advocating "Sarvajanikarana" or public participation in government?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

**Answer: (a)** Gopal Krishna Gokhale

318. The main focus of the Moderates' efforts was on:

- (a) Cultural revival
- (b) Economic policies
- (c) Civil rights and political reforms
- (d) Armed resistance

**Answer: (c)** Civil rights and political reforms

319. The Moderates believed in achieving political reforms through:

- (a) Non-cooperation and civil disobedience
- (b) Armed revolution
- (c) Petitions and negotiations
- (d) Religious reforms

**Answer: (c)** Petitions and negotiations

Odia **A**

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320. Who founded the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, an organization promoting social and economic reforms?  
 (a) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
**Answer: (a)** Mahadev Govind Ranade
321. Which British policy during the Moderate Phase sparked widespread resentment among Indians due to its oppressive nature?  
 (a) Arms Act  
 (b) Vernacular Press Act  
 (c) Pitt's India Act  
 (d) Rowlatt Act  
**Answer: (b)** Vernacular Press Act
322. Who among the following was the President of the Indian National Congress in 1901?  
 (a) Surendranath Banerjee  
 (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (c) Dinshaw Wacha  
 (d) George Yule  
**Answer: (c)** Dinshaw Wacha
323. Which session of the Indian National Congress saw the emergence of a constructive dialogue between Indian leaders and the British government?  
 (a) Calcutta, 1906  
 (b) Madras, 1887  
 (c) Bombay, 1885  
 (d) Lahore, 1929  
**Answer: (b)** Madras, 1887
324. The founding of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885 aimed primarily at:  
 (a) Launching armed resistance  
 (b) Gaining political rights for Indians  
 (c) Promoting religious reforms  
 (d) Implementing economic policies  
**Answer: (b)** Gaining political rights for Indians
325. Who famously declared, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?  
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (d) Lala Lajpat Rai  
**Answer: (b)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak
326. Which event marked the beginning of the Extremist Phase of the Indian National Movement?  
 (a) Partition of Bengal  
 (b) Morley-Minto Reforms  
 (c) Lucknow Pact  
 (d) Surat Split  
**Answer: (a)** Partition of Bengal
327. The Extremists advocated for:  
 (a) Dominion Status  
 (b) Religious reforms  
 (c) Complete self-government (Swaraj)  
 (d) Economic reforms  
**Answer: (c)** Complete self-government (Swaraj)
328. The Swadeshi Movement aimed at:  
 (a) Promoting communal harmony  
 (b) Boycotting foreign goods  
 (c) Supporting British industries  
 (d) Implementing agrarian reforms  
**Answer: (b)** Boycotting foreign goods
329. Who led the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917?  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (b) Subhas Chandra Bose  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Bhagat Singh  
**Answer: (c)** Mahatma Gandhi
330. Complete the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, ?  
 (a) 28  
 (b) 30  
 (c) 36  
 (d) 42  
**Solution:** The series increases by adding consecutive even numbers: +4, +6, +8, +10. Next term:  $20+10=30$ .  
**Answer: (b)** 30
331. Find the missing term: A, D, G, J, ?  
 (a) L  
 (b) M  
 (c) N  
 (d) O  
**Solution:** The series adds 3 to the position of the letters (1, 4, 7, 10, ?). Next term: 13th letter (M).  
**Answer: (b)** M
332. Bread is to Bakery as Brick is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Mason  
 (b) Kiln  
 (c) Cement  
 (d) Building  
**Solution:** Bread is made in a bakery; similarly, bricks are made in a kiln.  
**Answer: (b)** Kiln
333. Odometer is to Distance as Compass is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Speed  
 (b) Direction  
 (c) Energy  
 (d) Altitude  
**Solution:** Odometer measures distance; compass shows direction.  
**Answer: (b)** Direction

334. Which one does not belong to the group? Iron, Copper, Zinc, Oxygen.
- (a) Iron  
(b) Copper  
(c) Zinc  
(d) Oxygen

**Solution:** Iron, Copper, and Zinc are metals; Oxygen is a non-metal.

**Answer: (d)** Oxygen

335. Find the odd one out: Table, Chair, Cupboard, Computer
- (a) Table  
(b) Chair  
(c) Cupboard  
(d) Computer

**Solution:** Table, Chair, and Cupboard are furniture; Computer is an electronic device.

**Answer: (d)** Computer

336. A is the mother of B. C is the sister of A. D is the son of C. What is D to B?
- (a) Brother  
(b) Cousin  
(c) Uncle  
(d) Nephew

**Solution:** D is B's cousin.

**Answer: (b)** Cousin

337. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the man related to the woman?
- (a) Brother  
(b) Uncle  
(c) Nephew  
(d) Cousin

**Solution:** "Mother's mother's only son" is her uncle.

**Answer: (b)** Uncle

338. A man walks 10 km towards the north. From there, he walks 6 km towards the south. Then he walks 3 km towards the east. How far and in which direction is he from the starting point?
- (a) 5 km East  
(b) 5 km West  
(c) 4 km North-East  
(d) 7 km North

**Solution:** Net displacement: 4 km north and 3 km east.

Distance:  $\sqrt{4^2+3^2}=\sqrt{16+9}=5$  km.

**Answer: (a)** 5 km East

339. Rohan walks 20 meters North. He turns right and walks 6 meters. Then he turns right and walks 35 meters. Then he turns left and walks 6 meters. Finally, he turns left and walks 15 meters. How far is he from the starting point?

- (a) 20 meters  
(b) 13 meters.  
(c) 30 meters  
(d) 35 meters

**Solution:** He ends up 12 meters East and 5 meters South from the starting point. Distance:  $\sqrt{12^2+5^2}=13$  meters.

**Answer: (b)** 13 meters.

340. If TABLE is coded as GZYOV, how is CHAIR coded?
- (a) XSZRI  
(b) SXZQI  
(c) SXZSH  
(d) SXZRJ

**Solution:** Reverse the alphabet (A=Z, B=Y, etc.).

TABLE (T=G, A=Z, B=Y, L=O, E=V). Similarly, CHAIR (C=X, H=S, A=Z, I=R, R=I).

**Answer: (a)** XSZRI

341. If FRIEND is coded as HUMJTK, how is ENEMY coded?
- (a) GQZOC  
(b) GMZOC  
(c) GQZNC  
(d) GQYOC

**Solution:** Each letter is shifted two places forward.

FRIEND (F=H, R=U, I=M, E=J, N=T, D=K). Similarly, ENEMY (E=G, N=Q, Y=Z, M=O, Y=C).

**Answer: (a)** GQZOC

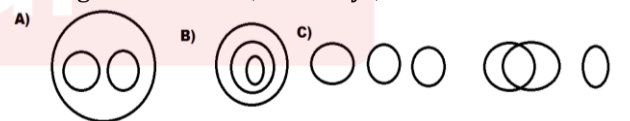
342. Which of the following Venn diagrams best illustrates the relationship among Earth, Planet, and Sun?



**Solution:** Earth is a part of the Planet, and Planets are part of the Solar System around the Sun.

**Answer: (b)** Three circles with Earth inside Planet and Planet inside Sun

343. Which Venn diagram best illustrates the relationship among Students, Boys, and Girls?



**Solution:** Boys and Girls are subsets of Students.

**Answer: (a)** Two intersecting circles within a larger circle

344. Statements: All dogs are cats. All cats are animals.

Conclusions:

All dogs are animals.

Some animals are cats.

- (a) Only 1 follows  
(b) Only 2 follows  
(c) Both 1 and 2 follow  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 follows

**Solution:** Both conclusions follow logically.

**Answer: (c)** Both 1 and 2 follow

- 345.** Statements: Some apples are fruits. No fruit is a vegetable.  
Conclusions:  
Some apples are vegetables.  
No apple is a vegetable.  
(a) Only 1 follows  
(b) Only 2 follows  
(c) Both 1 and 2 follow  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 follows  
**Solution:** No apple is a vegetable.  
**Answer: (b)** Only 2 follows
- 346.** Question: How many children are there in the class?  
Statements:  
There are 24 chairs in the class.  
There are 30 children in the class.  
(a) Statement 1 alone is sufficient.  
(b) Statement 2 alone is sufficient.  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient.  
(d) Both statements together are not sufficient.  
**Solution:** Statement 2 alone is sufficient.  
**Answer: (b)** Statement 2 alone is sufficient
- 347.** Question: Is John older than Mike?  
Statements:  
John is older than Sara.  
Sara is older than Mike.  
(a) Statement 1 alone is sufficient.  
(b) Statement 2 alone is sufficient.  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient.  
(d) Both statements together are not sufficient.  
**Solution:** Both statements together are sufficient.  
**Answer: (c)** Both statements together are sufficient
- 348.** Assertion (A): Water boils at 100°C.  
Reason (R): Water is a liquid.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.  
**Solution:** Both are true, but R does not explain A.  
**Answer: (b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 349.** Assertion (A): Earth rotates on its axis.  
Reason (R): Earth is a planet.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.  
**Solution:** Both are true, but R does not explain A.  
**Answer: (b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 350.** Three friends, A, B, and C, are sitting in a row. B is to the right of A, and C is to the right of B. Who is sitting in the middle?  
(a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) Cannot be determined  
**Solution:** The order is A, B, C. So, B is in the middle.  
**Answer: (b)** B
- 351.** In a certain code, '123' means 'sweet and cold', '147' means 'drink is sweet', and '325' means 'hot and cold'. Which digit means 'hot'?  
(a) 1  
(b) 2  
(c) 3  
(d) 5  
**Solution:** '325' and '123' have '2' in common which means 'cold'. '325' means 'hot and cold', so '5' must mean 'hot'.  
**Answer: (d)** 5
- 352.** At what time between 4 and 5 o'clock will the hands of the clock be at right angles?  
(a) 4:20  
(b) 4:30  
(c) 4:40  
(d) 4:45  
**Solution:** At 4:32, the hands of the clock will be at right angles.  
**Answer: (b)** 4:32
- 353.** How many times in a day, are the hands of a clock in a straight line but opposite in direction?  
(a) 20  
(b) 22  
(c) 24  
(d) 48  
**Solution:** Hands are opposite 22 times in 24 hours.  
**Answer: (b)** 22
- 354.** If 15th August 2021 is Sunday, what was the day on 15th August 2020?  
(a) Friday  
(b) Saturday  
(c) Sunday  
(d) Monday  
**Solution:** 2020 was a leap year, so 15th August 2020 was Saturday.  
**Answer: (b)** Saturday
- 355.** If today is Monday, what day of the week will it be 50 days from now?  
(a) Wednesday  
(b) Thursday  
(c) Friday  
(d) Saturday  
**Solution:**  $50 \div 7 = 7$  weeks and 1 day. So, 50 days from Monday is Tuesday.  
**Answer: (a)** Tuesday

356. Find the missing number in the series: 5, 11, 23, 47, ?  
 (a) 95  
 (b) 101  
 (c) 99  
 (d) 103  
**Solution:** Series doubles and subtracts 1:  
 $(5 \times 2 + 1, 11 \times 2 + 1, 23 \times 2 + 1)$ .  
 Next term:  $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$ .  
**Answer: (a)** 95
357. What is the missing number in the sequence: 2, 4, 12, 48, ?  
 (a) 120  
 (b) 192  
 (c) 240  
 (d) 336  
**Solution:** Each term is multiplied by increasing natural numbers:  
 $2 \times 2 = 4, 4 \times 3 = 12, 12 \times 4 = 48, 48 \times 5 = 240$ .  
**Answer: (c)** 240
358. Which letter is midway between the 4th letter from the left and the 18th letter from the right in the alphabet?  
 (a) K  
 (b) L  
 (c) M  
 (d) N  
**Solution:** The 4th letter from the left is D, the 18th letter from the right is I. Midway letter: (D, E, F, G, H, I)  $\rightarrow$  G.  
**Answer: (b)** G
359. If in a code language, 'CODING' is written as 'XLMROX', how would 'DECODER' be written in that code?  
 (a) WKVDVKW  
 (b) WLVEKKW  
 (c) WLVEVKW  
 (d) WLVFUKW  
**Solution:** Each letter is replaced by the 23rd letter from it in the alphabet.  
 DECODER (D=W, E=X, C=X, O=L, D=W, E=X, R=K). The code: WXLLXWK.  
**Answer: (a)** WKVDVKW
360. Where was the first material evidence of glass beads found in India?  
 (a) Harappan Civilisation  
 (b) Painted Grey Ware culture  
 (c) Vedic period  
 (d) Mughal era  
**Answer: (b)** Painted Grey Ware culture
361. Which ancient Indian text refers to glass as 'kanch' or 'kaca'?  
 (a) Mahabharata  
 (b) Satapatha Brahmana  
 (c) Vyasayogacharita  
 (d) Rigveda  
**Answer: (b)** Satapatha Brahmana
362. Which region of India is famous for producing 'Churika jodas'?  
 (a) Hyderabad  
 (b) Firozabad  
 (c) Saharanpur  
 (d) Patna  
**Answer: (a)** Hyderabad
363. The Mughals utilized glassware primarily for:  
 (a) Perfume boxes  
 (b) Spectacles  
 (c) Decorative chandeliers  
 (d) All of the above  
**Answer: (d)** All of the above
364. Which state in India is renowned for its Tie and Dye technique known as Bandhani or Bandhej?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Andhra Pradesh  
 (d) Madhya Pradesh  
**Answer: (a)** Rajasthan
365. What is Laharia known for in the context of Tie and Dye?  
 (a) Wave-like patterns  
 (b) Intricate knots  
 (c) Use of natural dyes  
 (d) Block printing technique  
**Answer: (a)** Wave-like patterns
366. Which Indian state is famous for its Ikat weaving technique?  
 (a) Telangana  
 (b) Odisha  
 (c) Gujarat  
 (d) Tamil Nadu  
**Answer: (a)** Telangana
367. The craft of Kalamkari involves:  
 (a) Batik Art  
 (b) Block printing  
 (c) Hand painting with vegetable dyes  
 (d) Tie and Dye  
**Answer: (c)** Hand painting with vegetable dyes
368. Where is Dabu printing, an ancient mud resist hand block printing technique, predominantly practiced?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Tamil Nadu  
 (d) Bihar  
**Answer: (a)** Rajasthan

369. Which Indian state is known for its Kasuti embroidery?  
(a) Karnataka  
(b) Punjab  
(c) Odisha  
(d) Uttar Pradesh  
**Answer: (a) Karnataka**

370. Which state is famous for Pata Weaving?  
(a) Chhattisgarh  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Madhya Pradesh  
**Answer: (a) Chhattisgarh**

371. What is Mashru Weaving a blend of?  
(a) Silk and Wool  
(b) Cotton and Jute  
(c) Silk and Cotton  
(d) Linen and Polyester  
**Answer: (c) Silk and Cotton**

372. In which states is Bohra Cap weaving traditionally practiced?  
(a) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Rajasthan and Punjab  
(c) Maharashtra and Goa  
(d) Karnataka and Kerala  
**Answer: (a) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh**

373. What is Patku?  
(a) Tie-dyed textile  
(b) Embroidered fabric  
(c) Block printed cloth  
(d) Batik patterned material  
**Answer: (a) Tie-dyed textile**

374. Which Indian state is famous for Pattu Weaving?  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Manipur  
(d) Karnataka  
**Answer: (a) Rajasthan**

375. What is the traditional fabric used in Wangkhei Phee weaving?  
(a) Silk  
(b) Cotton  
(c) Wool  
(d) Linen  
**Answer: (b) Cotton**

376. Which handicraft involves Shaphee Lanphee weaving?  
(a) Carpets  
(b) Shawls  
(c) Rugs  
(d) Blankets  
**Answer: (b) Shawls**

377. Navalgund Durrie is associated with which Indian state?  
(a) Punjab  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Karnataka  
(d) Tamil Nadu  
**Answer: (c) Karnataka**

378. Which region is renowned for Bidri work?  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Karnataka  
(c) Odisha  
(d) Kerala  
**Answer: (b) Karnataka**

379. Where is Tarkashi work traditionally practiced?  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Kerala  
(c) Odisha  
(d) Tamil Nadu  
**Answer: (a) Rajasthan**

380. Which state is famous for Nirmal painting, known for its intricate designs on wood?  
(a) Telangana  
(b) Karnataka  
(c) Gujarat  
(d) Rajasthan  
**Answer: (a) Telangana**

381. Kashtakari wood carving is prominently found in which Indian state?  
(a) Goa  
(b) Kerala  
(c) Maharashtra  
(d) Tamil Nadu  
**Answer: (a) Goa**

382. Which state is renowned for Sandalwood carving used primarily for religious idols?  
(a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala  
**Answer: (a) Karnataka**

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383. Which craft from Jammu and Kashmir uses Islamic tessellating patterns?  
 (a) Khatamband Woodcraft  
 (b) Sankheda Furniture  
 (c) Walnut Wood Carving  
 (d) Likhai (Wood Carving)  
**Answer: (a) Khatamband Woodcraft**
384. Sikki Grass Craft, known for making ornaments and containers, is from which state?  
 (a) Bihar  
 (b) Assam  
 (c) Odisha  
 (d) West Bengal  
**Answer: (a) Bihar**
385. Khunda, used in the Bhangra dance, is made from which material?  
 (a) Bamboo  
 (b) Cane  
 (c) Palm Leaves  
 (d) Wood  
**Answer: (a) Bamboo**
386. Which state is known for the Kawad mobile shrine, a portable Hindu shrine with folding doors?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Madhya Pradesh  
 (d) Bihar  
**Answer: (a) Rajasthan**
387. Choktse tables, adorned with Buddhist symbols, are a traditional craft of which state?  
 (a) Sikkim  
 (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
 (c) Mizoram  
 (d) Nagaland  
**Answer: (a) Sikkim**
388. Which craft from Gujarat involves intricate designs and floral paintings on wooden furniture?  
 (a) Sankheda Furniture  
 (b) Pethapur Printing Blocks  
 (c) Thewa Art Work  
 (d) Rambaans Natural Fiber Craft  
**Answer: (a) Sankheda Furniture**
389. Which state is famous for Papier Mache, a craft made of paper pulp and rice flour?  
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir  
 (b) Bihar  
 (c) West Bengal  
 (d) Uttar Pradesh  
**Answer: (a) Jammu and Kashmir**

390. ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛି?  
 (a) ଶିରୋନାମ  
 (b) ଅଭିନେତୃଗଣ  
 (c) ନିନ୍ଦକ  
 (d) ମାର୍ଗଶୀର  
**Answer: (d) ମାର୍ଗଶୀର**
391. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛି?  
 (a) ଗ୍ରହିତା  
 (b) ସର୍ଜନା  
 (c) ଉତ୍ପାଦ  
 (d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ  
**Answer: (d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ**
392. ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛି?  
 (a) ମନାସିଗଣ  
 (b) ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀମଣ୍ଡଳ  
 (c) ମନ୍ତ୍ରିମଣ୍ଡଳ  
 (d) କୌଶଳି ନୁହେଁ  
**Answer: (b) ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀମଣ୍ଡଳ**
393. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛି?  
 (a) ମାନାସ୍ତବ  
 (b) ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ  
 (c) ଅନାଥା  
 (d) ଉପରକ୍ତ ସବୁ  
**Answer: (d) ଉପରକ୍ତ ସବୁ**
394. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛି?  
 (a) ବୈର  
 (b) ଯାତିକା  
 (c) ମୂରୀ  
 (d) ଉପରକ୍ତ ସବୁ  
**Answer: (d) ଉପରକ୍ତ ସବୁ**
395. ସୁଧା - ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ?  
 (a) ହେଁ  
 (b) ଅମୃତ  
 (c) ବି  
 (d) ପବିତ୍ର  
**Answer: (b) ଅମୃତ**

396. ସୁକର - ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଶୁକ୍ରଗ୍ରହ
- (b) ବରାହ
- (c) ଶୁକର
- (d) ସୁସାଧ

**Answer: (d)** ସୁସାଧ

397. ନିରପେକ୍ଷ - ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର?

- (a) ଉପେକ୍ଷ
- (b) ସପେକ୍ଷ
- (c) ସାପେକ୍ଷ
- (d) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

**Answer: (c)** ସାପେକ୍ଷ

398. ବାରି - କାହାର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଜଳ
- (b) ଝିଅ
- (c) ନାରୀ
- (d) ପତାକା

**Answer: (a)** ଜଳ

399. ସରିତ - କାହାର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଦେବରାଜ
- (b) ନଦୀ
- (c) ପତ୍ନୀ
- (d) ଚରୁ

**Answer: (b)** ନଦୀ

400. କେଉଁଟି "କନ୍ଦର୍ପ" ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଅନଙ୍ଗ
- (b) ପଞ୍ଚଶର
- (c) କୁସୁମେଷୁ
- (d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

**Answer: (d)** ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

401. ପଙ୍କଜ - କାହାର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ପତ୍ନୀ
- (b) ପବନ
- (c) ଜହ୍ନ
- (d) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର

**Answer: (a)** ପତ୍ନୀ

402. କେଉଁଟି "ପବନ" ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ?

- (a) ପବନୀନ
- (b) ବାତ
- (c) ବାୟୁ
- (d) କଞ୍ଜ

**Answer: (d)** କଞ୍ଜ

403. କେଉଁଟି "ନିକଟ" ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଉପକଣ୍ଠ
- (b) ଅନୁତାନ୍
- (c) ଅଦିତି ନନ୍ଦନ
- (d) ନିମ୍ନଗା

**Answer: (a)** ଉପକଣ୍ଠ

404. କେଉଁଟି "ଘର" ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଆଗାର
- (b) ନିକାଜ୍ୟ
- (c) ଆଳୟ
- (d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

**Answer: (d)** ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

405. ମହାରୁହ - କାହାର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଚରୁ
- (b) ଧନ
- (c) ଶିଳା
- (d) ଜିଭ

**Answer: (a)** ଚରୁ

406. କେଉଁଟି "ଅସୁର" ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ?

- (a) ଦନୁଜ
- (b) ଦିତିସୁତ
- (c) ଦାନବ
- (d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

**Answer: (d)** ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍

407. ହରି ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଯାଇଅଛି | କ୍ରିୟାଚିର କାଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର?

- (a) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଭୂତକାଳ
- (b) ଅନନ୍ୟତନ ଭୂତ
- (c) ଅସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ଭୂତ
- (d) ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭୂତ

**Answer: (a)** ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଭୂତକାଳ



408. ରବିବାର ଦିନ କଟକରେ ସଭା ହୋଇଥିବା | କ୍ରିୟାଚିର କାଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର?

- (a) ଆନୁମାନିକ ଭୂତ
- (b) ନିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭୂତ
- (c) ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭୂତ
- (d) ଅସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ଭୂତ

**Answer: (a)** ଆନୁମାନିକ ଭୂତ

409. ଭାତ ପୁରୁଥିଲା | କ୍ରିୟାଚିର କାଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର?

- (a) ଅନଦ୍ୟତନ ଭୂତ
- (b) ଆନୁମାନିକ ଭୂତ
- (c) ଅଦ୍ୟତନ ଭୂତ
- (d) କେଉଁଟି ବି ନୁହେଁ

**Answer: (d)** କେଉଁଟି ବି ନୁହେଁ

410. ତୁମେ କୁଆଡେ ଯାଇଥିଲେ | କ୍ରିୟାଚିତ ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର?

- (a) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ
- (b) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ
- (c) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ
- (d) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ

**Answer: (a)** ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

411. ମୁଁ ଖାଇଅଛି | କ୍ରିୟାଚିର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର?

- (a) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ
- (b) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ
- (c) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ
- (d) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

**Answer: (d)** ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

412. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଘଟଣାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସୂଚିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେ କ୍ରିୟାର ଜାଳକୁ \_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- (a) ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (b) ନିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (c) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (d) ଅସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

**Answer: (c)** ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

413. କର୍ତ୍ତାର ଯେଉଁ ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ଥାଏ | କ୍ରିୟାର ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହି ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ହୁଏ | ବାକ୍ୟଟି -

- (a) ଭଲ ଅଛି
- (b) ସତ୍ୟ ଅଟେ
- (c) କିଛି ପରିମାଣରେ ଠିକ୍ ଅଛି
- (d) କହି ହେବ ନାହିଁ

**Answer: (b)** ସତ୍ୟ ଅଟେ

414. କରୁ - କ୍ରିୟାଚିର କାଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର?

- (a) ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (b) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (c) ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (d) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

**Answer: (c)** ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

415. ମଧୁ ଖାଇଲା, ତା ଆଗରୁ ହରି ଖାଇଲା | କ୍ରିୟାଚିର କାଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର?

- (a) ଅଦ୍ୟତନ ଭୂତ
- (b) ଅନଦ୍ୟ ଭୂତ
- (c) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସାମିପ୍ୟ କୃତ
- (d) ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭୂତ

**Answer: (d)** ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭୂତ

416. ଆଜିବା - କେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟା?

- (a) ସକର୍ମକ
- (b) ଅକର୍ମକ
- (c) ଅସମାପିକା
- (d) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

**Answer: (d)** କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

417. ଅପଚୟ - ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର?

- (a) ସପଚୟ
- (b) ପଚୟ
- (c) ନିପଚୟ
- (d) ଉପଚୟ

**Answer: (d)** ଉପଚୟ

418. ଆଚାର - ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର?

- (a) ବିଚାର
- (b) ଉପଚାର
- (c) ଅନାଚାର
- (d) ସପଚାର

**Answer: (c)** ଅନାଚାର

419. ଆବଶ୍ୟକ - ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର?

- (a) ନାବଶ୍ୟକ
- (b) ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ
- (c) ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ
- (d) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

**Answer: (c)** ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ

420. Kalaripayattu originated in which Indian state?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

**Answer: (c) Kerala**

421. What does the term 'Kalari' refer to in the context of Kalaripayattu?

- (a) A type of weapon
- (b) A training hall
- (c) A form of meditation
- (d) A fighting technique

**Answer: (b) A training hall**

422. Which aspect is considered the most important in Kalaripayattu?

- (a) Drumming
- (b) Song
- (c) Footwork
- (d) Meditation

**Answer: (c) Footwork**

423. What is 'Uzhichil' in Kalaripayattu?

- (a) A type of combat
- (b) A weapon
- (c) A ritual
- (d) A massage with Gingli oil

**Answer: (d) A massage with Gingli oil**

424. What does 'Verumkai' refer to in Kalaripayattu?

- (a) Sword fight
- (b) Bare-handed fight
- (c) Body exercises
- (d) Use of metal weapons

**Answer: (b) Bare-handed fight**

425. Silambam is a martial art form from which Indian state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

**Answer: (c) Tamil Nadu**

426. Which literature mentions the trade of Silambam staves?

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Silappadikaram
- (c) Mahabharata
- (d) Thirukkural

**Answer: (b) Silappadikaram**

427. What is the primary weapon used in Silambam?

- (a) Sword
- (b) Spear
- (c) Bamboo stave
- (d) Shield

**Answer: (c) Bamboo stave**

428. Thang-ta is an armed martial art form created by which people?

- (a) Meitei
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Malayali
- (d) Kannadiga

**Answer: (a) Meitei**

429. What does 'Thang' and 'Ta' refer to in Thang-ta?

- (a) Shield and spear
- (b) Sword and spear
- (c) Sword and shield
- (d) Spear and bow

**Answer: (b) Sword and spear**

430. What is the primary weapon used in Cheibi Gad-ga?

- (a) Sword and Shield
- (b) Stick encased in soft leather and Leather Shield
- (c) Bow and Arrow
- (d) Spear and Shield

**Answer: (b) Stick encased in soft leather and Leather Shield**

431. What is the diameter of the contest circle in Cheibi Gad-ga?

- (a) 5 meters
- (b) 6 meters
- (c) 7 meters
- (d) 8 meters

**Answer: (c) 7 meters**

432. How far apart are the two lines within the contest circle of Cheibi Gad-ga?

- (a) 1 meter
- (b) 2 meters
- (c) 3 meters
- (d) 4 meters

**Answer: (b) 2 meters**

433. What is the length range of the 'Cheibi' stick used in Cheibi Gad-ga?

- (a) 1 to 1.5 feet
- (b) 1.5 to 2 feet
- (c) 2 to 2.5 feet
- (d) 2.5 to 3 feet

**Answer: (c) 2 to 2.5 feet**

434. What is the diameter of the shield used in Cheibi Gad-ga?

- (a) 0.5 meters
- (b) 1 meter
- (c) 1.5 meters
- (d) 2 meters

**Answer: (b) 1 meter**

435. On what basis is victory achieved in Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) The number of rounds won  
 (b) The points earned during a duel  
 (c) The duration of the fight  
 (d) The number of knockouts  
**Answer: (b)** The points earned during a duel
436. What is the main criteria for awarding points in Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) Number of hits  
 (b) Length of the duel  
 (c) Skills and brute force  
 (d) Defensive maneuvers  
**Answer: (c)** Skills and brute force
437. Which state in India is the origin of Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) Bihar  
 (b) Himachal Pradesh  
 (c) Manipur  
 (d) Punjab  
**Answer: (c)** Manipur
438. What does the term 'Cheibi' refer to in the context of Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) Shield  
 (b) Stick  
 (c) Sword  
 (d) Circle  
**Answer: (b)** Stick
439. Which of the following martial arts involves archery skills?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Pari-khanda  
 (c) Thoda  
 (d) Gatka  
**Answer: (c)** Thoda
440. What is the origin state of Pari-khanda?  
 (a) Bihar  
 (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Punjab  
 (d) Mizoram  
**Answer: (a)** Bihar
441. Which festival is Thoda associated with?  
 (a) Holi  
 (b) Diwali  
 (c) Baisakhi  
 (d) Navratri  
**Answer: (c)** Baisakhi
442. What do the two teams in Thoda symbolize?  
 (a) Pandavas and Kauravas  
 (b) Rama and Ravana  
 (c) Krishna and Kansa  
 (d) Arjuna and Karna  
**Answer: (a)** Pandavas and Kauravas
443. Which martial art is performed by the Sikhs of Punjab?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Gatka  
 (c) Lathi  
 (d) Musti Yuddha  
**Answer: (b)** Gatka
444. What are the unique weapons used in Mardani Khel?  
 (a) Sword and Shield  
 (b) Stick and Leather Shield  
 (c) Patta and Vita  
 (d) Bow and Arrow  
**Answer: (c)** Patta and Vita
445. Where is Inbuan Wrestling predominantly practiced?  
 (a) Manipur  
 (b) Punjab  
 (c) Maharashtra  
 (d) Mizoram  
**Answer: (d)** Mizoram
446. Which unarmed Dravidian martial art is mainly practiced in Tamil Nadu?  
 (a) Kuttu Varisai  
 (b) Lathi  
 (c) Thoda  
 (d) Mardani Khel  
**Answer: (a)** Kuttu Varisai
447. Which martial art involves techniques such as grappling, striking, and locking?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Thoda  
 (c) Kuttu Varisai  
 (d) Gatka  
**Answer: (c)** Kuttu Varisai
448. In Musti Yuddha, what does the category 'Hanumanti' focus on?  
 (a) Technical superiority  
 (b) Sheer strength  
 (c) Limb and joint breaking  
 (d) Forcing the opponent into submission  
**Answer: (a)** Technical superiority
449. Which martial art was once popular in Varanasi and resembles boxing?  
 (a) Gatka  
 (b) Musti Yuddha  
 (c) Pari-khanda  
 (d) Lathi  
**Answer: (b)** Musti Yuddha

450. With reference to India's culture and tradition, what is 'Kalaripayattu'?
- (a) It is an ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism still prevalent in some parts of South India.
  - (b) It is an ancient style bronze and brass work still found in Southern part of Coromandel area.
  - (c) It is an ancient form of dance, drama and a living tradition in the Northern part of Malabar.
  - (d) It is an ancient martial art and a living tradition in some parts of South India.

**Answer: (d)** Kalaripayattu is an ancient martial art practiced predominantly in Kerala.

