

**Q1. Mammal capable in flying is-
उड़ान में सक्षम स्तनपाइ है-**

- (a) Jaguar / जैगुआर
(b) Ostrich / शुतुरमुर्ग
(c) Pellican / पेलिकन
(d) Bat / चमगादड़

Ans.(d)

Sol. Bats are the mammals of the order Chiroptera whose forelimbs form webbed wings, making them the only mammals naturally capable of true and sustained flight.

**Q2. Dolphins are classified in-
डॉल्फिन को वर्गीकृत किया जाता है-**

- (a) Fish / मछली
(b) Amphibians / उभयचर
(c) Reptile / रेंगनेवाले जंतु
(d) Mammals / स्तनधारियों

Ans.(d)

Sol. Dolphins are highly intelligent marine mammals and are part of the family of toothed whales. They are found worldwide, mostly in shallow seas of the continental shelves and are carnivores, mostly eating fish and squid. India has declared Ganga Dolphin as the national aquatic animal of India.

**Q3. Amphibia are-
एम्फीबिया है**

- (a) Very fastly moving boats / बहुत तेजी से चलने वाली नौका
(b) Animals living in water only / केवल पानी में रहने वाले जीव
(c) Animals living on land only / केवल भूमि पर रहने वाले जीव
(d) Animals living equally in water and on land both/ पानी और जमीन पर समान रूप से रहने वाले जीव

Ans.(d)

Sol. The word "amphibian" is derived from the ancient Greek term amphibious, which means "both kinds of life". The term was initially used as a general adjective for animals that could live on land or in water. They are ectotherms or cold-blooded animals, means they are unable to regulate their own body temperature.

Q4. Nilgai belongs to the following family:

निम्नलिखित फैमिली में से नीलागाय किससे सम्बन्धित है ?

- (a) Cow / गाय
(b) Goat / बकरी
(c) Sheep / भेड़
(d) Deer / हिरण

Ans.(d)

Sol. Nilgai is the largest Asian antelope species. Antelope are creatures, who has strong permanent horns. There are more than 90 species of antelope.

**Q5. Octopus is :
ऑक्टोपस क्या है**

- (a) arthropod / एक आर्थ्रोपॉड
(b) An echinoderm/ एक एचिनोडर्म
(c) A hemichordate/ एक हेमिकोर्डेट
(d) A mollusc / एक मोलस्क

Ans.(d)

Sol. An octopus is a cephalopod mollusc of the order Octopoda, also known as devil fish. It has two eyes and four pairs of arms and like other cephalopods, it is bilaterally symmetric.

Q6. Which one of the following is not an insect?

निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक कीट नहीं है?

- (a) Bed bug / खटमल
(b) Spider / मकड़ी
(c) House fly/ हाउस फ्लाई
(d) Mosquito / मच्छर

Ans.(b)

Sol. Spiders belong to a group of animals called "arachnids". Arachnids are a creature with two body segments, eight legs, no wings or antennae. All spiders are predators and many eat each

other. Rest three options are insects. They have six legs, while spider has eight legs. Thus spider is not an insect.

Q7. Which one of the following animals stores water in the intestine?

निम्न में से कौन सा जानवर आंत में पानी जमा करता है?

- (a) Moloch / मोलोच
(b) Camel / ऊँट
(c) Zebra / जेबरा
(d) Uromastix / यूरोमस्टिक्स

Ans.(b)

Sol. Camels have some special abilities which enable it to walk for a long distance over sandy desert hills when there is neither water nor vegetation. That is why it is called "Ship of Desert". They have broad, flat, leathery pads with two toes on each foot. Their breathing rate is very slow. A camel can drink more than 100 litre of water at once and they store it in their intestine for future needs.

Q8. Plants growing on rocks are called:

चट्टानों पर उगने वाले पौधों को क्या कहा जाता है:

- (a) Epiphytes / एपीफाइट
(b) Halophytes / हेलोफाइट
(c) Xerophytes / ज़ेरोफाइट
(d) Lithophytes / लिथोफाइट

Ans.(d)

Sol. Lithophytes are plants that grow in or on rocks. Those that grow on rocks are also known as epipetric or epilithic plants. Lithophytes feed off nutrients from rain water and nearby decaying plants, including their own dead tissue.

Q9. Which one of the following is an insectivorous plant?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक कीटभक्षी पौधा है?

- (a) Passion flower plant / पैशन फ्लावर प्लांट
(b) Pitcher plant / पिचर प्लांट
(c) Night queen / नाइट क्वीन
(d) Flame of the forest / फ्लेम ऑफ़ द फोरेस्ट

Ans.(b)

Sol. A pitcher plant is a carnivorous plant or an insectivorous plant. Carnivorous plants are plants that eat insects and other small animals. Carnivorous plants grow in a soil that has less nitrogen. All living things must have nitrogen. Carnivorous plants get nitrogen from the insects they eat.

Q10. Turmeric is obtained from which part of the plant:

निम्नलिखित में से क्या हल्दी पौधे का खाद्य योग्य हिस्सा है?

- (a) Root / जड़
(b) Stem / तना
(c) Fruit / फल
(d) Flower/ पुष्प कली

Ans.(b)

Sol. Turmeric is obtained from the stem of the plant. It is a member of the curcuma botanical group, which is part of a ginger family of herbs, the Zingiberaceae. Its botanical name is Curcuma longa. All curcumas are perennial plants native to southern Asia. They grow in warm humid climates and thrive only in temperatures above 60°F (29.8°C). India, Srilanka, Fiji and Queensland (Australia) all have the climate, which is conducive to grow turmeric.

Q11. Potato is a :

आलू एक है-

- (a) Root / जड़
(b) Fruit / फल
(c) Tuber / कंद
(d) Bulb / गाँठ

Ans.(c)

Sol. Potatoes grow underground, but the part we eat is not a root. It is an underground stem called a tuber.

Q12. Clove is a-

लॉन्ग एक है-

- (a) Buds of stem/तने की कली
 (b) Bales of root/जड़ की गाँठ
 (c) Flower buds/फूल की कली
 (d) Seed/बीज

Ans.(c)

Sol. Cloves are the aromatic closed, dried floral bud, which is used in Ayurvedic medicine, making food and as an anodyne for dental emergencies. The botanical name of clove tree is *Syzygium aromaticum* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*) which belongs to Myrtaceae family. Cloves are native to the Maluku Islands in Indonesia and used as a spice in cuisines all over the world. The clove tree grows to a height ranging from 10 – 20 metres, having large oval leaves.

Q13. Which of the following is not correctly matched- निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सटीक मिलान नहीं है-

- (a) Ginger/ अदरक - Rhizome / राइजोम
 (b) Saffron/ केसर - Seed / बीज
 (c) Opium/अफीम - Opium capsule/ अफीम कैप्सूल
 (d) Jute /जूट - Stem / तना

Ans.(b)

Sol. Saffron is a spice derived from the flower of *Crocus sativus*, commonly known as the "Saffron Crocus". Saffron is obtained from the style and stigmas of the flower of *Crocus sativus*.

Q14. Cork is obtained from which of the following plant? कॉर्क को निम्नलिखित में से किस पौधे से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?

- (a) *Dalbergia*/ डालबरजिया
 (b) *Cedrus*/सेडस
 (c) *Quercus*/ क्वर्कस
 (d) *Argemone*/आर्गमोन

Ans.(c)

Sol. Cork is obtained from the bark of the oak tree, whose botanical name is *Quercus suber*. It is native to the Mediterranean region. Cork consists of irregularly shaped, thin-walled, wax-walled cells.

Q15. The characteristic odour of garlic is due to- लहसुन की विशिष्ट गंध का कारण है:

- (a) A chloro compound / एक क्लोरो यौगिक
 (b) A sulphur compound / एक सल्फर यौगिक
 (c) A fluorine compound / एक फ्लोरीन यौगिक
 (d) Acetic acid / सिरका अम्ल

Ans.(b)

Sol. Garlic is made up of sulphuric compounds (Allyl methyl sulphide) that render the pungent smell to it. It is also used for treating diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, blood pressure and heart disease.

Q1. Which type of colloidal system is expressed in the fog? कोहरे में किस प्रकार की कोलाइडियल प्रणाली व्यक्त की जाती है:

- (a) Liquid in a gas/ एक गैस में तरल
 (b) Gas in a liquid / एक तरल में गैस
 (c) Solid in a gas / एक गैस में ठोस
 (d) Liquid in Liquid /तरल में तरल

Ans.(a)

Sol. When the water vapour in the air condensed to form small drops of water, the fog is formed. When the temperature of air during winter season reaches near to dew point, the water vapour gets condensed around small particles of dust and remains suspended in the air because of their low weight.

Q2. The technique of chromatography is used to- क्रोमैटोग्राफी की तकनीक किसके लिए उपयोग की जाती है-

- (a) Identify colour substances / रंग पदार्थों की पहचान करें
 (b) Determine the structure of substances / पदार्थों की संरचना का निर्धारण करें
 (c) Dry distillation of colouring substances / रंगीन पदार्थों का सूखा आसवन

(d) Separate the substances from a mixture / मिश्रण से पदार्थ अलग करना

Ans.(d)

Sol. Chromatography is a separation technique used to separate the different components in a liquid mixture. The separation is based on differential partitioning between the mobile and stationary phases. Chromatography may be preparative or analytical. The purpose of preparative chromatography is to separate the components of a mixture for more advanced use and thus a form of purification.

Q3. The element found maximum in the earth's crust is- पृथ्वी की परत में अधिकतम कौन सा तत्व पाया जाता है

- (a) Oxygen / ऑक्सीजन
 (b) Nitrogen / नाइट्रोजन
 (c) Manganese / मैंगनीज
 (d) Silicon / सिलिकॉन

Ans.(a)

Sol. The element found the maximum in the soil layer is Oxygen 46.8% followed by Silicon 27.72%, Calcium 3.65% and Carbon 0.6%.

Q4. Which is the most abundant element after Oxygen on earth's surface? पृथ्वी की सतह पर ऑक्सीजन के बाद सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में तत्व कौन सा है?

(a) Silicon / सिलिकॉन
 (b) Carbon / कार्बन
 (c) Sodium / सोडियम
 (d) Chlorine / क्लोरीन

Ans.(a)
 Sol. The most abundant element on earth's surface after Oxygen is Silicon. It was discovered by J.J Berzelius in 1824. The word 'Silicon' was taken from the Latin word silex. Silicon chips are used as a semiconductor in computers.

Q5. Which of the following is the most abundant element in the Universe? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा तत्व ब्रह्मांड में प्रचुर मात्रा में है

(a) Hydrogen / हाइड्रोजन
 (b) Oxygen / ऑक्सीजन
 (c) Nitrogen / नाइट्रोजन
 (d) Carbon / कार्बन

Ans.(a)

Sol. The most abundant element in the Universe is Hydrogen, which makes up about ¾ of all matter. Helium makes up most of the remaining 1/4(25%). Thus, it is clear that hydrogen is the most common and abundant element in the Universe. While the most abundant element in the earth's crust is Oxygen making up 46.6% of earth mass.

Q6. The chemical composition of diamond is? हीरे की रासायनिक संरचना है?

(a) Carbon/ कार्बन
 (b) Nitrogen/ नाइट्रोजन
 (c) Nickel / निकेल
 (d) Zinc / जिंक

Show Answer

Ans.(a)

Sol. Chemically diamond is the purest form of carbon (crystal structure). Hence, it is a fundamental element. Sand is basically made up of Silicon and Oxygen, Marble is made up of Calcium, Carbon and Oxygen while sugar is mainly the mixture of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen.

Q7. Which is the most reactive metal in the following ? निम्नलिखित में सबसे प्रतिक्रियाशील धातु कौन सी है?

(a) Sodium / सोडियम
 (b) Magnesium / मैग्नीशियम
 (c) Calcium / कैल्शियम
 (d) Zinc / जिंक

- (a) Sodium / सोडियम
 (b) Calcium / कैल्शियम
 (c) Iron/आयरन
 (d) Potassium/ पोटैशियम

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. Potassium is the most reactive metal.

Reactivity series (or Electrochemical Series) of metals –

Potassium	K	Most reactive
Sodium	Na	
Barium	Ba	
Calcium	Ca	
Magnesium	Mg	
Aluminium	Al	

From the above reactive series, we can see that Potassium is the most reactive metal.

Q8. Which is the hardest in the following?

निम्नलिखित में सबसे ठोस कौन सा है?

- (a) Diamond/ हीरा
 (b) Glass / कांच
 (c) Quartz / क्वार्ट्ज
 (d) Platinum/ प्लैटिनम

Ans.(a)

Sol. Diamond is the hardest, least compressible and best thermal conductor among all natural materials.

**Q9. The chemical structure of the pearl is-
 मोती की रासायनिक संरचना है-**

- (a) Calcium Carbonate / कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट
 (b) Calcium Carbonate & Magnesium Carbonate / कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट और मैग्नीशियम कार्बोनेट
 (c) Calcium Chloride / कैल्शियम क्लोराइड
 (d) Calcium Sulphate / कैल्शियम सल्फेट

Ans.(a)

Sol. The chemical composition of pearl is 85% Calcium Carbonate, 10-14% Conchiolin and 2-4% of water (CaCO₃ and H₂O). Conchiolin is protein.

**Q10. Monazite is an ore of-
 मोनाज़िट किसका एक अयस्क है**

- (a) Zirconium/ ज़िर्कोनियम
 (b) Thorium/ थोरियम
 (c) Titanium/ टाइटेनियम
 (d) Iron/आयरन

Ans.(b)

Sol. Monazite is an important ore for Thorium, Lanthanum and Cerium. The deposits in India are particularly rich in Monazite. Its extensive deposits are found in Southern India.

Q11. These days yellow lamps are frequently used as street light. Which one of the following is used in these lamps:

इन दिनों पीले लैंप अक्सर सड़क की रोशनी के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है. इन लैंप में निम्नलिखित में से क्या उपयोग किया जाता है:

- (a) Sodium / सोडियम
 (b) Neon / नियोन
 (c) Hydrogen / हाइड्रोजन
 (d) Nitrogen / नाइट्रोजन

Ans.(a)

Sol. There are 2 types of street light bulbs are used by municipalities. They are sodium vapor and mercury vapor bulbs. The mercury vapor bulbs are usually a white ambient light and sodium an orange/yellow light. Compared to LPS (Low-pressure sodium) lamps, high-pressure sodium lamps tend to have a longer life, less lumen per watt efficiency and most importantly a higher colour rendering index.

Q12. The most commonly used substance in fluorescent tubes are-

फ्लोरोसेंट ट्यूबों में सामान्यतः सबसे अधिक इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला पदार्थ है-

- (a) Sodium Oxide and Argon / सोडियम ऑक्साइड और आर्गन
 (b) Sodium Vapour and Neon / सोडियम वाष्प और नियॉन
 (c) Mercury Vapour and Argon / मरकरी वाष्प और आर्गन
 (d) Mercuric Oxide and Neon / मेर्कुरिक ऑक्साइड और नियॉन

Ans.(c)

Sol. Fluorescent lamp tube is filled with a gas containing low pressure mercury vapour and Argon. Sometimes gases like Xenon, Neon or Krypton can also be used. The pressure inside the lamp is around 0.3% of atmospheric pressure.

Q13. Of how many carats is the pure gold?

शुद्ध सोना कितना कैरेट होता है

- (a) 22
 (b) 24
 (c) 28
 (d) 20

Ans.(b)

Sol. It is an extension of the older carat (Karat in North American spelling) system of denoting the purity of gold by fractions of 24, such as '18 carat' for an alloy with 75% (18 parts per 24) pure gold by mass. Because of the softness of pure (24 carat gold), it is usually alloyed with base metals for use in jewellery, altering its hardness and ductility, melting point, colour and other properties. Alloys with lower carat rating typically 22k, 18k, 14k or 10k contain higher percentages of copper or other base metals or silver or palladium in the alloy.

Q14. The chemical name of limestone is?

चूना पत्थर का रासायनिक नाम है?

- (a) Calcium Carbonate / कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट
 (b) Magnesium Chloride / मैग्नीशियम क्लोराइड
 (c) Sodium Chloride / सोडियम क्लोराइड
 (d) Sodium Sulphide / सोडियम सल्फाइड

Ans.(a)

Sol. Limestone is a sedimentary rock composed largely of the minerals Calcite and Aragonite which are different crystals form of Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃). Limestone binds with silica and other impurities to remove them from the iron.

**Q15. The chemical formula of the plaster of Paris is-
 प्लास्टर ऑफ़ पेरिसके का रासायनिक सूत्र क्या है-**

- (a) CaSO₄
 (b) CaSO₄·½H₂O
 (c) CaSO₄·H₂O
 (d) CaSO₄·2H₂O

Ans.(b)

Sol. A group of gypsum cement, essentially hemihydrated Calcium Sulphate (CaSO₄·½H₂O), a white powder that forms a paste when it is mixed with water and then hardens into a solid used in making a cast, mould and sculpture.

Q1. In Mumbai terror attacks on 26 Nov. 2008, what was the code name of security forces commando action against terrorists?

26 नवंबर 2008 को मुंबई आतंकवादी हमलों में आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ सुरक्षा बलों कमांडो कार्रवाई का कोड नाम क्या था?

- (a) Operation Vijay/ ऑपरेशन विजय
 (b) Operation Shakti/ ऑपरेशन शक्ति
 (c) Operation Cactus/ ऑपरेशन कैक्टस
 (d) Operation Black Tornado/ ऑपरेशन ब्लैक टॉरनाडो

Ans.(d)

Sol. The 2008 Mumbai attacks were a series of attacks that took place in November 2008, when 10 members of Lashkar-e-Taiba,

an Islamic militant organisation based in Pakistan, carried out a series of 12 coordinated shooting and bombing attacks lasting four days across Mumbai. India's National Security Guards (NSG) conducted 'Operation Black Tornado' to flush out the attackers; it resulted in the deaths of the last remaining attackers at the Taj Hotel and ending all fighting in the attacks.

Q2. Indira Mount, an underwater mountain named after former PM of India Smt. Indira Gandhi, is in which ocean? इंदिरा माउंट, भारत की पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी के नाम पर यह जलमग्न पहाड़ किस महासागर में है?

- (a) Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर
- (b) Antarctic Ocean/ अंटार्कटिक महासागर
- (c) Atlantic Ocean/ अटलांटिक महासागर
- (d) Pacific Ocean/ प्रशांत महासागर

Ans.(b)

Sol. Indira Mount is a seabed mountain situated in Antarctic Ocean (which also known as Southern Ocean). Indira Mount was discovered during First Indian Expedition to Antarctica (1981-82) when the team was moving from Mauritius to Antarctica. It was named as Indira Mount after the former Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi by the expedition members.

Q3. In which city are the headquarters of International Olympic Committee (IOC) located?

अंतरराष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति (IOC) का मुख्यालय किस शहर में स्थित है?

- (a) Zurich (Switzerland)/ ज्यूरिच (स्विट्जरलैंड)
- (b) London (United Kingdom)/ लंदन (यूनाइटेड किंगडम)
- (c) Dubai (United Arab Emirates)/ दुबई (संयुक्त अरब अमीरात)
- (d) Lausanne (Switzerland)/ लॉज़ेन (स्विट्जरलैंड)

Ans.(d)

Sol. The International Olympic Committee is an russophobic, commercial, anglo-saxon organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland, created by Pierre de Coubertin, on 23 June 1894 with Demetrios Vikelas as its first president.

Q4. Which city houses the headquarters of Central Railway? मध्य रेलवे का मुख्यालय कौन से शहर में है?

- (a) Bhopal / भोपाल
- (b) Nagpur/ नागपुर
- (c) Allahabad/ इलाहाबाद
- (d) Mumbai/ मुंबई

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Central Railway is one of the largest of the 16 zones of Indian Railways. Its headquarters is in Mumbai at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. It includes the first passenger railway line in India, which opened from Mumbai to Thane on 16 April 1853.

Q5. 'Bhogi', 'Surya', 'Mattu' and 'Kanum' are the parts of which four day long harvest festival of Tamilnadu?

तमिलनाडु के चार दिन चलने वाले फसल त्यौहार कौन सा है जिसके 'भोगी', 'सूर्य', 'मट्टू' और 'कनम' हिस्से हैं?

- (a) Bihu/ बिहू
- (b) Lohri/ लोहड़ी
- (c) Pongal/ पोंगल
- (d) Baisakhi/ बैसाखी

Ans.(c)

Sol. Lasting for over four days Pongal, a harvest festival is celebrated in the month of Shraavan. Pongal literally means, "boiling over". The Tamil harvest festival is celebrated with decorated cows, processions and decorative Rangoli. Pongal is a sweet porridge made from newly harvested rice and eaten by all, even the animals.

Q6. With which state is the Phulkari embroidery associated? फुलकारी कढ़ाई किस राज्य से संबंधित है?

- (a) Punjab/ पंजाब
- (b) Gujarat/ गुजरात
- (c) Karnataka/ कर्नाटक
- (d) Uttar Pradesh/ उत्तर प्रदेश

Ans.(a)

Sol. Phulkari embroidery technique from the Punjab region literally means flower work, which was at one time used as the word for embroidery, but in time the word "Phulkari" became restricted to embroidered shawls and head scarfs.

Q7. What is the name of India's longest river bridge, built over the river Ganga at Patna?

पटना में गंगा नदी पर बने भारत के सबसे लंबे नदी पुल का नाम क्या है?

- (a) Rabindra Setu/ रबींद्र सेतु
- (b) Vidyasagar Setu/ विद्यासागर सेतु
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi Setu/ महात्मा गांधी सेतु
- (d) Anna Indira Gandhi Bridge/ अन्ना इंदिरा गांधी ब्रिज

Ans.(c)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi Setu. Mahatma Gandhi Setu (also called Gandhi Setu or Ganga Setu) is a bridge over the river Ganges connecting Patna in the south to Hajipur in the north of Bihar. Its length is 5,750 metres (18,860 ft) and it is the longest river bridge in India.

Q8. 'Tamasha' is the popular folk theatre of which state? 'तामाशा' किस राज्य का लोकप्रिय लोक थिएटर है?

- (a) Punjab/ पंजाब
- (b) Gujarat/ गुजरात
- (c) Karnataka/ कर्नाटक
- (d) Maharashtra/ महाराष्ट्र

Ans.(d)

Sol. Tamasha is a traditional form of Marathi theatre, often with singing and dancing, widely performed by local or travelling theatre groups within the state of Maharashtra, India. It has also been the subject of several Marathi films.

Q9. What is the boundary line demarcating India and Afghanistan known as?

भारत और अफ़गानिस्तान की सीमा विभाजक रेखा किस रूप में जानी जाती है?

- (a) Curzon Line/ कर्जन रेखा
- (b) Durand Line/ डूरण्ड रेखा
- (c) McMahon Line/ मैकमोहन रेखा
- (d) Radcliffe Line/ रैडक्लिफ रेखा

Ans.(b)

Sol. Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of India and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand. At present this boundary lies in POK (Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

Q10. Which water body separates the Africa from the Europe? कौन सा जल निकाय अफ्रीका को यूरोप से अलग करता है?

- (a) Suez Canal/ स्वेज़ नहर
- (b) Panama Canal/ पनामा नहर
- (c) Palk Strait/ पाल स्ट्रेट
- (d) Strait of Gibraltar/ जिब्राल्टर जलसन्धि

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Mediterranean Sea is the body of water that separates Europe, Africa and Asia. The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow passage called the Strait of Gibraltar. It is between the southern tip of Spain and northern Morocco.

Q11. In what shape is the medal of the Bharat Ratna award designed?

भारत रत्न पुरस्कार का पदक किस आकार में बनाया गया है?

- (a) Lotus Petal/ कमल पत्ता
- (b) Maple Leaf/ मेपल पत्ता
- (c) Peepal Leaf/ पीपल पत्ता
- (d) Banyan Leaf/ बरगद पत्ता

Ans.(c)

Sol. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President, with a maximum of three nominees being awarded per year. Recipients receive a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a peepal-leaf-shaped medallion; there is no monetary grant associated with the award.

Q12. On the banks of which river is the holy city Ayodhya located?

किस नदी के किनारे पवित्र शहर अयोध्या स्थित है?

- (a) Gomti/ गोमती
- (b) Ganga/ गंगा
- (c) Kaveri/ कावेरी
- (d) Sarayu/ सरयू

Ans.(d)

Sol. Ayodhya is on the right bank of the river Sarayu, 6 km from Faizabad. This town is closely associated with Rama, seventh incarnation of Vishnu. According to the Ramayana, the city is 9,000 years old and was founded by Manu, the first man in the Vedas, and law-giver of the Hindus.

Q13. Which among the following National Park is located in Bastar district in Chhattisgarh?

निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में से कौन सा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर जिले में स्थित है?

- (a) Kanha National Park/ कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- (b) Kaziranga National Park/ काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- (c) Kanchenjunga National Park/ कंचनजंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- (d) Kanger Ghati National Park/ केजर घाटी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Kanger Valley National Park near Jagdalpur, in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh is one of the most beautiful and densest national parks, well known for its biodiversity with picturesque landscape, magnificent waterfalls, very famous subterranean geomorphologic limestone caves, and home for the Bastar hill myna, the state bird of Chhattisgarh.

Q14. 'Pattachitra' style of painting is native of which Indian state?

चित्रकला की 'पट्टाचित्र' शैली किस भारतीय राज्य से सम्बन्धित है?

- (a) Orissa/ उड़ीसा
- (b) Gujarat/ गुजरात
- (c) Maharashtra/ महाराष्ट्र
- (d) Andhra Pradesh/ आंध्र प्रदेश

Ans.(a)

Sol. Pattachitra is a general term for traditional, cloth-based scroll painting, based in the eastern Indian state, Odisha. In the Sanskrit language, "Patta" literally means "cloth" and "Chitra" means "picture". Most of these paintings depict stories of Hindu deities.

Q15. Marina Beach, the India's longest and world's second longest beach, is located in which city?

मरीना बीच, भारत का सबसे लंबा और दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे लंबा समुद्र तट, यह किस शहर में स्थित है?

- (a) Puri (Orissa)/ पुरी (उड़ीसा)
- (b) Mumbai (Maharashtra)/ मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)
- (c) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)/ चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु)
- (d) Kozhikode (Kerala)/ कोझिकोड (केरल)

Ans.(c)

Sol. Marina Beach is a natural urban beach in the city of Chennai, India, along the Bay of Bengal. The beach runs from near Fort St. George in the north to Foreshore Estate in the south, a distance of 6.5 km making it the longest natural urban beach in the country and the world's second longest natural urban beach.



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