

## Weekly Practice Quiz For OSSSC RI,ARI, Amin- June-9

1. How much investment has the Odisha government approved for green energy projects?  
(a) Rs 102.22 crore  
(b) Rs 903.41 crore  
(c) Rs 500 crore  
(d) Rs 1,200 crore  
**Ans.(b)** Rs 903.41 crore
2. What is the targeted capacity for the green energy projects approved by the Odisha government?  
(a) 50 MW  
(b) 75 MW  
(c) 102.22 MW  
(d) 150 MW  
**Ans.(c)** 102.22 MW
3. Which of the following sectors will benefit from Odisha's Rs 903.41 crore green energy projects?  
(a) Traditional energy  
(b) Fossil fuels  
(c) Renewable energy  
(d) Nuclear energy  
**Ans.(c)** Renewable energy
4. Which beach in Odisha is famous for its endangered Olive Ridley turtles?  
(a) Puri Beach  
(b) Gahirmatha Beach  
(c) Gopalpur Beach  
(d) Konark Beach  
**Ans.(b)** Gahirmatha Beach
5. Which district in Odisha is known for its ancient rock-cut caves?  
(a) Kandhamal  
(b) Kalahandi  
(c) Rayagada  
(d) Dhenkanal  
**Ans.(b)** Kalahandi
6. Which Hindu deity is the Puri Jagannath Temple primarily dedicated to?  
(a) Shiva  
(b) Vishnu  
(c) Brahma  
(d) Ganesha  
**Ans.(b)** Vishnu
7. The Puri Jagannath Temple is part of the Char Dham pilgrimage sites in Indi(a) Which of the following is NOT one of the Char Dham?  
(a) Badrinath  
(b) Dwarka  
(c) Varanasi  
(d) Rameswaram  
**Ans.(c)** Varanasi
8. The annual Ratha Yatra at the Puri Jagannath Temple involves the deities being taken to which temple?  
(a) Lingaraj Temple  
(b) Konark Sun Temple  
(c) Shri Gundicha Temple  
(d) Maa Tarini Temple  
**Ans.(c)** Shri Gundicha Temple
9. The practice of replacing the old idols with new ones in the Puri Jagannath Temple is known as what?  
(a) Ratha Yatra  
(b) Nabakalebara  
(c) Prana Pratishtha  
(d) Murtikaran  
**Ans.(b)** Nabakalebara
10. Which of the following is the largest freshwater lake in Odisha?  
(a) Chilika Lake  
(b) Ansupa Lake  
(c) Hirakud Reservoir  
(d) Balimela Reservoir  
**Ans.(b)** Ansupa Lake
11. The city in Odisha famous for its appliqué work is:  
(a) Baripada  
(b) Bargarh  
(c) Puri  
(d) Raghurajpur  
**Ans.(c)** Puri
12. Which dance form, dedicated to Lord Krishna, originated in Odisha?  
(a) Ranappa  
(b) Kathak  
(c) Bharatanatyam  
(d) Manipuri  
**Ans.(a)** Ranappa

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା STATE EXAMS MAHAPACK**

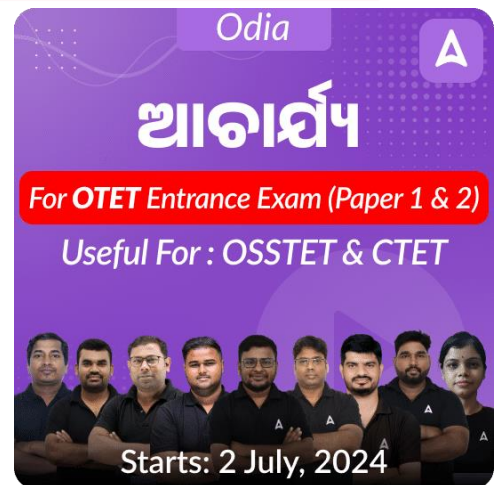
OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC,  
Teaching, Railways, RI, ICDS,  
ARI, AMIN, SFS, LSI, FG,  
TGT, LTR, +More

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13. Which government department initially established the Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC)?  
 (a) Education Department  
 (b) Tourism Department  
 (c) ST and SC Development Department  
 (d) Health Department  
**Ans.(c)** ST and SC Development Department
14. Which national highway connects Kolkata with Chennai, passing through Odisha?  
 (a) NH-6  
 (b) NH-16  
 (c) NH-26  
 (d) NH-55  
**Ans.(b)** NH-16
15. The largest tribal group in Odisha is:  
 (a) Santhal  
 (b) Gond  
 (c) Kondh  
 (d) Bhil  
**Ans.(c)** Kondh
16. Which district in Odisha is renowned for its silver filigree work?  
 (a) Nuapada  
 (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Sonapur  
 (d) Puri  
**Ans.(b)** Cuttack
17. The "Black Pagoda," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, refers to which temple in Odisha?  
 (a) Lingaraja Temple  
 (b) Jagannath Temple  
 (c) Mukteshvara Temple  
 (d) Konark Sun Temple  
**Ans.(d)** Konark Sun Temple
18. Who was known as the "Lion of Odisha" for his role in India's independence movement?  
 (a) Biju Patnaik  
 (b) Veer Surendra Sai  
 (c) Gopabandhu Das  
 (d) Harekrushna Mahatab  
**Ans.(d)** Harekrushna Mahatab
19. Which district in Odisha is famous for its natural hot water spring used for therapeutic purposes?  
 (a) Mayurbhanj  
 (b) Angul  
 (c) Jharsuguda  
 (d) Atri, Orissa  
**Ans.(d)** Atri, Orissa
20. Which national park is located in Odisha?  
 (a) Bhitarkanika National Park  
 (b) Jim Corbett National Park  
 (c) Kanha National Park  
 (d) Sundarbans National Park  
**Ans.(a)** Bhitarkanika National Park
21. Who is the first woman Chief Minister of Odisha?  
 (a) Nandini Satpathy  
 (b) Pratibha Patil  
 (c) Mamata Banerjee  
 (d) Mayawati  
**Ans.(a)** Nandini Satpathy
22. Which temple in Odisha is famous for its annual Rath Yatra?  
 (a) Lingaraja Temple  
 (b) Konark Sun Temple  
 (c) Jagannath Temple  
 (d) Mukteshvara Temple  
**Ans.(c)** Jagannath Temple
23. Which district of Odisha is known for its rich tribal culture?  
 (a) Koraput  
 (b) Jajpur  
 (c) Bhadrak  
 (d) Angul  
**Ans.(a)** Koraput
24. Which word in English is derived from Jagannath, referring to a large and powerful force or institution?  
 (a) Juggernaut  
 (b) Jigsaw  
 (c) Jargon  
 (d) Jubilee  
**Ans.(a)** Juggernaut
25. Who is believed to have founded the Govardhana Matha in Puri around 810 CE?  
 (a) Adi Shankaracharya  
 (b) Ramanujacharya  
 (c) Madhvacharya  
 (d) Vallabhacharya  
**Ans.(a)** Adi Shankaracharya
26. Which of the following dynasties was responsible for rebuilding the Jagannath Temple in the 12th century CE?  
 (a) Maurya Dynasty  
 (b) Gupta Dynasty  
 (c) Ganga Dynasty  
 (d) Maratha Dynasty  
**Ans.(c)** Ganga Dynasty
27. The temple of Jagannath is surrounded by two compound walls. The outer wall is known as what?  
 (a) Kurma Pracira  
 (b) Meghanada Pracira  
 (c) Mandapa Pracira  
 (d) Simhadwara Pracira  
**Ans.(b)** Meghanada Pracira
28. The architectural style of the Jagannath Temple combines which two types?  
 (a) Dravida and Nagara  
 (b) Vesara and Kalinga  
 (c) Rekha and Pidha  
 (d) Pallava and Chalukya  
**Ans.(c)** Rekha and Pidha

29. What is the objective of the Mukhyamantri Bus Seva (formerly LAccMI scheme) in Odisha?  
 (a) To promote tourism in rural areas  
 (b) To connect gram panchayats with block and district headquarters  
 (c) To provide free bus services to senior citizens  
 (d) To improve urban transportation facilities  
**Ans.(b)** To connect gram panchayats with block and district headquarters
30. Which scheme was renamed as Mukhyamantri Bus Seva by the Odisha government?  
 (a) PM-KISAN  
 (b) Ujjwala Yojana  
 (c) LAccMI scheme  
 (d) Ayushman Bharat  
**Ans.(c)** LAccMI scheme
31. Who is the newly appointed Chief Secretary of Odisha?  
 (a) Naveen Patnaik  
 (b) Bibhuti Bhusan Jena  
 (c) Manoj Ahuja  
 (d) Pradeep Kumar Jena  
**Ans.(c)** Manoj Ahuja
32. Where will the new academic centre and language laboratory under the Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC) be located?  
 (a) Bhubaneswar city centre  
 (b) Puri district  
 (c) Cuttack town  
 (d) Gothapatana near Bhubaneswar  
**Ans.(d)** Gothapatana near Bhubaneswar
33. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when the Simon Commission was appointed in 1927?  
 (a) Ramsay MacDonald  
 (b) Stanley Baldwin  
 (c) Winston Churchill  
 (d) Neville Chamberlain  
**Ans.(b)** Stanley Baldwin
34. The Simon Commission was criticized because:  
 (a) It included Indian members.  
 (b) It recommended immediate independence for India.  
 (c) It was an all-white Commission with no Indian members.  
 (d) It proposed increased taxation.  
**Ans.(c)** It was an all-white Commission with no Indian members.
35. Which slogan was chanted by Indian protesters against the Simon Commission?  
 (a) "Quit India"  
 (b) "Jai Hind"  
 (c) "Simon go back"  
 (d) "Bande Mataram"  
**Ans.(c)** "Simon go back"
36. In which year did Lala Lajpat Rai die after being injured during a protest against the Simon Commission?  
 (a) 1928  
 (b) 1930  
 (c) 1927  
 (d) 1932  
**Ans.(a)** 1928
37. What was the primary purpose of the Simon Commission?  
 (a) To recommend new taxation policies.  
 (b) To study constitutional reforms in British India.  
 (c) To promote British goods in India.  
 (d) To organize Indian defense against Japan.  
**Ans.(b)** To study constitutional reforms in British India.
38. The Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in which year?  
 (a) 1919  
 (b) 1909  
 (c) 1927  
 (d) 1935  
**Ans.(b)** 1909
39. Which feature was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms?  
 (a) Separate electorates for Muslims  
 (b) Complete independence for India  
 (c) Formation of the Indian National Congress  
 (d) Prohibition of Indian participation in legislative councils  
**Ans.(a)** Separate electorates for Muslims
40. Who is known as the 'Father of Communal Electorate' in India?  
 (a) Lord Curzon  
 (b) Lord Morley  
 (c) Lord Minto  
 (d) Lord Irwin  
**Ans.(c)** Lord Minto
41. Which province was partitioned by Lord Curzon in 1905?  
 (a) Punjab  
 (b) Bengal  
 (c) Bombay  
 (d) Madras  
**Ans.(b)** Bengal
42. What was the main objective of the Partition of Bengal?  
 (a) To reduce British administrative costs  
 (b) To weaken the growing nationalism in Bengal  
 (c) To increase British investment in Bengal  
 (d) To merge Bengal with Assam  
**Ans.(b)** To weaken the growing nationalism in Bengal

43. Rabindranath Tagore composed which song in protest against the Partition of Bengal?  
 (a) Jana Gana Mana  
 (b) Amar Sonar Bangla  
 (c) Vande Mataram  
 (d) Saare Jahan Se Achha  
**Ans.(b).** Amar Sonar Bangla
44. Which movement was initiated as a response to the Partition of Bengal?  
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (b) Swadeshi Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Khilafat Movement  
**Ans.(b).** Swadeshi Movement
45. What was the primary form of protest in the Swadeshi Movement?  
 (a) Armed rebellion  
 (b) Non-violent protest  
 (c) Boycotting British goods  
 (d) Petitioning the British Parliament  
**Ans.(c).** Boycotting British goods
46. The Champaran Satyagraha was related to which issue?  
 (a) Salt monopoly  
 (b) Indigo cultivation  
 (c) Textile industry strike  
 (d) Partition of Bengal  
**Ans.(b).** Indigo cultivation
47. In which year was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi?  
 (a) 1919  
 (b) 1920  
 (c) 1930  
 (d) 1942  
**Ans.(b).** 1920
48. The Dandi March initiated the:  
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Khilafat Movement  
**Ans.(b).** Civil Disobedience Movement
49. Who was the viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement in 1942?  
 (a) Lord Linlithgow  
 (b) Lord Irwin  
 (c) Lord Mountbatten  
 (d) Lord Wavell  
**Ans.(a).** Lord Linlithgow
50. Which resolution called for "complete independence" as the goal of the Indian National Congress in 1929?  
 (a) Lahore Resolution  
 (b) Poona Pact  
 (c) Lucknow Pact  
 (d) Karachi Resolution  
**Ans.(a).** Lahore Resolution
51. Who was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi?  
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (c) Sardar Patel  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru  
**Ans.(b).** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
52. Which movement did Gandhi lead to protest against the Rowlatt Act?  
 (a) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (c) Satyagraha Against the Rowlatt Act  
 (d) Civil Disobedience Movement  
**Ans.(c).** Satyagraha Against the Rowlatt Act
53. The Cripps Mission was sent to India in:  
 (a) 1940  
 (b) 1942  
 (c) 1945  
 (d) 1946  
**Ans.(b).** 1942
54. What was the primary objective of the Cripps Mission?  
 (a) To negotiate Indian support for World War II  
 (b) To grant immediate independence to India  
 (c) To divide India into separate countries  
 (d) To reform the Indian education system  
**Ans.(a).** To negotiate Indian support for World War II
55. Which agreement proposed separate constituencies for the depressed classes in 1932?  
 (a) Poona Pact  
 (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact  
 (c) Lucknow Pact  
 (d) Cabinet Mission Plan  
**Ans.(a).** Poona Pact
56. The slogan "Do or Die" was associated with which movement?  
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Khilafat Movement  
**Ans.(c).** Quit India Movement



57. Who was the first Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council? A. Satyendra Prasad Sinha  
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai  
**Ans.(a).** Satyendra Prasad Sinha
58. The partition of Bengal was annulled in: A. 1905  
(b) 1911  
(c) 1920  
(d) 1935  
**Ans.(b).** 1911
59. Which Indian leader presided over the Congress session that decided to boycott the Simon Commission?  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) M.A. Ansari  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Sardar Patel  
**Ans.(b).** M.A. Ansari
60. The Doctrine of Lapse was associated with which British Governor-General?  
(a) Lord Dalhousie  
(b) Lord Curzon  
(c) Lord Wellesley  
(d) Lord Minto  
**Ans.(a).** Lord Dalhousie
61. Which event marked the beginning of Mahatma Gandhi's mass involvement in Indian politics?  
(a) Champaran Satyagraha  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Dandi March  
(d) Quit India Movement  
**Ans.(a).** Champaran Satyagraha
62. Which reform is often referred to as the 'Father of Communal Electorate' due to its provisions?  
(a) Government of India Act 1935  
(b) Morley-Minto Reforms  
(c) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms  
(d) Simon Commission  
**Ans.(b).** Morley-Minto Reforms
63. Which state houses the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2000?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Karnataka  
(c) Tamil Nadu  
(d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(c)** Tamil Nadu
64. The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2001, is located in which Indian state?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Gujarat  
(d) Karnataka  
**Ans.(b)** Tamil Nadu
65. In which year was the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve in West Bengal designated?  
(a) 2000  
(b) 2001  
(c) 2004  
(d) 2009  
**Ans.(b)** 2001
66. Which city in India falls under Earthquake Zone III?  
(a) Delhi  
(b) Chennai  
(c) Kolkata  
(d) Guwahati  
**Ans.(c)** Kolkata
67. Guwahati is classified under which Earthquake Zone in India?  
(a) Zone II  
(b) Zone III  
(c) Zone IV  
(d) Zone V  
**Ans.(d)** Zone V
68. Delhi is situated in which Earthquake Zone according to Indian seismic zoning?  
(a) Zone II  
(b) Zone III  
(c) Zone IV  
(d) Zone V  
**Ans.(c)** Zone IV
69. The Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2009, is located in which state?  
(a) Assam  
(b) Meghalaya  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh  
(d) Manipur  
**Ans.(b)** Meghalaya
70. Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2009, belongs to which Indian state?  
(a) West Bengal  
(b) Odisha  
(c) Jharkhand  
(d) Bihar  
**Ans.(b)** Odisha
71. Which Indian territory is home to the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2013?  
(a) Andaman Islands  
(b) Great Nicobar  
(c) Lakshadweep  
(d) Kavaratti  
**Ans.(b)** Great Nicobar
72. The Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2016, spans which states?  
(a) Kerala and Karnataka  
(b) Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
(c) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(b)** Kerala and Tamil Nadu

73. Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2018, is part of which state's districts?  
 (a) Sikkim  
 (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
 (c) West Bengal  
 (d) Assam  
**Ans.(a) Sikkim**
74. Panna Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2020, is located in which Indian state?  
 (a) Madhya Pradesh  
 (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Rajasthan  
 (d) Gujarat  
**Ans.(a) Madhya Pradesh**
75. What percentage of the Earth's atmosphere is composed of Nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)?  
 (a) 20.95%  
 (b) 78.08%  
 (c) 0.93%  
 (d) 0.036%  
**Ans.(b) 78.08%**
76. Which gas in the Earth's atmosphere has a percentage volume of 20.95%?  
 (a) Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)  
 (b) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
 (c) Argon (Ar)  
 (d) Nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)  
**Ans.(a) Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)**
77. What is the approximate percentage of Argon (Ar) in the Earth's atmosphere?  
 (a) 0.05%  
 (b) 0.93%  
 (c) 0.036%  
 (d) 0.002%  
**Ans.(b) 0.93%**
78. Which layer of the Earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?  
 (a) Troposphere  
 (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Mesosphere  
 (d) Thermosphere  
**Ans.(b) Stratosphere**
79. The layer of the atmosphere where meteorites burn up upon entry is called:  
 (a) Troposphere  
 (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Mesosphere  
 (d) Thermosphere  
**Ans.(c) Mesosphere**
80. In which layer of the atmosphere does temperature increase with height due to absorption of UV radiation?  
 (a) Troposphere  
 (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Mesosphere  
 (d) Thermosphere  
**Ans.(d) Thermosphere**
81. Which layer of the atmosphere helps in radio transmission by reflecting radio waves?  
 (a) Troposphere  
 (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Ionosphere  
 (d) Exosphere  
**Ans.(c) Ionosphere**
82. The uppermost layer of the Earth's atmosphere is called:  
 (a) Troposphere  
 (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Mesosphere  
 (d) Exosphere  
**Ans.(d) Exosphere**
83. Which wind is known for causing early ripening of mangoes in Kerala and Karnataka?  
 (a) Chinook  
 (b) Loo  
 (c) Mango shower  
 (d) Mistral  
**Ans.(c) Mango shower**
84. Harmattan winds, known as "doctor winds," are associated with which region?  
 (a) Sahara desert  
 (b) Coastal regions  
 (c) Hill regions  
 (d) Mediterranean  
**Ans.(a) Sahara desert**
85. Which wind causes "blood rain" in Italy and is harmful to agriculture?  
 (a) Mistral  
 (b) Sirocco  
 (c) Foehn  
 (d) Bora  
**Ans.(b) Sirocco**
86. Which wind affects the North Indian plains with heat waves and heat strokes?  
 (a) Loo  
 (b) Bora  
 (c) Blizzard  
 (d) Harmattan  
**Ans.(a) Loo**
87. Which is the single largest cottage industry in the state of Manipur, India?  
 (a) Sericulture Industry  
 (b) Handloom Industry  
 (c) Leather Industry  
 (d) Jute Industry  
**Ans.(b) Handloom Industry**
88. How many states share their borders with Uttar Pradesh?  
 (a) 5  
 (b) 6  
 (c) 7  
 (d) 8  
**Ans.(d) 8**

89. Zawar mines, known for zinc, are located in which Indian state?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Uttar Pradesh  
 (d) Maharashtra  
**Ans.(a)** Rajasthan
90. Tehri Dam, the tallest dam in India, is built on which river?  
 (a) Alaknanda  
 (b) Bhagirathi  
 (c) Gandak  
 (d) Ghagghar  
**Ans.(b)** Bhagirathi
91. Jadugoda mines in Jharkhand are famous for which mineral deposit?  
 (a) Iron ore  
 (b) Mica deposits  
 (c) Gold deposits  
 (d) Uranium deposits  
**Ans.(d)** Uranium deposits
92. The Barak Valley in Assam is famous for which cultivation?  
 (a) Petroleum Production  
 (b) Tea Cultivation  
 (c) Bamboo Industry  
 (d) Cottage Industries  
**Ans.(b)** Tea Cultivation
93. Which ancient Indian mathematician wrote the earliest book on mathematics, Shulbasutra, around the 6th century BC?  
 (a) Aryabhata  
 (b) Brahmagupta  
 (c) Baudhayana  
 (d) Bhaskara I  
**Ans.(c)** Baudhayana
94. What is the meaning of the term "Bijaganita" in ancient Indian mathematics?  
 (a) Geometry  
 (b) Arithmetic  
 (c) Algebra  
 (d) Astronomy  
**Ans.(c)** Algebra
95. In which century did Apastamba introduce the concepts of practical geometry involving different angles?  
 (a) 1st century BC  
 (b) 2nd century BC  
 (c) 5th century AD  
 (d) 7th century AD  
**Ans.(b)** 2nd century BC
96. Aryabhata's book "Aryabhatiya" contains sections on several subjects. Which of the following is NOT one of them?  
 (a) Number theory  
 (b) Chemistry  
 (c) Geometry  
 (d) Astronomy  
**Ans.(b)** Chemistry
97. Who introduced the concept of zero as a number in his book "Brahmasputa Siddhanta"?  
 (a) Aryabhata  
 (b) Bhaskara I  
 (c) Brahmagupta  
 (d) Mahaviracharya  
**Ans.(c)** Brahmagupta
98. Which ancient text is considered the earliest Indian text entirely dedicated to Mathematics?  
 (a) Aryabhatiya  
 (b) Siddhanta Shiromani  
 (c) Ganit Sara Sangraha  
 (d) Lilavati  
**Ans.(c)** Ganit Sara Sangraha
99. Bhaskara II's book "Siddhanta Shiromani" is divided into four sections. Which of the following is NOT one of them?  
 (a) Lilavati  
 (b) Bijaganita  
 (c) Goladhyaya  
 (d) Jyotisa  
**Ans.(d)** Jyotisa
100. What unique method for solving algebraic equations was introduced by Bhaskara II in his book Lilavati?  
 (a) Factorization method  
 (b) Matrix method  
 (c) Chakrawat method  
 (d) Substitution method  
**Ans.(c)** Chakrawat method
101. Which Persian scholar translated the book "Lilavati" into Persian in the court of Akbar?  
 (a) Al-Khwarizmi  
 (b) Faizi  
 (c) Omar Khayyam  
 (d) Avicenna  
**Ans.(b)** Faizi
102. Which ruler set up five astronomical observatories in different cities including Delhi and Jaipur?  
 (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq  
 (b) Sawai Jai Singh  
 (c) Akbar  
 (d) Feroz Shah Bahamani  
**Ans.(b)** Sawai Jai Singh

- 103.** Who were the practitioners of medicine given divine status during Vedic times?  
 (a) Charaka  
 (b) Sushruta  
 (c) Ashwini Kumars  
 (d) Agnivesa  
**Ans.(c)** Ashwini Kumars  
 Explanation: In the Vedic times, Ashwini Kumars were revered as divine practitioners of medicine.
- 104.** Which Veda is the first to mention diseases, their cures, and medicines?  
 (a) Rig Veda  
 (b) Yajur Veda  
 (c) Sama Veda  
 (d) Atharva Veda  
**Ans.(d)** Atharva Veda  
 Explanation: Atharva Veda is the earliest Vedic text mentioning diseases and their cures, attributing illnesses to demons and spirits.
- 105.** Who is considered the Father of Ayurveda and authored the Charak Samhita?  
 (a) Charaka  
 (b) Sushruta  
 (c) Atreya  
 (d) Agnivesa  
**Ans.(a)** Charaka  
 Explanation: Charaka is hailed as the Father of Ayurveda and is the author of the Charak Samhita, focusing on medicinal plants and herbs.
- 106.** Which ancient Indian text deals with surgery and is attributed to the Father of Surgery?  
 (a) Charak Samhita  
 (b) Atharva Veda  
 (c) Sushruta Samhita  
 (d) Sarangdhara Samhita  
**Ans.(c)** Sushruta Samhita  
 Explanation: The Sushruta Samhita, attributed to Sushruta, the Father of Surgery, is a comprehensive treatise on surgery.
- 107.** What are the three Doshas according to Charak Samhita that determine the functioning of the human body?  
 (a) Blood, flesh, and marrow  
 (b) Bile, phlegm, and wind  
 (c) Heart, liver, and kidney  
 (d) Brain, nerves, and muscles  
**Ans.(b)** Bile, phlegm, and wind  
 Explanation: Charak Samhita describes the three Doshas—bile, phlegm, and wind—as crucial elements that affect the human body's functioning.
- 108.** Which element among the panchbhootas is associated with the sense of smell?  
 (a) Fire (Agni)  
 (b) Earth (Prithvi)  
 (c) Water (Apa)  
 (d) Ether (Akash)  
**Ans.(b)** Earth (Prithvi)
- 109.** Which Buddhist philosophers replaced ether with which new elements in their theory?  
 (a) Air, Water, and Earth  
 (b) Life, Joy, and Sorrow  
 (c) Vision, Feeling, and Taste  
 (d) Earth, Fire, and Water  
**Ans.(b)** Life, Joy, and Sorrow
- 110.** Who were the ancient Indian philosophers that first conceived the idea of atoms?  
 (a) Nagarjuna and Varahamihira  
 (b) Kanada and Pakudha Katyayana  
 (c) Aryabhata and Brahmagupta  
 (d) Patanjali and Panini  
**Ans.(b)** Kanada and Pakudha Katyayana
- 111.** What term did Kanada use to describe the smallest indestructible particle of matter?  
 (a) Atom  
 (b) Parmanu  
 (c) Kana  
 (d) Rasadanya  
**Ans.(c)** Kana
- 112.** In ancient India, chemistry was known by several names. Which of the following was NOT one of them?  
 (a) Rasayan Shastra  
 (b) Rasatantra  
 (c) Rasa Vidya  
 (d) Jyotish Shastra  
**Ans.(d)** Jyotish Shastra
- 113.** Which famous ancient Indian metallurgical monument has not rusted even after thousands of years?  
 (a) Iron Pillar of Mehrauli  
 (b) Qutub Minar  
 (c) Charminar  
 (d) Statue of Unity  
**Ans.(a)** Iron Pillar of Mehrauli
- 114.** What did Nagarjuna primarily focus on in his treatise Rasaratnakara?  
 (a) Metallurgy and alchemy  
 (b) Astronomy and astrology  
 (c) Medicine and surgery  
 (d) Mathematics and geometry  
**Ans.(a)** Metallurgy and alchemy
- 115.** Which city was NOT mentioned as a center for paper production in medieval India?  
 (a) Kashmir  
 (b) Patna  
 (c) Murshidabad  
 (d) Delhi  
**Ans.(d)** Delhi
- 116.** Who is credited with the discovery of attar of roses?  
 (a) King Vikramaditya  
 (b) Mother of Noorjahan  
 (c) Varahamihira  
 (d) Aryabhata  
**Ans.(b)** Mother of Noorjahan



117. Varahamihira, an ancient Indian scientist, made significant contributions to which fields?  
 (a) Astronomy and Astrology  
 (b) Chemistry and Metallurgy  
 (c) Medicine and Surgery  
 (d) Geology, Hydrology, and Ecology  
**Ans.(d)** Geology, Hydrology, and Ecology
118. Which ancient text provides detailed information on shipbuilding techniques in ancient India?  
 (a) Arthashastra  
 (b) Yukti Kalpa Taru  
 (c) Ramayana  
 (d) Mahabharata  
**Ans.(b)** Yukti Kalpa Taru
119. What were the two main classes of ships mentioned in Yukti Kalpa Taru?  
 (a) Sarvamandira and Madhyamandira  
 (b) Samanya and Vishesha  
 (c) Dirgha and Unnata  
 (d) Agramandira and Vata Vastra  
**Ans.(b)** Samanya and Vishesha
120. Which type of ship had a long and narrow hull according to Yukti Kalpa Taru?  
 (a) Sarvamandira  
 (b) Madhyamandira  
 (c) Dirgha  
 (d) Unnata  
**Ans.(c)** Dirgha
121. What was the term used for the sail of a ship in ancient Sanskrit terminology?  
 (a) Nava Bandhan Kilaha  
 (b) Jeni Pata  
 (c) Vata Vastra  
 (d) Machayantra  
**Ans.(c)** Vata Vastra
122. What type of vessels were referred to as Agramandira in the Yukti Kalpa Taru?  
 (a) Ships with cabins extending from one end to another  
 (b) Pleasure trip vessels  
 (c) Warfare vessels  
 (d) Vessels used for royal voyages  
**Ans.(c)** Warfare vessels
123. What river was the Harappan Civilization primarily located near?  
 (a) Ganges  
 (b) Nile  
 (c) Indus  
 (d) Yangtze  
**Ans.(c)** Indus
124. Which site is known for the Great Bath?  
 (a) Harappa  
 (b) Mohenjo-daro  
 (c) Dholavira  
 (d) Lothal  
**Ans.(b)** Mohenjo-daro
125. What material were most Harappan seals made from?  
 (a) Copper  
 (b) Steatite  
 (c) Gold  
 (d) Ivory  
**Ans.(b)** Steatite
126. The "Dancing Girl" sculpture was found at which site?  
 (a) Harappa  
 (b) Mohenjo-daro  
 (c) Rakhigarhi  
 (d) Lothal  
**Ans.(b)** Mohenjo-daro
127. What type of town planning is characteristic of Harappan cities?  
 (a) Circular  
 (b) Grid pattern  
 (c) Spiral  
 (d) Random  
**Ans.(b)** Grid pattern
128. Which Harappan site is referred to as the "Manchester of the Indus Valley"?  
 (a) Mohenjo-daro  
 (b) Harappa  
 (c) Lothal  
 (d) Dholavira  
**Ans.(c)** Lothal
129. Which item was primarily used for making Harappan terracotta figurines?  
 (a) Marble  
 (b) Bronze  
 (c) Clay  
 (d) Stone  
**Ans.(c)** Clay
130. What kind of drainage system was present in the Harappan Civilization?  
 (a) Open drains only  
 (b) Covered drains with regular cleaning  
 (c) No drainage system  
 (d) Underground sewers  
**Ans.(b)** Covered drains with regular cleaning



131. The Pashupati Seal depicts a figure surrounded by how many animals?  
 (a) Two  
 (b) Four  
 (c) Six  
 (d) Eight  
**Ans.(b) Four**
132. Which site is known for having an advanced water management system?  
 (a) Harappa  
 (b) Mohenjo-daro  
 (c) Dholavira  
 (d) Rakhigarhi  
**Ans.(c) Dholavira**
133. Which dynasty introduced the torans, or gateways, to stupas?  
 (a) Kushanas  
 (b) Shungas  
 (c) Kanvas  
 (d) Satvahanas  
**Ans.(b) Shungas**
134. The Gandhara School of Art is known for its influence from which cultures?  
 (a) Persian and Indian  
 (b) Greek and Roman  
 (c) Chinese and Indian  
 (d) Egyptian and Indian  
**Ans.(b) Greek and Roman**
135. The Mathura School of Art primarily used which material for its sculptures?  
 (a) Bluish-grey sandstone  
 (b) White marble  
 (c) Spotted red sandstone  
 (d) Granite  
**Ans.(c) Spotted red sandstone**
136. What type of rock-cut cave was primarily used as a prayer hall?  
 (a) Vihara  
 (b) Chaitya  
 (c) Griha  
 (d) Mandapa  
**Ans.(b) Chaitya**
137. Which ruler is associated with the Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves?  
 (a) Ashoka  
 (b) Kanishka  
 (c) Kharavela  
 (d) Samudragupta  
**Ans.(c) Kharavela**
138. Which post-Mauryan school of sculpture emphasized dynamic images and narrative art?  
 (a) Gandhara  
 (b) Mathura  
 (c) Amaravati  
 (d) Sarnath  
**Ans.(c) Amaravati**
139. The Hathigumpha inscription is written in which script?  
 (a) Devanagari  
 (b) Kharosthi  
 (c) Brahmi  
 (d) Greek  
**Ans.(c) Brahmi**
140. Which mudra of Buddha signifies fearlessness?  
 (a) Dhyana Mudra  
 (b) Abhaya Mudra  
 (c) Bhumisparsha Mudra  
 (d) Vitarka Mudra  
**Ans.(b) Abhaya Mudra**
141. The Shaka dynasty ruled in which part of India?  
 (a) Eastern India  
 (b) Northern India  
 (c) Southern India  
 (d) Western India  
**Ans.(d) Western India**
142. Which Buddhist site contains mural paintings and is located in Maharashtra?  
 (a) Ajanta Caves  
 (b) Ellora Caves  
 (c) Udayagiri Caves  
 (d) Bagh Caves  
**Ans.(a) Ajanta Caves**
143. Which period marked the emergence of square sanctum and pillared portico in temple architecture?  
 (a) Maurya Period  
 (b) Gupta Period  
 (c) Kushan Period  
 (d) Harappan Period  
**Ans.(b) Gupta Period**
144. What was the distinctive architectural feature of temples during the First Stage of development?  
 (a) Curvilinear shikharas  
 (b) Flat roofs  
 (c) Circular platforms  
 (d) Elaborate gateways  
**Ans.(b) Flat roofs**
145. During which stage did temples start to feature covered ambulatory passageways around the sanctum sanctorum?  
 (a) First Stage  
 (b) Second Stage  
 (c) Third Stage  
 (d) Fourth Stage  
**Ans.(b) Second Stage**
146. Which architectural style introduced the Panchayatan style of temple making?  
 (a) Nagara Style  
 (b) Dravidian Style  
 (c) Solanki School  
 (d) Odisha School  
**Ans.(a) Nagara Style**

147. Which type of shikhara is characterized by its square base and inward curving walls?  
 (a) Latina or Rekha-prasad  
 (b) Phamsana  
 (c) Valabhi  
 (d) Amalak  
**Ans.(a)** Latina or Rekha-prasad
148. The Odisha School of temple architecture is known for its distinctive \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Pillared porticos  
 (b) Plain interior walls  
 (c) Circular platforms  
 (d) Elaborate gateways  
**Ans.(d)** Elaborate gateways
149. Which Chola temple is known for its vimana in the form of a stepped pyramid?  
 (a) Brihadeeswara Temple, Thanjavur  
 (b) Sun Temple, Konark  
 (c) Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar  
 (d) Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram  
**Ans.(a)** Brihadeeswara Temple, Thanjavur
150. Which style of temple architecture developed in central India under the Chandela rulers?  
 (a) Odisha School  
 (b) Dravidian Style  
 (c) Khajuraho School  
 (d) Solanki School  
**Ans.(c)** Khajuraho School
151. What unique feature is associated with the Solanki School of temple architecture?  
 (a) Lavishly decorated interior walls  
 (b) Presence of step-tanks  
 (c) Sandstone construction  
 (d) Spherical kalash on shikhara  
**Ans.(b)** Presence of step-tanks
152. Which UNESCO World Heritage site includes the Shore Temple and Pancha Rathas?  
 (a) Brihadeeswara Temple Complex  
 (b) Sun Temple, Konark  
 (c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram  
 (d) Khajuraho Group of Monuments  
**Ans.(c)** Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
153. Kalaripayattu originated in which Indian state?  
 (a) Tamil Nadu  
 (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Kerala  
 (d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(c)** Kerala
154. 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  
**Ans.(b)** A training hall
155. Which aspect is considered the most important in Kalaripayattu?  
 (a) Drumming  
 (b) Song  
 (c) Footwork  
 (d) Meditation  
**Ans.(c)** Footwork
156. What is 'Uzhichil' in Kalaripayattu?  
 (a) A type of combat  
 (b) A weapon  
 (c) A ritual  
 (d) A massage with Gingli oil  
**Ans.(d)** A massage with Gingli oil
157. What does 'Verumkai' refer to in Kalaripayattu?  
 (a) Sword fight  
 (b) Bare-handed fight  
 (c) Body exercises  
 (d) Use of metal weapons  
**Ans.(b)** Bare-handed fight
158. Silambam is a martial art form from which Indian state?  
 (a) Kerala  
 (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Tamil Nadu  
 (d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(c)** Tamil Nadu
159. Which literature mentions the trade of Silambam staves?  
 (a) Ramayana  
 (b) Silappadikaram  
 (c) Mahabharata  
 (d) Thirukkural  
**Ans.(b)** Silappadikaram
160. What is the primary weapon used in Silambam?  
 (a) Sword  
 (b) Spear  
 (c) Bamboo stave  
 (d) Shield  
**Ans.(c)** Bamboo stave
161. Thang-ta is an armed martial art form created by which people?  
 (a) Meitei  
 (b) Tamil  
 (c) Malayali  
 (d) Kannadiga  
**Ans.(a)** Meitei
162. 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  
**Ans.(b)** Sword and spear

163. 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  
**Ans.(b)** Stick encased in soft leather and Leather Shield
164. What is the diameter of the contest circle in Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) 5 meters  
 (b) 6 meters  
 (c) 7 meters  
 (d) 8 meters  
**Ans.(c)** 7 meters
165. 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  
**Ans.(b)** 2 meters
166. 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  
**Ans.(c)** 2 to 2.5 feet
167. 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  
**Ans.(b)** 1 meter
168. 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  
**Ans.(b)** The points earned during a duel
169. 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  
**Ans.(c)** Skills and brute force
170. Which state in India is the origin of Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) Bihar  
 (b) Himachal Pradesh  
 (c) Manipur  
 (d) Punjab  
**Ans.(c)** Manipur
171. What does the term 'Cheibi' refer to in the context of Cheibi Gad-ga?  
 (a) Shield  
 (b) Stick  
 (c) Sword  
 (d) Circle  
**Ans.(b)** Stick
172. Which of the following martial arts involves archery skills?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Pari-khanda  
 (c) Thoda  
 (d) Gatka  
**Ans.(c)** Thoda
173. What is the origin state of Pari-khanda?  
 (a) Bihar  
 (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Punjab  
 (d) Mizoram  
**Ans.(a)** Bihar
174. Which festival is Thoda associated with?  
 (a) Holi  
 (b) Diwali  
 (c) Baisakhi  
 (d) Navratri  
**Ans.(c)** Baisakhi
175. What do the two teams in Thoda symbolize?  
 (a) Pandavas and Kauravas  
 (b) Rama and Ravana  
 (c) Krishna and Kansa  
 (d) Arjuna and Karna  
**Ans.(a)** Pandavas and Kauravas
176. Which martial art is performed by the Sikhs of Punjab?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Gatka  
 (c) Lathi  
 (d) Musti Yuddha  
**Ans.(b)** Gatka
177. 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  
**Ans.(c)** Patta and Vita
178. Where is Inbuan Wrestling predominantly practiced?  
 (a) Manipur  
 (b) Punjab  
 (c) Maharashtra  
 (d) Mizoram  
**Ans.(d)** Mizoram

179. Which unarmed Dravidian martial art is mainly practiced in Tamil Nadu?  
 (a) Kuttu Varisai  
 (b) Lathi  
 (c) Thoda  
 (d) Mardani Khel  
**Ans.(a)** Kuttu Varisai
180. Which martial art involves techniques such as grappling, striking, and locking?  
 (a) Cheibi Gad-ga  
 (b) Thoda  
 (c) Kuttu Varisai  
 (d) Gatka  
**Ans.(c)** Kuttu Varisai
181. 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  
**Ans.(a)** Technical superiority
182. Which martial art was once popular in Varanasi and resembles boxing?  
 (a) Gatka  
 (b) Musti Yuddha  
 (c) Pari-khanda  
 (d) Lathi  
**Ans.(b)** Musti Yuddha
183. Adya Dhara niradhara, niralamba Saraswati, thus lamented a poet at the demise of which among the following Kings?  
 (a) Chahmana Visaladeva  
 (b) Chandela Kirtivarma  
 (c) Mihira Bhoja  
 (d) Bhoja Paramara  
**Ans.(d)** Bhoja Paramara
184. Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda?  
 (a) Sun Temple, Konark  
 (b) Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore  
 (c) Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri  
 (d) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai  
**Ans.(a)** Sun Temple, Konark
185. Mattur Village, whose inhabitants are known to speak Sanskrit Language is located in which among the following states of India?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh  
 (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Kerala  
 (d) Tamil Nadu  
**Ans.(b)** Karnataka
186. Shintoism is a religion or belief expanded greatly in which country?  
 (a) China  
 (b) Thailand  
 (c) Burma  
 (d) Japan  
**Ans.(d)** Japan
187. Singhey Khababs Festival is celebrated in which among the following states of India?  
 (a) Himachal Pradesh  
 (b) Jammu & Kashmir  
 (c) Uttarakhand  
 (d) Punjab  
**Ans.(b)** Jammu & Kashmir
188. The Victoria Falls are located on which river?  
 (a) Amazon  
 (b) Zambezi  
 (c) Nile  
 (d) Congo  
**Ans.(b)** Zambezi
189. Which is the largest freshwater lake by volume in the world?  
 (a) Lake Superior  
 (b) Lake Baikal  
 (c) Caspian Sea  
 (d) Lake Victoria  
**Ans.(b)** Lake Baikal
190. Which is the only floating National Park in the world?  
 (a) Sundarbans National Park  
 (b) Keibul Lamjao National Park  
 (c) Kaziranga National Park  
 (d) Manas National Park  
**Ans.(b)** Keibul Lamjao National Park
191. Which continent has the highest number of countries?  
 (a) Africa  
 (b) Asia  
 (c) Europe  
 (d) North America  
**Ans.(a)** Africa
192. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of these countries?  
 (a) India  
 (b) Mexico  
 (c) Egypt  
 (d) Australia  
**Ans.(d)** Australia
193. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?  
 (a) Part III  
 (b) Part IV  
 (c) Part V  
 (d) Part VI  
**Ans.(b)** Part IV

194. What is the minimum age required to become the President of India?  
 (a) 25 years  
 (b) 30 years  
 (c) 35 years  
 (d) 40 years  
**Ans.(c)** 35 years
195. The Rajya Sabha can delay a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of:  
 (a) 10 days  
 (b) 14 days  
 (c) 30 days  
 (d) 60 days  
**Ans.(b)** 14 days
196. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?  
 (a) Sukumar Sen  
 (b) T. N. Seshan  
 (c) R. V. S. Peri Sastri  
 (d) V. S. Ramadevi  
**Ans.(a)** Sukumar Sen
197. Which Amendment Act added the words "Socialist", "Secular" to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) 24th Amendment Act  
 (b) 42nd Amendment Act  
 (c) 44th Amendment Act  
 (d) 52nd Amendment Act  
**Ans.(b)** 42nd Amendment Act
198. Who is known as the Father of Economics?  
 (a) Karl Marx  
 (b) Adam Smith  
 (c) David Ricardo  
 (d) John Maynard Keynes  
**Ans.(b)** Adam Smith
199. Which is the apex institution in India for industrial finance?  
 (a) SIDBI  
 (b) IFCI  
 (c) IDBI  
 (d) ICICI  
**Ans.(c)** IDBI
200. What does SEBI stand for?  
 (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India  
 (b) Socio-Economic Board of India  
 (c) State Economic Board of India  
 (d) Special Economic Board of India  
**Ans.(a)** Securities and Exchange Board of India
201. Which index is used to measure changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services?  
 (a) Consumer Price Index (CPI)  
 (b) Wholesale Price Index (WPI)  
 (c) Producer Price Index (PPI)  
 (d) Retail Price Index (RPI)  
**Ans.(a)** Consumer Price Index (CPI)
202. In which year was the GST (Goods and Services Tax) implemented in India?  
 (a) 2015  
 (b) 2016  
 (c) 2017  
 (d) 2018  
**Ans.(c)** 2017
203. Which element is the most abundant in the Earth's crust?  
 (a) Silicon  
 (b) Aluminum  
 (c) Iron  
 (d) Oxygen  
**Ans.(d)** Oxygen
204. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?  
 (a) Carbon dioxide  
 (b) Methane  
 (c) Oxygen  
 (d) Nitrous oxide  
**Ans.(c)** Oxygen
205. What is the process of cell division in somatic cells called?  
 (a) Mitosis  
 (b) Meiosis  
 (c) Binary Fission  
 (d) Budding  
**Ans.(a)** Mitosis
206. Who is known as the father of the Internet?  
 (a) Tim Berners-Lee  
 (b) Vint Cerf  
 (c) Bill Gates  
 (d) Steve Jobs  
**Ans.(b)** Vint Cerf
207. In which year did the World Health Organization (WHO) declare COVID-19 a pandemic?  
 (a) 2018  
 (b) 2019  
 (c) 2020  
 (d) 2021  
**Ans.(c)** 2020
208. Which country hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup?  
 (a) Russia  
 (b) Qatar  
 (c) USA  
 (d) Germany  
**Ans.(b)** Qatar
209. Which Indian state was the first to launch its own internet service?  
 (a) Kerala  
 (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Karnataka  
 (d) Maharashtra  
**Ans.(a)** Kerala

210. Where are the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?  
(a) Paris, France  
(b) Vienna, Austria  
(c) New York, USA  
(d) Geneva, Switzerland  
**Ans.(b)** Vienna, Austria

211. Which Indian state is the largest producer of coffee?  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka  
(d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(c)** Karnataka

212. Which of the following is the capital of Canada?  
(a) Toronto  
(b) Vancouver  
(c) Ottawa  
(d) Montreal  
**Ans.(c)** Ottawa

213. What is the official currency of Japan?  
(a) Won  
(b) Yen  
(c) Yuan  
(d) Baht  
**Ans.(b)** Yen

214. Who established Prithvi Theatre?  
(a) Prithviraj Kapoor  
(b) Raj Kapoor  
(c) Shashi Kapoor  
(d) Shammi Kapoor  
**Ans.(a)** Prithviraj Kapoor

215. Which theatre group was associated with Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA)?  
(a) Prithvi Theatre  
(b) NINASAM  
(c) Chorus Repertory Theatre  
(d) Sangeet Natak Akademi  
**Ans.(a)** Prithvi Theatre

216. Who is known for keeping traditional Manipuri theatre alive through Kalakshetra Manipur?  
(a) Heisnam Kanhailal  
(b) Ratan Thiyam  
(c) B.V. Karanth  
(d) Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa  
**Ans.(a)** Heisnam Kanhailal

217. Which playwright wrote the famous play 'Nildarpan'?  
(a) Rabindranath Tagore  
(b) Dinabandhu Mitra  
(c) Girish Karnad  
(d) Vijay Tendulkar  
**Ans.(b)** Dinabandhu Mitra

218. Who established the Chorus Repertory Theatre in 1976?  
(a) Ratan Thiyam  
(b) Heisnam Kanhailal  
(c) BV Karanth  
(d) Girish Karnad  
**Ans.(a)** Ratan Thiyam

219. Which playwright wrote the play 'Tughlaq'?  
(a) Vijay Tendulkar  
(b) Mohan Rakesh  
(c) Badal Sarkar  
(d) Girish Karnad  
**Ans.(d)** Girish Karnad

220. Who founded the NINASAM theatre group?  
(a) B.V. Karanth  
(b) KV Subbanna  
(c) Habib Tanvir  
(d) Dharamvir Bharati  
**Ans.(b)** KV Subbanna

221. Which theatre personality won the Ramon Magsaysay award?  
(a) Vijay Tendulkar  
(b) Habib Tanvir  
(c) BV Karanth  
(d) Girish Karnad  
**Ans.(c)** BV Karanth

222. Which Indian playwright is known for the play 'Andha Yug'?  
(a) Badal Sarkar  
(b) Vijay Tendulkar  
(c) Mohan Rakesh  
(d) Dharamvir Bharati  
**Ans.(b)** Vijay Tendulkar

223. Who wrote the play 'Hayavadana'?  
(a) Girish Karnad  
(b) Mohan Rakesh  
(c) Vijay Tendulkar  
(d) Badal Sarkar  
**Ans.(a)** Girish Karnad

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224. What does the Sanskrit word 'nataka' mean?  
 (a) Actor  
 (b) Dance  
 (c) Drama  
 (d) Music  
**Ans.(c) Drama**
225. Who is considered the first classical Sanskrit playwright?  
 (a) Kalidasa  
 (b) Bhasa  
 (c) Sudraka  
 (d) Ashvaghosha  
**Ans.(d) Ashvaghosha**
226. Which Sanskrit play introduced the essence of conflict with an antagonist character for the first time?  
 (a) Malavikagnimitram  
 (b) Vikramorvashi  
 (c) Shakuntalam  
 (d) Mricchakatika  
**Ans.(d) Mricchakatika**
227. Who is known for the portrayal of the eternal conflict between desire and duty in Sanskrit drama?  
 (a) Kalidasa  
 (b) Bhavabhuti  
 (c) Visakhadatta  
 (d) Harshavardhana  
**Ans.(a) Kalidasa**
228. Which type of Sanskrit play was characterized by realistic depictions of daily life?  
 (a) Lokadharmi  
 (b) Natyadharmi  
 (c) Rupaka  
 (d) Drishyakavya  
**Ans.(a) Lokadharmi**
229. Who was the stage manager and director in classical Sanskrit theatre?  
 (a) Sutradhar  
 (b) Nayaka  
 (c) Vidusaka  
 (d) Nayika  
**Ans.(a) Sutradhar**
230. Which instrument provides background music in Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Veena  
 (b) Mizhavu  
 (c) Tabla  
 (d) Flute  
**Ans.(b) Mizhavu**
231. Which type of Sanskrit play typically had happy endings?  
 (a) Nataka  
 (b) Prakarana  
 (c) Prahasana  
 (d) Vyayoga  
**Ans.(a) Nataka**
232. Who is known for introducing dance and music in the narrative art form of theatre in ancient India?  
 (a) Bhasa  
 (b) Kalidasa  
 (c) Ashvaghosha  
 (d) Bharata  
**Ans.(d) Bharata**
233. Which traditional form of Indian theatre has survived since the 10th century AD in Kerala?  
 (a) Yakshagana  
 (b) Kuchipudi  
 (c) Koodiyattam  
 (d) Bhavai  
**Ans.(c) Koodiyattam**
234. What is the traditional one-act play of Assam, started by Sankaradeva?  
 (a) Ankia Naat  
 (b) Ramlila  
 (c) Raslila  
 (d) Bhuta Aradhana  
**Ans: a) Ankia Naat**
235. Which ritualistic theatre of Uttarakhand is dedicated to Bhumiya Devta?  
 (a) Ramman  
 (b) Bhavai  
 (c) Daskathia  
 (d) Jatra  
**Ans: a) Ramman**
236. Bhavai, a folk theatre form, is primarily associated with which Indian state?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Odisha  
 (d) Himachal Pradesh  
**Ans: a) Rajasthan**
237. Which folk theatre of Odisha involves two narrators – Gayaka and Palia?  
 (a) Garoda  
 (b) Maach  
 (c) Kariyila  
 (d) Daskathia  
**Ans: d) Daskathia**
238. Nautanki, a popular North Indian theatre form, finds its roots in which earlier form?  
 (a) Swang  
 (b) Tamasha  
 (c) Ojapali  
 (d) Powada  
**Ans: a) Swang**
239. Which South Indian theatre tradition is known for its emphasis on dance?  
 (a) Villu Paatu  
 (b) Yakshagana  
 (c) Theyyam  
 (d) Krishnanattam  
**Ans: b) Yakshagana**



240. What is the folk theatre form from Maharashtra known for its humour and female actors in male roles?  
 (a) Bhand Pather  
 (b) Bhavai  
 (c) Tamasha  
 (d) Naqal  
**Ans:** c) Tamasha
241. Which theatre form is associated with the storytelling tradition of Andhra Pradesh?  
 (a) Burra Katha  
 (b) Pagati Veshalu  
 (c) Bayalata  
 (d) Tal-Maddale  
**Ans:** a) Burra Katha
242. The ritual theatre honouring the ancestors in Kerala is known as:  
 (a) Theyyam  
 (b) Krishnanattam  
 (c) Kuruvanji  
 (d) Villu Paatu  
**Ans:** a) Theyyam
243. Which form of theatre is dedicated to Lord Vishnu's incarnations in the Konkan region?  
 (a) Dashavatar  
 (b) Bhavai  
 (c) Swang  
 (d) Bhaona  
**Ans:** a) Dashavatar
244. Who framed the Constitution of India?  
 (a) Constituent Assembly  
 (b) British Parliament  
 (c) Supreme Court  
 (d) Parliament of India  
**Ans.(a)** Constituent Assembly
245. The Constituent Assembly took how long to draft the Constitution?  
 (a) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days  
 (b) 3 years, 6 months, and 20 days  
 (c) 4 years, 1 month, and 5 days  
 (d) 1 year, 7 months, and 15 days  
**Ans.(a)** 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
246. How many sessions did the Constituent Assembly hold?  
 (a) 10  
 (b) 11  
 (c) 12  
 (d) 15  
**Ans.(b)** 11
247. What was the total membership of the Constituent Assembly after the partition?  
 (a) 299  
 (b) 389  
 (c) 250  
 (d) 400  
**Ans.(a)** 299
248. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (c) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru  
**Ans.(c)** Dr. Sachidanand Sinha
249. When did the Cabinet Mission arrive in India?  
 (a) March 1945  
 (b) March 1946  
 (c) August 1947  
 (d) May 1946  
**Ans.(b)** March 1946
250. Which of the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?  
 (a) Lord Pethick-Lawrence  
 (b) Stafford Cripps  
 (c) A.V. Alexander  
 (d) Winston Churchill  
**Ans.(d)** Winston Churchill
251. The Cabinet Mission was in India for how long?  
 (a) 2 months  
 (b) 3 months  
 (c) 4 months  
 (d) 5 months  
**Ans.(b)** 3 months
252. Which country's constitution influenced the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) UK  
 (b) USA  
 (c) Ireland  
 (d) Canada  
**Ans.(b)** USA
253. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from which country's constitution?  
 (a) USA  
 (b) UK  
 (c) Ireland  
 (d) Australia  
**Ans.(c)** Ireland
254. The concept of the Parliamentary System in the Indian Constitution is taken from which country?  
 (a) USA  
 (b) UK  
 (c) Canada  
 (d) Australia  
**Ans.(b)** UK
255. Which country's constitution influenced the idea of suspension of fundamental rights during an emergency in the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Germany  
 (b) France  
 (c) Japan  
 (d) South Africa  
**Ans.(a)** Germany

256. The procedure established by law in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from which country's constitution?  
 (a) UK  
 (b) Japan  
 (c) USA  
 (d) Germany  
**Ans.(b)** Japan
257. How many articles are there in Part I of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) 4  
 (b) 6  
 (c) 8  
 (d) 10  
**Ans.(a)** 4
258. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?  
 (a) Part II  
 (b) Part III  
 (c) Part IV  
 (d) Part V  
**Ans.(b)** Part III
259. What is covered under Part IV of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) The Union  
**Ans.(b)** Directive Principles of State Policy
260. The Fundamental Duties are listed in which part of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Part III  
 (b) Part IV  
 (c) Part IVA  
 (d) Part V  
**Ans.(c)** Part IVA
261. The Emergency Provisions are contained in which part of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Part XVII  
 (b) Part XVIII  
 (c) Part XIX  
 (d) Part XX  
**Ans.(b)** Part XVIII
262. Which Schedule contains the list of states and union territories?  
 (a) First Schedule  
 (b) Second Schedule  
 (c) Third Schedule  
 (d) Fourth Schedule  
**Ans.(a)** First Schedule
263. Provisions regarding disqualification on ground of defection are found in which Schedule?  
 (a) Ninth Schedule  
 (b) Tenth Schedule  
 (c) Eleventh Schedule  
 (d) Twelfth Schedule  
**Ans.(b)** Tenth Schedule
264. Which Schedule lists the recognised languages of India?  
 (a) Fifth Schedule  
 (b) Sixth Schedule  
 (c) Seventh Schedule  
 (d) Eighth Schedule  
**Ans.(d)** Eighth Schedule
265. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are contained in which Schedule?  
 (a) Fifth Schedule  
 (b) Sixth Schedule  
 (c) Seventh Schedule  
 (d) Eighth Schedule  
**Ans.(c)** Seventh Schedule
266. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble of the Constitution by which Amendment Act?  
 (a) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976  
 (b) 44th Amendment Act, 1978  
 (c) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985  
 (d) 86th Amendment Act, 2002  
**Ans.(a)** 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
267. Article 5 to 11 in the Indian Constitution deals with which topic?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Citizenship  
 (c) Directive Principles  
 (d) Union Territories  
**Ans.(b)** Citizenship
268. Which Article provides for the right to constitutional remedies?  
 (a) Article 32  
 (b) Article 35  
 (c) Article 21  
 (d) Article 19  
**Ans.(a)** Article 32  
 The Union Executive
269. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?  
 (a) Prime Minister  
 (b) President  
 (c) Chief of Defence Staff  
 (d) Defence Minister  
**Ans.(b)** President
270. The President of India is elected by which method?  
 (a) Direct election  
 (b) Proportional representation  
 (c) Simple majority  
 (d) Indirect election by electoral college  
**Ans.(d)** Indirect election by electoral college
271. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in which House of Parliament?  
 (a) Only Lok Sabha  
 (b) Only Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Either House  
 (d) Neither House  
**Ans.(c)** Either House

272. The President of India must be at least how many years old?  
 (a) 25  
 (b) 30  
 (c) 35  
 (d) 40  
**Ans.(c)** 35
273. Who represents the Anglo-Indian community in the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) Frank Anthony  
 (b) H.C. Mookherjee  
 (c) Sachidanand Sinha  
 (d) Rajendra Prasad  
**Ans.(a)** Frank Anthony
274. What is Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Classical dance form  
 (b) Sanskrit theatre form  
 (c) Tribal martial art  
 (d) Folk music tradition  
**Ans.(b)** Sanskrit theatre form
275. Who traditionally plays the male roles in Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Nangiars  
 (b) Ambalavasi Nambiar women  
 (c) Chakyars  
 (d) Theyyam performers  
**Ans.(c)** Chakyars
276. Which caste traditionally plays the female roles in Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Nangiars  
 (b) Chakyars  
 (c) Ambalavasi Nambiar women  
 (d) Thiyyas  
**Ans.(c)** Ambalavasi Nambiar women
277. Where are Koodiyattam performances mainly enacted?  
 (a) Marketplaces  
 (b) Palaces  
 (c) Temples  
 (d) Theatres  
**Ans.(c)** Temples

278. What is the role of "Vidushaka" in Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Lead actor  
 (b) Female protagonist  
 (c) Narrator in Malayalam  
 (d) Musician  
**Ans.(c)** Narrator in Malayalam
279. Which musical instrument is central to Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Veena  
 (b) Mridangam  
 (c) Mizhavu  
 (d) Sitar  
**Ans.(c)** Mizhavu
280. What is the typical duration of a Koodiyattam performance?  
 (a) 1-2 hours  
 (b) 3-5 hours  
 (c) 6-10 days  
 (d) 11-15 days  
**Ans.(c)** 6-10 days
281. In which language are the characters, except for Vidushaka, spoken during Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Sanskrit  
 (b) Malayalam  
 (c) Tamil  
 (d) Kannada  
**Ans.(a)** Sanskrit
282. Which mythological themes are often depicted in Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Ramayana  
 (b) Mahabharata  
 (c) Puranas  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans.(d)** All of the above
283. Which of the following regions is famous for Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Rajasthan  
 (b) Kerala  
 (c) Odisha  
 (d) Assam  
**Ans.(b)** Kerala
284. What makes Koodiyattam unique among traditional theatre forms?  
 (a) Use of masks  
 (b) Heavy makeup  
 (c) Inclusion of ritualistic elements  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans.(d)** All of the above
285. When is Koodiyattam traditionally performed?  
 (a) Monsoon season  
 (b) Harvesting season  
 (c) Winter solstice  
 (d) Spring festival  
**Ans.(b)** Harvesting season

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286. Who declared Koodiyattam as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity?  
 (a) UNESCO  
 (b) The Government of India  
 (c) Kerala State Government  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans.(a)** UNESCO
287. What role does Mizhavu play in Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Lead actor  
 (b) Narrator  
 (c) Musical accompaniment  
 (d) Costume designer  
**Ans.(c)** Musical accompaniment
288. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Koodiyattam makeup?  
 (a) Heavy makeup  
 (b) Conventional facial painting  
 (c) Use of masks  
 (d) Simple attire  
**Ans.(d)** Simple attire
289. Which community traditionally performs Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Chakyars  
 (b) Nairs  
 (c) Ezhavas  
 (d) Christians  
**Ans.(a)** Chakyars
290. What is the traditional venue for Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Theatres  
 (b) Marketplaces  
 (c) Temples  
 (d) Schools  
**Ans.(c)** Temples
291. Which season is ideal for Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Winter  
 (b) Monsoon  
 (c) Summer  
 (d) Post-harvest  
**Ans.(d)** Post-harvest
292. Which of the following is a Sanskrit theatre form similar to Koodiyattam?  
 (a) Yakshagana  
 (b) Bihu  
 (c) Garba  
 (d) Kathakali  
**Ans.(a)** Yakshagana
293. What role does "Vidushaka" play in Koodiyattam performances?  
 (a) Comic relief and narrator  
 (b) Lead actor  
 (c) Music director  
 (d) Costume designer  
**Ans.(a)** Comic relief and narrator
294. Where is Ladakh located?  
 (a) Nepal  
 (b) Tibet  
 (c) Jammu and Kashmir  
 (d) Bhutan  
**Ans.(c)** Jammu and Kashmir
295. Which Buddhist sects primarily practice chanting in Ladakh?  
 (a) Theravada and Zen  
 (b) Mahayana and Vajrayana  
 (c) Zen and Vajrayana  
 (d) Theravada and Mahayana  
**Ans.(b)** Mahayana and Vajrayana
296. When was the practice of Buddhist chanting of Ladakh included in the UNESCO list?  
 (a) 2010  
 (b) 2011  
 (c) 2012  
 (d) 2013  
**Ans.(c)** 2012
297. Where are Buddhist chantings typically performed in Ladakh?  
 (a) Outdoor festivals  
 (b) Monastery courtyards  
 (c) Public squares  
 (d) Mountain caves  
**Ans.(b)** Monastery courtyards
298. What are 'duennas' in the context of Ladakh's Buddhist chanting?  
 (a) Religious artifacts  
 (b) Sacred dances  
 (c) Monastic scholars  
 (d) Chanting companions  
**Ans.(d)** Chanting companions
299. Which musical instruments are commonly used during Buddhist chanting in Ladakh?  
 (a) Sitar and tabla  
 (b) Flute and tambourine  
 (c) Cymbals and drums  
 (d) Harmonium and dholak  
**Ans.(c)** Cymbals and drums
300. What is the main purpose of Buddhist chanting in Ladakh?  
 (a) Entertainment  
 (b) Healing rituals  
 (c) Spiritual purification  
 (d) Agricultural blessings  
**Ans.(c)** Spiritual purification
301. How are Buddhist texts transmitted in Ladakh?  
 (a) Written manuscripts  
 (b) Orally  
 (c) Through dance performances  
 (d) Via digital media  
**Ans.(b)** Orally

302. Which of the following is NOT true about Buddhist chanting in Ladakh?  
 (a) It includes recitation of Mahayana texts  
 (b) It is practiced indoors and outdoors  
 (c) It involves dance as a central element  
 (d) It is an integral part of Vajrayana Buddhism  
**Ans.(c)** It involves dance as a central element
303. What cultural significance does Buddhist chanting hold in Ladakh?  
 (a) Cultural preservation  
 (b) Environmental conservation  
 (c) Political activism  
 (d) Technological advancement  
**Ans.(a)** Cultural preservation
304. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve is located in which state?  
 (a) Kerala  
 (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Karnataka  
 (d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(b)** Tamil Nadu
305. What is the date for World Day of Social Justice?  
 (a) 22 February  
 (b) 20 February  
 (c) 24 February  
 (d) 28 February  
**Ans.(b)** 20 February
306. Jaipur, known as The Pink City, became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in:  
 (a) 2018  
 (b) 2019  
 (c) 2020  
 (d) 2021  
**Ans.(b)** 2019
307. Which among the following mountain peaks is not in the Himalayan Range?  
 (a) K2  
 (b) Kanchenjunga  
 (c) Nanga Parbat  
 (d) Cho Oyu  
**Ans.(a)** K2
308. India's largest inland saline wetland system is located in which of the following states?  
 (a) Gujarat  
 (b) Rajasthan  
 (c) Odisha  
 (d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(b)** Rajasthan
309. Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is located in which state?  
 (a) Karnataka  
 (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Telangana  
 (d) Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(c)** Telangana
310. Santiniketan was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in:  
 (a) 2022  
 (b) 2023  
 (c) 2021  
 (d) 2020  
**Ans.(b)** 2023
311. The Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid, and Somananthpura were inscribed in which year?  
 (a) 2020  
 (b) 2021  
 (c) 2022  
 (d) 2023  
**Ans.(d)** 2023
312. Which article of the Indian Constitution mentions the connection between the Prime Minister and the President with the Council of Ministers?  
 (a) Article 74  
 (b) Article 75  
 (c) Article 78  
 (d) Article 80  
**Ans.(a)** Article 74
313. Article 75 deals with:  
 (a) The President's power to summon Parliament.  
 (b) The appointment and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and other ministers.  
 (c) The distribution of revenue between the Union and States.  
 (d) The procedure for impeachment of the President.  
**Ans.(b)** The appointment and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and other ministers.
314. According to Article 78, the Prime Minister is responsible for:  
 (a) Advising the President on legal matters.  
 (b) Communicating decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.  
 (c) Handling financial matters of the Union.  
 (d) Appointing the Chief Justice of India.  
**Ans.(b)** Communicating decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.
315. Who was the longest-serving Prime Minister of India?  
 (a) Indira Gandhi  
 (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
 (c) Manmohan Singh  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru  
**Ans.(d)** Jawaharlal Nehru
316. Who was the youngest Prime Minister of India?  
 (a) Rajiv Gandhi  
 (b) P.V. Narasimha Rao  
 (c) Morarji Desai  
 (d) V.P. Singh  
**Ans.(a)** Rajiv Gandhi

317. The first woman Prime Minister to receive the Bharat Ratna was:  
 (a) Sonia Gandhi  
 (b) Pratibha Patil  
 (c) Indira Gandhi  
 (d) Sushma Swaraj  
**Ans.(c)** Indira Gandhi
318. Which Indian Prime Minister received Pakistan's highest civilian award?  
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
 (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
 (c) Manmohan Singh  
 (d) Morarji Desai  
**Ans.(d)** Morarji Desai
319. "Tso Moriri," located in the Ladakh region, is a:  
 (a) Mountain  
 (b) Lake  
 (c) River  
 (d) Mountain Pass  
**Ans.(b)** Lake
320. Which among the following steel plants of India is sometimes called India's First Swadeshi Steel Plant?  
 (a) Bengal Iron Works Company  
 (b) TISCO  
 (c) IISCO  
 (d) Bokaro Steel Plant  
**Ans.(b)** TISCO
321. Who was the second person to be elected as Prime Minister for the third time after Nehru?  
 (a) Indira Gandhi  
 (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
 (c) Manmohan Singh  
 (d) Narendra Modi  
**Ans.(d)** Narendra Modi
322. Where will the second edition of the Tech Mahindra Global Chess League be held?  
 (a) New York  
 (b) Paris  
 (c) London  
 (d) Mumbai  
**Ans.(c)** London
323. Who has been elected as the new president of the Professional Golf Tour of India (PGTI)?  
 (a) Sunil Gavaskar  
 (b) Sachin Tendulkar  
 (c) Kapil Dev  
 (d) Ravi Shastri  
**Ans.(c)** Kapil Dev
324. Which cricketer retired from international cricket in June 2024?  
 (a) Steve Smith  
 (b) David Warner  
 (c) Glenn Maxwell  
 (d) Aaron Finch  
**Ans.(b)** David Warner
325. Pat Cummins created history by achieving what milestone in the T20 World Cup?  
 (a) First bowler to take a hat-trick in T20 World Cups  
 (b) First player to pick up two hat-tricks in T20 World Cups  
 (c) Most runs scored in T20 World Cups  
 (d) Most wickets taken in a single T20 World Cup  
**Ans.(b)** First player to pick up two hat-tricks in T20
326. In which match did Pat Cummins achieve his second T20 World Cup hat-trick?  
 (a) Australia vs England  
 (b) Australia vs South Africa  
 (c) Australia vs Afghanistan  
 (d) Australia vs India  
**Ans.(c)** Australia vs Afghanistan
327. Smriti Mandhana became the first Indian woman cricketer to score consecutive centuries in which format?  
 (a) T20  
 (b) ODI  
 (c) Test  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans.(b)** ODI
328. Against which team did Smriti Mandhana achieve her consecutive ODI centuries?  
 (a) England  
 (b) Australia  
 (c) South Africa  
 (d) New Zealand  
**Ans.(c)** South Africa
329. How many medals did India win at the U-17 Asian Wrestling Championship 2024?  
 (a) 8  
 (b) 10  
 (c) 11  
 (d) 12  
**Ans.(c)** 11



330. Where was the U-17 Asian Wrestling Championship 2024 held?  
 (a) New Delhi  
 (b) Tokyo  
 (c) Amman  
 (d) Jakarta  
**Ans.(c) Amman**
331. Who won the Spanish Grand Prix 2024?  
 (a) Lewis Hamilton  
 (b) Charles Leclerc  
 (c) Max Verstappen  
 (d) Sergio Pérez  
**Ans.(c) Max Verstappen**
332. Max Verstappen's victory at the Spanish Grand Prix 2024 further solidified his position in which championship?  
 (a) MotoGP  
 (b) Formula E  
 (c) Formula 1  
 (d) IndyCar  
**Ans.(c) Formula 1**
333. At which event did Neeraj Chopra win gold in 2024?  
 (a) Diamond League  
 (b) Asian Games  
 (c) Paavo Nurmi Games  
 (d) Commonwealth Games  
**Ans.(c) Paavo Nurmi Games**
334. In which sport did Neeraj Chopra win gold at the Paavo Nurmi Games 2024?  
 (a) Discus Throw  
 (b) Shot Put  
 (c) Long Jump  
 (d) Javelin Throw  
**Ans.(d) Javelin Throw**
335. Which New Zealand cricketer announced his retirement from international cricket in 2024?  
 (a) Kane Williamson  
 (b) Trent Boult  
 (c) Tim Southee  
 (d) Ross Taylor  
**Ans.(b) Trent Boult**
336. Against which team did Trent Boult play his final international match?  
 (a) India  
 (b) England  
 (c) Papua New Guinea  
 (d) South Africa  
**Ans.(c) Papua New Guinea**
337. What position did the Indian National Ultimate Frisbee team secure at the 2024 Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships?  
 (a) Champions  
 (b) Runners-up  
 (c) Semi-finalists  
 (d) Quarter-finalists  
**Ans.(b) Runners-up**
338. Where was the 2024 Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships held?  
 (a) China  
 (b) Japan  
 (c) Australia  
 (d) New Zealand  
**Ans.(b) Japan**
339. Which player won the BWF Australian Open 2024?  
 (a) Viktor Axelsen  
 (b) Kento Momota  
 (c) Lee Zii Jia  
 (d) Anthony Ginting  
**Ans.(c) Lee Zii Jia**
340. What is the significance of May 25th in sports?  
 (a) World Hockey Day  
 (b) World Tennis Day  
 (c) World Football Day  
 (d) World Cricket Day  
**Ans.(c) World Football Day**
341. May 25th commemorates the centenary of which historic event?  
 (a) First World Cup  
 (b) First Olympic Games  
 (c) First international football tournament  
 (d) First FIFA Congress  
**Ans.(c) First international football tournament**
342. Until what year has Odisha extended its sponsorship of the Indian Hockey team?  
 (a) 2026  
 (b) 2028  
 (c) 2030  
 (d) 2033  
**Ans.(d) 2033**
343. Which state is the official sponsor of the Indian Men's and Women's Hockey Teams?  
 (a) Punjab  
 (b) Haryana  
 (c) Odisha  
 (d) Karnataka  
**Ans.(c) Odisha**
344. Which Formula 1 driver is leading the championship as of June 2024?  
 (a) Charles Leclerc  
 (b) Lewis Hamilton  
 (c) Max Verstappen  
 (d) Fernando Alonso  
**Ans.(c) Max Verstappen**
345. What new role has Kapil Dev taken on in 2024?  
 (a) President of the Indian Cricket Board  
 (b) President of the Professional Golf Tour of India (PGTI)  
 (c) Head Coach of the Indian Cricket Team  
 (d) Chairman of the Olympic Committee  
**Ans.(b) President of the Professional Golf Tour of India (PGTI)**

- 346.** Harshit Kumar won a gold medal in which event at the 21st U-20 Asian Athletics Championship 2024?  
 (a) Discus Throw  
 (b) Hammer Throw  
 (c) Javelin Throw  
 (d) Long Jump  
**Ans.(b)** Hammer Throw
- 347.** How many total medals had the Indian contingent won by the end of the third day of the U-20 Asian Athletics Championship 2024?  
 (a) 15  
 (b) 16  
 (c) 17  
 (d) 18  
**Ans.(d)** 18
- 348.** Who won the men's elite race at the 16th TCS World 10K Bengaluru 2024?  
 (a) Kenenisa Bekele  
 (b) Joshua Cheptegei  
 (c) Peter Mwaniki  
 (d) Jacob Kiplimo  
**Ans.(c)** Peter Mwaniki
- 349.** Which company became the Lead Arm sponsor for the USA and South Africa cricket teams during the T20 World Cup 2024?  
 (a) Nestle  
 (b) Amul  
 (c) Pepsi  
 (d) Britannia  
**Ans.(b)** Amul
- 350.** What is the duration of the ineligibility period imposed on Devon Thomas by the ICC?  
 (a) 2 years  
 (b) 3 years  
 (c) 4 years  
 (d) 5 years  
**Ans.(d)** 5 years
- 351.** Where will the 2025 BWF World Junior Championships be held?  
 (a) New Delhi  
 (b) Guwahati  
 (c) Mumbai  
 (d) Hyderabad  
**Ans.(b)** Guwahati
- 352.** When will India host the BWF World Junior Championships 2025?  
 (a) 2026  
 (b) 2025  
 (c) 2027  
 (d) 2028  
**Ans.(b)** 2025
- 353.** The primary function of the pollen tube is to transport:  
 (a) Pollen Grains  
 (b) Sperm Cells  
 (c) Eggs  
 (d) All of them  
**Ans. B** [Sperm Cells]  
 Explanation: The pollen tube transports sperm cells from the pollen grain to the ovule in seed plants.
- 354.** Which organisms are primarily known as decomposers in an ecosystem?  
 (a) Bacteria  
 (b) Fungi & Bacteria  
 (c) Algae  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. B** [Fungi & Bacteria]  
 Explanation: Fungi and bacteria decompose dead organic material, recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem.
- 355.** Where does digestion occur in amoeba?  
 (a) Food vacuole  
 (b) Mitochondria  
 (c) Pseudopodia  
 (d) Chloroplast  
**Ans. A** [Food vacuole]  
 Explanation: Amoeba digests food within the food vacuole.
- 356.** Which organisms break down food materials outside their bodies and then absorb it?  
 (a) Mushroom, Green plants, Amoeba  
 (b) Yeast, Mushroom, Bread mould  
 (c) Paramecium, Amoeba, Cuscuta  
 (d) Cuscuta, Lice, Tapeworm  
**Ans. B** [Yeast, Mushroom, Bread mould]  
 Explanation: Yeast, mushroom, and bread mould break down food materials externally before absorbing them.
- 357.** What indicates the presence of starch when iodine is added to rice water?  
 (a) Blue-black color  
 (b) No color change  
 (c) Red color  
 (d) Yellow color  
**Ans. A** [Blue-black color]  
 Explanation: Iodine reacts with starch, turning blue-black.
- 358.** The respiratory pigment in humans is:  
 (a) Carotene  
 (b) Chlorophyll  
 (c) Haemoglobin  
 (d) Mitochondria  
**Ans. C** [Haemoglobin]  
 Explanation: Haemoglobin in blood binds oxygen for transport.



359. Which of the following structures in humans controls the size of the pupil?

- (a) Retina
- (b) Iris
- (c) Cornea
- (d) Lens

**Ans. B [Iris]**

Explanation: The iris adjusts the pupil's size to regulate the amount of light entering the eye.

360. The contraction and expansion of the food pipe's walls is called:

- (a) Translocation
- (b) Transpiration
- (c) Peristaltic movement
- (d) Digestion

**Ans. C [Peristaltic movement]**

Explanation: Peristaltic movements propel food through the digestive tract.

361. Which part of the plant is involved in photosynthesis?

- (a) Roots
- (b) Stems
- (c) Leaves
- (d) Flowers

**Ans. C [Leaves]**

Explanation: Leaves contain chlorophyll, essential for photosynthesis.

362. What is the role of chlorophyll in photosynthesis?

- (a) Absorbs water
- (b) Absorbs sunlight
- (c) Stores starch
- (d) Releases oxygen

**Ans. B [Absorbs sunlight]**

Explanation: Chlorophyll absorbs light energy to drive photosynthesis.

363. Which of the following affects the velocity of a rocket?

- (a) Exhaust speed of gases
  - (b) Natural log of the initial mass to current mass ratio
  - (c) Both A and B
  - (d) Length of the rocket
- Correct Answer: C [Both A and B]

Explanation: The rocket's velocity depends on exhaust speed and the mass ratio.

364. 1 nautical mile is equivalent to:

- (a) 1.44 x 1000 m
- (b) 1.852 x 100 m
- (c) 1.852 x 1000 m
- (d) 1.44 x 100 m

**Ans. C [1.852 x 1000 m]**

Explanation: A nautical mile is 1.852 kilometers.

365. The universal gravitational constant represents:

- (a) The force of attraction between unit masses at unit distance
- (b) Twice the force of attraction between unit masses at unit distance
- (c) Half the force of attraction between unit masses at unit distance
- (d) Ten times the force of attraction between unit masses at unit distance

**Ans. A [The force of attraction between unit masses at unit distance]**

Explanation: It quantifies gravitational attraction between unit masses at unit distance.

366. What factors affect the value of acceleration due to gravity?

- (a) Shape of the Earth
- (b) Height above Earth's surface
- (c) Axial rotation of the Earth
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. D [All of the above]**

Explanation: Gravity varies with Earth's shape, height, and rotation.

367. Buoyancy depends on:

- (a) Density of the fluid
- (b) Volume of the submerged body
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. C [Both A and B]**

Explanation: Buoyancy is affected by fluid density and the submerged body's volume.

368. According to Ohm's law, if resistance is doubled, the current will:

- (a) Double
- (b) Halve
- (c) Increase four times
- (d) Remain unchanged

**Ans. B [Halve]**

Explanation: Doubling resistance reduces current by half, as per Ohm's law.

369. The minimum number of logic gates in a VLSI circuit is:

- (a) 10
- (b) 100
- (c) 1000
- (d) 10000

**Ans. C [1000]**

Explanation: VLSI circuits contain more than 1000 logic gates.

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370. The acceleration due to gravity is zero at:  
 (a) Earth's surface  
 (b) Center of the Earth  
 (c) Poles  
 (d) Equator  
**Ans. B** [Center of the Earth]  
 Explanation: Gravity is zero at Earth's center.
371. Which of these devices measures electric current?  
 (a) Voltmeter  
 (b) Ammeter  
 (c) Ohmmeter  
 (d) Barometer  
**Ans. B** [Ammeter]  
 Explanation: Ammeters measure electric current.
372. What type of mirror is used in a car's rearview mirror?  
 (a) Convex  
 (b) Concave  
 (c) Plane  
 (d) Spherical  
**Ans. A** [Convex]  
 Explanation: Convex mirrors provide a wider field of view.
373. The basis of the modern periodic table is:  
 (a) Atomic mass  
 (b) Atomic number  
 (c) Number of nucleons  
 (d) All of the above  
**Ans. B** [Atomic number]  
 Explanation: Elements are arranged by increasing atomic number.
374. The most reactive element in group 17 is:  
 (a) Oxygen  
 (b) Sodium  
 (c) Fluorine  
 (d) Magnesium  
**Ans. C** [Fluorine]  
 Explanation: Fluorine is the most reactive halogen.



375. Which order is correct for atomic radii of oxygen, fluorine, and nitrogen?  
 (a)  $O < F < N$   
 (b)  $N < F < O$   
 (c)  $O < N < F$   
 (d)  $F < O < N$   
**Ans. D** [ $F < O < N$ ]  
 Explanation: Fluorine has the smallest, and nitrogen the largest atomic radius among the three.
376. The element X forms a chloride  $XCl_2$ , a solid with a high melting point. X is likely in the same group as:  
 (a) Na  
 (b) Mg  
 (c) Al  
 (d) Si  
**Ans. B** [Mg]  
 Explanation: Magnesium forms  $MgCl_2$ , a similar compound.
377. Electropositive character of elements decreases as you move:  
 (a) Left to right across a period  
 (b) Right to left across a period  
 (c) Top to bottom down a group  
 (d) None of the above  
**Ans. A** [Left to right across a period]  
 Explanation: Electropositive character decreases across a period due to increasing nuclear charge.
378. Group 18 elements are also known as:  
 (a) Noble gases  
 (b) Alkali metals  
 (c) Alkali earth metals  
 (d) Halogens  
**Ans. A** [Noble gases]  
 Explanation: Group 18 contains noble gases, which are inert.
379. Transition metals are located in groups:  
 (a) 1 to 2  
 (b) 13 to 18  
 (c) 3 to 12  
 (d) 1 to 8  
**Ans. C** [3 to 12]  
 Explanation: Transition metals are found in groups 3 to 12.
380. An element with electronic configuration 2, 8, 4 belongs to:  
 (a) 4th group  
 (b) 2nd group  
 (c) 14th group  
 (d) 18th group  
**Ans. C** [14th group]  
 Explanation: This configuration matches group 14 elements.

381. An element with 2 completely filled shells is:  
 (a) Helium  
 (b) Neon  
 (c) Calcium  
 (d) Boron  
**Ans. B [Neon]**
382. What is the other name for group 18 elements in the periodic table?  
 (a) Noble gases  
 (b) Alkali metals  
 (c) Alkali earth metals  
 (d) Halogens  
**Ans.(a) Noble gases**  
 Explanation: Group 18 elements are also known as noble gases because they are inert and have very low reactivity due to their stable electron configurations.
383. Who is considered the Father of Indian Circus?  
 (a) Baburao Kadam  
 (b) Vishnupant Chatre  
 (c) M. K. Raman  
 (d) Keeleri Kunhikannan  
**Ans.(b) Vishnupant Chatre**
384. In which year was The Great Indian Circus founded?  
 (a) 1880  
 (b) 1901  
 (c) 1920  
 (d) 1930  
**Ans.(a) 1880**
385. Which Indian city is known as the 'Cradle of Indian Circus'?  
 (a) Pune  
 (b) Bilimora  
 (c) Thalassery  
 (d) Kurduvadi  
**Ans.(c) Thalassery**
386. Who founded the first circus school in India?  
 (a) Vishnupant Chatre  
 (b) M. V. Shankaran  
 (c) K. M. Kunhikannan  
 (d) Keeleri Kunhikannan  
**Ans.(d) Keeleri Kunhikannan**
387. Which circus company was the first to attend the International Circus Festival in USSR?  
 (a) Jumbo Circus  
 (b) Great Bombay Circus  
 (c) Gemini Circus  
 (d) Three Ring Circus  
**Ans.(c) Gemini Circus**
388. What was the original name of Great Royal Circus?  
 (a) Grand Malabar Circus  
 (b) Madhuskar's Circus  
 (c) Great Lion Circus  
 (d) Eastern Circus  
**Ans.(b) Madhuskar's Circus**
389. Who merged his circus company with the Grand Bombay Circus in 1947?  
 (a) K. Damodaran  
 (b) Keeleri Kunhikannan  
 (c) K. M. Kunhikannan  
 (d) Damoo Dhotre  
**Ans.(c) K. M. Kunhikannan**
390. Which circus is known as "The Pride of India"?  
 (a) Jumbo Circus  
 (b) Gemini Circus  
 (c) Great Bombay Circus  
 (d) Three Ring Circus  
**Ans.(a) Jumbo Circus**
391. Who was known as the "Wild Animal Man"?  
 (a) Kannan Bombayo  
 (b) M. K. Raman  
 (c) Damoo Dhotre  
 (d) N.R. Walawalkar  
**Ans.(c) Damoo Dhotre**
392. What major event in 2011 affected the resource pool of Indian circus companies?  
 (a) Ban on wild animals  
 (b) Opening of a circus academy  
 (c) Ban on hiring children below 14  
 (d) Closure of circus schools  
**Ans.(c) Ban on hiring children below 14**
393. Which circus company was started by Baburao Kadam?  
 (a) Jumbo Circus  
 (b) Great Bombay Circus  
 (c) Three Ring Circus  
 (d) Grand Malabar Circus  
**Ans.(b) Great Bombay Circus**
394. What was the primary reason for the decline of Indian circus industry according to the passage?  
 (a) Lack of audience interest  
 (b) Competition from international circuses  
 (c) Government bans and regulations  
 (d) Financial mismanagement  
**Ans.(c) Government bans and regulations**
395. In what year did the Government of Kerala start a Circus Academy in Thalassery?  
 (a) 1939  
 (b) 1947  
 (c) 2010  
 (d) 2017  
**Ans.(c) 2010**
396. Who is known for graduating from Kunhikannan's academy and performing for European and American circuses?  
 (a) Damoo Dhotre  
 (b) K. M. Kunhikannan  
 (c) M. K. Raman  
 (d) Kannan Bombayo  
**Ans.(d) Kannan Bombayo**

397. Which circus is mentioned as having the largest troupe in India?  
(a) Jumbo Circus  
(b) Great Bombay Circus  
(c) Gemini Circus  
(d) Three Ring Circus  
**Ans.(b)** Great Bombay Circus

398. Where did Gemini Circus originate?  
(a) Thalassery  
(b) Pune  
(c) Bilimora  
(d) Kurduvadi  
**Ans.(c)** Bilimora

399. What notable feature did the Three Ring Circus have?  
(a) Only Indian circus to include wild animals  
(b) First six-pole three-ring circus of Asia  
(c) Largest troupe of acrobats  
(d) First Indian circus to tour North America  
**Ans.(b)** First six-pole three-ring circus of Asia

400. Who continued Keeleri Kunhikannan's legacy after his death?  
(a) M. V. Shankaran  
(b) M. K. Raman  
(c) Damoo Dhotre  
(d) Baburao Kadam  
**Ans.(b)** M. K. Raman

401. Which day is celebrated as World Water Day?  
(a) 20 March  
(b) 21 March  
(c) 22 March  
(d) 23 March  
**Ans.(c)** 22 March

402. National Science Day is observed on:  
(a) 27 February  
(b) 28 February  
(c) 1 March  
(d) 3 March  
**Ans.(b)** 28 February

403. International Women's Day falls on which date?  
(a) 8 March  
(b) 10 March  
(c) 15 March  
(d) 18 March  
**Ans.(a)** 8 March

404. In which year was the Simlipal Biosphere Reserve notified?  
(a) 1990  
(b) 1992  
(c) 1994  
(d) 1996  
**Ans.(c)** 1994

405. The Sankosh river forms the boundary between which of the following two states?  
(a) Bihar and West Bengal  
(b) Assam and Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Assam and West Bengal  
(d) Bihar and Jharkhand  
**Ans.(c)** Assam and West Bengal

406. Which state contains the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve?  
(a) Sikkim  
(b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam  
(d) Arunachal Pradesh  
**Ans.(a)** Sikkim

407. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is located in:  
(a) Maharashtra  
(b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Chhattisgarh  
**Ans.(b)** Madhya Pradesh

408. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve spans which states?  
(a) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka  
(b) Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala  
(c) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu  
(d) Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh  
**Ans.(a)** Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka

409. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about Alluvial soil?  
(a) Alluvial soil is the most abundant type of soil found in India  
(b) Alluvial soil is generally fertile  
(c) Alluvial soil lacks nitrogen and tends to be phosphoric  
(d) Alluvial soil generally comprises a high percentage of clay and retains moisture for a long time  
**Ans.(d)** Alluvial soil generally comprises a high percentage of clay and retains moisture for a long time



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410. Bandhavgarh National Park was established in:  
(a) 1967  
(b) 1968  
(c) 1972  
(d) 1974  
**Ans.(b)** 1968

411. Gir National Park was established in:  
(a) 1975  
(b) 1976  
(c) 1977  
(d) 1978  
**Ans.(a)** 1975

412. Which state has Navegaon National Park?  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Karnataka  
(d) Tamil Nadu

**Ans.(b)** Maharashtra

