1. The Indian Parliament House was designed by _____.
(a) Alvar Aalto
(b) Michael Graves
(c) Edwin Lutyens
(d) Renzo Piano
Ans:
1. (c) India's Parliament House, also known as Sansad Bhavan, was designed by the British architect Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in 1912-1913. It was constructed during 1921- 1927.

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2. Raghuveer Chaudhari won Jnanpith Award for work in which language?
(a) Gujarati (b) Marathi
(c) Hindi (d) Telugu
Ans: (a) Raghuveer Chaudhari is a renowned Gujarati writer. His most significant contributions have been in Gujarati language but he has also written Hindi articles.

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3. Which drug is used as an Antidepressant?
(a) Oxybutynin
(b) Tramadol
(c) Sumatriptan
(d) Bupropion
Ans: (d) Bupropion is a medication primarily used as an antidepressant and smoking cessation aid. It is used to treat major depressive disorder and seasonal affective disorderIt is marketed as Wellbutrin and Zyban among other trade names.It is often described as a norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (NDRI), and is also a nicotinic antagonist.

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4. The orange colour of carrot is because of
(a) it grows in the soil.
(b) Carotene
(c) it is not exposed to sunlight.
(d) the entire plant is orange in colour.

Ans: (b) The carrot gets its characteristic, bright orange colour from beta-carotene and lesser amounts of ?-carotene, ?-carotene, lutein and zeaxanthin. Carotene is a natural pigment.

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5. Snake venom is highly modified saliva containing.
(a) prototoxins
(b) neutrotoxins
(c) zootoxins
(d) electrotoxins
Ans: (c) Snake venom is highly modif ied saliva containing zootoxins which facilitates the immobilization and digestion of prey, and defends against threats. It is injected by unique fangs after a bite, and some species are also able to spit.

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6. Heavy water is _____.
(a) Monoterium oxide
(b) Polyterium oxide
(c) Deuterium oxide
(d) Trisium oxide
Ans: (c) Heavy water (D2O) is also called deuterium oxide. It is water composed of deuterium, the hydrogen isotope with a mass double that of ordinary hydrogen, and oxygen.

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7. Which among the following elements has highest electronegativity?
(a) Gallium (b) Sodium
(c) Arsenic (d) Caesium
Ans: (c) Electronegativity, the ability of an atom to attract a shared electron pair, is a relative quantity and is measured on the Pauling scale. The electronegativity of given elements is as follows: Caesium: 0.79, Sodium: 0.93, Gallium: 1.81, and Arsenic: 2.18.

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8. How many GB is equal to 1 TB?
(a) 128 (b) 256
(c) 512 (d) 1024
Ans: (d) When used in disk storage, one terabyte is approximately one trillion bytes, or 1,000 Gigabytes. When used in processor or virtual storage, it is equal to 1024 gigabytes based on the IBM Dictionary of computing method.

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9. Most airports in India are named after.
(a) Places (b) Festivals
(c) Politicians (d) Animals
Ans: (c) Mostairports in India are named after political politicians and leaders. For example, the New International airport is named after Indira Gandhi, Hyderabad airport after Rajiv Gandhi, Nagpur airport after B.R. Ambedkar and so on.

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12. Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of reserves of which of the following animals?
(a) Tiger (b) Lion
(c) Peacock (d) Langur
Ans: (a) Madhya Pradesh has maximum 6 tiger reserves, the highest for any state in India. the tiger reserves of Madhya Pradesh are: Bandhavgarh, Bori-Satpura, Kanha, Panna, Pench and Sanjay Dubri.

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13. Which type of pathogen causes the water -borne disease Schistosomiasis ?
(a) Parasitic
(b) Protozoan
(c) Bacterial
(d) Viral
Ans: (a) Schistosomiasis, also known as snail fever and bilharzia, is a disease caused by parasitic f latworms called schistosomes. The disease is spread by contact with fresh water contaminated with the parasites.

14. The highest airport in India is
(a) Dharamshala airport
(b) Pithoragarh airport
(c) Leh airport
(d) Dehradun airport
Ans: (c) Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport, also known as Leh airport, is the highest airport in India at a height of 3,256 metres above sea level. It is located in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir.

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15. World's longest land border is between which two countries?
(a) Australia and New Zealand
(b) India and China
(c) Switzerland and Italy
(d) Canada and USA
Ans: (d) Canada, the world's second largest country, and the United States (fourth largest) share the longest international border between two countries in the world. The international border between them has a length of 8,893 km.

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16. Baghdad is the Capital City of
(a) Iraq (b) Thailand
(c) China (d) Russia
Ans: (a) Baghdad is the capital of the Republic of Iraq.It the largest city in Iraq, the second largest city in the Arab world (after Cairo, Egypt), and the second largest city in Western Asia (after Tehran, Iran). Baghdad is located along the Tigris River.

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17. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.
(a) Hyderabad
(b) Aurangabad
(c) Lucknow
(d) Allahabad

Ans: (b) The Bibi Ka Maqbara is located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It was commissioned by the sixth Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1660, in the memory of his first wife and chief consort, Dilras Banu Begum.

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18. Battle of Kannauj was fought in the year _____?
(a) 1764 (b) 1526
(c) 1540 (d) 1857
Ans: (c) The Battle of Kannauj was fought between the forces of Humayun and Sher Shah Suri on 17 May 1540 A.D. The battle resulted in decisive victory for Sher Shah and fall in Mughal fortune. Sher Shah became the master of Agra and Delhi.

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19. Which company developed Java?
(a) Microsoft (b) Sun
(c) Novell (d) Oracle
Ans: (b) Java is a general-purpose computer programming language that was originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which has since been acquired by Oracle Corporation). It was released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform.

---

20. Who established the foundations of the Quantum theory?
(a) Max Planck
(b) Mark Nicholas
(c) Albert Einstein
(d) Alfred Hitchcock
Ans: (a) Quantum Theory arose from Max Planck's solution in 1900 to the black-body radiation problem. It is the theoretical basis of modern physics that explains the nature and behavior of matter and energy on the atomic and subatomic level.

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21. If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an object, then the motion is called.

(a) Orbital motion
(b) Circulatory motion
(c) Spin motion
(d) Oscillatory motion
Ans: (c) A rotation is a circular movement of an object around a center (or point) of rotation. A three-dimensional object always rotates around an imaginary line called a rotation axis.

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22. Call sign of any aircraft carrying the Indian President is
(a) Air India One
(b) Airforce One
(c) Code Eagle
(d) Flight 101
Ans: (a) Air India One is the call sign of any aircraft with the Prime Minister or President of India on board. Air India is the national airline of India.The aircraft is operated as VIP flight by the Indian Air Force (IAF).

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23. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution "Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part" deals with :
(a) the Union Government
(b) the State Government
(c) the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizen
(d) the Directive Principles of State Policy
Ans: (c) Article 32, also known as Right to Constitutional Remedies, is a fundamental right under Part III of Indian constitution. Under this article, a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and high courts also) for getting his fundamental rights protected.

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24. First Indian sportsperson to win an individual Olympics silver for India is
(a) Sushil Kumar
(b) Rajyavardhan Singh
(c) Abhinav Bindra

(d) Dhyanchand
Ans: (b) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore won a silver medal in the double trap event of 2004 Athens Olympic Games. It was India's first ever individual silver at the Olympics.

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25. Who wrote the Harry Potter series?
(a) J.R.R. Tolkins
(b) George R.R. Martin
(c) J.K. Rowling
(d) Stephen King ???
Ans: (c) Harry Potter is a series of fantasy novels written by British author J. K. Rowling.The novels chronicle the life of a young wizard, Harry Potter. Since the release of the first novel, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, on 26 June 1997, the series has seen seven novels (till 2007).

1. A World Heritage Site is a landmark which has been officially recognized by _____.
(a) UNIDO (b) UNESCO
(c) UNICEF (d) UPU
Ans:
1. (b) A World Heritage Site is a place that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as of special cultural or physical significance. Sites are selected on the basis of having cultural, historical, scientific or some other form of significance, and they are legally protected by international treaties.

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2. Rabindranath Tagore won Nobel Prize for ?
(a) Literature
(b) Physics
(c) Peace
(d) Economic Studies
Ans: (a) Rabindranath Tagore was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. He received the award for

his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which he had made his poetic thought a part of Western literature.

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3. Which drug is used to cure Hypertension ?
(a) Risedronate
(b) Diazepam
(c) Folic Acid
(d) Hydralazine
Ans: (d) Hydralazine, sold under the brand name Apresoline among others, is a medication used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. This includes high blood pressure in pregnancy and very high blood pressure resulting in symptoms.

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4. The beetroot is the _____ portion of the beet plant.
(a) tap root
(b) adventitious
(c) bulb of the stem
(d) rhizome
Ans: (a) The beetroot is the taproot portion of the beet plant. Beet plant it is one of several of the cultivated varieties of Beta vulgaris grown for their edible taproots and their leaves (called beet greens).

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5. What is the basic unit of heredity ?
(a) DNA
(b) RNA
(c) Chromosome
(d) gene
Ans: (d) A gene is the basic physical and functional unit of heredity. Genes, which are made up of DNA, act as instructions to make molecules called proteins.

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6. Acetic acid is know as _____.
(a) Caustic soda

(b) Spirit
(c) Baking soda
(d) Vinegar
Ans: (d) Acetic acid (CH_3COOH), also called ethanoic acid, the most important of the carboxylic acids. Vinegar is roughly 3–9% acetic acid by volume, making acetic acid the main component of vinegar apart from water.

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7. _____ is a polar covalent bond.
(a) P–Cl (b) Ne–Ne
(c) Cl–Cl (d) Ca–Cl
Ans: (a) The absolute value of the difference in electronegativity of two bonded atoms provides a rough measure of the polarity in the bond and, thus, the bond type. When the difference is very small or zero, the bond is covalent and nonpolar.

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8. _____ tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions.
(a) Storage Unit
(b) Input Device
(c) Control Unit
(d) Logic Unit
Ans: (c) The control unit (CU) is a component of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/ logic unit and input and output devices on how to respond to a program's instructions.

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9. English is the official language of _____.
(a) Chhattisgarh
(b) Meghalaya
(c) Assam
(d) Goa
Ans: (b) English is the official and widely spoken language of

Meghalaya. The other principal languages spoken include Khasi, Pnar, Hajong, Rabha, Garo and Biate.

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11. At same money supply, if the government reduces the tax rate which of the following is true ?

(a) Government revenues will surely fall
(b) Disposable income will surely increase
(c) Budget deficit will surely fall
(d) Budget surplus will surely fall

Ans: (b) Disposable income, also known as disposable personal income (DPI), is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for. When the government decreases taxes, disposable income increases.

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12. Which of the following is a not a green house gas ?

(a) Carbon Dioxide
(b) Water Vapour
(c) Carbon Monoxide
(d) Nitrous Oxide

Ans: (c) The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. These gases trap heat (longwave radiation) in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth's surface warmer than it would be if they were not present.

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13. Which chemical is used to ripen mangoes artificially ?

(a) Sulphur Dioxide
(b) Nitrous Oxide
(c) Calcium Carbide
(d) Phosphorous

Ans: (c) The chemical widely used for artificially ripening fruits is calcium carbide (CaC_2). It is used to ripen about 80 per cent of mangoes in India.

14. The Yellow river passes through which country ?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) USA (d) Australia
Ans: (b) The Yellow River or Huang He is the second longest in China after the Yangtze River. Originating in the Bayan Har Mountains in Qinghai province of western China, it flows through nine provinces, and it empties into the Bohai Sea near Dongying in Shandong province.

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15. Capital City of Myanmar is
(a) Naypyidaw
(b) Yangon
(c) Rangoon
(d) Thimphu
Ans: (a) Naypyidaw, officially spelled Nay Pyi Taw is the capital city of Myanmar (formerly known as Burma). It first became the capital of Myanmar in 2006, after the government decided to move the capital from Yangon with minimal explanation.

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16. What is the capital of Argentina?
(a) Buenos Aires
(b) Copenhagen
(c) Vienna
(d) Ottawa
Ans: (a) Buenos Aires is the capital and most populous city of Argentina. The city is located on the western shore of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, on the South American continent's south–eastern coast.

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17. India and China signed 'Panchsheel Pact' in the year.
(a) 1944 (b) 1954
(c) 1964 (d) 1974
Ans: (b) The Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between the

Tibet region of China and India, also known as the Panchsheel Agreement, was signed in Beijing on 29 April, 1954. It formed the bedrock of the relationship between India and the People's Republic of China.

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18. When did 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy occur ?
(a) 13th April, 1867
(b) 15th June, 1947
(c) 13th April, 1919
(d) 17th May, 2011
Ans: (c) The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place on 13 April, 1919 when a crowd of nonviolent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army Colonel Reginald Dyer. The incident is also known as the Amritsar massacre.

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19. Hypertext was invented by
(a) Jean-Antoine Nollet
(b) Alfred Nobel
(c) Joseph Nicephore Niepce
(d) Ted Nelson
Ans: (d) Ted Nelson, an American pioneer of information technology, developed a model for creating and using linked content called "hypertext" and "hypermedia" in 1963. He later worked with Andries van Dam to develop the Hypertext Editing System (HES) in 1967 at Brown University.

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20. If an object, on a free fall from a certain height, reaches the ground in 1 second, what is its velocity on the impact with the ground ?
(a) 4.9 m/s (b) 9.8 m/s
(c) 14.7 m/s (d) 19.6 m/s
Ans: (b) An object that is moving only because of the action of gravity is said to be free falling and its motion is described by

Newton's second law of motion. Its acceleration is constant and equal to the gravitational acceleration g which is 9.8 metres per square second.

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21. If in a motion, the axis of the rotation does not pass through the object, then the motion is called _____.

(a) Spin motion
(b) Oscillatory motion
(c) Translatory motion
(d) Orbital motion

Ans: (d) The axis of the rotation does not pass through the object in orbital motion. It involves the quantum mechanical motion of rigid particles (such as electrons) about some other mass, or about themselves.

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22. The Constitution of which country is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world ?

(a) Russia
(b) United Kingdom
(c) USA
(d) India

Ans: (d) The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules with 146, 385 words in its English-language version. The Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words.

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23. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Karnataka is

(a) 10 (b) 26
(c) 28 (d) 48

Ans: (c) The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Karnataka is 28. The Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India, is made up of Members of Parliament (MPs).

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24. _____ is the national sport of England.
(a) Rugby (b) Soccer
(c) Baseball (d) Cricket
Ans: (d) Cricket is the national sport of England. Cricket is known to have been played in England since the 16th century.

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25. Who wrote "The Jungle Book" ?
(a) R.K. Laxman
(b) Roald Dahl
(c) Rudyard Kipling
(d) Paddy Clark ???
Ans: (c) *The Jungle Book* (1894) is a collection of stories by English author Rudyard Kipling. The stories are fables, using animals in an anthropomorphic manner to give moral lessons.

1. Garden inside the Taj Mahal is known as _____.
(a) Mughal Garden
(b) Taj Bageecha
(c) Taj Mahal Garden
(d) Mahal Bageecha
Ans:
1. (a) The Taj Mahal complex is set around a large 300-metre square Charbagh or Mughal garden. The garden uses raised pathways that divide each of the four quarters of the garden into 16 sunken parterres or flowerbeds.

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3. Which drug is used to cure Glaucoma?
(a) Fexofenadine
(b) Ketoconazole
(c) Latanoprost
(d) Ibuprofen
Ans: (c) Latanoprost, sold under the brand name Xalatan, is a

medication used to treat increased pressure inside the eye. This includes ocular hypertension and open angle glaucoma.

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5. Lungs are the primary organs of _____.
(a) Digestion
(b) Constipation
(c) Perspiration
(d) Respiration
Ans: (d) The lungs are the primary organs of respiration in humans and many other animals including a few fish and some snails.Their function in the respiratory system is to extract oxygen from the atmosphere and transfer it into the bloodstream, and to release carbon dioxide from the bloodstream into the atmosphere, in a process of gas exchange.

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6. Who discovered Oxygen?
(a) Carl Scheele
(b) Hooke
(c) Heisenberg
(d) Williams
Ans: (a) Oxygen was discovered for the first time by a Swedish Chemist, Carl Wilhelm Scheele, in 1772.He called the gas “fire air”. However, the discovery of oxygen is attributed to Joseph Priestly, an English chemist, who independently discovered oxygen in 1774 and published his findings the same year, three years before Scheele published.
