Q1. Of the following which one is not a fish?
(a) Starfish
(b) Sawfish
(c) Pipefish
(d) Guitarfish

Q2. Mammals respire by
(a) Gills
(b) Trachea
(c) Skin
(d) Lungs

Q3. Which of the following species is the largest of the ‘toothed-whale’?
(a) Finback whale
(b) Blue whale
(c) Sperm whale
(d) Humpback whale

Q4. Which among the following one lays eggs and does not produce young ones directly?
(a) Echidna
(b) Kangaroo
(c) Porcupine
(d) Whale

Q5. Which of the following vitamins does not get stored in the body?
(a) Vitamin A
(b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin D
(d) Vitamin E

Q6. Which of the following vitamin’s deficiency causes disease of slow blood coagulation?
(a) Vitamin C
(b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin E
(d) Vitamin K
Q7. Vitamin B-9 is also called?
(a) Folic Acid
(b) Citric Acid
(c) Hydrochloric Acid
(d) Biotin

Q8. Which of following is synthesized by intestinal bacteria?
(a) Vitamin B₁₂
(b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin K
(d) Vitamin B₁₂ and Vitamin K both

Q9. The source of Vitamin ‘D’ is-
(a) Lemon
(b) Sun rays
(c) Orange
(d) Cashewnut

Q10. The Deficiency of Vitamin D causes the disease:
(a) Anemia
(b) Beri-Beri
(c) Rickets
(d) Pellagra

Q11. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf?
(a) Antarctic ocean
(b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean
(d) Atlantic ocean

Q12. Which is largest peninsular river in India?
(a) Krishna
(b) Godavari
(c) Cauvery
(d) Mahanadi

Q13. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions?
(a) Eastern Region only
(b) Southern Region only
(c) Eastern & Southern part of the Deccan Plateau
(d) None of these
Q14. Which of the following green house gases has the greatest heat trapping ability?
(a) Chloro fluoro carbon
(b) Methane
(c) Carbon dioxide
(d) Nitrous oxide

Q15. The largest producer of Lac in India is
(a) Chattisgarh
(b) Jharkhand
(c) West Bengal
(d) Gujarat

Q16. Ganga is a result of confluence of rivers Bhagirathi and Alakananda at which place?
(a) Deva Prayag
(b) Karan Prayag
(c) Gangotri
(d) Rudra Prayag

Q17. Which country is known as 'Land of Midnight Sun'?
(a) Sweden
(b) Norway
(c) Germany
(d) Finland

Q18. Which river basin is shared by more than 10 States of India?
(a) Indus
(b) Brahmaputra
(c) Ganga
(d) Damodar

Q19. Which of the following is not a commercial source of energy?
(a) Coal
(b) Petroleum
(c) Natural Gas
(d) Firewood

Q20. Which of the following is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere?
(a) Stratosphere
(b) Mesosphere
(c) Ionosphere
(d) Exosphere
Q21. Which one of the following was not common between the Indus Valley people and the Vedic Aryans?
(a) Meat eating
(b) Cattle rearing
(c) Use of cotton clothes
(d) Worship of Mother-Goddess

Q22. Which of these help you to know about Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Coin inscriptions
(b) Archaeological evidences
(c) Literary sources
(d) None of the above

Q23. Which of the following is known as “Mini Harappa”?
(a) Mohanjodaro
(b) Lothal
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Rangpur

Q24. Where did Rigvedic Aryans live in India?
(a) Northern India
(b) All over India
(c) Eastern part of India
(d) Sapta Sindhu area

Q25. The Scientific Society was founded by
(a) Wilton Oldham
(b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Raja Shiv Prasad

Q26. Provision was made in the Act of 1773, for the office of a Governor-General of
(a) India
(b) Fort William
(c) Madras
(d) Bombay

Q27. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from
(a) The Consolidated Fund of England
(b) Indian Revenues
(c) Funds Voted by Parliament
(d) The revenues of Princely States
Q28. The Charter Act of 1793 Renewed the Company's monopoly for_______ years.
(a) 20 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 30 years
(d) 15 years

Q29. By the Charter Act of 1813 the Indian trade except in _______ was thrown open to all British subjects.
(a) Tea
(b) Spices
(c) Coffee
(d) Cotton

Q30. Provision was made by the Charter Act of 1813 for the establishment of a Church at ________.
(a) Madras
(b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta
(d) Pondicherry