Q1. Which one of the following was NOT a condition laid down in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
(a) The Indian National Congress should stop the civil disobedience movement
(b) Removal of salt tax; allowing to produce, trade and sell legally
(c) Withdrawal of tax on khadi production
(d) Participation in the Round Table Conference by the Indian National Congress

Q2. Article ____ of the Constitution of India gives the Election Commission the power to supervise elections to the Parliament and state legislatures.
(a) 314
(b) 342
(c) 324
(d) 341

Q3. Who amongst the following succeeded the Mughal throne in the year 1556?
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Akbar
(c) Jehangir
(d) Shah Jahan

Q4. Varkala, Chowara, Chavakkad and Nattika are beaches in the state of ____.
(a) Maharashtra
(b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q5. ______ is the oldest member of the 16th Lok Sabha.
(a) Murli Manohar Joshi
(b) Ram Jethmalani
(c) Lal Krishna Advani
(d) Farooq Abdullah

Q6. The National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises meets once every ____ months in a year.
(a) 2
(b) 6
(c) 3
(d) 9
Q7. The Khajuraho Temples are located in the state of ____.
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Q8. ____ is the oldest golf course outside the United Kingdom.
(a) Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Kolkata
(b) Tollygunge Golf Club, Kolkata
(c) Classic Golf Resort, New Delhi
(d) Royal Springs Golf Course, Srinagar

Q9. One of the prominent Buddhist structures in India, _____ Stupa at Sarnath was constructed by the great Mauryan king, Ashoka.
(a) Dhauli
(b) Dhamekh
(c) Bharhut
(d) Lalitgiri

Q10. A situation where the expenditure of the government exceeds its revenue is called ________.  
(a) Default Financing
(b) Deficit Revenue
(c) Budget Deficit
(d) Default Revenue

Q11. ‘Mithun’, a cattle breed is found in ________.  
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Kerala
(d) Maharashtra

Q12. The highest railway station in India is located in the state of ____.
(a) West Bengal
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Jammu & Kashmir
(d) Sikkim

Q13. The leading light of the Rama cult was saint-poet ____ who also wrote the poem 'Ramcharitmanasa'.
(a) Chaitanya
(b) Vallabhacharya
(c) Tulsidas
(d) Nimbarka
Q14. Which of the following is the longest rivers in India?
(a) Kaveri  
(b) Godavari  
(c) Brahmaputra  
(d) Ganga

Q15. Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of_____, meaning 'Conqueror of the World'.
(a) Shah Jahan  
(b) Jahangir  
(c) Badshah  
(d) Jahapana

Q16. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of ______ city.
(a) Jaipur  
(b) Kolkata  
(c) Mumbai  
(d) Delhi

Q17. A ______ occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.
(a) Current Account Deficit  
(b) Budgetary Deficit  
(c) Revenue Deficit  
(d) Fiscal Deficit

Q18. Who won the Nobel Prize in 1906 for his neuron doctrine?
(a) Pierre Curie  
(b) Santiago Ramón y Cajal  
(c) Henry Moseley  
(d) Luis Alvarez

Q19. Humayun's heir,_____, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died.
(a) Akbar  
(b) Shah Jahan  
(c) Jahangir  
(d) Babur

Q20. _____ Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 provided for free and compulsory elementary education to all children.
(a) 84th  
(b) 85th  
(c) 86th  
(d) 87th
Q21. The power to summon the Houses of the Parliament is vested with the ________.
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Speaker
(c) Vice President
(d) President

Q22. Safdarjung’s tomb, set in the middle of a garden, was built by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah in ________
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Uttararakhand
(c) Delhi
(d) Bihar

Q23. ________married Mehr-ud-Nisa whom he gave the title of ’Nur Jahan’ (light of the world).
(a) shah Jahan
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Akbar
(d) Jahangir

Q24. ________pass connects Uttarakhand and Tibet and is situated in the north of Gangotri.
(a) Zoji La
(b) Bara Lacha La
(c) Shipki La
(d) Muling La

Q25. The Parliament of India consists of ________________.
(a) President, House of the People and Council of States
(b) House of the People
(c) House of the People and Council of States
(d) Council of States

Q26. A nautical mile is equal to _______.
(a) 2000 metres
(b) 1852 metres
(c) 1672 metres
(d) 2450 metres

Q27. ________Strait separates the islands of Java (east) and Sumatra.
(a) Sunda
(b) Yucatan
(c) Malacca
(d) Cook
Q28. _______died in 1605, nearly 50 years after is ascension to the throne. He was buried outside of Agra at Sikandra.
(a) Akbar  
(b) Aurangzeb  
(c) Shah Jahan  
(d) Jahangir

Q29. _______has been called the “architect king” as during his reign, the world witnessed a unique development of arts and culture of the Mughal Empire.
(a) Shah Jahan  
(b) Jahangir  
(c) Aurangzeb  
(d) Akbar

Q30. It was under the reign of _______that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.
(a) Jahangir  
(b) Aurangzeb  
(c) Shah Jahan  
(d) Akbar