HISTORY

Ancient India

1. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?
   (a) Buddhism  (b) Jainism  (c) Sikhism  (d) Vaishnavism
   Ans. (b)

Explanations

Anekantavada is the core theory and philosophy of Jainism. The meaning of Anekantavada is that there are several aspects of truth. This is the core doctrine of Jainism. Jainism is a non-Brahmanical religion founded as a result of revolt against the Brahmanism of the sixth century BC. Jain religion founded by Rishabh, who was the father of King Bharata, the first chakravarti emperor of India. Jainism became a major religion under Vardhamana Mahavirji, who was the twenty-fourth Tirthankara or Prophet of Jainism. Rishabh was succeeded by twenty-three other Tirthankaras. Vardhamana Mahavirji was a great Kshatriya belonging to the royal families of Magdha. He was born at Kundagram (Vaishali) in Bihar. At the age of thirty, he became an ascetic and at the age of forty-two he attained perfect knowledge of ‘Kaivalya’. He conquered misery and happiness and name to be known as ‘Jina’. He died at the age of seventy-two.

Source: Medieval India—C.P. Sharma

2. Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event, is associated with and done for who of the following?
   (a) Bahubali  (b) Buddha  (c) Mahavirji  (d) Nataraja
   Ans. (a)

Explanations

Mahamastakabhisheka, which is a great religious event is associated with Lord Bahubali. This ceremony was held in interval of twelve years every time in Sravanabelagola town in Karnataka. There is a huge statue of God/Saint of Gomteshwar Bahubali. Its height is eighteen metres. This Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony was held previously in 2006 and next ceremony will be held in 2018.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

3. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?
   (a) Bhadrachalam  (b) Chidambaram  (c) Hampi  (d) Srikalahasti
   Ans. (c)

Explanations

In Karnataka State, at Hampi the Virupaksha temple is famous, which was build by Krishnadeva Rai in 1509. It is also called as Pumpappati temple. Krishnadeva Rai (1509-1529) was the greatest ruler of Tuluva dynasty and the Vijayanagar empire. His most notable military achievement was the recovery of the Raichur Doab from Bijapur. Under him the Kingdom of Vijayanagar reached the height of its prestige and prosperity. Krishnadeva Rai was noted for his religious zeal, tolerance, hospitality to foreigners, love of literature and purity of life. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese governor Albuquerque and gave him permission to build a fort at Bhaktal.

Source: Medieval India—C.P. Sharma

4. With whose permission did the English set-up their first factory in Surat?
   (a) Akbar  (b) Jahangir  (c) Shahjahan  (d) Aurangzeb
   Ans. (b)

Explanations

The English East India Company was formed in 1600 through a charter signed by Queen Elizabeth I granting permission to trade with India. Captain Hawkins paid to visit to the Court of Jahangir in 1608, but failed to secure trading rights. However in 1613, on Sir Thomas Roe’s visit they were permitted to establish their first factory at Surat. Gradually the company established its trading centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The English established their settlements/factories in Masulipatnam (1611), Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach (all in 1619), Kalikota and Govindpur (1698).

Source: Modern India—B.C. Grover

5. Consider the following statements:
   1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.
   2. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  (c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2
   Ans. (c)
8. Who of the following is the author of a collection of poems called ‘Golden Threshold’?
(a) Aruna Asaf Ali  
(b) Annie Besant  
(c) Sarojini Naidu  
(d) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Answer: (c)

Explanatory Notes
Sarojini Naidu was the author of a collection of poems called ‘Golden Threshold’. She was once elected President of the Indian National Congress. She was a gifted poet of the English language and was popularly known as the ‘Nightingale of India’. After independence, she became the first woman Governor of an Indian State (Uttar Pradesh).

Source: India’s Freedom Struggle—Bipin Chandra

9. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, why did Rowlatt Act arouse popular indignation?
(a) It curtailed the freedom of religion.  
(b) It suppressed the Indian traditional education.  
(c) It authorized the government to imprison people without trial.  
(d) It curbed the trade union activities.

Answer: (c)

Explanatory Notes
During the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a sedition committee was appointed by the government in 1918 with Justice Rowlatt, which made certain recommendations to curb sedition activity in India. The Rowlatt Act 1919 gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison suspects without trial. The act caused a wave of anger among all sections of the people. Even before the act was passed, popular agitations had begun against it. Gandhi decided to fight against this act and he gave a call for Satyagraha on April 6, 1919. He was arrested on April 8, 1919. This led to further intensification of the agitation in Delhi, Ahmedabad and Punjab.

Source: India’s Freedom Struggle—Bipin Chandra

10. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?
(a) Home Rule Movement  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement

Answer: (c)

Explanatory Notes
The refusal of the British government to accept the Congress plan plunged the nation into countrywide Civil Disobedience movement. As the 1929 deadline expired, the Congress Working Committee met in January, 1930 to implement the Congress resolution of boycott of councils. The movement really began with the ‘Dandi March’. The intention was to Salt Satyagraha at Dandi, a village on the Gujarat coast, where Gandhi proposed to manufacture salt by violating the law on 12th March, 1930. Gandhi along with 78 of his followers set out April 6, 1930 by picking up salt from the seashore. By picking a handful of salt, Gandhi inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement, a movement that was remain unsurpassed in the history of the Indian National Movement for the countrywide mass participation unleashed. The Salt Satyagraha was taken up by Dr Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu. In Malabar the hero of the Salt Satyagraha, K. K. Kalappan, broke the salt law...
Payyannur. Gandhiji was arrested in 1930 on May 5, before he could make salt at the Government depot at Dharsana.

Source: India's Freedom Struggle—Bipin Chandra

11. With which one of the following movements is the slogan 'Do or Die' associated?
   (a) Swadeshi Movement  
   (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
   (c) Civil Disobedience Movement  
   (d) Quit India Movement

Ans. (d)

Explanation

On August 8, 1942, the Congress in its meeting at Bombay passed a resolution known as ‘Quit India’ resolution, whereby Gandhiji asked the British to ‘Quit India’ and gave a call for ‘Do or Die’ to his countrymen. On August 9, 1942, Gandhiji was arrested but the other leaders continued the revolutionary struggle. Violence spread throughout the country, several government offices were destroyed and damaged, telegraph line were cut and communication paralyzed. The movement was, however crash under the government. The ‘Quit India Movement’ marked a new high in terms of popular participation in the national movement and sympathy with the national cause. The great significance of this historic movement was that it placed that demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement. After ‘Quit India Movement’ there could be no retreat. Any future negotiations with the British government could only be on the manner of transfer of power. Independence was no longer a matter of bargain now.

Source: India's Freedom Struggle—Bipin Chandra

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Famous person)</td>
<td>(Well-known as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Amrita Shergil</td>
<td>1. Dancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bhimsen Joshi</td>
<td>2. Painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Rukmini Devi Arundale</td>
<td>3. Poet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Suryakant Tripathi ‘Nirala’</td>
<td>4. Singer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:
(a) 2 1 4 3  
(b) 2 4 1 3  
(c) 3 1 4 2  
(d) 3 4 1 2

Ans. (b)

Explanation

Above Lists correctly matched are as under:

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Manorama Year Book 2009

15. In the ‘Individual Satyagraha’, Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first satyagrahi. Who was the second?
   (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
   (c) C. Rajagopalachari  
   (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans. (b)

Explanation

Gandhiji initiated a limited Satyagraha or an individual basis in every locality. The carefully chosen satyagrahis would preach against participation in the war, after informing the district magistrate of the time and place of the anti-war speech. Vinoba Bhave was the first satyagrahi on 17th October, 1940 and Jawaharlal Nehru, the second. If the government did not arrest them, then they planned to start moving towards Delhi (the Delhi Chalo Movement). The Individual Satyagraha not only expressed the Indian people's strong political feeling but also gave the British the opportunity to accept the Indian demands peacefully. By 15th May, 1914, more than 25000 satyagrahis had been convicted.

Source : India's Freedom Struggle—Bipin Chandra

16. Consider the following statements:
   The Cripps' proposals include the provision for:
   1. full independence for India.  
   2. creation of Constitution-making body.
18. Which one of the following pairs of countries fought wars over a region called Ogaden?
(a) Eritrea and Sudan
(b) Ethiopia and Somalia
(c) Kenya and Somalia
(d) Ethiopia and Sudan

Explaination

The Ogaden war was a conventional conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977 and 1978 over the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

21. Consider the following statements:
1. There are no east flowing rivers in Kerala.
2. There is no west flowing river in Madhya Pradesh.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explaination

Kerala is the land of rivers and backwaters. There are 41 rivers, among them 41 are west flowing and 3 are east flowing. Narmada is the west flowing river in Madhya Pradesh. In Kerala, December. Bhawanib and Kebani are east flowing rivers wherein Madhya Pradesh, Narmada, Tapti and Mahi are west flowing rivers. Hence, both the statements are false.

Source: Geography of India—D.R. Khullar

22. The Dul Hasti Power Station is based on which one of the following rivers?
(a) Beas
(b) Chenab
(c) Ravi
(d) Satluj

Explaination

The Dul Hasti Power Station is based on Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir State. The Prime Minister Shri Mannohar Singh inaugurated this project on 20th April 2008.
23. Among the following who are the Agaria community?
(a) A traditional toddy tappers community of Andhra Pradesh
(b) A traditional fishing community of Maharashtra
(c) A traditional silk-weaving community of Karnataka
(d) A traditional salt pan workers’ community of Gujarat

Ans. (d)

Explanation
The Agaria community is a traditional salt pan workers’ community of Gujarat. This tribe’s work is to make various instruments of Iron. This tribe is also found in Madhya Pradesh State.

Source: Human Geography—Majid Hussain

24. Consider the following statements:
1. Between Census 1951 and Census 2001 the density of the population of India has increased more than three times.
2. Between Census 1951 and Census 2001, the annual growth-rate (exponential) of the population of India has doubled.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (d)

Explanation
Density of population was 117 in 1951 census and 325 in 2001 census. The annual growth-rate (exponential) of the population of India was 1.25% in 1951 census and 1.95% in 2001 census. Hence, neither statement 1 nor 2 are correct.

Source: Population Geography—Chandana

25. Which one of the following rivers does not originate in India?
(a) Beas
(b) Chenab
(c) Ravi
(d) Satluj

Ans. (d)

Explanation
The Satluj river is the most important of the Indus tributaries in India. The Satluj river originated from the Rakas lake in Tibet at a height of 4630 metres. The total length of the Satluj is about 1050 km in India. The area drained by this river in India is 24087 sq km.

Source: Geography of India—Gopal Singh

26. At which one of the following places do two important rivers of India originate; while one of them flows towards north and merges with another important river flowing towards Bay of Bengal, the other one flows towards Arabian Sea?
(a) Amarkantak
(b) Badrinath
(c) Mahabaleshwar
(d) Nasik

Ans. (a)

Explanation
Two important rivers, Narmada and Sone, are originated from Amarkantak of Madhya Pradesh State. One of them Sone flows towards north and merges with another important river named Ganga near east of Patna in Bihar which is flowing towards Bay of Bengal. The another river Narmada flows towards west and meets in Arabian sea.

Source: Oxford Student Atlas

27. In India, which one of the following States has the largest inland saline wetland?
(a) Gujarat
(b) Haryana
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d)

Explanation
In India, Rajasthan State has the largest inland saline wetland. Saline and Alkaline soils is salt-impregnated and infertile soils, also known as reh, usar and kallar, form an impotent soil group. Salts that make up saline soils include free sodium and those that compose alkali soils include sodium chloride. These soils have un-decomposed mineral fragments that on weathering produce magnesite, sodium and calcium salts. Desert soils prevalent between the Indus and the Aravallis are covered under a mantle of blown sand. Some of the soils contain a high percentage of solvable salts, but are poor in organic matter. They are rich enough in phosphate though poor in nitrogen.

Source: Geography of India—Kullar

28. In which one of the following States has India’s largest private sector seaport been commissioned recently?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala
(d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (a)

Explanation
Andhra Pradesh has India’s largest private sector seaport commissioned recently, which is situated at Krishnapatnam in Nellore district. Krishnapatnam seaport was inaugurated by UPA Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi in July 2009.

Source: Current Affairs

29. In India, the ports are categorized as major and non-major ports. Which one of the following is a non-major port?
(a) Kochi (Cochin)
(b) Dahej
(c) Paradip
(d) New Manglore

Ans. (b)

Explanation
Dahej is a fast developing port town situated on the Gulf of Khabhant in Bharuch district of Gujarat. It is the site of Dahej port and IPCL Petrochemical Complex. It is a minor port. India has eleven major ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Nhava Sheva, Marmagao, New Mangalore and Kochi (Formerly known as Cochin) on the west coast, and Kolkata-Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Tuticorin on the east coast.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India; Oxford Atlas

30. In which State is the Buddhist site Tabo Monastery located?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Sikkim
(d) Uttarakhand

Ans. (b)

Explanation
A monastery of international repute, Tabo has many temples within its premises. A visit to this monastery cannot be missed out while touring the State of Himachal Pradesh. The Tabo math is situated at the height of 3050 metres in Spiti valley of Himachal Pradesh.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

31. Consider the following regions:
1. Eastern Himalayas
2. Eastern Mediterranean region
3. North-western Australia

Which of the above is/are Biodiversity Hotspot(s)?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (b)
32. Which one among the following South Asian countries has the highest population density?
   (a) India  
   (b) Nepal  
   (c) Pakistan  
   (d) Sri Lanka  

   Ans. (a)

33. Consider the following pairs:
   Famous place   Country
   1. Cannes       France
   2. Davos        Denmark
   3. Roland Garros The Netherlands

   Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 1 and 2  
   (c) 2 and 3  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3  

   Ans. (a)

34. Which one of the following is the country’s administrative capital/new federal administrative centre of Malaysia?
   (a) Kota Bharu  
   (b) Kaula Terengganu  
   (c) Putrajaya  
   (d) Taiping  

   Ans. (c)

35. Which among the following has the world’s largest reserves of Uranium?
   (a) Australia  
   (b) Canada  
   (c) Russian Federation  
   (d) USA  

   Ans. (b)

36. Which one of the following planets has the highest number of natural satellites or moons?
   (a) Jupiter  
   (b) Mars  
   (c) Saturn  
   (d) Venus  

   Ans. (a)

37. Consider the following countries:
   1. Australia  
   2. Namibia  
   3. Brazil  
   4. Chile

   Through which of the above does the Tropic of Capricorn pass?
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2, 3 and 4  
   (c) 1, 2 and 3  
   (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4  

   Ans. (d)
Each layer has its own characteristics and chemical composition. Some 4500 million years ago, it was made up of molten rock material which cooled down and hardened. As a result, the heavier material sank towards the centre, while the less dense, lighter materials remained near the surface. The average thickness of the solid crust of the earth varies between 30 and 35 km. Below the crust is the mantle composed of several layers which is about 2900 km in thickness. It is a shell of red-hot rocks composed of silicate materials, rich in magnesium and Iron. The mantle is partly fluid. The earth's inner core is believed to be solid and is of a depth of about 1370 km. It is made up of Iron and nickel which accounts for the earth's magnetism.

Source: Physical Geography—Savindra Singh

39. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Berlin</td>
<td>Rhine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) London</td>
<td>Thames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) New York</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vienna</td>
<td>Danube</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (a)

Explanation

Important cities situated on the bank of various rivers are following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Berlin</td>
<td>Spree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) London</td>
<td>Thames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) New York</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Vienna</td>
<td>Danube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Baghdad</td>
<td>Tigris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Bonn</td>
<td>Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Cairo</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) Ottawa</td>
<td>Seine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix) Paris</td>
<td>Tiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x) Rome</td>
<td>Potomac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xi) Washington DC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oxford Atlas; Manorama Year Book 2009

40. Consider the following statements:

1. In the world, the tropical deserts occur along the western margins of continents within the trade wind belt.
2. In India, the East Himalayan region gets high rainfall from north-east winds.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans. (a)

Explanation

In the world, the tropical deserts occur along the western margins of continents within the trade wind belt. The word ‘trade’ comes from the Saxon word 'rødum' which means to tread and follow a regular path. Moving north and south of the equator, the main wind belts are trade winds covering roughly the zone between 5° and 30° North and South. They flow from the subtropical high pressure area towards equatorial low pressure area. South California (USA), North and West Mexico (North America), the Sahara (North Africa), Atacama (South America), Kalahari (South Africa),

Source: Current Affairs

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Geographic feature)</td>
<td>(Country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Great Victoria Desert</td>
<td>1. Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Grand Canyon</td>
<td>2. Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Lake Winnipeg</td>
<td>3. New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Southern Alps</td>
<td>4. USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (b)

Explanation

Great Victoria Desert is a barren, arid and sparsely populated desert ecoregion in Southern Australia.

Grand Canyon is a steep-sided gorge carved by the Colorado river in the United States in the State of Arizona. It is largely contained within the Grand Canyon National Park, one of the first national parks in the United States.

Lake Winnipeg is a very large lake in the Central North America in the province of Manitoba of Canada.

Southern Alps is a mountain range which runs along the western side of South Island of New Zealand.

Source: Physical Geography—Savindra Singh

42. Cape Canaveral, the site from which space shuttles are launched is located on the coast of:

(a) Florida.
(b) Virginia.
(c) North Carolina.
(d) South Carolina.

Ans. (a)

Explanation

Cape Canaveral, the site from which space shuttles are launched is located on the Coast of Florida in USA.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

43. Consider the following names:

1. Ike
2. Kate
3. Gustav

Which of the above are the names of hurricanes that had occurred very recently?

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

Ans. (c)

Explanation

Ike and Gustav are the names of the hurricanes that had occurred in the year 2008 in Atlantic region. There are no mentioned of Kate as a hurricane.

Source: Current Affairs
44. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within:
(a) one month.
(b) three months.
(c) six months.
(d) one year.
Ans. (c)

Explanation
A clear term of five years has been provided for every Panchayat and elections must take place before the expiry of the term. It can however be dissolved earlier on specific grounds, in which case election must take place within six months of its dissolution. A Panchayat constituted after premature dissolution is to continue only for the remaining period; however there would be no need for fresh elections of the remaining time is less than six months.

Source: Indian Constitution—D.D. Basu

45. Consider the following statements:
1. The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh.
2. The Governor of Kerala is concurrently the Administrator of Lakshadweep.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (a)

Explanation
The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh. The Constitution provides in Article 239 that save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union Territory shall be administered by the President acting through an Administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The Administrators are variously designated Lieutenant Governor in Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Administrators in Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. The President may appoint a Governor of State as the Administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India

46. Consider the following statements:
1. The Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India upon the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.
2. As provided in Civil Procedure Code, High Courts have original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (d)

Explanation
Each State has an Advocate-General, an official corresponding to the Attorney-General of India and with similar functions for the State. According to the Article 165, he is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. Only a person qualified to be a judge of High Court can be appointed to the post. His remuneration is determined by the Governor. Article 177 empowers him to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the Legislature of the State but he has no right to vote in it. As provided in Civil Procedure Code, High Courts are not original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.

Source: Indian Constitution—D.D. Basu

47. In India, the first Municipal Corporation was set-up in which one among the following?
(a) Kolkata
(b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai
(d) Delhi
Ans. (b)

Explanation
In India, the first Municipal Corporation was set-up in Bengaluru the capital of Tamil Nadu. In most of the states, Municipal Corporations have been established for major cities under specific Act of Municipal Legislation. But now a constitutional basis has been given to Local self-Government units in urban areas through the 74th Amendment Act. Originally introduced as the Constitution (65th Amendment) Bill in 1989 by the Prime Minister Sh. Rajiv Gandhi.

Source: Indian Constitution—D.D. Basu

48. With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements:
1. An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and no appeal lies against there to before any Court.
2. Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalats.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (a)

Explanation
Lok Adalats which are voluntary agencies at present are monitored and overseen by State Legal Aid and advice boards. It has proved to be a successful alternative forum for resolution of disputes through conciliatory methods. The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, have been enacted, which will provide a statutory footing to the Legal Aid Movement. Under the Act, there shall be legal service authorities at the Central, State and District levels. These authorities will have their own funds. Further, the Lok Adalats, which are at present informal agencies, will acquire statutory authority. Every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court or order of any other Court or Tribunal and shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute. It also provides that in respect of cases decided at a Lok Adalat, the court fee paid by the parties will be refunded.

Source: Indian Constitution—D.D. Basu

49. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily the sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (d)
52. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:
1. The number of Ministries at the Centre on 15th August, 1947 was 18.
2. The number of Ministries at the Centre at present is 36.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
c (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (a)

Explanation
The number of Ministries at the Centre on 15th August, 1947 was 18. In present time total number of Ministries are 48.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India

53. In India, who is the Chairman of the National Water Resources Council?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Minister of Water Resources
(c) Minister of Environment and Forests
(d) Minister of Science and Technology
Ans. (a)

Explanation
In India, Prime Minister is the Chairman of the National Water Resources Council. In March 1983, National Water Resources Council was founded. Its Deputy Chairman is Minister of Water Resources.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India

54. Under the administration of which one of the following is the Department of Atomic Energy?
(a) Prime Minister’s Office
(b) Cabinet Secretariat
(c) Ministry of Power
(d) Ministry of Science and Technology
Ans. (a)

Explanation
Department of Atomic Energy is come under the administration of Prime Minister’s Office. The Department of Atomic Energy was set up in 1954, is the executive agency for implementing the atomic energy programme. There are three public sector undertakings under the administrative control of DAE:
(i) The Indian Rare Earth’s Limited (IREL) which has set up the Orissa Sands Complex (OSCom) at Chhattarpur for enhancing Rare Earth’s production.
(ii) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) with mines at Jaduguda in Jharkhand.
(iii) The Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) which manufactures electronic instruments and equipments for nuclear as well as non-nuclear user.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India

55. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:
1. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
c (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (b)

Source: Indian Constitution—D.D. Basu
56. Consider the following statements:
1. Infant mortality rate takes into account the death of infants within a month after birth.
2. Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths in a particular year per 100 live births during that year.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (d)

Explaination
Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants per 1000 live births under a year of age.

\[
\text{Infant mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Deaths}}{\text{Total Number of Births of living child in that year}} \times 1000
\]

Source: Population Geography—Chandana

57. Consider the following statements:
1. The first telegraph line in India was laid between Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) and Diamond Harbour.
2. The first Export Processing Zone in India was set-up in Kandla.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (c)

Explaination
The first telegraph line in India was laid between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour in 1954. The first Export Processing Zone in India was set-up in Kandla in 1965. Hence, both statements are true.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

58. Consider the following pairs:
Firm | Group
--- | ---
1. Ashok Leyland | Hinduja
2. Hindalco Industries | A.V. Birla
3. Suzlon Energy | Punj Lloyd

Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans. (a)

Explaination
The correct matching of pairs are as follow:
Firm | Group
--- | ---
1. Ashok Leyland | Hinduja
2. Hindalco Industries | A.V. Birla
3. Suzlon Energy | Tulsi Tanti (Founder)

Suzlon Energy is a wind power company. It was started in 1965 by Tulsi Tanti.

Source: The Economic Times

59. In the context of global economy which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Provides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) JP Morgan Chase</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Roche Holding AG</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) WL Ross &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Private Equity Firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Warburg Pincus</td>
<td>Private Equity Firm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (b)

Explaination
Roche Holding AG is a Switzerland based pharmaceuticals and diagnostic company. This company is engaged in healthcare. Other pairs are correctly matched. Hence, the answer is choice (b).

Source: Current Affairs; The Economic Times

60. Consider the following houses:
1. Christie’s
2. Osian’s
3. Sotheby’s
Which of the above is/are auctioneers(s)?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans. (d)

Explaination
Christie’s, Osian’s and Sotheby’s houses are auctioneers. Christie’s and Sotheby’s houses are the auctioneers of London. Osian’s is the auctioneer of India, which was founded in 2000. Their offices are in Mumbai and Delhi.

Source: Current Affairs; The Economic Times

61. In the context of independent India’s economy, which one of the following was the earliest event to take place?
(a) Nationalization of insurance companies
(b) Nationalization of State Bank of India
(c) Enactment of Banking Regulation Act
(d) Introduction of First Five Year Plan
Ans. (c)

Explaination
Enactment of Banking Regulation Act was done in 1949, while the other events of the question were done after 1949 as given below:
Introduction of First Five Year Plan —1951
Nationalization of State Bank of India —1955
Nationalization of insurance companies —1956

Hence, above mentioned event in the context of Independent India’s economy, enactment of Banking Regulation Act was the earlier event to take place.

Source: Indian Economy—Dutt & Sundaram

62. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Automobile manufacturer</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BMW AG</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Daimler AG</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Renault SA</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Volkswagen AG</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Times
Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 3 and 4
(c) 4 only  (d) 1, 2 and 4

AnS. (b)

Explanation
The correct matching of above pairs are as following :  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Automobile manufacturer</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMW AG</td>
<td>Munich (Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daimler AG</td>
<td>Coventry, West Midlands (Britain (UK)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renault SA</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volkswagen AG</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Times

63. Consider the following :
1. Fringe Benefit Tax
2. Interest Tax
3. Securities Transaction Tax
Which of the above mentioned is/are Direct Tax/Taxes?
(a) 1 only  (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3  (d) 1, 2 and 3

AnS. (d)

Explanation
Fringe Benefit Tax, Interest Tax and Securities Transaction Tax are Direct Taxes.

Source: Indian Economy—Dutt & Sundaram

64. Which one of the following is not a drug/pharma company?
(a) Chevron  (b) Nicholas Piramal
(c) Pfizer  (d) ZyduS Cadila

AnS. (a)

Explanation
Chevron Corporation is the World’s fourth largest non-government energy company. Headquartered in San Ramon, California, USA and active in more than 180 countries. It is engaged in every aspect of the oil and gas industry including exploration and production; refining, marketing and transport; chemical manufacturing and sales; and power generation. Chevron is one of the world’s six super major oil companies.

Source: The Economic Times

65. Consider the following statements:
1. The Baglihar Power Project had been constructed within the parameters of the Indus Water Treaty.
2. The project was completely built by the Union Government with loans from Japan and the World Bank.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

AnS. (a)

Explanation
The Baglihar Power Project had been constructed within the parameters of the Indus Water Treaty of 1960. Pakistan complained to World Bank against this of six parameters, which was saved by World Bank in February 2007. Japan has no role to assist this project. Hence, statement (1) is correct but (2) is incorrect.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2008; Current Affairs

66. In the context of Indian news in recent times, what is MCX-SX?
(a) A kind of super computer
(b) Title of Moon Impact Probe
(c) Stock exchange
(d) Nuclear powered submarine

AnS. (c)

Explanation
It has been promoted jointly by MCX (Multi-Commodity Exchange) and Financial Technologies. It is the third important exchange after BSE and NSE.

Source: The Economic Times

67. With which one of the following has the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee dealt?
(a) Review of Centre-State relations
(b) Review of Delimitation Act
(c) Tax reforms and measures to increase revenues
(d) Price reforms in the oil sector

AnS. (d)

Explanation
The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee dealt price reforms in the oil sector. The committee was established by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Source: Current Affairs: Manorama Year Book 2009

68. Which reference to the schemes launched by the Union Government, consider the following statements:
1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
2. Ministry of Textiles launched the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

AnS. (b)

Explanation
Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana on April 1, 2008. So, the department mentioned for its launching is not correct. Hence, the statement (1) is incorrect.
Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched by Ministry of Textiles. Hence, the statement (2) is correct.

Source: The Economic Times

69. Other than Venezuela, which one among the following from South America is a member of OPEC?
(a) Argentina  (b) Brazil
(c) Ecuador  (d) Bolivia

AnS. (c)

Explanation
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) was constituted in Baghdad in 1960. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela were its founder members. The objective of OPEC was to control production and price of petroleum so as to safeguard the interests of oil exporting countries. OPEC also attempt not only to stabilize oil prices but also to seek the maximum oil prices from the oil importing countries. Any country exporting crude oil may join OPEC. Equador was one of its members, but in 1992 it left its membership. Now Ecuador is member of OPEC. OPEC nations produce about 75% of the total production of the world.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

70. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Bank</th>
<th>Country of origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABN Amro Bank</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Bank</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kookmin Bank</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AnS. (c)
Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 2  (d) 2 and 3  
Ans. (b)

Explanation
ABN Amro Bank is incorporated in Netherlands. Kookmin Bank is incorporated in South Korea. Barclays Bank is incorporated in United Kingdom. Hence, in above mentioned pairs, pair (b) is correctly matched and pairs (a) and (c) are not correctly matched.

Source: The Economic Times

71. During which Five Year Plan was the Emergency clamped, new elections took place and the Janata Party was elected?
(a) Third  (b) Fourth  
(c) Fifth  (d) Sixth  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
The First Five Year Plan began on April 1, 1974 which was scheduled to end on March 31, 1979. Janata Party Government declare this plan closed one year prior to its schedule, ie only within four years span (1974-78) and introduced a new plan since April 1, 1978. This plan was named as the Rolling Plan. The major objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan were to achieve self-reliance and adopt measures for raising the consumption standard of people living below the poverty-line. This plan also gave high priority to bring inflation under control and to achieve stability in economic situation.

Source: Indian Economy—Dutt and Sundaram

72. Which one of the following brings out the publication called ‘Energy Statistics’ from time-to-time?
(a) Central Power Research Institute  
(b) Planning Commission  
(c) Power Finance Corporation Ltd.  
(d) Central Statistical Organization  
Ans. (d)

Explanation
‘Energy Statistics’ is collected by the Ministry of Statistics and programme implemented and released by Central Statistical Organization. The Headquarters of Central Statistical Organization is in Kolkata.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Person)</td>
<td>(Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Anil Agarwal</td>
<td>1. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gautam H. Singhania</td>
<td>2. Raymonds Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sanjay Dalmia</td>
<td>3. Vedanta Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Venugopal Dhoit</td>
<td>4. Videocon Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code :

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

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Main Share Price Index in famous share market of the world are following :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Town</th>
<th>Share market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mumbai</td>
<td>DOLEX, SENSEX, S &amp; PCNX, NIFTY FIFTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) New York</td>
<td>DOW JONES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Tokyo</td>
<td>NIKKEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Germany (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>MID DAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Hong Kong</td>
<td>HANG SENG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Singapore</td>
<td>SIMEX, STRAITS TIMES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Times

74. Consider the following statements :
1. MMTC Limited is India’s largest international trading organization.
2. Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited has been set-up by MMTC jointly with the Government of Orissa.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
MMTC Limited is India’s largest international trading organization. Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited has been set-up by MMTC jointly with the government of Orissa. It is situated in Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex in Jaipur district of Orissa. It is established with the collaboration of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL).

Source: The Economic Times

75. Consider the following statements :
1. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends the minimum support prices for 32 crops.
2. The Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has launched the National Food Security Mission.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
Ans. (d)

Explanation
The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends the support price for 24 crops. The National Food Security Mission is implemented by Ministry of Agriculture. Hence, neither statement (1) nor (2) are correct.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India

76. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Share Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Japan</td>
<td>Nikkei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Singapore</td>
<td>Shcomp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) UK</td>
<td>FTSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) USA</td>
<td>Nasdaq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (b)

Explanation
The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends the support price for 24 crops. The National Food Security Mission is implemented by Ministry of Agriculture. Hence, neither statement (1) nor (2) are correct.

Source: India 2009 published by Govt. of India
77. Among other things, which one of the following was the purpose for which the Deepak Parekh Committee was constituted?
(a) To study the current socio-economic conditions of certain minority communities
(b) To suggest measures for financing the development of infrastructure
(c) To frame a policy on the production of genetically modified organisms
(d) To suggest measures to reduce the fiscal deficit in the Union Budget
Ans. (b)
Explanation

The main purpose for which the Deepak Parekh Committee was constituted was to suggest measures for financing the development of infrastructure.

Source: Current Affairs

78. NAMA-11 group of countries frequently appears in the news in the context of the affairs of which one of the following?
(a) Nuclear Suppliers Group (b) World Bank
(c) World Economic Forum (d) World Trade Organization
Ans. (d)
Explanation

NAMA-11 is a group of countries for negotiations on reduction of import duty on industrial goods. It is the organization of developing countries in which India is also a member. The members of countries of NAMA-11 are also the members of WTO.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

79. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Planning:
1. The Second Five Year Plan emphasized on the establishment of heavy industries.
2. The Third Five Year Plan introduced the concept of import substitution as a strategy for industrialization.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (c)
Explanation

The Second Five Year Plan was started on April 1, 1956 and ended on March 31, 1961. The fundamental objective of this plan was to initiate and accelerate the process of industrialization so that the development of Indian Economy acts a firm base. It laid emphasis on industrialization, increased production of Iron and Steel, heavy chemicals including nitrogenous fertilizers and development of heavy engineering and machine-building industry.

Third Five Year Plan started on April 1, 1961 and ended on March 31, 1966. The basic aim of this plan was to push the economy up the take off stage of development. This plan aimed at securing a market advance towards self-sustaining growth.

Source: Indian Economy—Dutt & Sundaram

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**SCIENCE**

**Physics**

80. Which one among the following has the highest energy?
(a) Blue light (b) Green light (c) Red light (d) Yellow light
Ans. (a)
Explanation

\[ E = h \nu = \frac{he}{\lambda} \]

According to VIBGYOR, blue has minimum wavelength in the given radiation. Hence it will be associated with maximum energy.

Source: Science published by NCERT

81. In a dry cell (battery), which of the following are used as Electrolytes?
(a) Ammonium chloride and Zinc chloride (b) Sodium chloride and Calcium chloride
(c) Magnesium chloride and Zinc chloride (d) Ammonium chloride and Calcium chloride
Ans. (a)
Explanation

Zinc-Carbon cell also called the Leclanche cell or dry cell. Dry cell has a zinc negative electrode and a manganese dioxide positive electrode, and the electrolyte is a solution of ammonium chloride. The carbon rod is in contact with the positive electrode (but takes no part in the chemical reaction) and is called the current collector. The emf is 1.5V and the internal resistance about 0.5 Ω. This is most popular cell, where low current is required or for occasional use, as in torches. The high power version uses specially prepared manganese dioxide rather than natural ore.

Source: General Science published by NCERT

82. Which one of the following types of waves are used in a Night Vision apparatus?
(a) Radio waves (b) Micro waves (c) Infra-red waves (d) None of these
Ans. (c)
Explanation

Night Vision is the ability to see in a dark environment whether by biological or technological means Night Vision is made possible by a combination of two approaches: Sufficient spectral range and sufficient intensity range. A Night Vision Device (NVD) is a device comprising an infra-red image intensifier tube in a rigid casing, commonly used by military forces. Lately Night Vision technology has become more widely available for civilian use for example Night Vision filming and photography, night life observation, marine navigation and security. Some car manufacturers install portable Night Vision cameras in their vehicles.

Source: Science & Technology published by NCERT

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**Chemistry**

83. Which one of the following is used as an explosive?
(a) Phosphorus trichloride (b) Mercuroxide (c) Graphite (d) Nitroglycerine
Ans. (d)
Explanation

Nitroglycerine, trinitroglycerine, 1, 2, 3-trinitroxypropane and glycercylenitrate is a heavy colourless, oily, explosive
84. The marine animal called dugong which is vulnerable to extinction is a/an:
(a) amphibian.  (b) bony fish.
(c) shark.  (d) mammal.

Ans. (d)

**Explanation**
The dugong (Dugong dugon) is the only strictly herbivorous marine mammal which is vulnerable to extinction.

Source: Biology for Class-IX published by NCERT

85. Consider the following statements:
1. Sweet orange plant is propagated by grafting technique.
2. Jasmine plant is propagated by layering technique.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c)

**Explanation**
Sweet orange plant is propagated by grafting technique.
Jasmine plant is propagated by layering technique. Hence, both statements are true. Hence the answer is the choice (c).

Source: Biology for Class-XI published by NCERT

86. In the context of genetic disorders, consider the following:
A woman suffers from colour blindness while her husband does not suffer from it. They have a son and a daughter. In this context, which one of the following statements is most probably correct?
(a) Both children suffer from colour blindness
(b) Daughter suffers from colour blindness while son does not suffer from it
(c) Both children do not suffer from colour blindness
(d) Son suffers from colour blindness while daughter does not suffer from it

Ans. (d)

**Explanation**
Colour blindness, a colour vision deficiency, is the inability to perceive differences between some of the colours that others can distinguish. It is most often of genetic nature, but may also occur because of eye, nerve, or brain damage or due to exposure to certain chemicals. About 3-8 per cent of males, but less than one per cent of females are colour blind in some way or another, whether it be one colour, a colour combination or another mutation. The reason males are at a greater risk of inheriting an X-linked mutation is because males only have one X chromosome. If the woman inherit a normal X chromosome in addition to the one which carries the mutation, they will not display the mutation, while men have no spare normal chromosome to override the chromosome which carries the mutation. If 5 per cent of variants of a given gene are defective, the probability of a single copy being defective is 5 per cent, but the probability that two copies are both defective is 0.5 × 0.5 = 0.0025 or just 0.25 per cent.

Source: Science published by NCERT

87. Consider the following:
1. Camphor  2. Chicory
3. Vanilla
Which of the above is/are plant product(s)?
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3  (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (d)

**Explanation**
Camphor is a waxy, white or transparent solid with a strong aromatic odour. It is a terpenoid with the chemical formula C_{10}H_{16}O. It is found in wood of the camphor laurel, large evergreen tree found in Asia, particularly in Borneo and Taiwan. It also occurs in some other related trees in the laurel family, notably Ocotea umbrensis. It can also be synthetically produced from oil of turpentine.
Common Chicory is a bushy perennial herb with blue lavender or occasionally white flowers. It grows as a wild plant on roadsides in its native Europe and in North America and Australia, where it has become naturalized. Common chicory is also known as blue sailors, succory and coffeeweed. It is also called cornflower, although that name is more properly applied to Centaurea cyanus. The cultivated forms are grown for their leaves or for the roots, which are baked ground and used as a coffee substitute and additive.
Vanilla is a flavouring agent derived from orchids of the genus Vanilla native to Mexico.

Source: Biology for Class-XII published by NCERT

88. In the context of Indian wild life, the flying fox is a:
(a) bat  (b) kite
(c) stork  (d) vulture

Ans. (a)

**Explanation**
Bats of the genus pteropus belonging to the Megachiroptera sub-order are the largest bats in the world. They are commonly known as the Fruit Bats or Flying Foxes among other numerous colloquial names. They live in the tropics and subtropics of Asia, Australia, Indonesia, Islands of East Africa (but not the mainland Africa), and a number of remote oceanic islands in both the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Source: Biology for Class-XI published by NCERT

89. In making the saffron spice, which one of the following parts of the plant is used?
(a) Leaf  (b) Petal
(c) Sepal  (d) Stigma

Ans. (d)

**Explanation**
In making the saffron spice stigma of the plant is used. Saffron, the most expensive spice in the world is derived from the dry stigmas of the plant Crocus Sativus. The plant is a bulbous, Perennial with globular corms, 15-20 cm high. It has 6 to 10 leaves present at anthesis, one to two flowers with a lilac-purple colour with perianth segments of 3.5-5 cm and style branches of 2.5-3.2 cm.

The yellow style is deeply divided into three branches and the stigmas are bright red. Flowers are arising directly from the
corms. Flowers have tri-lobed stigma, which along with the style tops yield the saffron of commerce.

Source: Biology for Class-XII published by NCERT

90. With reference to the evolution of living organisms, which one of the following sequences is correct?
(a) Octopus-Dolphin-Shark
(b) Pangolin-Tortoise-Hawk
(c) Salamander-Python-Kangaroo
(d) Frog- Crab-Prawn

Ans. (c)

Explanation
In above mentioned choices, with reference to the evolution of living organism, sequence Salamander-Python-Kangaroo, is the correct. The evolution of Salamander is approximately 300 million years before and the evolution of Kangaroo is about 145 million years. Hence, the correct answer is option (c).

Source: Biology for Class XI published by NCERT

91. The Panda belongs to the same family as that of:
(a) bear. (b) cat.
(c) dog. (d) rabbit.

Ans. (a)

Explanation
The cute red Panda, also known as Cat bear and lesser Panda is largely herbivore and an endangered species. Red Panda live in temperate climates, in deciduous and coniferous forests, usually with an understorey of bamboo and tall trees.

Source: Biology published by NCERT

92. Which one of the following Union Ministries implements the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety?
(a) Ministry of Science and Technology
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ministry of Environment and Forests
(d) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Ministry of Environment and Forest implements the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety. The Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety, the first international regulatory framework for safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) was negotiated under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The protocol was adopted on 29th January, 2000. One hundred and forty-three countries have signed the protocol. India has acceded to the Bio-safety protocol on 7th January, 2003. The protocol has come into force on 11th September, 2003. As of date, one hundred and forty-three countries are parties to the protocol.

Source: India 2008 published by Govt. of India

93. In the context of CO₂ Emission and Global Warming, What is the name of a market driven device under the UNFCC that allows developing countries to get funds/incentives from the developed countries to adopt better technologies that reduce green house gas emissions?
(a) Carbon Footprint
(b) Carbon Credit Rating
(c) Clean Development Mechanism
(d) Emission Reduction Norm

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Climate change is one of the most important global environmental problems. The Fourth Assessment Report of intergovernmental panel on climate change brought out in 2007, has projected a serious picture of the Earth’s future. The report has stated that Global Warming may have a devastating impact on the climate of the Earth. It is very likely that climate change can slow down the pace of progress towards sustainable development either directly through increased exposure to adverse impact or indirectly through erosion of the capacity to adapt. To give more concrete action plan to combat climate change, parties to the United National Frame-work Convention on climate change in 1997 adopted the Kyoto Protocol in recognition of necessity for strengthening developed country commitments under the convention in furtherance to the objectives of the convention. The Kyoto Protocol commits the developed countries, including economics in transition, to reduce emissions of green house gases by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels during 2008-2012. The Kyoto Protocol came into force on 16th February, 2005. India is a party to the Kyoto Protocol.

Source: Environmental Geography—Savindra Singh

94. The concept of carbon credit originated from which one of the following?
(a) Earth Summit Rio de Janeiro
(b) Kyoto Protocol
(c) Montreal Protocol
(d) G-8 Summit, Heiligendann

Ans. (b)

Explanation
The concept of carbon credit for manufacturers originated with the Kyoto Agreement (Protocol) of 1997. One carbon credit is equal to the one tonne carbon.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

95. Who among the following is the founder of World Economic Forum?
(a) Klaus Schwab
(b) John Kenneth Galbraith
(c) Robert Zoellick
(d) Paul Krugman

Ans. (a)

Explanation
The Founder of World Economic Forum (WEF) established in 1971, is Klaus Schwab.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

96. Indian has recently landed its Moon Impact Probe on the Moon. Among the following countries, which one landed such probe on the Moon earlier?
(a) Australia
(b) Canada
(c) China
(d) Japan

Ans. (d)

Explanation
India has landed its Moon Impact Probe on the Moon on 14th November, 2008. Russia (Former USSR), USA (United States of America), and Japan are the three countries to landed previously Moon Impact Probe on the Moon. Hence, the correct answer is (d).

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

97. Who of the following scientists proved that the stars with mass less than 1.44 times the mass of the Sun end up as White Dwarfs when they die?
(a) Edwin Hubble
(b) S. Chandrashekhar
(c) Stephen Hawking
(d) Steven Weinberg

Ans. (b)
A scientist of Indian origin and American citizenship Sh. S. Chandrashekhar proved that the stars with mass less than 1.44 times the mass of the sun end-up as White Dwarfs when they die.

**Source**: Manorama Year Book 2009

98. Consider the following statements:
1. INS Sindhughosh is an aircraft carrier.
2. INS Virat is a submarine.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only 
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (d)**

**Explanation**

Sindughosh class is one of the three diesel powered submarine classes in the Indian Navy, which is made in the surname of Ghosh. 10 projects, 877 submarines, known in India as the 877 EKM or Kilo class submarine or ‘Sindhu’ class were build under a contract between Ressooruzhenie and the Ministry of Defence (India). The submarines have a displacement of 3000 tonnes, a maximum diving depth of 300 metres, top speed of 18 knots and are able to operate solo for 45 days with a crew of 33. The final unit was the first to be equipped with the 3M-54 klub (55-N-27) antiship Cruise missiles with a range of 220 kms.

INS Virat (R 22) is a Centaur class aircraft carrier currently in service with the Indian Navy. INS Virat is the flagship of the Indian Navy, the oldest carrier afloat and also the only aircraft carrier in the Indian ocean.

**Source**: Manorama Year Book 2009

99. In the context of Indian defence, consider the following statements:
1. The Shaurya missile flies with a speed of more than 8 Mach.
2. The range of Shaurya missile is more than 1600 kms.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only 
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans. (d)**

**Explanation**

‘Shaurya’ a medium range surface-to-surface ballistic missile, to be used by Army with a 600 km range, the missile is capable of hitting targets deep inside Pakistan and China. The indigenous missile was launched from an underground facility with an in-built canister at 11.25 am from complex-3 of the integrated Test Range at Chandipur. The sophisticated tactical missile is capable of carrying conventional warheads with a payload of about one tonne.

**Source**: Chronicle Year Book 2009

100. WiMAX is related to which one of the following?
(a) Biotechnology 
(b) Space technology 
(c) Missile technology 
(d) Communication technology

**Ans. (d)**

**Explanation**

WiMAX is an emerging technology for broadband wireless access. It promises very high data rates, high reliability, good efficiency and low cost. WiMAX enjous strong industry support and standardization. Because of its low cost, WiMAX can be used to provide broadband internet access to suburban rural areas and thus bridge the digital divide.

**Source**: Manorama Year Book 2009

101. For outstanding contribution to which one of the following fields in Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Prize given?
(a) Literature 
(b) Performing Arts 
(c) Science 
(d) Social Service

**Ans. (c)**

**Explanation**

The Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Awards are given in 10 scientific disciplines to outstanding Indian scientists, below 45 years of age, for their outstanding scientific contributions made primarily in India during the last five preceding years. The prize comprises a citation, a plaque and cash award of Rs. 5,00,000 which would be given away by the Prime Minister.

**Source**: Manorama Year Book 2009

102. In the year 2008, which one of the following conducted complex scientific experiment in which sub-atomic particles were accelerated to nearly the speed of light?
(a) European Space Agency 
(b) European Organization for Nuclear Research 
(c) International Atomic Energy Agency 
(d) National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**Ans. (b)**

**Explanation**

European Organization for Nuclear Research conducted complex scientific experiment in September 2008 in which sub-atomic particles were accelerated to nearly the speed of light. This experiment is called Large Hadron Collider but due to some technical defaults this experiment is stopped till the next year.

**Source**: Current Affairs

103. In the context of alternative sources of energy, ethanol as viable bio-fuel can be obtained from:
(a) potato. 
(b) rice. 
(c) sugarcane. 
(d) wheat.

**Ans. (c)**

**Explanation**

In the context of alternative sources of energy ethanol as viable bio-fuel can be obtained from sugarcane. Ethanol is versatile and useful product. It is produced from renewable resources such as sugarcane, corn etc and has been used in India as a feedstock for the production of chemicals and the manufacture of potable liqueur.

**Source**: Science published by NCERT
104. A person travels 12 km due North, then 15 km due East, after that 15 km due West and then 18 km due South. How far is he now from the starting point?
(a) 6 km  
(b) 12 km  
(c) 33 km  
(d) 60 km  
Ans. (a)

Explanation
From the figure, O denoted the original position and A, B, C and F are on the respective positions after every movement. F is the final position, which is 6 kms away from the original starting point.

105. Six persons; A, B, C, D, E and F; are standing in a row. C and D are standing close to each other alongside E. B is standing beside A only. A is fourth from F. Who are standing on the extremes?
(a) A and F  
(b) B and D  
(c) B and F  
(d) None of these  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
From the given condition, the possible arrangements are as B, A, C, D, E, F. Hence, option (c) is correct.

106. How many letters of the English alphabet (capitals) appear same, when looked at in a mirror?
(a) 9  
(b) 10  
(c) 11  
(d) 12  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
English Alphabet (capitals) are:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
The following letters appear same when looked at in a mirror:
A H I M O T U V W X Y
∴ Required no. of letters = 11
Hence, correct answer is (c).

107. There is a family of six persons A, B, C, D, E and F. There are two married couples in the family. The family members are lawyer, teacher, salesman, engineer, accountant and doctor. D, the salesman, is married to a lady teacher. The doctor is married to a lawyer, F, the accountant, is the son of B and brother of E, C, the lawyer, is the daughter-in-law of A. E is the unmarried engineer. A is the grandmother of F. How is E related to F?
(a) Brother  
(b) Sister  
(c) Father  
(d) Cannot be established (cannot be determined)  
Ans. (d)

Explanation
The sex (gender) of E is not clear. F is the brother of E, but it is not clear that E is either brother of F or sister of F.

108. In a carom board game competition, $m$ boys and $n$ girls ($m > n > 1$) of a school participate. In which every student has to play exactly one game with every other student. Out of the total games played, it was found that in 221 games one player was a boy and the other player was a girl. Consider the following statements:
1. The total number of students that participated in the competition is 30.
2. The number of games in which both players were girls is 78.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
\[mn = 221 = 17 \times 13\]
\[\therefore m = 17\]
\[\therefore n = 13\]
\[\therefore n_2 = 13, n_2 = 78\]

109. There are three cans; A, B and C. The capacities of A, B, C are 6 litres, 10 litres and 16 litres respectively. The can C contains 16 litres of milk. The milk has to be divided in them using these three cans only. Consider the following statements:
1. It is possible to have 6 litres of milk each in can A and can B.
2. It is possible to have 8 litres of milk each in can B and can C. Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2  
Ans. (c)

Explanation
\[10 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 6\]
First drawn litres from A to C.
Then transferred it to B.
Now again drawn 6 litres from A to C.
113. There are four persons A, B, C, D; and A has some coins. A gave half of the coins to B and 4 more besides. B gave half of the coins to C and 4 more besides. C gave half of the coins to D and 4 more besides. Both B and D end up with same number of coins. How many coins did A have originally?
(a) 96 
(b) 84 
(c) 72 
(d) 64

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Given four persons A, B, C, D.
Let A has $x$ number of coins, then as per question:
$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

$A \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 4 \right) + 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 4 \right) + 4 \right) + 4$

Both B and D end up with same number of coins ie,
Remaining no. of coins of B = No. of coins of D

$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 4 \right) - 4 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 4 + 4 \right) + 4$

$= \frac{1}{4} (x + 8) - 4 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x + 8}{2} + 2 \right) + 4$

$= \frac{1}{8} (x + 8) = 10$

$= x + 8 = 10 \times 8 = 80$

$= x = 80 - 8$

$= x = 72$

Ans. (c)

114. While adding the first few continuous natural numbers, a candidate missed one of the numbers and wrote the answer as 177. What was the number missed?
(a) 11 
(b) 12 
(c) 13 
(d) 14

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Sum of first natural numbers just less than 177 is :
$\sum 18 = \frac{18 \times (18 + 1)}{2} = 9 \times 19 = 171$

Sum of first natural numbers just greater than 177 is :
$\sum 19 = \frac{19 \times (19 + 1)}{2} = 19 \times 10 = 190$

$: Missing term is 190 - 177 = 13$

Hence, correct answer is option (c).

115. Four metal rods of lengths 78 cm, 104 cm, 117 cm and 169 cm are to be cut into parts of equal length. Each part must be as long as possible. What is the maximum number of pieces that can be cut?
(a) 27 
(b) 36 
(c) 43 
(d) 480

Ans. (b)

Explanation
Given lengths of four metal rods : 78, 104, 117 and 169 cm.
Now,
$78 = 13 \times 2 \times 3$
$104 = 13 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$
$177 = 13 \times 3 \times 3$
$169 = 13 \times 13$

https://www.gktoday.in
115. Length of each piece of rod as long as possible, $HCF = 13cm$
\[ \therefore \text{Number of pieces} = \frac{6 + 8 + 9 + 13}{13} = 36 \]
Hence, correct answer is option (b).

116. In an examination, there are three subjects A, B, and C. A student has to pass in each subject. 20% students failed in A, 22% students failed in B and 16% failed in C. The total number of students passing the whole examination lies between:
(a) 42% and 84%  (b) 42% and 78%
(c) 58% and 78%  (d) 58% and 84%
Ans. (a)

**Explanation**

There are three subjects; A, B and C; in an examination. Total percentage of students failed individually in each subject = $n (A \cup B \cup C)$
\[ = 20 + 22 + 16 = 58 \]
Total percentage of students failed commonly in subjects
\[ = n (A \cap B \cap C) = 16 \]
\[ \therefore \text{Total percentage of students passing the whole examination lies between 100} - 58 \text{and 100} - 16 \]
\[ = 42\% \text{and 84}\% \]
Hence, correct answer is option (a).

117. How many times are an hour hand and a minute hand of a clock at right angles during their motion from 1.00 pm to 10.00 pm?
(a) 9  (b) 10
(c) 18  (d) 20
Ans. (c)

**Explanation**

We know that an hour hand and a minute hand of a clock will be at right angles if they have 15 minutes difference in situation.

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**CURRENT AFFAIRS**

119. From which one of the following did Kosovo declare its independence?
(a) Bulgaria  (b) Croatia
(c) Macedonia  (d) Serbia
Ans. (d)

**Explanation**

The bailment of Kosovo, which is the autonomous region of Serbia, declared its independence on 17th February, 2008 in its capital Pristina.

**Source**: Current Affairs

120. Who of the following is the author of the book ‘The Audacity of Hope’?
(a) Al Gore  (b) Barack Obama
(c) Bill Clinton  (d) Hillary Clinton
Ans. (b)

**Explanation**

‘The Audacity of Hope : Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream’ is the second book written by the US President Barack Obama. In the fall of 2006, it became number one in both the New York Times and Amazon.com best-seller lists after Obama was endorsed by Oprah

**Source**: Current Affairs

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118. There are 240 balls and $n$ number of boxes $B_1, B_2, B_3, \ldots, B_n$. The balls are to be placed in the boxes such that $B_1$ should contain 4 balls more than $B_2$, $B_2$ should contain 4 balls more than $B_3$, and so on. Which one of the following cannot be the possible value of $n$?
(a) 4  (b) 5
(c) 6  (d) 7
Ans. (d)

**Explanation**

Given number of balls = 240
Number of boxes $B_1, B_2, B_3, \ldots, B_n = n$

Let $B_1$ box contains $x$ balls, then as per question:
\[
\begin{align*}
B_1 & \quad B_2 & \quad B_3 & \quad \ldots & \quad B_n \\
\downarrow & \quad \downarrow & \quad \downarrow & \quad \ldots & \quad \downarrow \\
x & \quad (x-4) & \quad (x-8) & \quad \ldots & \quad (x-(n-1)4)
\end{align*}
\]
\[\therefore x + (x-4) + (x-8) + \ldots + \{x-(n-1)4\} = 240\]
\[nx - 4 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + (n-1) = 240\]
\[x = \frac{1}{n} \{240 + 4 \sum (n - 1)\}\]
\[\frac{x}{n} = \frac{2}{n} \{n^2 - n + 120\}\]

Since, $x$ is fractional for $n = 7$
\[\therefore n = 7 \text{ cannot be the possible value.}\]

Winfrey. In the book, Obama expounds on many of the subjects that became part of his 2008 Campaign for the presidency. The book advance from the publisher totalled 1.9 million dollars contracted for three books.

**Source**: Current Affairs

121. When Leander Paes won the ‘mixed doubles’ at the US Open in the year 2008, who of the following was his partner?
(a) Ana Ivanovic  (b) Cara Black
(c) Dinara Safina  (d) Jelena Jankovic
Ans. (b)

**Explanation**

Leander Paes won the ‘mixed doubles’ at the US Open in the year 2008, Cara Black was his partner in that game.

**Source**: Manorama Year Book 2009

122. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Barbora Spotakova</td>
<td>Javelin throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Pamela Jelino</td>
<td>Weight-lifting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Sanya Richards</td>
<td>Sprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Yelena Isinbayeva</td>
<td>Pole vault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ans. (d)
Explanations
The correct matching of pairs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player's name</th>
<th>Native country</th>
<th>Game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbora Spotakova</td>
<td>Cheque Republic</td>
<td>Javelin throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Jelino</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Athletics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanya Richards</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Sprint (Trec &amp; Field Athletics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelena Isinbayeva</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Pole vault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Current Affairs

123. Who of the following is a football player?
(a) Fernando Alonso
(b) Kimi Raikkonen
(c) Lewis Hamilton
(d) Nicolas Anelka

Explanation
Nicolas Anelka is the football player of France.

Source: Current Affairs

124. Elephant Pass, which is frequently in the news, is mentioned in the context of the affairs of which one of the following?
(a) Bangladesh
(b) India
(c) Nepal
(d) Sri Lanka

Explanation
Elephant Pass is in Northern Sri Lanka. This was once stronghold of LTTE. Recently Sri Lankan army captured this area from LTTE.

Source: Current Affairs

125. A very big refugee camp called Dadaab, recently in the news, is located in:
(a) Ethiopia
(b) Kenya
(c) Somalia
(d) Sudan

Explanation
Dadaab, in North-Eastern Kenya, is the world's biggest refugee camp, home to 260,000 people. It was built in 1991 for Somalis fleeing the fighting that erupted with collapse of Siad Barre's military regime.

Source: Current Affairs

126. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location of headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of South-East Asian Nations</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 only

Explanation
Asian Development Bank was established in 1966 to promote social and economic progress in the Asian and Pacific region. Headquarters of this Bank is Manila, the capital of Philippines.

Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) was founded in 1989 to assist the growing inter-dependence among Asia-Pacific economies. APEC began as an informal dialogue group but has now grown to become as the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic co-operation among its members. The main objective of APEC is to promote free and open trade in the Asia Pacific region through trade and investment, liberalization and facilitation. The headquarters of APEC is Singapore.

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), a regional inter-governmental organization, was formed by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand through Bangkok Declaration signed on August 8, 1967. The headquarters of ASEAN is Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The main aims of ASEAN are to promote tourism, ensure political and economic stability of its members, intensify intra-ASEAN trade and accelerate social and economic development through active collaboration, mutual assistance in matters of common interest and operation in transportation and communications.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

127. With reference to the United Nations, consider the following statements:

1. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of UN consists of 24 member States.
2. It is elected by a two-third majority of the General Assembly for a three year term.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation
The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is composed of 54 members elected for a three year term by two-thirds of General Assembly Member States. Members are elected according to a system based on geographic distribution. Each member has one vote. A majority of the members is required for making decisions. The President of the council is elected annually. The retiring members as well as the President are eligible for immediate re-election. ECOSOC holds one five week substantive session a year, alternating between New York and Geneva and one organizational session in New York. Special sessions may also be convened, if required. ECOSOC performs UN functions concerned with world economic, social, cultural, educational and related issues under the General Assembly. It may consult international non-governmental organizations and national organizations in performance of its duties.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009
128. The Security Council of UN consists of 5 permanent members, and the remaining 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of:
(a) one year.  (b) two years.  
(c) three years.  (d) five years.
Ans. (b)

Explanation
Security Council is the principal organ of the United Nations. It has primary responsibility under the charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously. A representative of each of its member must be present at all times at UN headquarters, but it may meet elsewhere as best facilitates to its work. The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical order and of members’ names. The Council consists of 15 members; 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent elected for two years’ term by two-third majority of the General Assembly. Each member has one vote. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Russia, Federation, UK and USA.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

129. In the middle of the year 2008 the Parliament of which one of the following countries became the first in the world to enact a Climate Act by passing the ‘Climate Change Accountability Bill’?
(a) Australia  (b) Canada
(c) Germany  (d) Japan
Ans. (b)

Explanation
Canada became the first country in the world to enact a Climate Act by passing the ‘Climate Change Accountability Bill’ by its Parliament. The Lower House of Canada passed this bill in June 2008 and Upper House (Senate) passed this bill on dated 10 February 2009.

Source: Current Affairs

130. A percent group of nations known as G-8 started first as G-7. Which one among the following was not one of them?
(a) Canada  (b) Italy
(c) Japan  (d) Russia
Ans. (d)

Explanation
G-7 (Now G-8) was an organization of seven non-socialist countries which were highly industrialized in the world. G-7 included USA, Canada, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Japan. After adopting free market policies in the economy, Russia was also made member of the organization on June 21, 1997. At present it is known as G-8. The first G-7 Summit was held at Rambonillet near Paris in November, 1975. Initially only five industrialized countries; USA, UK, West Germany, France and Japan; were its members. Later on Canada and Italy also joined it in 1976.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

131. Among the following which one is not a football club?
(a) Arsenal  (b) Aston Villa
(c) Chelsea  (d) Monte Carlo
Ans. (d)

Explanation
Arsenal Football Club is an English professional Football Club based in Holloway of North London.

Aston Villa Football Club is an English professional Football Club based in Aston of Birmingham.

Chelsea Football Club is a professional English Club based in West London.

Monte Carlo is one of Monaco’s administrative area. It is the richest area of the Monaco. Here is a famous tennis competition organized every year.

Source: Current Affairs

132. Consider the following statements:
1. V.K. Krishna Menon Foundation is based in New Delhi.
2. The first recipient of the V.K. Krishna Menon Award is the Chief Justice of India, K.G. Balakrishnan.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans. (b)

Explanation
V.K. Krishna Menon Foundation is London based. Hence, the statement (1) is incorrect.
The first recipient of the V.K. Krishna Menon Award is the Chief Justice of India K.V. Balakrishnan. Hence, the statement (2) is correct.

Source: Current Affairs

133. Consider the following pairs:
Tradition  
1. Gatka, a traditional martial art  
2. Madhubani, a traditional painting  
3. Singhrehy Khababs Sionghu Darshan Festival  
State  
1. Kerala  
2. Bihar  
Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3  (d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans. (c)

Explanation
The correct matching of above pairs are as following:
Tradition  
1. Gatka, a traditional martial art  
2. Madhubani, a traditional painting  
3. Singhrehy Khababs Sionghu Darshan Festival  
State  
1. Punjab  
2. Bihar  

Source: Chronicle Year Book 2009

134. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Famous person)</td>
<td>(Well-known as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Anna Hazare</td>
<td>1. Lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Deepak Parekh</td>
<td>2. Banker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G.V.K. Reddy</td>
<td>3. Gandhian and social activist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Harish Salve</td>
<td>4. Industrialist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 1 2 4 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 1 4 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) 3 2 4 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) 3 4 2 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (c)
Explanation

Above pairs are correctly matched as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Famous person)</td>
<td>(Well-known as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Anna Hazare</td>
<td>3. Gandhian and social activist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Deepak Parekh</td>
<td>2. Banker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G. V.K. Reddy</td>
<td>4. Industrialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Harish Salve</td>
<td>1. Lawyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Current Affairs; Manorama Year Book 2009

138. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anand Pawar</td>
<td>Chess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Akhil Kumar</td>
<td>Boxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shiv Shankar Prasad Chaurasia</td>
<td>Golf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (c)

Explanation

Akhil Kumar is boxing player. Shiv Shankar Prasad Chaurasia is the Golf Player. Anand Pawar is the player of Badminton. Hence, pair (i) is incorrect. So the answer is choice (b).

Source: Current Affairs

139. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Book)</td>
<td>(Author)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. In Custody</td>
<td>1. Amartya Sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Sea of Poppies</td>
<td>2. Amitav Ghosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. The Argumentative Indian</td>
<td>3. Anita Desai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Unaccustomed Earth</td>
<td>4. Jhumpa Lahiri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

- A: 4
- B: 1
- C: 2
- D: 3

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

Ans. (c)

Explanation

Correctly matched List I and II are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Book)</td>
<td>(Author)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. In Custody</td>
<td>3. Anita Desai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Sea of Poppies</td>
<td>2. Amitav Ghosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. The Argumentative Indian</td>
<td>1. Amartya Sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Unaccustomed Earth</td>
<td>4. Jhumpa Lahiri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

137. Recently, which one of the following was included in the UNESCO’s World Heritage list?
(a) Dilwara Temple
(b) Kalka-Shimla Rail-way
(c) Bhiterkenika Mangrove Area
(d) Visakhapatnam to Araku valley railway line

Ans. (b)

Explanation

Kalka-Shimla Rail-way is included in the UNESCO’s World Heritage list on 7th July, 2008. Previously, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and Nilgiri Himalayan Railway was included in UNESCO’s World Heritage list.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

138. Consider the following countries:
1. Brunei Darussalem
2. East Timor
3. Laos

Which of the above is/are member(s) of ASEAN?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (c)

Explanation

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a union of South-East Asian Nations. Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand constituted this association on August 8, 1967. Brunei also joined this ASEAN in 1984. In July 1995, Vietnam was also included as its member. Laos and Myanmar got its membership in 1997. On April 30, 1999, Cambodia also became the member of ASEAN. At present ten countries are its members—Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. The object of ASEAN is to promote economic co-operation in South-East Asia and also to ensure economic stability in the region. Its headquarters is in Jakarta but a Secretary of ASEAN lives in the capital of each member country. The post of General-Secretary of ASEAN is rotated among each member country alphabetically, after every two years.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

139. Consider the following countries:
1. Switzerland
2. Malta
3. Bulgaria

Which of the above are members of European Union?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (b)

Explanation

European Union Community (EUC) was established in March 1957 as a result of Rome Treaty. The aim of this is to close political and economic integration through the implementation of treaty of Amsterdam, establishment of Economic and Monetary Union, implementation of common foreign and security policy, and development in the fields of justice and home affairs. There are 27 member countries of European Union, such as :

- (i) Austria
- (ii) Belgium
- (iii) Denmark
- (iv) Finland
- (v) France
- (vi) Germany
- (vii) Greece
- (viii) Republic of Ireland
- (ix) Italy
- (x) Luxembourg
- (xi) Netherlands
- (xii) Portugal
- (xiii) Spain
- (xiv) Sweden
- (xv) UK
- (xvi) Latvia
- (xvii) Lithuania
- (xviii) Estonia
- (xix) Poland
- (xx) Hungary
- (xxi) Check Republic
- (xxii) Slovakia
- (xxiii) Slovenia
- (xxiv) Malta
- (xxv) Syrus
- (xxvi) Bulgaria
- (xxvii) Rumania
140. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using
the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Famous temple)</th>
<th>List II (State)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vidyashankara temple</td>
<td>1. Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Rajarani temple</td>
<td>2. Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Kandariya Mahadeo temple</td>
<td>3. Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Bhimesvara temple</td>
<td>4. Orissa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:
(a) 2 4 3 1
(b) 2 3 4 1
(c) 1 4 3 2
(d) 1 3 4 2

Ans. (a)

Explanation
Correctly matched lists are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Famous temple)</th>
<th>List II (State)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Vidyashankara temple</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Bhimesvara temple</td>
<td>4. Orissa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

141. Among the following Presidents of India, who was also the
Secretary-General of Non-Aligned Movement for some period?
(a) Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
(b) Varahagiri Venkatagiri
(c) Giani Zail Singh
(d) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Ans. (c)

Explanation
Giani Zail Singh was the President of India and also he was
Ninth Secretary-General of Non-aligned Movement between
1983 to 1986. The Sixth President of India N. Sanjiva Reddy
was the Secretary-General of NAM in 1983.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

142. To integrate cultural leaders into its meetings, which one of
the following gives ‘Crystal Award’?
(a) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
(b) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(c) World Health Organization
(d) World Economic Forum

Ans. (d)

Explanation
Bollywood actor Amitabh Bachchan has been honoured with
world Economic Forum’s ‘Crystal Award’ in Davos for his
contribution to the world of cinema along with another
Indian artist Mallika Sarabhai; a Kuchipudi and
Bharattatamam dancer. Bachchan and Sarabhai will join the
league of famed US Cellist Yo-yo ma and British actress
Emma Thompson.

‘Crystal Award’ pays tribute to the decisive role which
 culture and arts play in the creation of global understanding
and peace, and will be presented in Forum’s Annual meeting
in January 2009 in Davos, Switzerland.

The World Economic Forum is a Geneva based non-profit
foundation known for its annual meeting which bring
together top business leaders, international intellectuals and
journalists to discuss the most pressing issues facing the
world including health and the environment.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

143. The brothers Umakanth and Ramakant Gundecha are:
(a) Dhrupad vocalists
(b) Kathak dancers
(c) Sarod maestros
(d) Tabla players

Ans. (a)

Explanation
Umakanth Gundecha and Ramakant Gundecha, known as the
Gundecha brothers, are leading Dagarvani Dhrupad
singers. They always sings together. Both are belong to
Mewati Gharana.

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

144. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using
the code given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Famous person)</th>
<th>List II (Well-known for)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Mandakini Amte</td>
<td>1. Theatre direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B. Neelam Mansingh    | 2. Social service and
                         Chowdhry            |
| C. Romila Thapar      | 3. Dance                  |
| D. Vanashree Rao      | 4. History writing       |

Code:
(a) 2 1 4 3
(b) 2 4 1 3
(c) 3 1 4 2
(d) 3 4 1 2

Ans. (a)

Explanation
Correctly matched lists are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I (Famous person)</th>
<th>List II (Well-known for)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Mandakini Amte</td>
<td>1. Theatre direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B. Neelam Mansingh    | 2. Social service and
                         Chowdhry            |
| C. Romila Thapar      | 3. Dance                  |
| D. Vanashree Rao      | 4. History writing       |

Source: Manorama Year Book 2009

145. With reference to Stree Shakti Puraskar, for which one of the
following is ‘Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Award’ given?
(a) Administrative Skills
(b) Achievements in Scientific Research
(c) Achievements in Sports and Games
(d) Courage and Valour

Ans. (d)

Explanation
As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual
women in the field of social development, the Government
of India has instituted five national awards. Which are called
‘Stree Shakti Purashar’. These awards will be in the name of
the following eminent women personalities in the Indian
history, who are famous for their personal courage and
integrity:

(i) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar
(ii) Kamini
(iii) Mata Jiabai
(iv) Rani Gajendrou Zeliang
(v) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(vi) Rani Rudravma Devi (Both men and women)