S1. Ans.(a)
Sol. The skin is the largest organ of the body, with a total area of about 20 square feet. The skin protects us from microbes and the elements, helps regulate body temperature, and permits the sensations of touch, heat, and cold.

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol. The sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus) is the largest of the toothed whales with males growing up to 20 metres in length. The mass of sperm whales ranges between 35000-57000 kg. Females only weight about 1/3 of the males.

S3. Ans.(a)
Sol. Echidnas sometimes known as spiny anteaters belong to the family Tachyglossidae in the monotreme order of egg-lying mammals. The four extinct species, together with the Playtypus are the only surviving members of that order and are the only extinct mammals that lay eggs. Their diet consists of ants and termites but they are not closely related with the true anteaters of America. They live in Australia and New Guinea.

S4. Ans.(c)
Sol. Crabs belongs to the phylum Arthropoda.

S5. Ans.(d)
Sol. An octopus is a cephalopod mollusc of the order Octopoda, also knows devil fish. It has two eyes and four pairs of arms and like other cephalopods, it is bilaterally symmetric.

S6. Ans.(b)
Sol. Invertebrate is the animals that do not have a backbone. The colossal squid is the largest invertebrate. It’s maximum size is 12 – 14 metre.

S7. Ans.(a)
Sol. Class of crab : Malacostraca
   Class of mite : Arachnida
   Class of scorpion : Arachnida

S8. Ans.(b)
Sol. There are two chemical forms of vitamin D, namely vitamin D₂ sometimes referred to as (ergocalciferol) and vitamin D₃ sometimes referred to a (cholecalciferol). Vitamin C is known as ascorbic acid whereas vitamin A is known as retinol.
S9. Ans.(d)
Sol. The deficiency of Vitamin ‘K’ causes a problem in blood coagulation. Other pairs are correctly matched.

S10. Ans.(d)
Sol. Vitamin B₁₂ and vitamin K both are synthesized by bacteria in human intestine.

S11. Ans.(c)
Sol. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an Indian poet and assistant headmaster of Hindu College, Kolkata, a radical thinker and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the young men of Bengal.

S12. Ans.(c)
Sol. Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people. He belongs from Maharashtra.

S13. Ans.(b)
Sol. Wahhabism is an Islamic doctrine and religious movement founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab. It has been variously described as an Islamic "reform movement" to restore "pure monotheistic worship" by devotees.

S14. Ans.(c)
Sol. It is an island country consisting of a small archipelago centered around Bahrain Island, situated between the Qatar peninsula and the north eastern coast of Saudi Arabia.

S15. Ans.(b)
Sol. Morley-Minto Reforms Act -1909
Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi-1911
First World War-1914
Lucknow Pact-1916

S16. Ans.(c)
Sol. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when a crowd of non-violent protesters along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer.

S17. Ans.(c)
Sol. Sarojini Naidu was the first female to become the governor of an Indian state. She governed Uttar Pradesh from 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949.
S18. Ans.(d)  
Sol. In Harappa numerous figure of women found having plant growing from embryo which represent earth goddess but in vedic text there is no importance of mother goddess.

S19. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Aurangzeb was called “Zinda Pir” or “Living Saint ” in Mughal India.

S20. Ans.(b)  
Sol. The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following World War I. Its purpose was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the war in turkey.

S21. Ans.(a)  
Sol. Green Revolution impact is mostly felt on wheat. The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when agriculture in India improved due to the adoption of novel methods and technology in agriculture.

S22. Ans.(a)  
Sol. Uttarakhand capital is Dehradun.

S23. Ans.(b)  
Sol. Tropical forests comprise approximately 7 percent of the earth’s dry land surface (2% of total surface) and sustain over 50 percent of all species. The Amazon River basin contains 20% of the world’s fresh water.

S24. Ans.(c)  
Sol. Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period (243 days) of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets. It has no natural satellites. Venus is by far the hottest planet in the Solar System, with a mean surface temperature of 735 K (462°C; 863°F), even though Mercury is closer to the Sun.

S25. Ans.(a)  
Sol. Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in purvanchal range of North eastern states of India.

S26. Ans.(a)  
Sol. The river Luni is the only natural water source that drains inside a lake in the desert. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

S27. Ans.(d)  
S28. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Joint river venture of India and Nepal is Kosi Project.

S29. Ans.(d)
Sol. Oslo is the capital and the most populous city in Norway.

S30. Ans.(c)
Sol. The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984.