

1. Which one of the following has not been included in the list of new seven wonders?
(a) Roman Colosseum (Italy) (b) Machu Picchu (Peru)
(c) Eiffel Tower in Paris (France) (d) Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)
2. The Chairman of the Indian Censor Board of Film is
(a) Shri Anupam Kher (b) Shri Gulzar
(c) Smt. Sharmila Tagora (d) Shri Sanjeev Kumar
3. The major harmful gas emitted by automobile vehicles which causes air pollution is
(a) Carbon Monoxide (b) Methane
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Ozone Gas
4. Who among the following is not a classical economist?
(a) David Ricardo (b) John Stuart Mill
(c) Thomas Malthus (d) John Maynard Keynes
5. According to the Employment Outlook 2007 reports of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the number of new jobs created in India every year from 2000 to 2005 is
(a) 5 million (b) 8 million
(c) 11 million (d) 13 million
6. 'World Bank' is also known as
(a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
(b) International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development.
(c) International Bank for Refinance and Development.
(d) International Bank for Research and Development.
7. By which Bill does the Government propose collection of revenues for a year?
(a) Economic Bill (b) Finance Bill
(c) Supplementary Bill (d) None of these
8. Which is the oldest trade union organization in India?
(a) Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC).
(b) Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
(c) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
(d) Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
9. Prof. Amartya Sen was awarded Nobel Prize for his contribution to the field of
(a) food and famines (b) welfare economies
(c) Indian economy (d) poverty
10. Which of the following items is a major item of Indian exports?
(a) Computer chips (b) Potato chips
(c) Textile garments (d) Car engines
11. Indian agriculture is typically characterized as
(a) land surplus, labour scarce economy
(b) land surplus, labour surplus economy
(c) land scarce, labour surplus economy
(d) land scarce, labour scarce economy

12. The process of curing inflation by reducing money supply is called
(a) Cost-push inflation (b) Demand-pull inflation
(c) Disinflation (d) Reflation
13. Which of the following pair of goods are close substitutes?
(a) Milk and Sugar (b) Sugar and Tea
(c) Tea and Coffee (d) Coffee and Biscuits
14. Long-term funds in the capital market can be raised either by borrowing from certain institutions or through
(a) issue of note (b) taking loan from Government
(c) issue of securities (d) taking loan from foreign institutions
15. As required by the WTO agreement, the Indian Patent Act was amended in 1999. The Act first came into force in the year
(a) 1965 (b) 1970
(c) 1975 (d) 1980
16. The Indian Parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if
(a) emergency under Article 352 is in operation
(b) all the State Assemblies of the country make such a request
(c) the President sends such a message to Parliament
(d) None of these
17. The President of India enjoys emergency powers of
(a) four types (b) two types
(c) five types (d) three types
18. Sarvodaya stands for
(a) Total revolution (b) Non-cooperation
(c) Upliftment of all (d) Non-violence
19. Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of
(a) Indira Gandhi Government (b) Morarji Desai Government
(c) Narasimha Rao Government
(d) Vajpayee Government
20. The chapter on Fundamental Duties includes
(a) Duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our freedom movement.
(b) Duty to vote in General Election.
(c) Duty to promote the sense of fraternity among the people.
(d) Duty to stick to the political party on whose ticket one contested election.
21. In which city of South Africa was Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?
(a) Cape Town (b) Durban
(c) Johannesburg (d) Pretoria
22. A national political party is one which received 4% of the total votes polled in
(a) Two or more States (b) The capital city
(c) Four or more States (d) In all the States

23. The basic features of the Indian Constitution which are not amendable under Article 368 are
(a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and judicial review
(b) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and parliamentary system of government
(c) Judicial review and the federal system
(d) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system, judicial review and parliamentary system of government
24. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(a) Part I (b) Part III
(c) Part IV (d) Part V
25. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Six
26. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the SAARC?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Bhutan
(c) Maldives (d) Myanmar
27. The Supreme Court of India enjoys
(a) original jurisdictions (b) advisory jurisdictions
(c) appellate and advisory jurisdictions
(d) original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions
28. Who attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalists at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Dr. Ansari (d) Motilal Nehru
29. Who amongst the following made it possible for the Indians to enter the Indian Civil Service through an open competitive examination?
(a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon
30. In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay for organizing the agrarian movement in Punjab?
(a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1909 (d) 1911
31. Which Governor General had entertained Ranjit Singh with great honour at Ropar?
(a) Minto I (b) William Bentinck
(c) Hastings (d) Auckland
32. The Khalji Sultans of Delhi were
(a) Mongols (b) Afghans
(c) Turks (d) A Jat tribe
33. The "Arya Samaj" was founded by
(a) Swami Dayananda Saraswati (b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Keshav Chandra Sen (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

34. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad started in Urdu Weekly, *The Al-Hilal* in 1912, but, on its being banned by the Government, he founded at *Al-Balagh* in
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1916
35. High Courts were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in
(a) 1935 (b) 1919
(c) 1892 (d) 1861
36. Who was the first Women President of Indian National Congress?
(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Sucheta Kripalani
(c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (d) Annie Besant
37. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by
(a) Pratiharas (b) Rashtrakutas
(c) Palas (d) Chalukyas
38. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th century?
(a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) Arya Samaj (d) Rama Krishna Mission
39. The rulers of Vijayanagar promoted
(a) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit (b) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
(c) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit (d) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit
40. In India, the irrigation of agricultural land is carried out maximum by
(a) Canals (b) Wells
(c) Tubewells (d) Tanks
41. The four largest planets of the Solar System in decreasing size are
(a) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Uranus
(b) Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune
(c) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
(d) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Neptune
42. Which of the following produces maximum crude petroleum in India at present?
(a) Assam (b) Gujarat
(c) Off-shore Bombay High (d) Coastal Tamil Nadu
43. India is one of the largest producers of manganese ore in the world along with
(a) China and Russia (b) Brazil and Russia
(c) Australia and U.S.A. (d) South Africa and U.S.A.
44. The 'Chipko Movement' is related to
(a) Wildlife preservation (b) Forest conservation
(c) Scientific agriculture (d) Deforestation
45. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?
(a) Cauvery (b) Krishna
(c) Narmada (d) Ganga

46. Baltora glacier is located in
(a) Karakoram ranges (b) Pamir plateau
(c) Shivalik (d) Alps
47. The largest producer of world's mica is
(a) U.S.A. (b) U.K.
(c) Canada (d) India
48. The International Date Line is the
(a) 180° Longitude (b) $88\frac{1}{2}$ East Longitude
(c) Equator (d) 0° Longitude
49. Which of the following countries has highest percentage of land under cultivation?
(a) China (b) U.S.A.
(c) Canada (d) India
50. Aryabhata was launched from
(a) Sriharikota (b) Mahe
(c) Chandipur (d) Daman

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 10. (c) | 19. (b) | 28. (a) | 37. (d) | 46. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 11. (c) | 20. (a) | 29. (b) | 38. (b) | 47. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 12. (c) | 21. (b) | 30. (b) | 39. (d) | 48. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 13. (c) | 22. (c) | 31. (b) | 40. (b) | 49. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 14. (c) | 23. (d) | 32. (c) | 41. (c) | 50. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 15. (b) | 24. (d) | 33. (a) | 42. (c) | |
| 7. (b) | 16. (a) | 25. (c) | 34. (c) | 43. (b) | |
| 8. (c) | 17. (d) | 26. (d) | 35. (a) | 44. (b) | |
| 9. (b) | 18. (c) | 27. (d) | 36. (d) | 45. (c) | |