

1. Whose decisive defeat in battle gave Babur a firm foothold in India first time in 1526 AD ?
(A) Ibrahim Lodhi
(B) Mahmud Lodhi
(C) Rana Sanga
(D) Sher Shah Suri
2. When offered the choice between death and conversion by Aurangzeb, the Sikh Guru choose the former and was executed. Who was this Guru?
(A) Guru Arjun Dev
(B) Guru Har Gobind
(C) Guru Teg Bahadur
(D) Guru Gobind Singh
3. Who, amongst the following leaders in the freedom movement, was a 'Moderate' ?
(A) Lala Lajpat Rai
(B) Bipin Chandra Pal
(C) Surendranath Banerjee
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. The famous resolution on Non-co-operation was adopted by the Indian National Congress at a special session (September 1920) held at—
(A) Mumbai (B) Kolkata
(C) Lucknow (D) Chennai
5. Who among the early nationalists worked in England to mobilize public opinion in favour of the Indian National Movement ?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) D.E. Wacha
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji
6. The President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence was—
(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Rajendra Prasad
7. General Dyer who was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh massacre was shot dead by—
(A) Sohan Singh Bhakna
(B) V.V.S. Iyer
(C) Hasrat Mohani
(D) Udham Singh
8. Who introduced the railways and telegraphs in India ?
(A) Lord Hardinge
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Ripon
(D) Lord Canning
9. Who said, "Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull several different ways " ?
(A) Dufferin (B) Curzon
(C) Hardinge (D) Risley
10. "Atman is everything and everything is Atman" is the..... doctrine.
(A) Buddhist (B) Jain
(C) Pantheistic (D) Zoroastrian
11. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in—
(A) 1902 (B) 1912
(C) 1922 (D) 1932
12. The Sultan who called himself Naib-i-Khudai or Deputy of the God, was—
(A) Iltutmish
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Balban
(D) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
13. During his pilgrimage, Chaitanya received enlightenment at—
(A) Kanchipuram
(B) Rameswaram
(C) Gaya
(D) Allahabad
14. Who said, "Ram and Rahim are the two different name of the same God" ?
(A) Kabir (B) Ramdas
(C) Chaitanya (D) Ramanuja
15. The 'Red Fort' of Delhi was built by—
(A) Akbar (B) Shah Jahan
(C) Jahangir (D) Sher Shah
16. Who succeeded Siraj-ud-Daulah as Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey ?
(A) Alivardi Khan
(B) Mir Jafar
(C) Mir Qasim
(D) Shuja-ud-Daulah
17. The famous book 'Geet Govind' was written by—
(A) Mirabai (B) Kalidasa
(C) Banabhatta (D) Jayadeva
18. Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya Dynasty in the emblem of Government of India ?
(A) Lion Capital of Ashoka
(B) Chariot Wheel
(C) Horse
(D) Words 'Satyameva Jayate'
19. Who first established the fact that the earth revolves round the sun ?
(A) Kepler (B) Copernicus
(C) Newton (D) Galileo
20. The chief impact of Vedic culture on Indian history was the—
(A) Growth of Sanskrit
(B) Progress of philosophy
(C) Consolidation of caste system
(D) Rise of other worldly outlook
21. Which colour was commonly used in Harappan pottery ?
(A) Blue (B) Red
(C) Blue-green (D) Buff
22. What was the capital of Shivaji's kingdom ?
(A) Pune (B) Karwar
(C) Purandhar (D) Raigarh
23. Which temple got the name of Black Pagoda ?
(A) Sun Temple
(B) Lingaraja Temple
(C) Jagannath Temple
(D) Bhuvaneshwari Temple

24. The historical source attributed to Megasthenes is—
 (A) Indica
 (B) Naturalis Historia
 (C) Geography
 (D) The Periplous of the Erythrean Sea
25. The Forward Bloc was formed by—
 (A) P.C. Joshi
 (B) Acharya Narendra Dev
 (C) B. R. Ambedkar
 (D) Subhas Chandra Bose
26. Which of the following is a non-ferrous metal ?
 (A) Aluminium
 (B) Nickel
 (C) Cobalt
 (D) All of the above
27. An atom of an element with mass number 23 and atomic number 11 will have—
 (A) 11 neutrons, 12 protons and 11 electrons
 (B) 11 protons, 12 neutrons and 11 electrons
 (C) 11 neutrons, 11 protons and 12 electrons
 (D) 23 protons and 11 electrons
28. The spring balance works on the principle of—
 (A) Boyle's law
 (B) Hooke's law
 (C) Bernoulli's principle
 (D) Pascal's law
29. Greenhouse is—
 (A) A building chiefly of glass in which the temperature is very low
 (B) A building in which green plants are cultured
 (C) A building chiefly of glass in which the temperature is maintained within the desired range
 (D) None of the above
30. Which animal produces the biggest baby ?
 (A) Camel (B) Lion
 (C) Elephant (D) Blue whale
31. The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it—
 (A) Absorbs (B) Reflects
 (C) Refracts (D) Scatters
32. A vehicle moving on a circular path experiences—
 (A) Inertia
 (B) Centripetal force
 (C) Gravitational pull of the earth
 (D) None of the above
33. Why is it easier to swim in a sea than a river ?
 (A) Sea water is still while river water is running
 (B) Salinity of sea water is more than that of river water
 (C) Density of sea water is more than that of river water
 (D) None of the above
34. The ink from the fountain pen spills when the pen is carried in an aeroplane, because—
 (A) The atmospheric pressure keeps changing rapidly
 (B) The atmospheric pressure is more than at the sea level
 (C) The atmospheric pressure is less than at the sea level
 (D) None of the above
35. "Equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal number of molecules." This law is called—
 (A) Boyle's law
 (B) Charles's law
 (C) Avogadro's law
 (D) Gay Lussac's law
36. Which of the following has no blood, but respire ?
 (A) Fish (B) Earthworm
 (C) Hydra (D) Cockroach
37. The velocity of light was measured by—
 (A) Romer (B) Newton
 (C) Galileo (D) Einstein
38. The bill for electricity consumption is based on the measurement of—
 (A) Current (B) Voltage
 (C) Wattage (D) None of these
39. The gas which had leaked out of Union Carbide factory in Bhopal was—
 (A) Sulphur dioxide
 (B) Chlorine
 (C) Carbon monoxide
 (D) Methyl isocyanate
40. The filament of an electric bulb is made of—
 (A) Iron (B) Nichrome
 (C) Tungsten (D) Graphite
41. Rainbow is produced by tiny rain drops suspended in front of sun rays as a result of—
 (A) Reflection and interference
 (B) Refraction and dispersion
 (C) Interference
 (D) Reflection, refraction and dispersion
42. Atom bomb is based on the principle of—
 (A) Nuclear fusion
 (B) Nuclear fission
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
43. Which type of fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire ?
 (A) Foam type
 (B) Soda acid type
 (C) Powder type
 (D) None of these
44. A substance which changes readily into vapour without heating is called—
 (A) Efflorescent
 (B) Synthetic
 (C) Volatile
 (D) Effervescent
45. Water is neither acidic nor alkaline because—
 (A) It cannot accept or donate protons
 (B) It boils at a high temperature
 (C) It can dissociate into equal number of hydrogen ions
 (D) It cannot donate or accept electrons
46. One horse power is equal to—
 (A) 736 watts (B) 746 watts
 (C) 748 watts (D) 756 watts
47. Insulin is secreted in—
 (A) Pituitary (B) Liver
 (C) Pancreas (D) Parathyroid
48. Who founded Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Works ?
 (A) Dr. B. C. Roy
 (B) Prafulla Chandra Ray
 (C) Meghnad Saha
 (D) Jagadish Chandra Bose

49. The fractions $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{16}{20}$, $\frac{21}{22}$ when arranged in descending order is—
 (A) $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{16}{20}$, $\frac{21}{22}$
 (B) $\frac{21}{22}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{16}{20}$
 (C) $\frac{21}{22}$, $\frac{16}{20}$, $\frac{7}{11}$
 (D) $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{21}{22}$, $\frac{16}{20}$
50. Which of the following works as fuel for human body ?
 (A) Protein
 (B) Vitamin
 (C) Carbohydrate
 (D) Water
51. Six bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes, how many times do they toll together ?
 (A) 4 (B) 10
 (C) 15 (D) 16
52. $792 \cdot 02 + 101 \cdot 32 - 306 \cdot 76 = ?$
 (A) 586.58 (B) 893.34
 (C) 997.11 (D) 1200.10
53. $3\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{1}{6} + ? + \frac{1}{4} = 10$
 (A) $2\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $4\frac{1}{3}$
 (C) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $2\frac{1}{3}$
54. $1 - \frac{0.00035}{0.007} = ?$
 (A) 0.95 (B) 0.05
 (C) 0.5 (D) 0.85
55. Which smallest number must be added to 2203 to get a perfect square ?
 (A) 1 (B) 3
 (C) 6 (D) 8
56. When a number is first increased by 10% and then reduced by 10%, the number—
 (A) Does not change
 (B) Decreases by 1%
 (C) Increases by 1%
 (D) None of these
57. The sum of two numbers is 2490. If 6.5% of one number is equal to 8.5% of the other, then the numbers are—
 (A) 989, 1501 (B) 1011, 1479
 (C) 1401, 1089 (D) 1411, 1079
58. The value of a machine depreciates at the rate of 10% every year. It was purchased 3 years ago. If its present value is ₹ 8,748, its purchase price was—
 (A) ₹ 10,000 (B) ₹ 11,000
 (C) ₹ 12,000 (D) ₹ 14,000
59. A, B and C invested ₹ 26,000, ₹ 34,000 and ₹ 10,000 respectively in a business. At the end of the year, they earn a profit of ₹ 3,500. B's share of profit is—
 (A) ₹ 1,200 (B) ₹ 1,500
 (C) ₹ 1,700 (D) ₹ 1,900
60. A tree 6 m tall casts a 4 m long shadow. At the same time, a flagpole a 50 m long shadow. How long is the flagpole ?
 (A) 50 m (B) 75 m
 (C) 33 m (D) None of these
61. 16 m/sec will be equal to—
 (A) 56 km/hr
 (B) 57 km/hr
 (C) 57.6 km/hr
 (D) None of these
62. The speed of a 150 m long train is 50 kmph. How much time will it take to pass a 600 m long platform ?
 (A) 50 sec (B) 54 sec
 (C) 60 sec (D) 64 sec
63. The largest size of bamboo that can be placed in a square of area 100 sq. metres is—
 (A) 10 m (B) 14.14 m
 (C) 20 m (D) 25 m
64. In a 300 m race, A beats B by 15 metres or 5 seconds. A's time over the course is—
 (A) 90 sec (B) 95 sec
 (C) 100 sec (D) 105 sec
65. If the difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their square is 39, then the larger number is—
 (A) 8 (B) 9
 (C) 12 (D) 13
66. If a number is subtracted from the square of its one-half, the result is 48. The square root of the number is—
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 6 (D) 8
67. A fruit seller buys lemons at 2 for a rupee and sells them at 5 for 3 rupees His gain per cent is—
 (A) 10% (B) 15%
 (C) 20% (D) 25%
68. A fan is listed at ₹ 1,500 and a discount of 20% is offered on the list price. What additional discount must be offered to the customer to bring the net price to ₹ 1,104 ?
 (A) 8% (B) 10%
 (C) 12% (D) 15%
69. If 15 dolls cost ₹ 35, what do 39 dolls cost ?
 (A) ₹ 90 (B) ₹ 91
 (C) ₹ 92 (D) None of these
70. A farmer borrowed ₹ 3,600 at 15% per annum. At the end of 4 years he cleared his account by paying ₹ 4,000 and a goat. The cost of the goat is—
 (A) ₹ 1,000 (B) ₹ 1,200
 (C) ₹ 1,550 (D) ₹ 1,760
71. Mithilesh said to Neelima, "Your only brother's son is my wife's brother." How is Neelima related to the wife of Mithilesh ?
 (A) Aunt (B) Mother-in-law
 (C) Sister (D) None of these
72. How many days will be there from 26th January, 2008 to 15th May, 2008 (both days included) ?
 (A) 110 (B) 111
 (C) 112 (D) 113
73. Silver revolution in India is related to—
 (A) Fertiliser production
 (B) Fish production
 (C) Egg production
 (D) Pharmaceutical
74. The mass of the body is different from its weight because—
 (A) Mass varies very little at different places, whereas weight varies a lot
 (B) Mass is variable quantity, whereas weight is constant
 (C) Mass is measure of the quantity of matter, whereas weight is force
 (D) Mass is constant but weight increases as the body moves from the Poles to the Equator
75. Find the odd one in the series—
 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13
 (A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 9 (D) 13

76. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Covers—
 (A) all children in the age group 3-10
 (B) all children in the age group 4-8
 (C) all children in the age group 5-15
 (D) all children in the age group 6-14
77. 'The Woman of the Millennium' selected by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is—
 (A) Margaret Thatcher
 (B) Hillary Clinton
 (C) Chandrika Kumaratunga
 (D) Indira Gandhi
78. The Indian railway station situated in the extreme south is—
 (A) Chennai
 (B) Cochin
 (C) Kanyakumari
 (D) Trivandrum
79. Which of the gauges is used by Railway in the hilly areas ?
 (A) Broad gauge
 (B) Meter gauge
 (C) Narrow gauge
 (D) Special gauge
80. Foot is to hand as leg is to—
 (A) Elbow (B) Toe
 (C) Finger (D) Arm
81. If UNDERSTAND is coded as 1234567823, how will START be coded ?
 (A) 56781 (B) 83243
 (C) 73652 (D) 67857
82. Who was the first Indian to be honoured with Nobel Prize ?
 (A) Mother Teresa
 (B) Rabindranath Tagore
 (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
83. Pointing towards a woman, a girl said, "She is the only daughter-in-law of the grandmother of my father's son." Who is this woman of the girl ?
 (A) Mother
 (B) Aunt
 (C) Mother-in-law
 (D) Sister-in-law
84. Sri Jatindra Nath Das a freedom fighter died in jail after how many days of hunger strike ?
 (A) 60 days (B) 62 days
 (C) 63 days (D) None of these
85. For quicker contact between India and England, when did the British establish a direct telegraph line between the two countries ?
 (A) 1860 (B) 1865
 (C) 1870 (D) 1875
86. The agreement between India and China, by which both accept Panchsheel as the basis of their relations, was signed in—
 (A) 1950 (B) 1951
 (C) 1953 (D) 1954
87. Who, amongst the following, held the view that the Hindus and Muslims in India formed one nation, and said, "they are two eyes India' if injure the one, and you injure the other" ?
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (D) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
88. Five children take part in a tournament. Each one has to play even other one. How many games must they play ?
 (A) 30 (B) 8
 (C) 10 (D) 24
89. The largest Botanical Garden of India is in—
 (A) Kolkata (B) Chennai
 (C) Bangaluru (D) Mumbai
90. 'Midnight's Children' is written by—
 (A) Salman Rushdie
 (B) Vikram Seth
 (C) Thomas Carlyle
 (D) Daniel Defoe
91. When was Metro Railway of Kolkata became a 'Zone' ?
 (A) 2008 (B) 2010
 (C) 2011 (D) 2012
92. In which year did the Parliament adopt Indian Constitution ?
 (A) 1947 (B) 1949
 (C) 1950 (D) 1952
93. The most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is the—
 (A) Sovereignty of the Parliament
 (B) Written Constitution
 (C) Accountability of the executive to the legislature
 (D) Independent judiciary
94. Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Supreme Court
 (B) Parliament
 (C) Constitution
 (D) President
95. All the following are Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution except—
 (A) Right to equality
 (B) Right against exploitation
 (C) Right to adequate means of livelihood
 (D) Right to freedom of religion
96. How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Nine (B) Eleven
 (C) Twelve (D) Twenty
97. Where is Raisina Hill ?
 (A) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated
 (B) The Hill feature in Srinagar, otherwise known as Shankaracharya Hill
 (C) The place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu
 (D) The Rock feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekanand's statue was erected
98. To be eligible for election as President of India, a person must have completed the age of—
 (A) 25 years (B) 30 years
 (C) 35 years (D) 40 years
99. Which of the following non-member of Parliament has the right to address it ?
 (A) Attorney General of India
 (B) Solicitor General of India
 (C) Chief Justice of India
 (D) Chief Election Commissioner
100. The implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana rests with—
 (A) Gram Panchayat
 (B) District Collector
 (C) State Government
 (D) Union Government