Q1. Which of the following are required for the formation of bones and teeth?
(a) Sodium and Potassium
(b) Iron and Calcium
(c) Sodium and Calcium
(d) Calcium and Phosphorus

Q2. Which of the following has the maximum efficiency to convert solar energy into chemical energy?
(a) Chlorella
(b) Tiger
(c) Earthworm
(d) Cuscutta

Q3. The disease ‘Tetanus’ is also known as
(a) Gangrene
(b) Shingles
(c) Lock jaw
(d) Whooping cough

Q4. The diseases caused by nematodes
(a) Filaria
(b) Fluorosis
(c) Encephalitis
(d) Leprosy

Q5. Which of the following is a broad-spectrum drug
(a) Chloramphenicol
(b) Paracetamol
(c) Xylocaine
(d) Chloroprene

Q6. Which among the following is a large spectrum Antibiotic?
(a) Paracetamol
(b) Pencillin
(c) Ampicillin
(d) Chloramphenicol
Q7. Our bones and teeth are generally made of-
(a) Tricalcium phosphate
(b) Fluoropetite
(c) Chloropetite
(d) Hydrolith

Q8. The bones are held together by elastic tissues are called-
(a) Ligaments
(b) Fibrous tissues
(c) Fibrin
(d) Muscular tissues

Q9. In human beings, normally in which one of the following parts, does the sperm fertilize the ovum?
(a) Cervix
(b) Fallopian tube
(c) Lower part of uterus
(d) Upper part of uterus

Q10. The amount of which of the following components in the air does not change in the process of respiration?
(a) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
(b) Oxygen
(c) Water vapours
(d) Nitrogen

Q11. The solar radiation coming to Earth is called
(a) Radiant energy
(b) Insolation
(c) Sunshine
(d) Terrestrial radiation

Q12. How does the Sun get its energy?
(a) From gravitational pressure
(b) From nuclear fission
(c) From nuclear fusion
(d) Due to attraction from earth

Q13. Study of the Universe is known as?
(a) Sociology
(b) Cosmology
(c) Universology
(d) Petology
Q14. Diameter of Sun is?
(a) 12 Lakh kms
(b) 13 Lakh kms
(c) 14 Lakh kms
(d) 15 Lakh kms

Q15. Major iron and Steel industries are located in the plateau of
(a) Deccan
(b) Malwa
(c) Telangana
(d) Chhotangpur

Q16. Bushmen tribes are found in
(a) Atacama desert
(b) Gobi desert
(c) Patagonian desert
(d) Kalahari desert

Q17. Doddabetta Peak is located in the
(a) Anaimalai
(b) Mahendragiri
(c) Nilgiris
(d) Shevaroy

Q18. An important river of the Indian desert is
(a) Luni
(b) Narmada
(c) Krishna
(d) Beas

Q19. River Indus originates at:
(a) Hindukush range
(b) Himalayan range
(c) Karakoram range
(d) Kailash range

Q20. The joint river valley venture of India and Nepal is
(a) Gomati
(b) Chambal
(c) Damodar
(d) Kosi
Q21. Who played Socrates to the first generation of the English educated young men of Bengal
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Rai Narain Bose
(c) Henry Vivian Derozio
(d) Drinkwater Bethune

Q22. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak hailed from
(a) Bengal
(b) Kashmir
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q23. Wahabis were _______ fanatics.
(a) Hindu
(b) Muslim
(c) Christian
(d) Sikh

Q24. The Arya Mahila Sabha was founded by?
(a) Durgabai Deshmukh
(b) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
(c) Nellie Sengupta
(d) Pandit Ramabai

Q25. The Mohemmadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh was founded by
(a) Md. Ali Jinnah
(b) Mohammad Ali
(c) Shaukat Ali
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Q26. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th century?
(a) Prarthana Samaj
(b) Brahmo Samaj
(c) Arya Samaj
(d) Ram Krishna Mission

Q27. Who was the founder of Ram Krishna Mission?
(a) Ram Krishna Paramahansa
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Swami Vivekanand
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Q28. Who among the following is known as ‘Martin Luther’ of India?
(a) Swami Vivekanand
(b) Swami Shraddhanand
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Q29. Who was the founder of Seva Sadan in Bombay?
(a) Shiva Narayan Agnihotri
(b) Baharamji Malabari
(c) R.G. Bhandarkar
(d) B.K. Jayakar

Q30. The Secretary of State for India was given powers by
(a) The Act of 1909
(b) The Act of 1919
(c) The Act of 1858
(d) The Act of 1861