1. The two ancient cities of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are now in:
   (A) Bangladesh
   (B) India
   (C) Tibet
   (D) Pakistan

2. "Buddhacharita" was written by:
   (A) Kalidasa
   (B) Vikramaditya
   (C) Ashvagosha
   (D) Banabhatta

3. Saka Era was introduced by:
   (A) Kanishka
   (B) Chandragupta Maurya
   (C) Ashoka
   (D) Harsha

4. Which one of the following Mughal Emperors patronized architecture most?
   (A) Humayun
   (B) Akbar
   (C) Shahjahan
   (D) Jahangir

5. The British formed the East India Company in:
   (A) 1600
   (B) 1601
   (C) 1602
   (D) 1603

6. The first railway line in India was started in the year:
   (A) 1850
   (B) 1853
   (C) 1858
   (D) 1892

7. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was:
   (A) Low wages paid to soldiers
   (B) Imperialistic explosion
   (C) Use of greased cartridges
   (D) All of the above

8. The first newspaper which was published in India was:
   (A) The Calcutta Gazette
   (B) The Amrit Bazar Patrika
   (C) The Bengal Gazette
   (D) The Calcutta Chronicle
9. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal during India's Struggle for Independence advocated:
   (A) Co-operation
   (B) Conciliation
   (C) Extremism
   (D) Moderation

10. Kancheepuram was once the capital of:
    (A) The Cholas
    (B) The Pandyas
    (C) The Pallavas
    (D) The Cheras

11. Who among the following women leaders was not the President of Indian National Congress even once?
    (A) Annie Besant
    (B) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
    (C) Sarojini Naidu
    (D) Indira Gandhi

12. Who was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of the Battle of Plassey?
    (A) Mir Jaffar
    (B) Mir Jumla
    (C) Mir Qasim
    (D) Siraj-ud-daula

13. In 1943 Netaji Subash Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of the provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) in:
    (A) Vienna
    (B) Tokyo
    (C) Rangoon
    (D) Singapore

14. Right belief, Right cognition and Right conduct are the three gems or Triratnas associated with:
    (A) Buddhism
    (B) Jainism
    (C) Hinduism
    (D) Islam

15. The countries comprising the Indian subcontinent are:
    (A) India, Pakistan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
    (B) India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh
    (C) India, Nepal, China, and Bangladesh
    (D) None of these

16. The Nilgiris are part of the:
    (A) Western Ghats
    (B) Eastern Ghats
    (C) Aravallis
    (D) Satpura
17. The most useful feature of Himalayan rivers is that:
   (A) They are huge in terms of total length
   (B) They offer perennial source of water supply
   (C) They deposit large amount of slit
   (D) All of the above

18. The richest type of soil is the:
   (A) Red soil
   (B) Alluvial soil
   (C) Black soil
   (D) Laterite soil

19. The Ganges beyond Farakka after entering Bangladesh is known as:
   (A) Padma
   (B) Ganga Sagar
   (C) Swaran Ganga
   (D) Meghna

20. The copper mines in India are located in:
   (A) Mayurbhanj
   (B) Dhanbad
   (C) Kolar
   (D) Khetri

21. The largest river of Peninsular India is:
   (A) Mahanadi
   (B) Kaveri
   (C) Godavari
   (D) Krishna

22. Neyveli Lignite Project is located in:
   (A) Andhra Pradesh
   (B) Kerala
   (C) Tamil Nadu
   (D) Karnataka

23. The multipurpose project irrigating maximum area in India is
   (A) Damodar Valley
   (B) Beas
   (C) Hirakud
   (D) Bhakra Nangal

24. Which of the following is known as the Rice Bowl of South India?
   (A) Konkan coastal region
   (B) Kaveri delta
   (C) Kerala
   (D) Krishna - Godavari delta

25. When the days and nights are equal in both the hemispheres of the earth it is called:
   (A) Equinox
   (B) Perihelion
   (C) Aphelion
26. The temperate grasslands of South America are called:
(A) Pampas
(B) Priaries
(C) Downs
(D) Steppes

27. The City of Seven hills is:
(A) Chicago
(B) Berlin
(C) Rome
(D) Vienna

28. "Moorlands" are:
(A) Marine vegetation near Sundarbans
(B) The area of marshy lands
(C) The regions where evergreen trees flourish.
(D) Areas where twisted shrubs and grasses grow.

29. The structure of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) Unitary
(B) Rigid
(C) Flexible
(D) Federal in form and Unitary in spirit

30. The difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is:
(A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are not.
(B) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative.
(C) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are justiciable
(D) Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights

31. Which one of the following Rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the "Heart and soul of the Constitutions"?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Constitutional Remedy
(C) Right to religion
(D) Right to Freedom.

32. The President of India can be removed from his office by:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Home Minister
(C) The Electorate
(D) Impeachment

33. Can the Rajya Sabha be dissolved by the President?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Sometimes
(D) Not always
34. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Six
(B) Eight
(C) Nine
(D) Twelve

35. The dominant occupation of the Indian is:
(A) Trade
(B) Industry
(C) Transport
(D) Agriculture

36. In India, the present trend of rapid urbanization is due to:
(A) Influence of Cinema and electronic media
(B) Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas
(C) Break up of joint family system
(D) Abolition of Zamindary system

37. Which of the following States accounts for the largest share of Industrial production and capital investment?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) West Bengal

38. Freon gas is used in:
(A) Air conditioners
(B) Refrigerators
(C) Television
(D) Nuclear reactors

39. The preparation of soap involves the process called:
(A) Neutralisation
(B) Esterification
(C) Hydrolysis
(D) None of these

40. The constituent of blood associated with resistance to disease is:
(A) Haemoglobin
(B) RBC
(C) WBC
(D) Plasma

41. Dialysis is used in the case of patient suffering from:
(A) Liver trouble
(B) Kidney trouble
(C) Cataract
(D) jaundice
42. The method of Radio carbon dating is used to find the age of:
   (A) Fossils
   (B) Stars
   (C) Skeletons
   (D) Trees

43. Sickle cell anemia is a:
   (A) Genetic disorder
   (B) Virus disease
   (C) Bacterial disease
   (D) Disease due to vitamin deficiency

44. The first European to visit China was:
   (A) Robert Peary
   (B) Vasco da gama
   (C) Amundsen
   (D) Marco Polo

45. What was the title of Oliver Cromwell when he ruled England?
   (A) King
   (B) Commander in Chief
   (C) Lord Protector
   (D) Chancellor

46. India's National Songs was derived from a famous book entitled:
   (A) Agni Vina
   (B) Bhartat Bhatri
   (C) Geet Govindam
   (D) Anand Math

47. Which one of the following is a classical dance?
   (A) Bharatnatyam
   (B) Kathakali
   (C) Odissi
   (D) All of the above

48. The National game of India is:
   (A) Hockey
   (B) Football
   (C) Cricket
   (D) Basketball

49. The UN body concerned with the welfare of children is:
   (A) UNESCO
   (B) UNICEF
   (C) UNIDO
   (D) UNCTAD

50. The Aid India Club was formed at the suggestion of:
   (A) World Bank
   (B) UK
   (C) USA
51. The Headquarters of SAARC is located at:
(A) New Delhi
(B) Colombo
(C) Kathmanu
(D) Singapore

52. The book "A passage to England" was written by:
(A) E.M. Forster
(B) J.K.Galbraith
(C) Mulk Raj Anand
(D) Nirad C. Chaudhary

53. Who wrote "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"?
(A) K.A.Abbas
(B) G.B. Shaw
(C) Earnest Hemingway
(D) Arthur Conan Doyle

54. Who wrote the book "The Prince"?
(A) Machiavelli
(B) Francis Bacon
(C) H.G.Wells
(D) Bertrand Russel

55. Which of the following pairs is not correct?
(A) Gulliver's Travel - Jonathan Swift
(B) Kubla Khan - Coleridge
(C) Ashian Drama - Leo, Tolstoy
(D) Lady Chatterle's Lover - D.H. Lawrence

56. Who created the character Sir John Falstaff?
(A) William Shakespere
(B) George Bernard Shaw
(C) Charles Dickens
(D) Thomas Hardy

57. Who was it that said "Where wealth accumulates, men decay"?
(A) John Adams
(B) Oliver Goldsmith
(C) Mahthma Gandhi
(D) Swami Vivekananda

58. The statement "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely" was made by:
(A) Abraham Lincoln
(B) Thomas Jefferson
(C) Lord Acton
(D) Sir Winston Churchill
59. Arjuna Award to the sportsman of the year was instituted in, the year:
(A) 1959
(B) 1960
(C) 1961
(D) 1962

60. Dronacharya Awards instituted in 1985 are given to:
(A) Best sports person of the year
(B) Ex sports persons for their contribution
(C) Coaches who have trained outstanding sports persons or teams making achievements
(D) None of these

61. What is the distance between the opposite sides of wickets in Cricket?
(A) 12 yards
(B) 22 yards
(C) 20 yards
(D) 12 meters

62. Who among the following became the first Asian batsman to have scored more than a hundred first class centuries?
(A) Sunil Gavaskar
(B) Zaheer Abbas
(C) Javed Mianded
(D) Mohinder Amarnath

63. Straight Paunch is a term associated with:
(A) Boxing
(B) Billiards
(C) Chess
(D) Golf

64. The first person to sail round the world was:
(A) Captain Cook
(B) Ferdinand Magellan
(C) David Livingston
(D) Henry Kissing

65. Who among the following is a Nobel Laureate?
(A) Neil Armstrong
(B) Joseph Brodsky
(C) Mikhail Gorbachev
(D) Louis Pasteur

66. The 1994 Ramon Magsaysay Award was given to:
(A) Kiran Bedi
(B) Mother Teresa
(C) TN. Seshan
(D) P.T. Usha
67. What is "Prithvi"?
(A) India's main battle tank
(B) India's field gun
(C) India's first nuclear powered submarine
(D) India's surface to surface missile.

68. There is no Atomic Power Station at:
(A) Kalpakkam
(B) Narora
(C) Tarapur
(D) Trombay

69. The first spacecraft that landed man on the moon was:
(A) Appollo- 1
(B) Appollo- 11
(C) Lunik- 111
(D) vega- 1

70. Radioactive Disintegration of Uranium ultimately leads to:
(A) Thorium
(B) Polonium
(C) Lead
(D) Isotopes

71. Increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere causes:
(A) Rise in earth temperature
(B) Fall in earth temperature
(C) Uniform earth temperature
(D) Increase in ultraviolet rays.

72. The World Environment Day is celebrated on:
(A) March 5
(B) June 5
(C) September 5
(D) November 5

73. Democracy in India rests on the fact that:
(A) The Constitution is written
(B) There are Fundamental Rights.
(C) People have right to choose and change the Government
(D) There are Directive Principles of State policies.

74. A body falling freely from a height towards the earth moves with uniform:
(A) Speed
(B) Velocity
(C) Acceleration
(D) Weight

75. Who was the first recognized leader of opposition in the Indian Parliament?
(A) A.K.Gopaln
(B) S.A. Dange
(C) Y.B.Chavan
(D) S.Chandrasekha
Answer Key


www.keralapscblog.com