

G. K. Set - 10 (Quick Revision)

1. Which of the following states does not have a border with Bangladesh meets?
 (a) **Manipur** (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Mizoram (d) Tripura

2. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I (Hill Pass)		List-II (State)	
A	Banihal	1	Himachal Pradesh
B	Nathula	2	Jammu and Kashmir
C	Policy	3	Sikkim
D	Shipki	4	Uttaranchal

Code:

A B C D

(a) 2, 1, 4, 3

(c) 4, 3, 1, 2

A B C D

(b) **2, 3, 4, 1**

(d) 3, 4, 2, 1

3. Which of the following states of India has the highest percentage of forest cover?

(a) **Arunachal Pradesh** (b) Assam

(c) Goa (d) Manipur

4. Which of the following states of India is the largest producer of mica?

(a) **Andhra Pradesh** (b) Bihar

(c) Jharkhand (d) Rajasthan

5. There are four major producers of rice in India?

(a) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa

(b) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam

(c) **West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh**

(d) West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab

6. The largest producer of sugarcane in the country is?

(a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra

(c) Tamil Nadu (d) **Uttar Pradesh**

7. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) **Bhilai - Madhya Pradesh**

(b) Durgapur - West Bengal

(c) Jamshedpur - Jharkhand

(d) Rourkela - Orissa

8. Which one of the following ports is located on the Gulf of Kutch?

(a) Cochin (b) Haldia

(c) **Kandla** (d) Tuticorin

9. Which of the following volcanoes is called the 'Lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea'?

(a) Etna (b) Pelli

(c) **Stromboli** (d) Vesuvium

10. Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn all three pass through which one of the following continents?

(a) **Africa** (b) Asia

(c) North America (d) South America

11. Which one of the following groups of countries is called 'Benilux countries'?

(a) Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia

(b) **Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg**

(c) Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Montenegro

(d) Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland

12. The largest mineral oil producing country of South-East Asia is?

(a) Brunei

(b) **Indonesia**

(c) Malaysia

(d) Myanmar

13. Which one of the following is a Kharif crop?

(a) Lentil

(b) Linseed

(c) Mustard

(d) **Soyabean**

14. Jute industry in India is mainly concentrated in?

(a) Kerala

(b) Orissa

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) **West Bengal**

15. The largest coffee producing state in India is?

(a) Assam

(b) **Karnataka**

(c) Kerala

(d) Tamil Nadu

16. NABARD provides refinance?

(a) **for agriculture and rural development**

(b) for export business

(c) for industrial development

(d) for all of the above

17. Which of the following is not a nationalized bank?

(a) Bank of Baroda

(b) Canara Bank

(c) **ICICI Bank**

(d) Punjab National Bank

18. belongs to the Unit Trust of India.

(a) to pass on the benefit of its income to small investors

(b) To organize money in such a way as to promote industrial development.

(c) To collect the savings of the people

(d) **All of the above**

19. Which of the following institutions in India insure the risk of export trade?

(a) Exim Bank

(b) **Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation**

(c) General Insurance Corporation

(d) All of the above

20. Which one of the following is related to the control of stock market activities?

(a) SAIL

(b) **SEBI**

(c) Sydney

(d) Stock Holding Corporation of India

21. Maximum amount of protein is found in?

(a) Turmeric

(b) **Soyabean**

- (c) Urad (d) Wheat
22. What is the basis of Indira Gandhi Environment Award given every year?
- (a) **meaningful contribution in the field of environment**
- (b) Outstanding contribution in the field of afforestation
- (c) Outstanding contribution to the development of barren land
- (d) Exemplary energy in the field of wildlife conservation and research.
23. Which of the following is related to 'Yellow Revolution'?
- (a) Fish production
- (b) Potato production
- (c) Milk production
- (d) **Oilseeds production**
24. Which one of the following tax groups, which are collected by the central government, is divided with the states?
- (a) Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Coast Tax
- (b) Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Excise Tax
- (c) Excise Tax, Income Tax, Cess Tax, Corporation Tax
- (d) **Excise Tax, Income Tax, Cess Tax, Coast Tax**
25. What is the scope of Central Co-operative Banks?
- (a) **at the district level**
- (b) at the state level
- (c) National level
- (d) Block level
26. The work of lead bank is done?
- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) by any bank
- (d) **by the bank designated for this purpose**
27. The largest commercial bank in the public sector of India is?
- (a) Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) **State Bank of India**
- (d) Union Bank of India
28. What does 'letter gold' mean?
- (a) **International Monetary Fund protest Drawing Rights**
- (b) Special Assistance Facility of the World Bank
- (c) the currencies which are still on the gold standard
- (d) deficit management
29. India earns maximum foreign exchange by export?
- (a) leather goods (b) Handicrafts
- (c) electronic goods (d) **engineering goods**
30. Consider the following statements about ultrasonic waves.
- (1) They can destroy insects.
- (2) They can clean clothes by removing dust from them.
- (3) They can be used for the treatment of diseases.
- (4) It can control automatic doors.
- In the said statements-
- (a) **1 and 2 are correct**
- (b) 3 and 4 are correct
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) All are correct
31. Hydrogen, helium and methane are the major gases, which is present in?
- (a) **Uranus, Neptune and Pluto**
- (b) Jupiter, Saturn and Mars
- (c) Uranus, Neptune and Venus
- (d) Mars and Venus
32. Global warming is caused by?
- (a) Nitrogen (b) **carbon dioxide**
- (c) carbon monoxide (d) hydrocarbons
33. The main component of gunpowder is?
- (a) **potash, sulfur and carbon**
- (b) potash, sulfur and sodium
- (c) sulfur, carbon and magnesium
- (d) Carbon, potash and iron powder
34. Iodine is obtained from?
- (a) **Laminaria** (b) Polysiphonia
- (c) Kara (d) Spirogyra
35. Who was the exponent of 'Advaita' theory?
- (a) Ramanuja (b) **Sri Shankaracharya**
- (c) Madhvacharya (d) Ballabhacharya
36. The cause of tuberculosis is a:
- (a) **Bacteria** (b) Virus
- (c) Fungus (d) Protozoa
37. The largest invertebrate is?
- (a) Octopus (b) **Squid**
- (c) Coral (d) Jellyfish
38. Ambidukata is a disease?
- (a) ears (b) **eyes**
- (c) nose (d) throat
39. Excess glucose in the body is converted into glycogen and stored?
- (a) stomach (b) **liver**
- (c) Pancreas (d) Bile
40. PB chip used in computers is made of?
- (a) **silicon** (b) tungsten
- (c) Copper (d) Platinum
41. Consider the following statements:
- (1) The draft of the national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.
- (2) There are 21 spokes in the center of the national flag.
- (3) The width-length ratio of the national flag is 3:2.

- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 **(b) 1 only**
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 only
42. Which one of the following statements regarding the federal system in India is correct?
(1) The constitution proposes a federal system for the basic structure of governance.
(2) It has a strong mix of unitary inclination.
(3) Both the union and state legislatures are sovereign.
(4) The legislative, financial and judicial powers are divided between the union and its units.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below?
Code:
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) all four
43. "Equal pay for equal work" in the Constitution of India ensured a:
(a) is a fundamental right.
(b) State policy is part of the Directive Principles.
(c) Fundamental duty.
(d) is an economic right.
44. Which Article of the Indian Constitution assures the freedom of the press?
(a) Article 16 **(b) Article 19**
(c) Article 22 (d) Article 31
45. The notion that India is a welfare state.
(a) By the Preamble of the Constitution
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy
(d) Fundamental Duties
46. Which one of the following rights is obtained by reading Article 19 (1) A in conjunction with Article 21?
(a) Right to travel abroad
(b) Right to asylum
(c) Right to privacy
(d) Right to receive information
47. The ideals and objectives outlined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution are further explained?
(a) in the chapter on Fundamental Rights
(b) In view of the Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties
(d) nowhere in the text of the constitution
48. Who among the following remains in office till the will of the President of India?
(a) Election Commissioner
(b) Governor
(c) Judge of the Supreme Court
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
49. Who among the following has the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament, to participate in other proceedings and to be a member of any committee, but he does not have the right to vote?
(a) Auditor General and Controller of Accounts of India
(b) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(c) Chairman of the Finance Commission of India
(d) Attorney General of India
50. To the Governor (Governor) of a State:
(1) National appoints.
(2) Live at the will of the President.
(3) is the head of the executive power of the state.
(4) ordinarily hold office for five years.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 **(d) all four**

Answer Key

1	A	11	B	21	B	31	A	41	B
2	B	12	B	22	A	32	B	42	C
3	A	13	D	23	D	33	A	43	B
4	A	14	D	24	D	34	A	44	B
5	C	15	B	25	A	35	B	45	C
6	D	16	A	26	D	36	A	46	A
7	A	17	C	27	C	37	B	47	C
8	C	18	D	28	A	38	B	48	B
9	C	19	B	29	D	39	B	49	D
10	A	20	B	30	A	40	A	50	D

