

UPPCS Prelims 2025 Test 11 (Solution) – Full Length 1 (SSW - 8077834630)

Question 1. Which of the following Acts designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General of Bengal?

- (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (b) Regulating Act, 1773
- (c) Charter Act, 1813
- (d) Government of India Act, 1858

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step by the British Parliament to control the East India Company's political and administrative affairs. It made the Governor of Bengal the Governor-General of Bengal, and Warren Hastings was the first to hold this post. This Act also laid the foundation for centralised administration.

Question 2. Who was the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council in the Interim Government formed on 2 September 1946?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as the Vice-President of the Executive Council and held the portfolio of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Question 3. Who was the Secretary of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) N. Madhava Rau
- (b) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
- (c) H.V.R. Iyengar
- (d) S.N. Mukherjee

Answer: (c)

Explanation: H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.

Question 4. Article 300A, which provides Right to Property as a legal right, was added by –

- (a) 42nd Amendment

(b) 44th Amendment

(c) 52nd Amendment

(d) 86th Amendment

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The 44th Amendment (1978) removed Right to Property from Fundamental Rights and added Article 300A.

Question 5. Which of the following is NOT a feature adopted from the French Revolution in the Preamble?

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Equality
- (c) Justice
- (d) Fraternity

Answer - (c)

Explanation: Justice is derived from the Russian Revolution.

Question 6. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct code:

- A. Haryana – 1966
- B. Goa – 1987
- C. Sikkim – 1975
- D. Arunachal Pradesh – 1987

Code:

- (a) A-1966, B-1987, C-1975, D-1987
- (b) A-1975, B-1966, C-1987, D-1987
- (c) A-1987, B-1975, C-1966, D-1987
- (d) A-1966, B-1975, C-1987, D-1987

Answer - (a)

Explanation:

A. Haryana – 1966

Formed by bifurcation from Punjab under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

B. Goa – 1987

Became the 25th state of India on 30 May 1987. Earlier, it was a Union Territory (along with Daman & Diu).

C. Sikkim – 1975

Merged with India and became the 22nd state in May 1975 via the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act.

D. Arunachal Pradesh – 1987

Became a state on 20 February 1987; earlier, it was a Union Territory.

Question 7. Consider the following statements:

1. Right to Education is under Article 21A.
2. It was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002.
3. It applies to children aged 6–14.
4. It is available only to Indians.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation:

1. Right to Education is under Article 21A

Correct. Article 21A of the Constitution provides for free and compulsory education to all children aged 6–14 years.

2. It was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002

Correct. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A into the Constitution.

3. It applies to children aged 6–14

Correct. As per Article 21A, the right is applicable to children aged 6 to 14 years.

4. It is available only to Indians

Incorrect. The Right to Education under Article 21A is available to all children, not limited to Indian citizens. Fundamental rights are available to all persons in some cases (like Article 21), and since Article 21A is derived from Article 21, it also applies to all children in India irrespective of nationality.

Question 8. Consider the following statements about Article 16:

1. It allows the state to provide for reservation in promotions.

2. It allows for 10% EWS reservation in public employment.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer – (c)

Explanation: Article 16(4A) allows promotion-based reservation, and Article 16(6) provides 10% EWS reservation.

Question 9. The Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from which country's Constitution?

- (a) United States
- (b) Canada
- (c) Ireland
- (d) Britain

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The concept of DPSPs in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Irish Constitution, which itself drew inspiration from the Spanish Constitution.

Question 10. How many Fundamental Duties are currently listed in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 9

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Originally, there were 10 Fundamental Duties. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 added the 11th duty related to providing education to children aged 6–14 years.

Question 11. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Article) | List-II (Provision)

- A. Article 248 | 1. Residuary Powers
- B. Article 253 | 2. International Treaties
- C. Article 249 | 3. State Resolution
- D. Article 252 | 4. Rajya Sabha authorisation

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Article 248 – Gives Parliament exclusive power to make laws on any matter not enumerated in the State or Concurrent List (i.e., residuary powers).

Article 253 – Empowers Parliament to make laws for implementing international agreements or treaties, even on matters in the State List.

Article 249 – Allows Parliament to legislate on a State subject if Rajya Sabha passes a resolution (by 2/3rd majority) in national interest.

Article 252 – Enables Parliament to legislate for two or more states on a state subject if the concerned states pass a resolution.

Question 12. Which Article provides for collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Article 72
- (b) Article 75
- (c) Article 164
- (d) Article 80

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Article 75(3) lays down that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Question 13. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) The President can use suspensive veto on Money Bills.
- (b) The President can grant pardon to any offence, including death penalty.
- (c) The Governor can pardon a death sentence.
- (d) Ordinance can be promulgated even when both Houses are in session.

Answer: (b) The President can grant pardon to any offence, including death penalty.

Explanation: Only President (under Article 72) can pardon death sentences. Governor can only remit/commute, not pardon.

Question 14. The Vice-President of India can be removed from office by:

- (a) Impeachment by both Houses of Parliament
- (b) Simple majority of both Houses
- (c) Effective majority of Rajya Sabha and agreement by Lok Sabha
- (d) Resolution by the President based on Prime Minister's advice

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution passed by Rajya Sabha by effective majority and agreed to by Lok Sabha by simple majority. No impeachment procedure is required and no ground is specified.

Question 15. Which of the following bodies is considered a 'super cabinet'?

- (a) Cabinet Committee on Security
- (b) Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
- (c) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
- (d) Cabinet Committee on Employment

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs is considered the most powerful and often referred to as the "Super Cabinet".

Question 16. Which Amendment Act fixed the maximum size of a State Council of Ministers to 15% of Legislative Assembly strength?

- (a) 91st Amendment
- (b) 52nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 86th Amendment

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, fixed the size of the State CoM including CM at a maximum of 15% of Assembly strength, and not less than 12 members.

Question 17. Which amendment abolished Anglo-Indian nomination in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 95th

- (b) 100th
- (c) 104th
- (d) 110th

Answer – (c)

Explanation: The 104th Amendment Act, 2019 ended the provision of nominating two Anglo-Indian members to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

Question 18. What is the quorum for Lok Sabha proceedings?

- (a) 1/10th of total strength
- (b) 1/3rd of total strength
- (c) 1/6th of total strength
- (d) Simple majority

Answer – (a)

Explanation: Quorum for either House is 1/10th of its total membership.

Question 19. The term of office of members of Departmentally Related Standing Committees is:

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 1 year
- (d) Till the dissolution of Lok Sabha

Answer - (c)

Explanation: The term of DRSC members is 1 year from the date of their constitution.

Question 20. Which of the following Articles deals with the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Article 124–147
- (b) Article 122–132
- (c) Article 132–143
- (d) Article 214–232

Answer - (a)

Explanation: Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, jurisdiction, and powers of the Supreme Court of India.

Question 21. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- Organisation - Type of Body
- 1. NHRC - Quasi-Judicial

- 2. UPSC - Constitutional
- 3. NGT - Tribunal
- 4. GST Council - Judicial Body

Select the correct Answer:

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

Answer - (a)

Explanation: NHRC is quasi-judicial, UPSC is constitutional, NGT is a tribunal. GST Council is not a judicial body.

Question 22. Under which Part of the Constitution are the provisions for Union Territories dealt with?

- (a) Part VI
- (b) Part VII
- (c) Part VIII
- (d) Part IX

Answer: (c) Part VIII

Explanation: Articles 239 to 241 under Part VIII deal with the administration of Union Territories.

Question 23. Which is the only function under the Twelfth Schedule not yet devolved to ULBs in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Urban planning
- (b) Fire services
- (c) Roads and bridges
- (d) Slum improvement

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** added the **Twelfth Schedule** to the Constitution, listing **18 functions** to be devolved to **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** like municipalities.

Uttar Pradesh has devolved **17 out of 18 functions** mentioned in the Twelfth Schedule.

The **only function not yet devolved** to ULBs in UP is **“Fire Services”**, which continues to be managed at the **state government level**, mainly through the Department of Home or Fire and Emergency Services.

Question 24. Match the Article with its Subject:

Article - Subject

- A. 261 1. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse
B. 262 2. Inter-State Council
C. 263 3. Public Acts and Records
D. 301 4. Inter-State Water Disputes

Options:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(b) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
(c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Answer: (d)

Article 261: Deals with Public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings being given full faith and credit across India. → (3)

Article 262: Empowers Parliament to adjudicate inter-state water disputes and exclude Supreme Court jurisdiction. → (4)

Article 263: Provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council for coordination between states and the Union. → (2)

Article 301: Guarantees freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse throughout the territory of India. → (1)

Question 25. The phrase "armed rebellion" was inserted into Article 352 by which Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 38th Amendment
(b) 42nd Amendment
(c) 44th Amendment
(d) 52nd Amendment

Answer – (c)

Explanation: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" in Article 352.

Question 26. What is the fiscal deficit target for Uttar Pradesh in 2025–26?

- (a) 2.9% of GSDP
(b) 3.4% of GSDP
(c) 3.0% of GSDP
(d) 3.5% of GSDP

Answer: (c) 3.0% of GSDP

Explanation: The fiscal deficit is pegged at

₹91,400 crore or 3.0% of GSDP in compliance with FRBM.

Question 27. According to Census 2011, which Indian state recorded the highest decadal population growth rate (2001–2011)?

- (a) Bihar
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Meghalaya

Answer: (d) Meghalaya

Explanation: Meghalaya had the highest decadal growth rate of 27.95%, higher than Uttar Pradesh (20.23%).

Question 28. What was the female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?

- (a) 59.26%
(b) 63.8%
(c) 66.9%
(d) 51.4%

Answer: (a) 59.26%

Explanation: Female literacy increased significantly from 42.98% in 2001 to 59.26% in 2011.

Question 29. Which is the largest district in UP by area?

- (a) Lakhimpur Kheri
(b) Sonbhadra
(c) Bahraich
(d) Prayagraj

Answer: (a) Lakhimpur Kheri

Rank	District	Area (in sq. km)
1	Lakhimpur Kheri	7,680
2	Sonbhadra	6,788
3	Prayagraj (Allahabad)	5,482
4	Bahraich	4,696

Question 30. In which region of Uttar Pradesh is the Charkula dance, a ritual dance of balancing lamps, performed?

- (a) Awadh
(b) Rohilkhand

- (c) Braj
(d) Purvanchal

Answer: (c) Braj

Explanation: Charkula is a dramatic folk dance of Braj, where women balance a pyramid of lamps on their heads in devotion to Radha.

Question 31. Consider the following pairs:

1. Ernst Haeckel – Coined "ecology"
2. A.G. Tansley – Coined "ecosystem"
3. Eduard Suess – Coined "biosphere"

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

Answer – (c) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: All three pairs are correctly matched:

Ernst Haeckel – He was a German biologist who coined the term "Ecology" in 1866. He defined it as the study of the relationship between organisms and their environment.

A.G. Tansley – He was a British ecologist who introduced the term "Ecosystem" in 1935. He clarified the concept as the interaction between biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components.

Eduard Suess – He was an Austrian geologist who coined the term "Biosphere" in 1875, which was later elaborated in detail by Vladimir Vernadsky.

Question 32. Choose the incorrect statement:

- (a) Pyramid of energy is always upright.
(b) Pyramid of biomass is inverted in aquatic ecosystems.
(c) Pyramid of number is always upright.
(d) Pyramid of biomass is upright in forests.

Answer – (c) Pyramid of number is always upright.

Explanation: In tree and parasitic ecosystems, pyramid of number can be inverted or spindle-shaped.

Question 33. Choose the correct statement:

(a) Indicator species thrive in polluted environments.

(b) Umbrella species conservation helps only themselves.

(c) Keystone species exert large influence relative to their number.

(d) Foundation species are always top predators.

Answer – (c) Keystone species exert large influence relative to their number.

Explanation: Keystone species like sea otters regulate ecosystems despite low abundance.

Question 34. Arrange the following events related to climate change:

1. Kyoto Protocol
2. Paris Agreement
3. IPCC Formation
4. COP28

Code:

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

Answer – (a) 3-1-2-4

Explanation: IPCC (1988), Kyoto (1997), Paris (2015), COP28 (2023).

Question 35. Consider the following statements:

1. The Climate Change Performance Index is co-published by Germanwatch and NewClimate Institute.
2. The EPI (Environmental Performance Index) is published by UNEP.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: CCPI is released by Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute, and CAN International.

Statement 2 is incorrect: EPI is published by Yale and Columbia Universities, not UNEP.

Question 36. Assertion (A): Carbon fertilization has led to global greening.

Reason (R): CO₂ improves photosynthesis and leaf area index.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

Answer – (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation

Explanation: CO₂ acts as a fertilizer for plants, increasing greening.

Question 37. The concept of “Latitudinal Gradient of Biodiversity” states that:

- (a) Biodiversity increases toward poles
- (b) Biodiversity decreases near the equator
- (c) Biodiversity increases toward the equator
- (d) Biodiversity is uniform globally

Answer – (c) Biodiversity increases toward the equator

Explanation: Tropical zones near the equator have the highest species richness.

Question 38. Consider the following statements:

1. India is part of the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People.
2. India has committed to the ‘30 by 30’ biodiversity conservation target.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer – (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct

India formally joined the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People in

October 2021. The HAC is a group of 100+ countries supporting a global deal to protect at least 30% of the world’s land and ocean by 2030 — the so-called ‘30x30 target’. India was the first country from the BRICS bloc to join this coalition.

Statement 2: Correct

By joining the HAC and participating in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted in COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2022, India has committed to the ‘30 by 30’ target, i.e., to conserve 30% of its land and marine areas by 2030.

Question 39. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) Article 21 guarantees the right to a pollution-free environment.
- (b) Article 51A(g) imposes a duty on citizens to protect nature.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) None of the above

Answer – (c) Both (a) and (b) above

Explanation: Article 21 has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to include the right to a clean environment. Article 51A(g) is a Fundamental Duty to protect the environment.

Question 40. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

Biosphere Reserve – Year of Declaration

- (a) Nilgiri – 1986
- (b) Simlipal – 1994
- (c) Panna – 2011
- (d) Nokrek – 1991

Answer – (d) Nokrek – 1991

Explanation: Nokrek was declared in 1988. Hence, (d) is incorrectly matched.

Question 41. As per Census 2011, what was India's population growth rate (2001–2011)?

- (a) 14.4%
- (b) 17.64%
- (c) 21.15%
- (d) 13.21%

Answer: (b) 17.64%

Explanation: India's decadal growth rate between 2001 and 2011 was 17.64%.

Question 42. Consider the following pairs:

1. Disguised unemployment – Excess workers with zero marginal productivity
2. Seasonal unemployment – Employment varies with agricultural cycles
3. Frictional unemployment – Permanent unemployment due to automation

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Pair 1 is correct: Disguised unemployment has zero or negligible contribution to output.
- Pair 2 is correct: Seasonal jobs in agriculture and tourism cause temporary unemployment.
- Pair 3 is incorrect: Frictional unemployment is temporary, not due to automation (that's structural/technological unemployment).

Question 43. Which sector of the economy includes mining and agriculture?

- (a) Secondary Sector
- (b) Quinary Sector
- (c) Tertiary Sector
- (d) Primary Sector

Answer: (d) Primary Sector

Explanation:

The Primary Sector includes all natural resource-based activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, etc.

Question 44. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Tax Type – Classification

- (a) Corporate Tax – Indirect Tax
- (b) Wealth Tax – Indirect Tax
- (c) Excise Duty – Direct Tax
- (d) Income Tax – Direct Tax

Answer – (d) Income Tax – Direct Tax

Explanation – Let us examine each pair:

Corporate Tax – Indirect Tax → Incorrect. Corporate tax is a direct tax levied on the income of companies by the government.

Wealth Tax – Indirect Tax → Incorrect. Wealth tax (now abolished in India) was a direct tax on the net wealth of an individual or HUF.

Excise Duty – Direct Tax → Incorrect. Excise duty is an indirect tax, levied on the manufacture of goods within the country.

Income Tax – Direct Tax → Correct. Income tax is a direct tax imposed on individuals or entities based on their income.

Question 45. What is the fiscal deficit target as a percentage of GDP for 2025–26 in Budget 2025-26?

- (a) 4.8%
- (b) 4.6%
- (c) 4.4%
- (d) 3.9%

Answer: (c) 4.4%

Explanation: The fiscal deficit is estimated to be ₹15,68,936 crore in BE 2025-26, which is 4.4% of the projected GDP of ₹356.98 lakh crore.

Question 46. Why is Expenditure Data preferred over Income Data for poverty estimation in India?

- (a) Income is higher than expenditure
- (b) Expenditure is easy to hide
- (c) Expenditure reflects living standards better
- (d) Income includes savings

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Expenditure shows the actual consumption pattern and thus reflects standard of living better than income data.

Question 47. e-RUPI is:

- (a) Digital currency
- (b) Cryptocurrency
- (c) Voucher-based payment
- (d) Central Bank Digital Currency

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Voucher-based payment: e-RUPI is a digital voucher delivered to a beneficiary's phone via

SMS or QR code. It's a prepaid, one-time, cashless, and contactless payment mechanism. It's designed for specific purposes and beneficiaries, ensuring that funds are used for their intended goal (e.g., vaccination, specific welfare schemes).

Question 48. Which index is used as the headline inflation measure for policy decisions in India?

- (a) WPI
- (b) CPI-AL
- (c) CPI (Combined)
- (d) GDP Deflator

Answer: (c)

Explanation: CPI (Combined) is used for inflation targeting by the RBI and Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

Question 49. When were 14 major banks nationalised in India?

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1969
- (d) 1980

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1969, the Government of India nationalised 14 major commercial banks.

Question 50. Which country is India's largest trading partner (2024-25)?

- (a) USA
- (b) UAE
- (c) China
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Answer: (a)

Explanation: As of 2024–25, USA remains India's top trading partner, especially in services and merchandise exports.

Question 51. The concept of "Mixed Economy" was adopted in which Five-Year Plan?

- (a) First Plan
- (b) Second Plan
- (c) Third Plan
- (d) Fourth Plan

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The First Five-Year Plan (1951–56) laid the foundation for a mixed economy, combining public and private sectors.

Question 52. Who introduced the "Three Age System" — Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages?

- (a) V. Gordon Childe
- (b) Christian Jurgensen Thomsen
- (c) Mortimer Wheeler
- (d) Robert Bruce Foote

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Thomsen, a Danish archaeologist, introduced this chronological framework in 1818.

Question 53. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Prehistory"?

- (a) Archibald Carlleyle
- (b) Mortimer Wheeler
- (c) Robert Bruce Foote
- (d) V.S. Wakankar

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Robert Bruce Foote discovered the first Palaeolithic tool in India in 1863 and is credited as the "Father of Indian Prehistory."

Question 54. Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is associated with –

- (a) Paleolithic
- (b) Mesolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Chalcolithic

Answer: (c)

Explanation: OCP is a key feature of Neolithic cultures in India.

Question 55. Choose the incorrect statement:

- (a) Harappan weights were binary and decimal.
- (b) Harappans worshipped trees, animals, and nature.
- (c) Harappans had temples like Mesopotamians.
- (d) Harappan economy included trade with Mesopotamia.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: No temples have been found in Harappan cities.

Question 56. Who presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress held in 1885?

- (a) A.O. Hume
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) W.C. Bonnerjee
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

Answer – (c)

Explanation: The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee in Bombay in December 1885.

Question 57. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal after the Regulating Act of 1773?

- (a) Lord Clive
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) John Shore

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Regulating Act of 1773 created the post of Governor-General of Bengal, and Warren Hastings became the first to hold this office.

Question 58. Who is known as the “Liberator of the Indian Press”?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Charles Metcalfe
- (c) Surendranath Banerjea
- (d) Lord Ripon

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Charles Metcalfe repealed the Licensing Regulations of 1823 and enacted the Press Act of 1835, earning him the title “Liberator of the Indian Press”.

Question 59. Who among the following established the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Sir William Jones
- (c) Henry Colebrooke

(d) Charles Wilkins

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sir William Jones, a British Orientalist, established the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 in Calcutta to encourage Oriental studies.

Question 60. Choose the incorrect statement from the following regarding the Mahalwari System:

- (a) Revenue was collected from a village or group of villages jointly
- (b) Introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lambardar collected taxes on behalf of the community
- (d) It was implemented mainly in UP, NWFP, and Punjab

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822, not by Cornwallis.

Question 61. Under the Mahalwari System, the responsibility of land revenue collection rested with:

- (a) Zamindar
- (b) British officials
- (c) Village headman and community
- (d) Individual peasant

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The village or mahal was jointly responsible for revenue under Mahalwari, collected by a headman.

Question 62. Who established the Revolutionary Communist Party of India in 1934?

- (a) M.N. Roy
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) Saumyendranath Tagore
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer - (c)

Explanation: Saumyendranath Tagore broke from CPI and formed RCPI in 1934.

Question 63. Choose the true statement:

- (a) The Poona Pact retained separate electorates for Depressed Classes.

(b) The Poona Pact was signed before the Communal Award.

(c) The Poona Pact increased reserved seats for Depressed Classes.

(d) Gandhi supported the idea of separate electorates.

Answer - (c)

Explanation: Separate electorates were replaced by reserved seats in joint electorates and the number was increased.

Question 64. When did the Second World War begin?

(a) August 3, 1939

(b) September 1, 1939

(c) September 3, 1939

(d) August 15, 1939

Answer - (b)

Explanation: The Second World War began on September 1, 1939, when Germany attacked Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939.

Question 65. Who among the following revolutionaries led the Chittagong Armoury Raid of 1930?

(a) Bhagat Singh

(b) Chandrashekhar Azad

(c) Surya Sen

(d) Ram Prasad Bismil

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Surya Sen, also known as Masterda, led the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930. This was a significant revolutionary action against British colonial rule.

Question 66. Consider the following statements:

1. Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society.
2. He was an extremist critic of British rule.

Choose the correct Answer:

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation: Gokhale was a moderate and founded the Servants of India Society in 1905. He was not an extremist.

Question 67. Who among the following was proclaimed the Governor of liberated Allahabad during the Revolt of 1857?

(a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

(b) Maulvi Liyaqat Ali

(c) Khan Bahadur Khan

(d) Kunwar Singh

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Maulvi Liyaqat Ali captured Khusro Bagh and declared independence, governing liberated Allahabad.

Question 68. The 'Kuka Movement' is associated with which community?

(a) Jats

(b) Santhals

(c) Namdhari Sikhs

(d) Mappilas

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Kuka Movement was initiated by Namdhari Sikhs under Baba Ram Singh advocating religious purity, boycott of British goods, and non-cooperation.

Question 69. 'Ring-Fence' policy aimed at—

(a) Providing economic aid to Indian states

(b) Establishing political equality with Indian states

(c) Creating buffer states to protect British frontiers

(d) Enforcing disarmament of Indian states

Answer – (c)

Explanation: The Ring-Fence policy, adopted by Warren Hastings, aimed at creating buffer zones like Awadh to defend British India from threats like the Marathas and Afghans.

Question 70. Which Mughal ruler was called "Shah-i-Bekhabar" by contemporary historians?

(a) Jahandar Shah

(b) Bahadur Shah I

(c) Farrukh Siyar

(d) Muhammad Shah Rangeela

Answer: (b) Bahadur Shah I

Explanation: Bahadur Shah I was criticized by historians like Khafi Khan for his indecisiveness and weak policies. Hence, he was titled "Shah-i-Bekhabar" meaning "the unaware king".

Question 71. Who among the following was known for the remark "I lost the empire of Delhi for a handful of millets"?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Bairam Khan

Answer – (c) Sher Shah

Explanation: Sher Shah expressed this during the Battle of Samel (1544) with Rajput chieftains Jaita and Kumpa who displayed valour despite low resources.

Question 72. Which of the following issued the "Chain of Justice" (Zanjir-i-Adl) for public grievances?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer: (b) Jahangir

Explanation: Jahangir installed the Zanjir-i-Adl (chain of justice) to ensure accessibility of justice to common people. It symbolized his commitment to impartial rule.

Question 73. "Dwarasamudra" was the capital of which dynastic power?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Kakatiya
- (c) Hoysala
- (d) Kadamba

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Dwarasamudra was the capital of the Hoysala dynasty in South India.

Question 74. Match the Mahajanapadas with their capitals:

- A. Kosala – 1. Rajagriha
- B. Magadha – 2. Shravasti

C. Anga – 3. Champa

D. Vatsa – 4. Kaushambi

Code:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Answer: (b) 2 1 3 4

Explanation: Kosala's capital was Shravasti, Magadha's early capital was Rajagriha, Anga's was Champa, and Vatsa's was Kaushambi.

Question 75. Who was the teacher of Buddha before his enlightenment?

- (a) Alara Kalama
- (b) Mahavir
- (c) Devadatta
- (d) Udayana

Answer - (a)

Explanation: Alara Kalama was an Acharya of the Samkhya school and a teacher under whom Buddha studied meditation before enlightenment.

Question 76. Who among the following was the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism?

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Neminatha
- (c) Rishabhnaath
- (d) Parshvanath

Answer - (d) Parshvanath

Explanation: Parshvanath was the 23rd Tirthankara, preceding Mahavira. He was born in Varanasi and taught the fourfold restraint path.

Question 77. Which of the following was the priest associated with Yajur Veda?

- (a) Hotri
- (b) Udgatri
- (c) Adhvaryu
- (d) Brahma

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Adhvaryu was responsible for the physical performance of sacrifices in the Yajurveda.

Question 78. Which of the following Mauryan officers were responsible for revenue collection?

- (a) Rajuka
- (b) Samaharta
- (c) Agronomoi
- (d) Sthanika

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Samaharta was the chief revenue officer of the Mauryan administration. Rajuka had judicial and land survey duties. Agronomoi is a Greek term, and Sthanika managed 800 villages.

Question 79. Who was the founder of the Gupta dynasty?

- (a) Ghatotkacha
- (b) Srigupta
- (c) Chandragupta I
- (d) Samudragupta

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Srigupta is considered the founder of the Gupta dynasty who ruled around 240–280 CE.

Question 80. Who was the founder of the Sunga dynasty?

- (a) Agnimitra
- (b) Pushyamitra
- (c) Vasumitra
- (d) Devabhuti

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pushyamitra Sunga, the commander-in-chief of the last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha, founded the Sunga dynasty in 185 BCE.

Question 81. Consider the following statements:

1. Coral reefs are more productive per unit area than open oceans.
2. Open oceans have the highest total NPP due to their vast area.

Which of the above are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Coral reefs are more productive per unit area, but open oceans contribute more to total global NPP due to their size.

Question 82. Which organism performs anaerobic decomposition in wetlands producing methane?

- (a) Nitrosomonas
- (b) Cyanobacteria
- (c) Methanogens
- (d) Pseudomonas

Answer – (c) Methanogens

Explanation: Methanogens are a group of archaea (not bacteria) that perform anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, especially in oxygen-poor environments such as wetlands, marshes, and swamps.

During this process, methanogens produce methane (CH₄) as a by-product. This process is called methanogenesis, which is a major source of natural methane emissions.

Question 83. Name the convention signed to reduce ozone-depleting substances:

- (a) Ramsar Convention
- (b) Cartagena Protocol
- (c) Montreal Protocol
- (d) Kyoto Protocol

Answer: (c) Montreal Protocol

Explanation: Signed in 1987 to phase out CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances.

Question 84. The first Earth Summit was held in:

- (a) Stockholm, 1972
- (b) Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- (c) Nairobi, 1985
- (d) Paris, 2015

Answer: (b) Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Explanation: The first major international conference on sustainable development was held at Rio, known as Earth Summit.

Question 85. Which unit is used to express ecological footprint and biocapacity?

- (a) Tonne/CO₂
- (b) km²
- (c) Global hectare (gha)
- (d) Carbon credit

Answer – (c) Global hectare (gha)

Explanation: gha standardizes resource consumption and regeneration capacity globally.

Question 86. Which of the following gases has the highest Global Warming Potential (GWP)?

- (a) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- (b) Methane (CH₄)
- (c) Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- (d) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Answer: (d) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Explanation: SF₆ has a GWP of 24,000, the highest among listed gases. Though CO₂ is most abundant, its GWP is only 1.

Question 87. Which NAPCC mission involves the implementation of the “Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT)” mechanism?

- (a) National Solar Mission
- (b) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- (c) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- (d) National Water Mission

Answer: (c) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency

Explanation: PAT incentivizes large industries to reduce energy consumption, and is a key market-based component of NMEEE.

Question 88. Consider the following species and their conservation status:

1. Great Indian Bustard – Critically Endangered
2. Indian Pangolin – Endangered
3. Indian Peacock – Least Concern

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Great Indian Bustard – Correctly matched

It is listed as Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List due to habitat loss, hunting, and collisions with powerlines.

Indian Pangolin – Incorrectly matched

The Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) is listed as Vulnerable, not Endangered.

Indian Peacock (Indian Peafowl) – Correctly matched

It is categorized as Least Concern due to its wide distribution and stable population.

It is also the National Bird of India.

Question 89. Which of the following lakes is the most saline natural water body on Earth?

- (a) Dead Sea
- (b) Don Juan Pond
- (c) Great Salt Lake
- (d) Lake Van

Answer: (b) Don Juan Pond

Explanations:

Don Juan Pond, located in Antarctica, is considered the most saline natural water body on Earth.

Salinity: Over 40%, even higher than the Dead Sea (around 33.7%).

It remains liquid at sub-zero temperatures due to its extremely high salt content, primarily calcium chloride.

(a) Dead Sea – Highly saline (~33.7%), famous for buoyancy, but less salty than Don Juan Pond.

(c) Great Salt Lake (USA) – Salinity varies (~5–27%) depending on part and season.

(d) Lake Van (Turkey) – Saline and alkaline, but far less saline than Don Juan Pond.

Question 90. What is the updated total length of India's coastline as per the latest official data (2024–25)?

- (a) 7,516.6 km
- (b) 8,611 km
- (c) 11,098.81 km
- (d) 10,400 km

Answer: (c) 11,098.81 km

Explanation:

As per the National Hydrographic Office, India's total coastline (mainland + islands) is 11,098.81 km, revised in 2024–25.

This includes:

Mainland Coastline: approx. 6,100 km

Islands Coastline: approx. 4,998.81 km

Question 91. The Santhal tribe is predominantly found in which of the following states?

- (a) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- (b) Jharkhand and West Bengal
- (c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (d) Assam and Nagaland

Answer: (b) Jharkhand and West Bengal

Explanation: The Santhal tribe is one of the largest tribal communities in India and is primarily concentrated in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and Bihar.

Question 92. Which of the following is a PVTG from Tamil Nadu known for snake catching?

- (a) Toda
- (b) Kotas
- (c) Irula
- (d) Kanikar

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Irula tribe is a PVTG engaged in snake venom collection.

Question 93. Which is the second-longest glacier outside the polar regions?

- (a) Fedchenko
- (b) Gangotri
- (c) Siachen
- (d) Baltoro

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Siachen Glacier (76 km) is the second-longest non-polar glacier; Fedchenko (77 km) in Tajikistan is the longest.

Question 94. Match List-I (Region) with List-II (Characteristic Feature):

- A. Bhabar – 1. Marshy, swampy area
- B. Terai – 2. Pebbles and coarse material
- C. Khadar – 3. New alluvium
- D. Bhangar – 4. Older alluvium

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer: (a) 2 1 3 4

Explanation:

Bhabar – Zone of coarse pebbles at the foothills.

Terai – Marshy land just south of Bhabar.

Khadar – New alluvial soil deposited by rivers annually.

Bhangar – Older alluvium, found above flood plains.

Question 95. Meanders and ox-bow lakes are commonly found in which stage of the river?

- (a) Youthful stage
- (b) Mature stage
- (c) Old stage
- (d) Both mature and old

Answer: (c) Old stage

Explanation: Such features form in the old age of rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra where the gradient is low and meandering is prominent.

Question 96. Hirakud Dam is built across which river?

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Narmada

Answer: (a) Mahanadi

Explanation: The Hirakud Dam in Odisha is built across the Mahanadi River and is one of the longest dams in India.

Question 97. Choose the incorrect statement:

- (a) Red soil is formed by weathering of igneous rocks
- (b) Laterite soil is rich in organic matter
- (c) Black soil is ideal for cotton
- (d) Arid soil is sandy and low in moisture

Answer: (b) Laterite soil is rich in organic matter

Explanation: Laterite soil is poor in humus and organic matter due to leaching.

Question 98. Which of the following is the largest producer of coal in India?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) West Bengal

Answer: (b) Jharkhand

Explanation: Jharkhand holds the largest coal reserves and production, especially from the Jharia coalfields.

Question 99. Which of the following is the correct order of Indian states in terms of tea production (highest to lowest)?

1. Assam
2. West Bengal
3. Tamil Nadu

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 2-1-3
- (c) 1-3-2
- (d) 3-2-1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Assam > West Bengal (Darjeeling) > Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris) in tea production.

Question 100. Consider the following pairs:

1. Strait of Messina – Italy-Sicily
2. Strait of Dover – France-Spain
3. Otranto Strait – Italy-Albania

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) Only 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Strait of Dover lies between France and England, not France and Spain.

Question 101. Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Mars
- (c) Jupiter
- (d) Venus

Answer: (b) Mars

Explanation: Mars is called the Red Planet due to iron oxide (rust) on its surface, giving it a reddish appearance.

Question 102. Which climatic region is characterized by year-round high temperature and rainfall?

- (a) Mediterranean
- (b) Tundra
- (c) Equatorial
- (d) Desert

Answer: (c) Equatorial

Explanation: The equatorial region (0°–10° latitude) has uniform high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year. Example: Amazon Basin, Congo Basin.

Question 103. Which of the following is a fluvial landform?

- (a) Cirque
- (b) Delta
- (c) Mushroom rock
- (d) Loess

Answer: (b) Delta

Explanation: Deltas are formed by river deposition at the mouth. Cirques (glacial), mushroom rocks (wind), and loess (wind-blown silt) are not fluvial.

Question 104. The point inside the Earth where an earthquake originates is called:

- (a) Epicenter
- (b) Focus
- (c) Seismic zone
- (d) Fault line

Answer: (b) Focus

Explanation: The focus (hypocenter) is the point of origin of the earthquake beneath the surface; the epicenter lies directly above it on the surface.

Question 105. Which of the following is known as the "Doldrums"?

- (a) Subtropical high-pressure belt
- (b) Sub-polar low-pressure belt
- (c) Equatorial low-pressure belt
- (d) Polar high-pressure belt

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The equatorial low-pressure zone, also called the Doldrums, is a region of calm winds, high humidity, and frequent rainfall due to strong convection currents.

Question 106. Which of the following is considered a fissile material?

- (a) Uranium-238
- (b) Thorium-232
- (c) Uranium-235
- (d) Lead-207

Answer: (c) Uranium-235

Explanation: Uranium-235 undergoes fission upon absorbing a slow neutron, making it a fissile material. U-238 and Th-232 are fertile, not fissile.

Question 107. Consider the following statements:

1. A geostationary satellite remains fixed over the equator.
2. Geosynchronous orbit is always circular and equatorial.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation: A geosynchronous orbit may be inclined or elliptical; only geostationary orbit is circular and equatorial.

Question 108. Consider the following pairs:

1. Mycology – Study of algae
2. Serology – Study of immune responses in blood serum
3. Ichthyology – Study of birds

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mycology is the study of fungi, Ichthyology is the study of fish. Only Pair 2 is correct.

Question 109. Who is known as the "Father of Cytology"?

- (a) Robert Brown
- (b) Robert Hooke
- (c) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- (d) Schleiden

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Robert Hooke coined the term "cell" in 1665 after observing cork cells. He is thus called the Father of Cytology.

Question 110. Which enzyme initiates protein digestion in the stomach?

- (a) Pepsin
- (b) Trypsin
- (c) Amylase
- (d) Maltase

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Pepsin is secreted in the stomach and initiates protein breakdown into smaller peptides.

Question 111. Match the following blood vessels with the type of blood they carry:

- A. Pulmonary artery – 1. Oxygenated blood
- B. Pulmonary vein – 2. Deoxygenated blood
- C. Aorta – 3. Oxygenated blood

Code:

A B C

(a) 2 1 3

(b) 1 2 3

(c) 3 2 1

(d) 2 3 1

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood; pulmonary vein and aorta carry oxygenated blood.

Question 112. Who discovered blood circulation in humans?

(a) Edward Jenner

(b) Karl Landsteiner

(c) William Harvey

(d) Robert Hooke

Answer: (c)

Explanation: William Harvey first described the systemic circulation in humans.

Question 113. Which component of bone matrix gives it strength?

(a) Chondrin

(b) Hemoglobin

(c) Ossein and minerals

(d) Collagen only

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ossein (organic) and mineral salts like calcium phosphate provide strength and rigidity.

Question 114. Assertion (A): Vitamin C is essential for wound healing.

Reason (R): Vitamin C helps in collagen formation.

Code:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation

Explanation: Vitamin C is critical for hydroxylation of proline and lysine, necessary in collagen formation, which in turn is crucial for wound healing.

So, both statement and reason are true and interlinked.

Question 115. Which part of the eye regulates the amount of light entering it?

(a) Retina

(b) Iris

(c) Cornea

(d) Sclera

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The iris controls the size of the pupil and thus regulates the amount of light entering the eye.

Question 116. Arrange the following electromagnetic waves in increasing order of wavelength:

1. Gamma rays

2. Infrared

3. X-rays

4. Radio waves

Code:

(a) 1, 3, 2, 4

(b) 4, 2, 3, 1

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4

(d) 2, 3, 1, 4

Answer – (a) 1, 3, 2, 4

Explanation:

Increasing wavelength (decreasing frequency):

Gamma rays < X-rays < Infrared < Radio waves

Question 117. Which of the following has the lowest frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum?

(a) X-rays

(b) Microwaves

(c) Gamma rays

(d) Radio waves

Answer – (d) Radio waves

Explanation: Electromagnetic spectrum frequency order (low to high):

Radio < Microwaves < Infrared < Visible < UV < X-rays < Gamma rays

Radio waves have lowest frequency and longest wavelength.

Question 118. Match List-I (Source) with List-II (Form of Energy):

- A. Solar Panel – 1. Chemical to Electrical
B. Battery – 2. Solar to Electrical
C. Electric Fan – 3. Electrical to Mechanical
D. Microphone – 4. Sound to Electrical

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer – (a) 2 1 3 4

Explanation: Solar Panel → Converts solar to electrical energy

Battery → Chemical to electrical

Electric Fan → Electrical to mechanical

Microphone → Converts sound to electrical

Question 119. Why does a gun recoil when a bullet is fired?

- (a) Conservation of energy
(b) Action and reaction
(c) Inertia
(d) Gravitational force

Answer – (b) Action and reaction

Explanation: When bullet is fired forward, equal and opposite force pushes the gun backward → Newton's 3rd Law.

Question 120. Which of the following is a noble gas?

- (a) Nitrogen
(b) Hydrogen
(c) Helium
(d) Oxygen

Answer – (c) Helium

Explanation: Helium is an inert gas (Group 18 element), with a complete outer shell and very low reactivity.

Question 121. Which chemical is commonly used to disinfect drinking water?

- (a) Ozone
(b) Sulphur
(c) Chlorine
(d) Nitrogen

Answer – (c) Chlorine

Explanation: Chlorination is a widely used method for purifying water in municipal supplies.

Question 122. Match List-I (Indicator) with List-II (Color Change in Acid/Base):

- A. Methyl Orange – 1. Yellow to red
B. Phenolphthalein – 2. Colorless in acid
C. Litmus – 3. Red in acid, blue in base
D. Universal Indicator – 4. Multiple color scale

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer – (a) 1 2 3 4

Explanation: Methyl orange: Yellow in base, red in acid

Phenolphthalein: Colorless in acid, pink in base

Litmus: Blue in base, red in acid

Universal indicator: pH scale colors

Question 123. Match List-I (Fertilizer) with List-II (Element Supplied):

- A. Urea – 1. Phosphorus
B. Potash – 2. Potassium
C. Superphosphate – 3. Nitrogen
D. Ammonium sulphate – 4. Nitrogen and Sulphur

Code:

A B C D

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

Answer – (a)

Explanation:

Urea → Nitrogen

Potash → Potassium

Superphosphate → Phosphorus

Ammonium sulphate → N + S

Question 124. Use of microorganisms to remove pollutants from the environment is called:

- (a) Biomagnification
- (b) Biopiracy
- (c) Bioremediation
- (d) Biosynthesis

Answer – (c)

Explanation: Bioremediation uses microbes like bacteria/fungi to clean oil spills, heavy metals, or industrial waste.

Question 125. Which of the following is the brain of the computer?

- (a) RAM
- (b) ALU
- (c) CPU
- (d) ROM

Answer – (c) CPU

Explanation: The Central Processing Unit (CPU) performs all logical and arithmetic operations and controls all functions of the computer.

Question 126. Which of the following technologies is being used in Prayagraj for green zones during Mahakumbh 2025?

- (a) Hydroponics
- (b) Miyawaki Technique
- (c) Aeroponics
- (d) Modular forests

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Miyawaki technique creates dense forests in limited spaces rapidly.

Question 127. Which country will host the 28th CSPOC Summit in 2026?

- (a) India
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) Australia

(d) Canada

Answer: (a)

Explanation: India will host the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers Conference (CSPOC) in 2026.

Question 128. Assertion (A): SEBI plans to launch “When-Listed” platform.

Reason (R): To allow trade in IPO shares post-listing.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R true, and R explains A
- (b) Both A and R true, but R doesn't explain A
- (c) A true, R false
- (d) A false, R true

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The platform enables pre-listing trade in IPO shares to curb grey market activity.

Question 129. Which of the following statements about the Hornbill Festival of Nagaland is/are correct?

1. It is held annually in the month of February.
2. It celebrates tribal culture and is named after a vulnerable bird species.
3. It is held at the Naga Heritage Village in Kisama.

Select the correct Answer using the code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The Hornbill Festival is celebrated from 1st to 10th December, not February. It is named after the Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), which is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. It is held at Kisama near Kohima

Question 130. Assertion (A): India's first national highway using bio-bitumen has been inaugurated.

Reason (R): Bio-bitumen is derived from animal waste and increases road strength by 20%.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (c) A is true, but R is false

Explanation: Bio-bitumen used was derived from lignin, a byproduct from crop residue, not animal waste. The road is 40% stronger, not 20%

Question 131. Which of the following organizations launched the World Drought Atlas 2024?

- (a) UNFCCC
- (b) UNEP and FAO
- (c) UNCCD and European Commission
- (d) UNESCO and WMO

Answer: (c) UNCCD and European Commission

Explanation: The World Drought Atlas 2024 was launched jointly by UNCCD and the European Commission Joint Research Centre at COP16

Question 132. Which of the following is India's first solar-powered border village?

- (a) Masali, Gujarat
- (b) Morari, Rajasthan
- (c) Kalapani, Uttarakhand
- (d) Dharchula, Uttarakhand

Answer: (a) Masali, Gujarat

Explanation: Masali village in Banaskantha district became India's first solar border village under the PM Suryaghar Bijli Yojana

Question 133. Which of the following was declared India's first zero-waste airport?

- (a) Trivandrum
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Answer: (c) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport

Explanation: Located in Indore, it was declared the first zero-waste airport using the 4R principle

Question 134. Which country approved the world's largest hydropower project on the Yarlung Zangbo River?

- (a) India
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) China
- (d) Nepal

Answer: (c) China

Explanation: China approved this project near the Indian border on the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra in Tibet) with 300 billion kWh capacity

Question 135. Identify the correctly matched pair:

Natural Feature — Country

- (a) Kerch Strait — Russia
- (b) Canary Islands — Portugal
- (c) Golan Heights — Jordan
- (d) Nayakkarapatti — Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (a) Kerch Strait — Russia

Explanation: Kerch Strait separates Russia and Crimea. Canary Islands belong to Spain, Golan Heights to Israel/Syria, Nayakkarapatti is in Tamil Nadu

Question 136. Which of the following festivals was recently celebrated by the Meitei community of Manipur?

- (a) Lai Haraoba
- (b) Ningol Chakouba
- (c) Yaoshang
- (d) Sajibu Cheiraoba

Answer: (b) Ningol Chakouba

Explanation: Ningol Chakouba is one of the most significant festivals of the Meitei community, involving a reunion of married daughters with their parental families

Question 137. Which of the following cities is the venue of the 12th World Urban Forum (WUF12) held in 2024?

- (a) Istanbul
- (b) Nairobi
- (c) Cairo
- (d) Manila

Answer: (c) Cairo

Explanation: WUF12 was organized in Cairo, Egypt with the theme “It All Starts at Home” to promote sustainable urbanization

Question 138. The Global Peatland Hotspot Atlas was released by:

- (a) UNEP
- (b) IPCC
- (c) FAO
- (d) IUCN

Answer: (a) UNEP

Explanation: The Atlas was published under UNEP’s Global Peatlands Initiative, mapping degraded peatlands and their emissions

Peatlands are a type of wetland ecosystem where dead and decaying organic matter (mainly plants) accumulates under waterlogged, oxygen-poor (anaerobic) conditions, forming a thick layer of peat.

Peat = Organic Carbon-Rich Soil

Question 139. Which of the following statements regarding the CO₂ to Methanol plant is correct?

- (a) It was inaugurated in Gujarat
- (b) It uses green hydrogen to produce ethanol
- (c) It is the world’s first CO₂ to methanol conversion plant
- (d) It is located at NTPC Vindhyachal in Bihar

Answer: (c) It is the world’s first CO₂ to methanol conversion plant

Explanation: NTPC inaugurated the world's first such plant at Vindhyachal, Singrauli, MP. It aids in Carbon Capture Utilization (CCU)

Question 140. Which country launched the world's first wooden satellite LignoSat in 2024?

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) Russia
- (d) Japan

Answer: (d) Japan

Explanation: LignoSat was launched by Japan in collaboration with the International Space Station to test how wood performs in space

Question 141. Which of the following statements is true regarding the PM Vishwakarma Yojana?

- (a) Implemented by Ministry of Labour
- (b) Provides credit for self-employed traders
- (c) Offers ID card and certificate to traditional artisans
- (d) Launched in 2016 under NITI Aayog

Answer: (c) Offers ID card and certificate to traditional artisans

Explanation: PM Vishwakarma Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme launched in 2023. It is implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), not the Ministry of Labour.

The scheme is designed to support traditional artisans and craftspeople (e.g., blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, tailors, weavers, etc.) by: Providing recognition through PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card

Offering skill training, toolkits, collateral-free credit (₹1 lakh in 1st tranche, ₹2 lakh in 2nd), and marketing support.

It is not aimed at traders but traditional artisans.

It was not launched in 2016; that refers to Atal Innovation Mission.

Question 142. Arrange the following Indian environmental milestones in chronological order:

- I. Project Tiger
- II. Project Snow Leopard
- III. International Big Cat Alliance

Code:

- (a) I, II, III
- (b) II, I, III
- (c) III, I, II
- (d) I, III, II

Answer: (a) I, II, III

Explanation: Project Tiger – 1973, Snow Leopard – 2009, IBCA – 2023.

Question 143. Consider the following:

1. ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) uses fission-based nuclear reactors.
2. India is a founding partner of ITER.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) Neither

Answer: (b) Only 2

Explanation: ITER is a fusion project using Tokamak; India is one of 7 founding members. Other members: European Union, USA, Russia, Japan, South Korea, and China.

Question 144. Assertion (A): PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana targets low-productivity districts.

Reason (R): It aims to reduce agricultural exports.

Code:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

Answer: (c) A is true, R is false

Explanation: The scheme aims to enhance productivity and diversification, not reduce exports.

Question 145. Which Indian city was declared the first city with 100% Electric Bus Fleet in January 2025?

- (a) Bhopal
- (b) Surat
- (c) Indore
- (d) Kochi

Answer: (c) Indore

Explanation: Indore became the first city in India to operate 100% electric buses under its municipal corporation. This initiative supports India's transition to clean urban mobility.

Question 146. Consider the following statements:

1. India is the host country of the International Bioeconomy Summit 2025.
2. The theme of the summit was "Bioeconomy for a Sustainable Future".

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: India hosted this global summit to highlight bioeconomy's role in climate action, food security, and green growth.

Question 147. Which state launched the "Mera Gaon, Meri Dharohar" campaign in January 2025?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (a) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Under the Ministry of Culture, this campaign focuses on documenting unique cultural identity of villages. It began with 7 villages in Uttar Pradesh.

Question 148. Which scheme was introduced to promote solar-based cold storage solutions for small farmers?

- (a) PM-KUSUM Plus
- (b) SURYA-KRISHI Yojana
- (c) Suryodaya Yojana
- (d) Samriddhi Yojana

Answer: (b) SURYA-KRISHI Yojana

Explanation: The government aims to provide decentralized solar-powered storage to reduce post-harvest losses for perishable items.

Question 149. What was the theme of National Voters' Day 2025 celebrated on 25th January?

- (a) Empowering Youth Voters
- (b) Nothing Like Voting, I Vote for Sure
- (c) Inclusive, Informed, and Inducement-Free Voting
- (d) My Vote, My Voice

Answer: (c) Inclusive, Informed, and Inducement-Free Voting

Explanation: The Election Commission promoted transparency and fair voting culture.

Question 150. Uttar Pradesh's "Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana" aims to:

- (a) Promote girl education
- (b) Reduce female infant mortality
- (c) Provide financial aid in stages for girl children
- (d) Encourage rural women's employment

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The scheme provides financial assistance at 6 life stages of a girl child, supporting her education and welfare.