

CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Challenger Deep'.

1. It is located in the Western Atlantic Ocean.
2. It is approximately three times deeper than the average depth of the ocean.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.1) Solution (b)

According to NOAA, the average depth of the ocean is about 12,100 feet and the deepest part is called the Challenger Deep, which is located below the surface of the western Pacific Ocean. It is approximately 36,200 feet deep.

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Permafrost'.

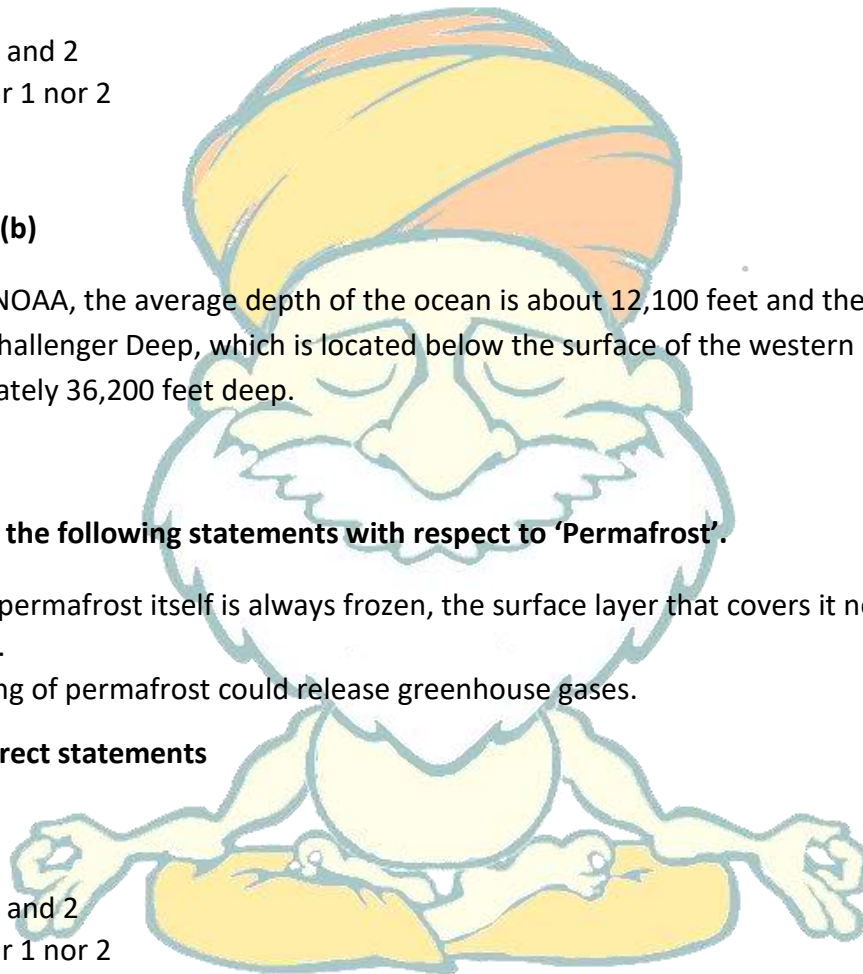
1. While permafrost itself is always frozen, the surface layer that covers it need not be frozen.
2. Thawing of permafrost could release greenhouse gases.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (c)

Permafrost is ground that remains completely frozen at 0 degrees Celsius or below for at least two years. It is defined solely based on temperature and duration. The permanently frozen ground, consisting of soil, sand, and rock held together by ice, is believed to have formed during glacial periods dating several millennia.



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While permafrost itself is always frozen, the surface layer that covers it (called the “active layer”) need not be. In Canada and Russia, for example, colourful tundra vegetation carpet over permafrost for thousands of kilometres. Its thickness reduces progressively towards the south, and is affected by a number of other factors, including the Earth’s interior heat, snow and vegetation cover, presence of water bodies, and topography.

When permafrost thaws, microbes start decomposing this carbon matter, releasing greenhouse gases like methane and carbon dioxide. Researchers have estimated that for every 1 degree Celsius rise in average temperature, permafrost grounds could release greenhouse gases to the tune of 4-6 years’ of emissions from coal, oil, and natural gas — becoming a major factor of climate change in themselves.

Along with greenhouse houses, these grounds could also release ancient bacteria and viruses into the atmosphere as they unfreeze.

Q.3) ‘Serotonin’ is found in

1. Gastrointestinal tract (GI tract)
2. Central nervous system (CNS)
3. Blood platelets

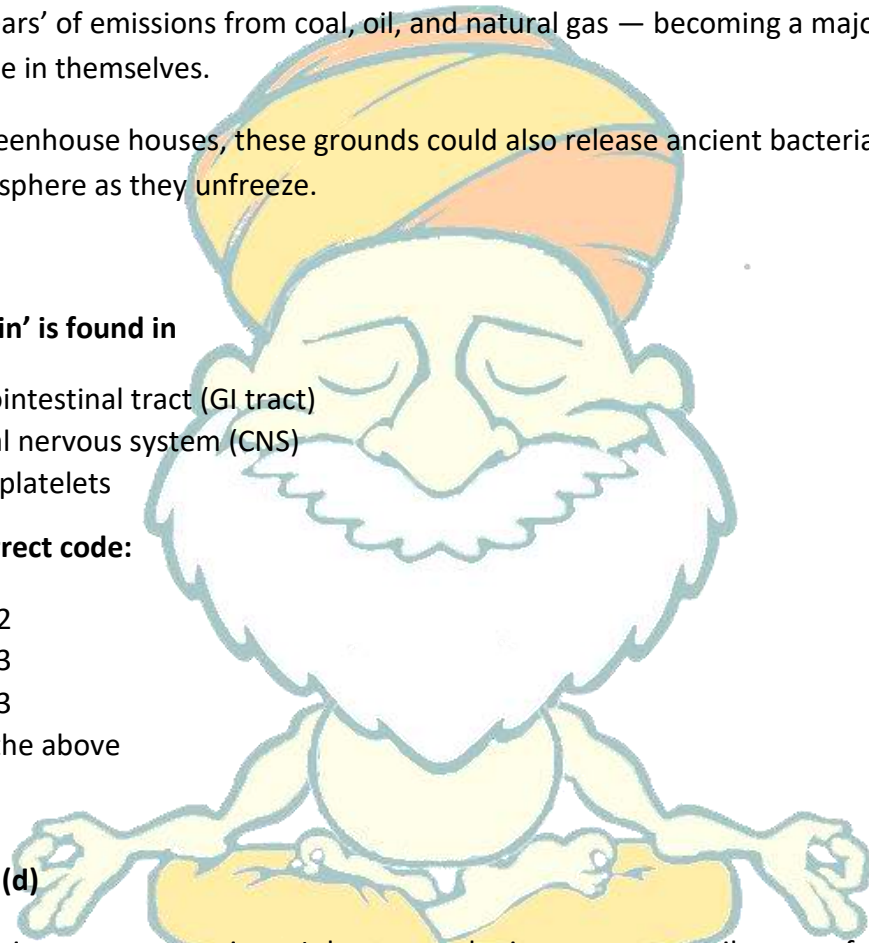
Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (d)

It is a monoamine neurotransmitter. It has a popular image as a contributor to feelings of well-being and happiness, though its actual biological function is complex and multifaceted, modulating cognition, reward, learning, memory, and numerous physiological processes such as vomiting and vasoconstriction.

Serotonin is primarily found in the enteric nervous system located in the gastrointestinal tract (GI tract). However, it is also produced in the central nervous system (CNS), specifically in the Raphe nuclei located in the brainstem. Additionally, serotonin is stored in blood platelets and is



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released during agitation and vasoconstriction, where it then acts as an agonist to other platelets.

Q.4) Which of the following statements with respect to 'Crypto-jacking'.

1. It is the unauthorized use of your computer and devices by cybercriminals in order to mine for cryptocurrency.
2. Crypto-jacking scripts do not use the victim's data but drain the victim CPU's resources, which slows down the system.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (c)

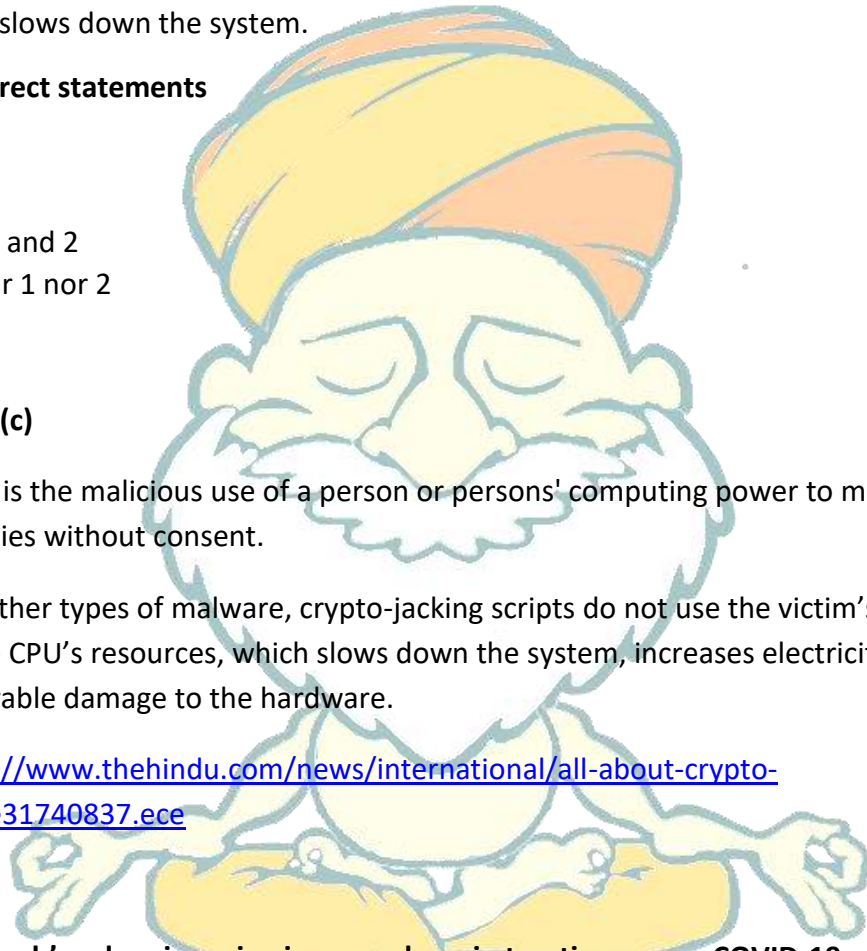
Cryptojacking is the malicious use of a person or persons' computing power to mine cryptocurrencies without consent.

Unlike most other types of malware, crypto-jacking scripts do not use the victim's data. But they drain the CPU's resources, which slows down the system, increases electricity usage, and causes irreparable damage to the hardware.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/all-about-crypto-jacking/article31740837.ece>

Q.5) 'Tocilizumab', a drug is seeing increased use in treating severe COVID-19 patients. It is originally used to treat

- a) Malaria
- b) Hepatitis B and C
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Zika and Ebola Virus



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Q.5) Solution (c)

Tocilizumab, a drug originally used for rheumatoid arthritis is seeing increased use in treating severe COVID-19 patients.

Q.6) 'Natuna Regency' is often seen in news. Where is it located?

- a) Yellow Sea
- b) Bering Sea
- c) South China Sea
- d) Persian Gulf

Q.6) Solution (c)

The Natuna Regency is an archipelago of 272 islands located in the south part of the South China Sea in the Natuna Sea. It is part of Indonesia. China as always, is trying to poke its nose in neighboring countries (Indonesia here) territories & affairs.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/india-china-ladakh-lac-border-dispute-c-raja-mohan-6449294/>

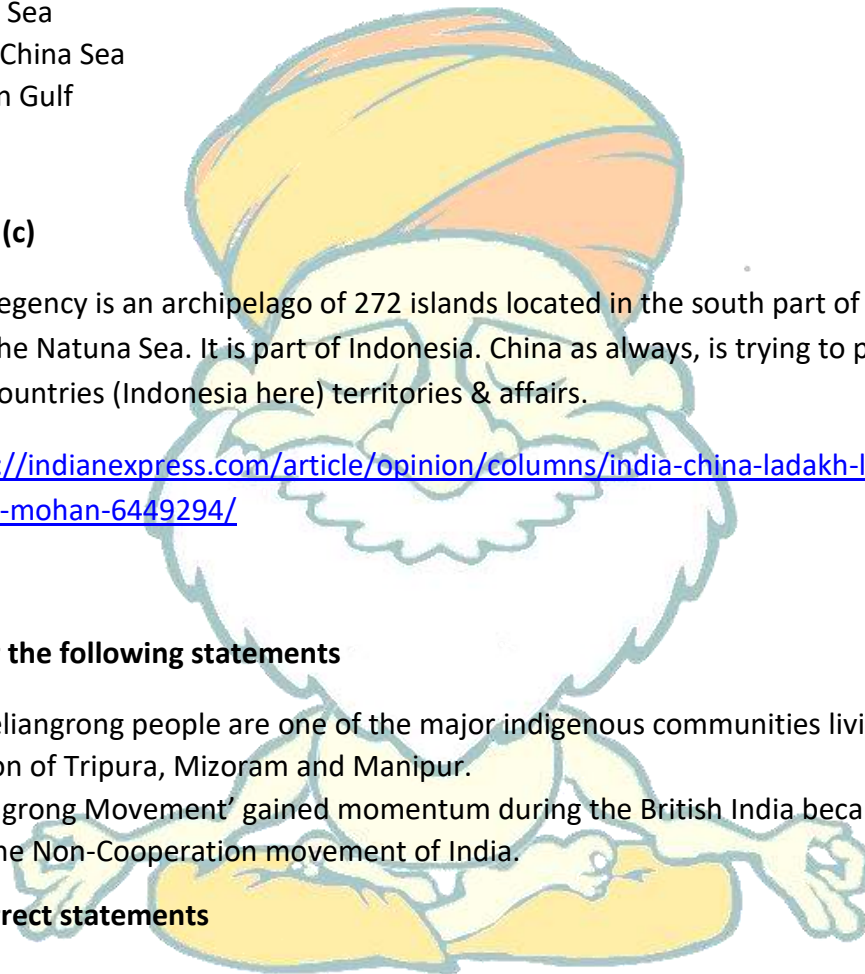
Q.7) Consider the following statements

1. The Zeliangrong people are one of the major indigenous communities living in the tri-junction of Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur.
2. 'Zeliangrong Movement' gained momentum during the British India because it coincided with the Non-Cooperation movement of India.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (b)



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The Zeliangrong people are one of the major indigenous communities living in the tri-junction of the present states of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland in North East India.

Some scholars referred to the Zeliangrong Movement as 'Naga Raj'. The movement gained momentum during the British India because it coincided with the Non Co-operation movement of India. However, with the death of Jadonang, the movement became a socio-religious reform movement. The reformed religion came to be known as Heraka. The followers of Heraka are found mostly in N.C. Hills of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.

Read More - http://www.e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=manipur.History_of_Manipur.Zeliangrong_Movement_Contribution_of_Rani_Gaidinliu_By_Soihiamlung_Dangmei

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/express-sunday-eye/the-fire-last-time-6119649/>

Q.8) 'Gaan-Ngai' is a festival celebrated by

- a) Mishmi
- b) Meitei
- c) Reang
- d) Zeliangrong

Q.8) Solution (d)

Gaan-Ngai also known as "Chakaan Gaan-Ngai" is a festival of the Zeliangrong people of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.

Zeliangrong people are one of the major indigenous Naga communities living in the tri-junction of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland in India.

Source: <https://www.aninews.in/news/lifestyle/culture/manipurs-zeliangrong-tribe-celebrates-gaan-ngai-festival20200118224516/>

Q.9) What is the purpose/purposes of Government's 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'?

1. Limiting Foreign Direct Investment
2. Boycotting all Chinese goods
3. To do away with import of each and every product in the next five years.

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Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (d)

All the options are wrong. Too extreme to be true.

A self-Reliant India is a nation which shall produce, manufacture and consumer its own products and services without relying on 'global or international brands'.

It does not necessarily mean, Limiting Foreign Direct Investment, or Boycotting all Chinese goods, or to do away with import of each and every product in the next five years.

When it talks about self-reliance, it doesn't mean protectionism and moving to a pre-1991 economy.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1624661>

Q.10) Consider the following statements

1. India is the largest producer of milk, jute, and pulses in the world.
2. India is second largest producer of sugarcane, cotton, and groundnut in the world.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.10) Solution (c)

India is the largest milk producer, largest jute and pulses producer, 2nd largest in sugar cane, cotton, groundnut, fruits, vegetables and fisheries, 3rd in cereals.

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Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/third-tranche-of-govts-rs-20-lakh-crore-stimulus-highlights-of-nirmala-sitharamans-speech/articleshow/75757050.cms>

Q.11) Why is India's forex reserves rising despite the slowdown in the economy?

1. Rise in investment in foreign portfolio investors (FPIs)
2. Fall in crude oil prices
3. Decline in gold imports

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (d)

The major reason for the rise in forex reserves is the rise in investment in foreign portfolio investors in Indian stocks and foreign direct investments (FDIs). Foreign investors had acquired stakes in several Indian companies in the last two months.

On the other hand, the fall in crude oil prices has brought down the oil import bill, saving the precious foreign exchange.

Gold imports have been recording negative growth since December last year > Reduced import bill.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-india-forex-reserves-covid-19-economic-crisis-6448701/>

Q.12) Which of the following functions as the custodian and manager of forex reserves?

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) Department of Revenue
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) Export Import Bank of India

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Q.12) Solution (c)

The Reserve Bank functions as the custodian and manager of forex reserves, and operates within the overall policy framework agreed upon with the government. The RBI allocates the dollars for specific purposes.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-india-forex-reserves-covid-19-economic-crisis-6448701/>

Q.13) 'Vamsadhar River' flows through

1. Odisha
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Telangana

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the above

Q.13) Solution (c)

River Vamsadhara or River Banshadhara is an important east flowing river between Rushikulya and Godavari, in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

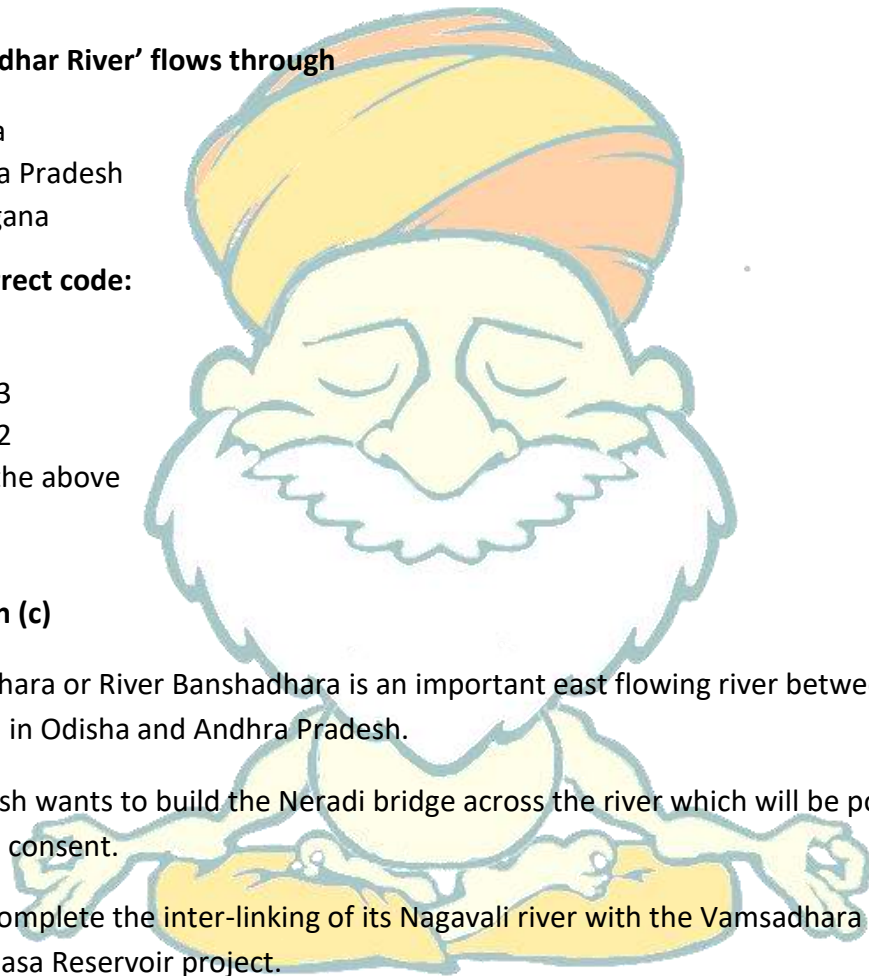
Andhra Pradesh wants to build the Neradi bridge across the river which will be possible only after Odisha's consent.

AP wants to complete the inter-linking of its Nagavali river with the Vamsadhara and expand the Madduvalasa Reservoir project.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/jagan-will-take-up-vamsadhara-waterrow-with-naveen-soon-minister/article31769351.ece>

Q.14) The term 'Poonam Avlokan' is associated with

- a) Gir Wildlife Sanctuary



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- b) Moidams
- c) Ancient water harvesting concept
- d) Saffron Farming

Q.14) Solution (a)

Gujarat Forest Department announced the population of Asiatic lions in the state — 674, up from 523 in a Lion Census five years ago. Unlike in previous years, this count was estimated not from a Census, but from a population “observation” exercise called Poonam Avlokan.

Through Poonam Avlokan, which is a monthly in-house exercise carried out every full moon. Field staff and officers spend 24 hours assessing the number of lions and their locations in their respective jurisdictions. It was a mechanism developed by the Forest Department in 2014 as part of preparations for the 2015 Lion Census.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/how-gujarat-estimated-its-lion-population-without-holding-a-census-6453027/>

Q.15) Which of the following are consequences of ‘Ocean deoxygenation’?

1. Decreased biodiversity
2. Shifts in species distributions
3. Reduction in fishery resources
4. Expanding algal blooms

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (d)

Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most pernicious, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. The primary causes of deoxygenation are eutrophication (increased nutrient run-off from land and sewage pollution) and nitrogen deposition from the burning of fossil fuels, coupled with the widespread impacts from ocean warming. Oxygen loss from

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warming has alarming consequences for global oceanic oxygen reserves, which have already been reduced by 2% over a period of just 50-years (from 1960 to 2010).

Consequences of ocean oxygen decline include decreased biodiversity, shifts in species distributions, displacement or reduction in fishery resources and expanding algal blooms.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-seas-less-oxygen-pollution-marine-life-6156781/>

Q.16) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Krishnapuram Venkatachalapathy temple'.

1. The sculptures here are classic examples of Nayak art.
2. The temple was built by Krishnadevaraya.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.16) Solution (a)

Krishnapuram Venkatachalapathy temple (also called Krishnapuram Temple) in Krishnapuram, a village in Tirunelveli district in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is dedicated to the Hindu god Vishnu. Constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture, the temple is a storehouse of Nayak architecture.

It is understood from the inscriptions that the temple was built by Krishnappa Nayak (1563–72), the son of Viswanatha Nayak, the founder of Madurai Nayak dynasty.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/annamayya-connect-in-faraway-tirunelveli/article31801765.ece>

Q.17) Consider the following statements

1. Annamacharya composed songs called sankirtanas in praise of the Lord Venkateswara.

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2. Saluva Narasimharaya was given the title Maha Mandaleshwara of Chandragiri during the reign of Ramachandra Raya.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.17) Solution (a)

Annamacharya was a 15th-century Hindu saint and the earliest known Indian musician to compose songs called sankirtanas in praise of the Lord Venkateswara, a form of Vishnu.

Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya was given the title Maha Mandaleshwara of Chandragiri during the reign of Mallikarjuna Raya. His father Saluva Gunda was the governor of Chandragiri.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/annamayya-connect-in-faraway-tirunelveli/article31801765.ece>

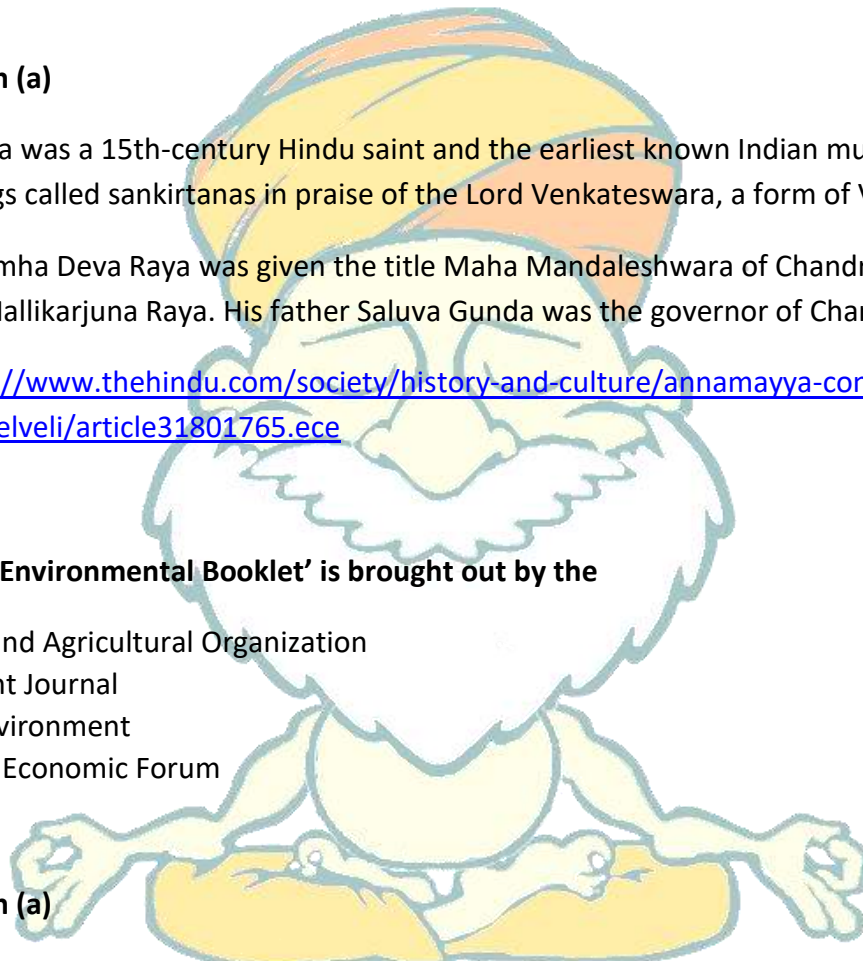
Q.18) 'Locust Environmental Booklet' is brought out by the

- a) Food and Agricultural Organization
- b) Lancet Journal
- c) UN Environment
- d) World Economic Forum

Q.18) Solution (a)

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, this is a part of the United Nations, and based in Rome, Italy) co-ordinates and helps these nations with advice and funds in combating this plague. The informative document from FAO, called the Locust Environmental Booklet, gives an update on the situation and methods of handling locust swarms.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/serotonin-triggers-desert-locust-swarms/article31768088.ece>



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Q.19) Which of the following neurochemical/hormone is responsible for locusts swarm formation?

- a) Oxytocin
- b) Serotonin
- c) Prolactin
- d) Progesterone

Q.19) Solution (b)

Serotonin is indeed responsible for swarm formation.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/serotonin-triggers-desert-locust-swarms/article31768088.ece>

Q.20) 'Apis Cerana' and 'Apis Florea' are species of

- a) Honey Bees
- b) Mormon Butterflies
- c) Vespid Wasps
- d) Locusts

Q.20) Solution (a)

They are species of honeybees.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/reviving-the-bees-of-bundelkhand/article31811139.ece>

STATIC QUIZ

Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. Harappan Civilization is named so because Harappa is the largest site of Indus Valley Civilization.
2. The Harappan Seal is made of Carnelian.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.1) Solution (c)

The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) is also called the Harappan civilization, because it is the first site of IVC to be discovered.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Harappan seal is made of a stone called Steatite.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Citadel found in Mohenjodaro is much larger compared to that of Lower Town.
2. While Citadel is walled, the Lower Town remained uncovered.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (d)

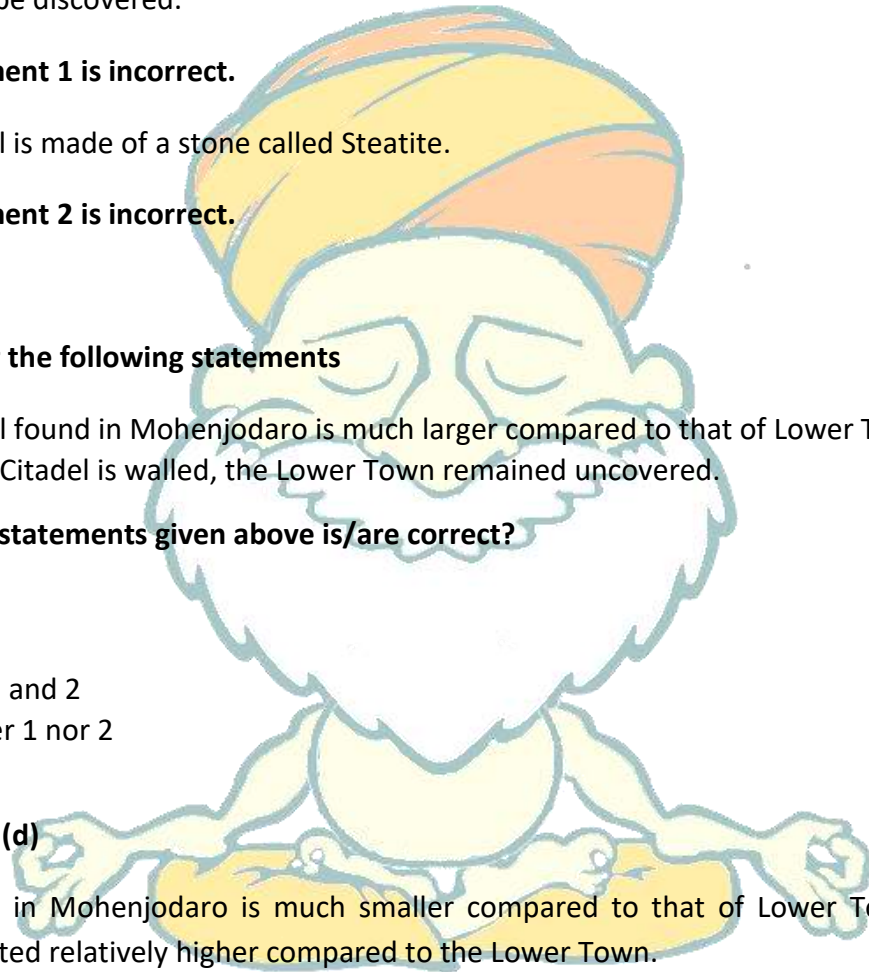
Citadel found in Mohenjodaro is much smaller compared to that of Lower Town. However, Citadel is located relatively higher compared to the Lower Town.

The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Citadel and Lower Town are both walled.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.



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Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist Stupas

1. In the structure of Stupa, Anda was located above the Harmika.
2. Yashti is a balconylike structure that represented the abode of the gods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (d)

The stupa originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called Anda.

In the structure of Stupa, Harmika was located above the Anda.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Harmika is a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods.

Arising from the harmika was a mast called the yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

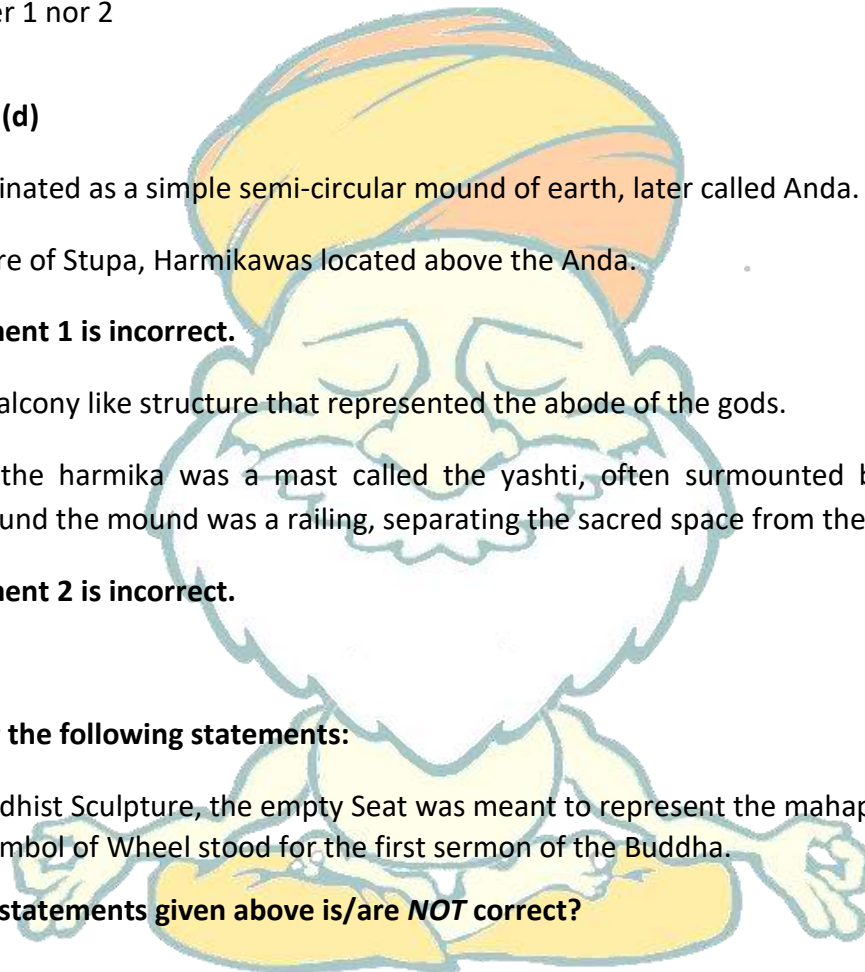
Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. In Buddhist Sculpture, the empty Seat was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana.
2. The symbol of Wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha.

Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (a)



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In Buddhist Sculpture, the empty Seat was meant to indicate the meditation of Buddha and the Stupa was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The symbol of Wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha delivered at Sarnath.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahastupa of Thotlakonda is located in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
2. DhamekStupa is located in the State of Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (d)

Mahastupa of Thotlakonda is located in Thotlakonda Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

DhamekStupa is located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

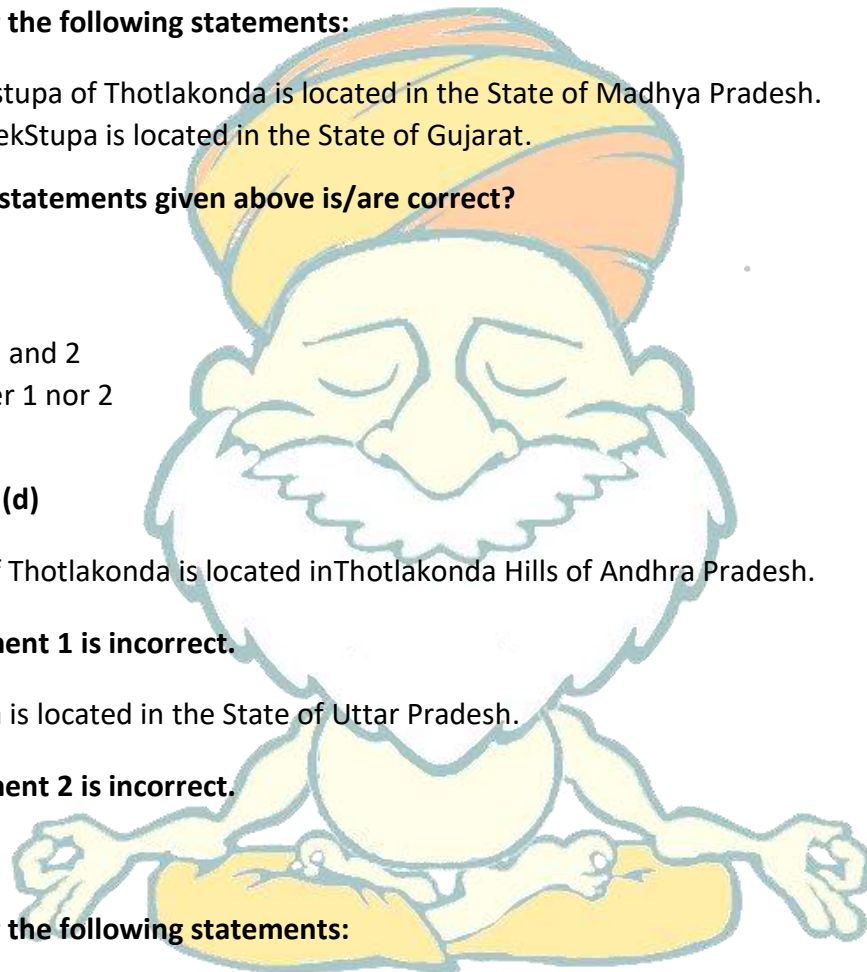
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Rock cut temples in India were introduced by the Pallavas.
2. Panchpandava Ratha temples are monolithic temples representing five different styles.
3. Mahendravarman I was the pioneer of Rock-cut Architecture amongst the Pallavas.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only



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- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None

Q.6) Solution (d)

- The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock.
- The Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule.
- Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples.
- The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture.

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Nagara style temple and Dravidan style temple?

1. Nagara temples have a Garbha griha while Dravidan temples do not.
2. Both Nagara and Dravidan temples have mandaps.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (b)

- Dravidan temples have elaborate gates called Gopurams while Nagara Temples do not have them.
- Shikhar of Nagara temples are curved while Vimana of Dravidan temples have pyramidal shape.
- Both nagara and Dravidan temples have Garbhagriha where the idol of the Chief deity is placed.
- Both Nagara and Dravidan temples have mandaps.

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Islamic architecture

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1. Muslim architecture forbids replication of any living forms on any surface.
2. Qutub Minar has been constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish and Firozshah Tughlaq

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.8) Solution (d)

- Unlike Hindus who conceived manifestation of god everywhere in multiple forms as part of their religious faith, Muslims forbade to replicate living forms on any surface.
- In 1200 AD, Qutub al-Din Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate started construction of the Qutub Minar. In 1220, Aibak's successor Iltutmish added three storeys to the tower. In 1369, Firoz Shah Tughlaq carried out restoration work and completed it.

Q.9) Which of the Following pairs are correctly matched:

- | Temple | : | Place |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Dilwara Temples | : | Uttarakhand |
| 2. Tungnath Temple | : | Rajasthan |
| 3. Mahabalipuram Temples | : | Tamil Nadu |
| 4. Mundeshwari Devi Temple | : | Bihar |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.9) Solution (c)

1. Dilwara Temples : Rajasthan

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2. Tungnath Temple : Uttarakhand
3. Mahabalipuram Temples : Tamil Nadu
4. Mundeshwari Devi Temple : Bihar

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Vesara style of architecture:

1. It is a combination of the 'Nagara' and 'Dravida' styles.
2. The Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu are the examples of the Vesara style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.10) Solution (c)

- Vesara style of architecture is essentially a combination of the 'nagara' and 'dravida' styles which are typical of North India and the South India respectively.
- The Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somnathpura are leading examples of the Vesara style.

Q.11) Consider the following statements

1. Gandhara School became the first to make the faces and figures of the Buddha.
2. The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of Yaksha images.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.11) Solution (a)

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The Mathura School became the first to make the faces and figures of the Buddha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of Yaksha images whereas in Gandhara it has Hellenistic features.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. The Mughal school of painting reached its zenith under Aurangzeb.
2. Madhubani folk art is the traditional art of Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.12) Solution (d)

The Mughal school of painting reached its zenith under Jahangir.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

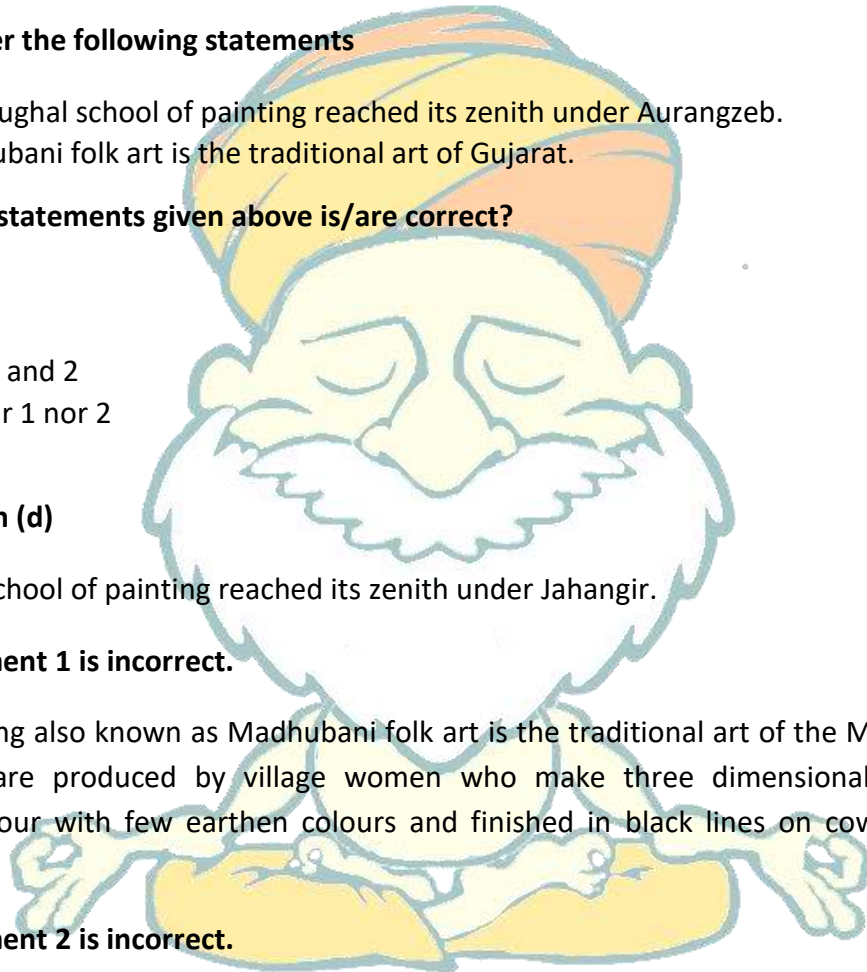
Mithila painting also known as Madhubani folk art is the traditional art of the Mithila region of Bihar. They are produced by village women who make three dimensional images using vegetable colour with few earthen colours and finished in black lines on cow dung treated paper.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. In the earliest tradition of Indian music may be traced to Yajur Veda.
2. The earliest text dealing exclusively with performing arts is Matanga's Brihaddesi

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.13) Solution (d)

The earliest tradition of Indian music may be traced to Sama Veda which contained the slokas that were put to music.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The earliest text dealing exclusively with performing arts is Bharata's Natyashashtra (compiled between second century BC and second century AD) which has six chapters on music.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Dhamar, Thumri, Tappa are different styles of Carnatic music.
2. The musicians of Hindustani classical music are usually associated to a gharana.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

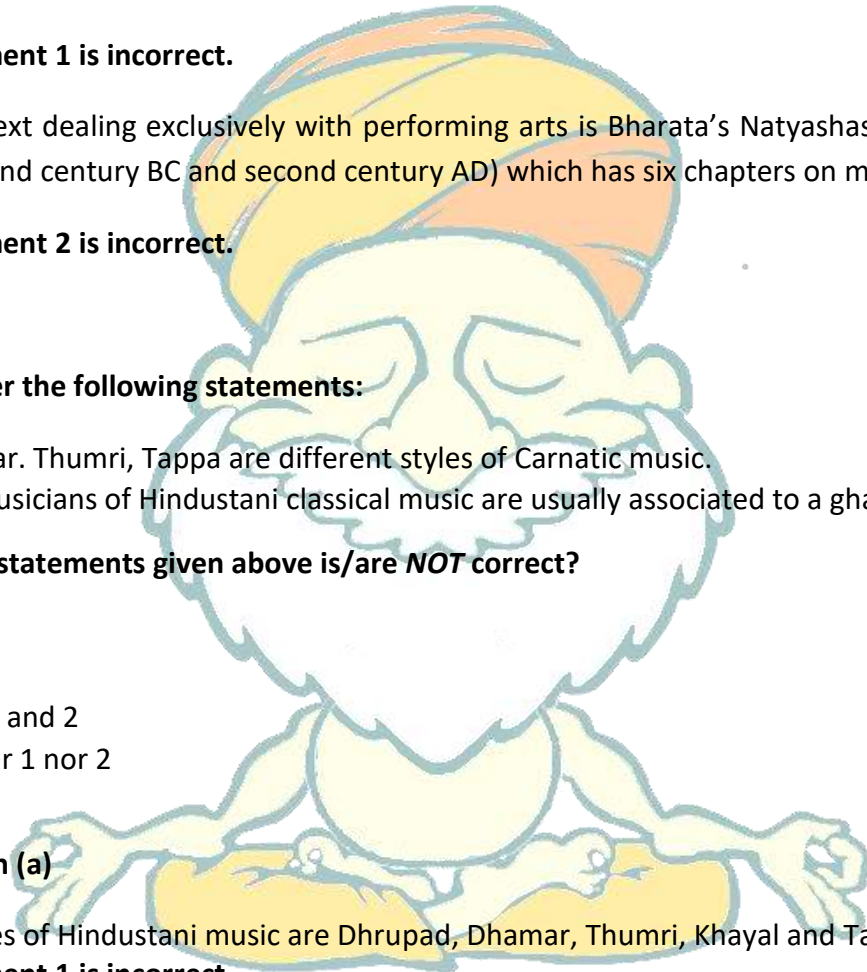
Q.14) Solution (a)

Different styles of Hindustani music are Dhrupad, Dhamar, Thumri, Khayal and Tappa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The musicians of Hindustani classical music are usually associated to a gharana or a particular style of music. Gharanas refer to hereditary linkages of musicians which represent the core of the style and distinguish them from the other. The gharanas function in gurushishya parampara.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



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Q.15) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Drama	Writer
1. Satya Harish Chandra	Banabhatta
2. Padmavati	Bharatendu
3. Neel Devi	Jai Shankar Prasad

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None

Q.15) Solution (d)

Drama	Writer
1. Satya Harish Chandra	Bharatendu
2. Padmavati	Madhusudan
3. Neel Devi	Bharatendu
4. Meghadutam	Kalidasa
5. Harshacharitam	Banabhatta

Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to the Miniature Paintings of Mughal era:

- 1. Religious rituals and mythology were the main theme of these miniatures
- 2. Hunting scenes and the scenes of court were also portrayed in these paintings

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Q.16) Solution (b)

The Miniatures were ruler oriented; Glorification of the ruler was the main themes in these paintings.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The scenes from the court, the hunting scenes are also portrayed.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.17) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched:

Folk Theatre	:	Place
1. Bhand Pahter	:	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Larite	:	Maharashtra
3. Jatra	:	West Bengal
4. Swang	:	Assam

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.17) Solution (c)

Swang is a folk theatre of Rajasthan, Haryana, UP.

Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to the Thangka Paintings:

- 1. These paintings are primarily found in Manipur.
- 2. The central figure in a Thangka is always Buddha only.

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.18) Solution (d)

Thangkas are typical paintings of Sikkim

Thankas/Thangkas are religious scrolls found hanging in monasteries and in Sikkimese homes.

The central figure in a Thangka is always a Buddha or any other deity or bodhisattva of Mahayana Buddhism

Hence both the statements are incorrect.

Q.19) Kundhei, Bommalattam are an example of

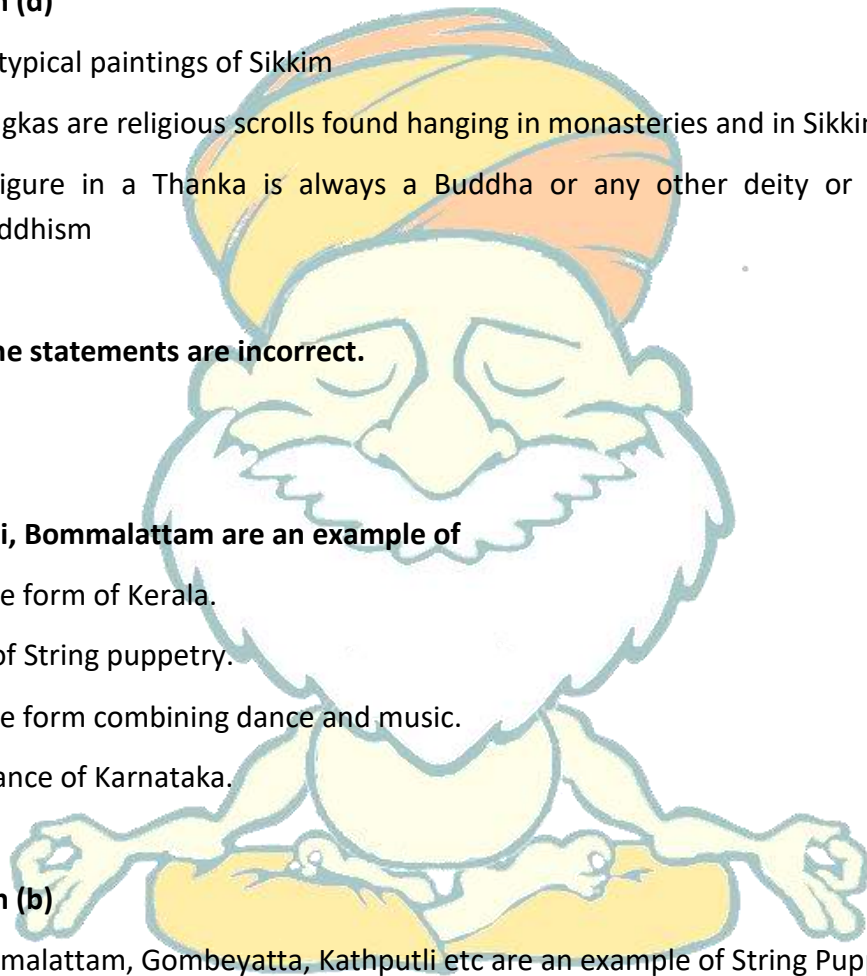
- a) Theatre form of Kerala.
- b) Form of String puppetry.
- c) Theatre form combining dance and music.
- d) Folk dance of Karnataka.

Q.19) Solution (b)

Kundhei, Bommalattam, Gombeyatta, Kathputli etc are an example of String Puppetry.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding 'Chau Dance' of India:

1. It is one of the classical dances of India.
2. It is performed in Jharkhand and West Bengal only.



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3. It is performed during the spring festival of Chaitra Parva.

Which of the above statements are *NOT* correct?

- a) 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None of the above

Q.20) Solution (c)

It is not a classical Dance. It is a tribal martial Dance form famous in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Hence statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

The Chau dance is mainly performed during regional festivals, especially the spring festival of Chaitra Parva which lasts for thirteen days and in which the whole community participates.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.21) Consider the following statements

- 1. Lalitavistara is the most sacred Hinayana text.
- 2. Mahavastu is one of the most important works of Mahayana.

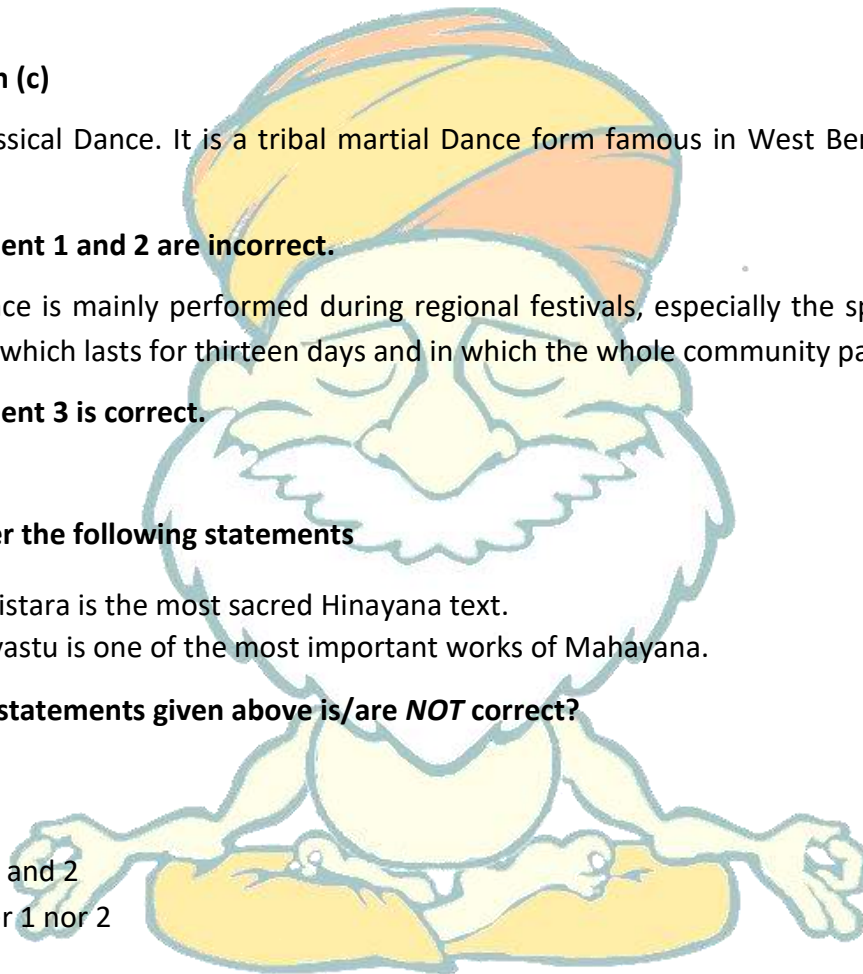
Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.21) Solution (c)

Lalitavistara is the most sacred Mahayana text which supplied literary material for the Buddhacarita of Asvaghosa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.



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The most important work of the Hinayana school is the Mahavastu which is a storehouse of stories.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.22) Consider the following statements

1. Ashtadiggajas adorned the court of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
2. Swapna Vasavadattam is written by Shudraka.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.22) Solution (d)

Ashtadiggajas (Eight Telugu literary luminaries) adorned the court of Krishnadevaraya (Emperor of Vijayanagara).

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Swapna Vasavadattam is written by Bhasa.

Mricchakatika is written by Shudraka.

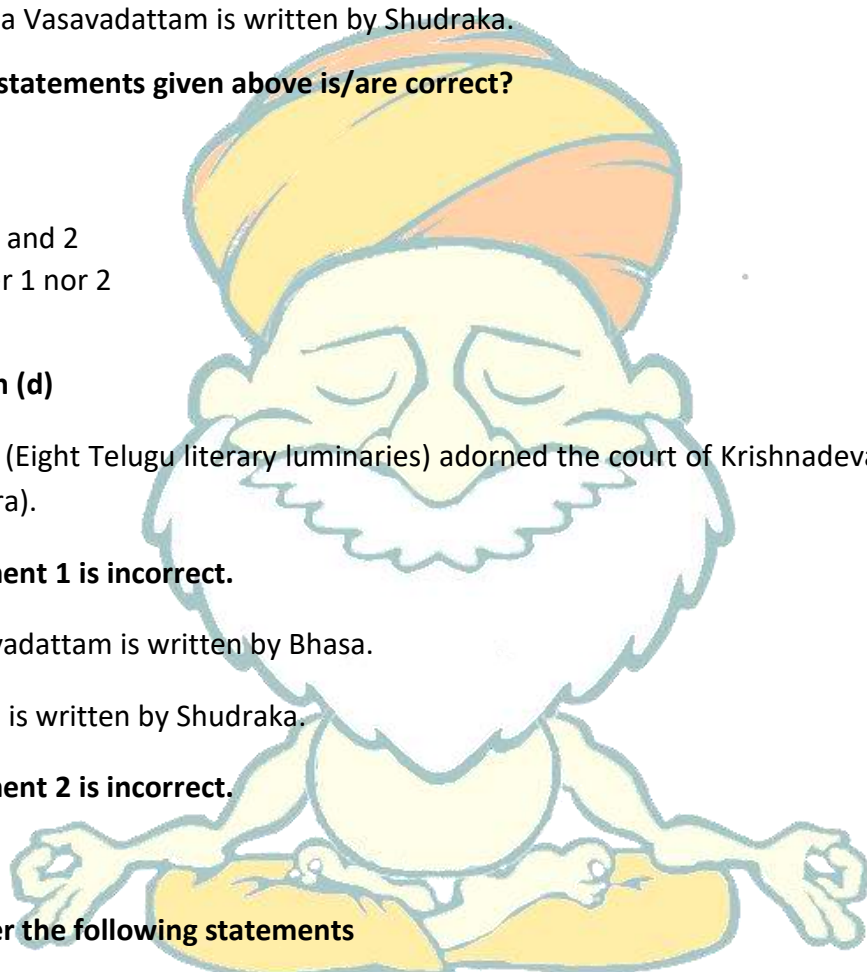
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.23) Consider the following statements

1. Urdu has its origin in old Brahmi
2. Iqbal's Sarejahan se achcha is originally written in Urdu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



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Q.23) Solution (b)

The studies have indicated that all the scripts of present northern Indian languages, except that of Urdu, have had their origin in old Brahmi.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Iqbal's Urdu poetry is available in his collection called Bang-i-dara. His Sarejahan se achcha Hindostan hamara is written in Urdu.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Adi Granth contains poetry of Guru Nana only.
2. Tuzek-e-Babari is written by Mughal Emperor Baber.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.24) Solution (a)

Adi Granth contains poetry of many Sikh Gurus like, Guru Angad, Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Baber was himself a great scholar of Persian. He wrote a book known as Tuzek-e-Babari which is highly esteemed by the Turkish Literature.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. Aryabhata is of the view that our Planet Earth is Achala.
2. Charak Samhita gives a description of 101 instruments used in surgery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) Solution (d)

Disregarding the popular view that our planet earth is 'Achala' (immovable), Aryabhata stated his theory that 'earth is round and rotates on its own axis'

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Charak Samhita is a remarkable book on medicine. It has the description of a large number of diseases and gives methods of identifying their causes as well as the method of their treatment.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with reference to the Bengal School of Art:

1. It was associated with Indian nationalism and led by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The Bengal school's influence in India declined with the spread of modernist ideas in the 1920s.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.26) Solution (b)

The Bengal School of Art was associated with Indian nationalism (swadeshi) and led by Abanindranath Tagore.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Bengal school's influence in India declined with the spread of modernist ideas in the 1920s.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.27) Consider the following in regard to how Sangam texts are different from the (Rig) Vedic texts:

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1. Sangam texts do not constitute religious literature. Thus they were secular in nature.
2. The Sangama literature is a collection of long and short stories.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.27) Solution (a)

Sangam texts do not constitute religious literature. The short and long poems were composed by numerous poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines. Thus they are secular in nature.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The Sangama literature is a collection of long and short poems composed by various poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.28) Which of the following pairs is/are *NOT* correctly matched:

Literary works	:	Written by
1) Harshacharita	:	Banabhatta
2) Ramacharita	:	Sandhyakara Nandi
3) Vikramanakadevacharita	:	Kalhana
4) Mushika Vamsa	:	Bilhana

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

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Q.28) Solution (b)

Vikramanakadevacharita is written by Bilhana.

Mushika Vamsa is written by Atula.

Rajatarangini or 'The Stream of Kings' is written by Kalhana.

Q.29) Which of the following statements with respect to the teachings of Kabir is **INCORRECT**?

- 1) He condemned caste and religious distinctions.
- 2) He believed in unity and formlessness of god.
- 3) He suggested asceticism to find true knowledge and salvation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.29) Solution (b)

He pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity and peaceful co-existence.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

He emphasized unity and Formlessness of god (Nirguna).

Hence statement 2 is correct.

He believed that asceticism and book knowledge are not necessary for true knowledge and salvation.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.30) Early Sangam Tamil poems speak of five eco zones. In this context 'Marutam' refers to:

- a) Hill and forests
- b) Pasture land with low hills and thin forests

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- c) Fertile agricultural plains
- d) Sea coasts

Q.30) Solution (c)

Five eco zones mentioned are

- 'Kurinji' - Hill and forests
- 'Mullai' - Pasture land with low hills and thin forests
- 'Marutam' - Fertile agricultural plains
- 'Neytal' – sea coasts
- 'Palai' – arid zones

Q.31) Consider the following statements

1. The first English Factory was set up in India on the banks of River Hugli in 1651.
2. Aurangzeb issued a Farman to East India Company granting the right to trade duty free.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.31) Solution (d)

The first English Factory was set up in India on the banks of River Hugli in 1651.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Aurangzeb issued a Farman to East India Company granting the right to trade duty free.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. After the battle of Plassey, Alivardi Khan was made the Nawab of Bengal.

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2. Mir Jafar was reinstated as Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.32) Solution (b)

After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mir Qasim complained was defeated in a battle fought at Buxar (1764), and Mir Jafar was reinstated as Nawab of Bengal.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.33) Consider the following statements

- 1. After the Second Anglo-Maratha War, the Peshwa was removed and sent to Kanpur with a pension.
- 2. Lord Hastings initiated the policy of Paramountcy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

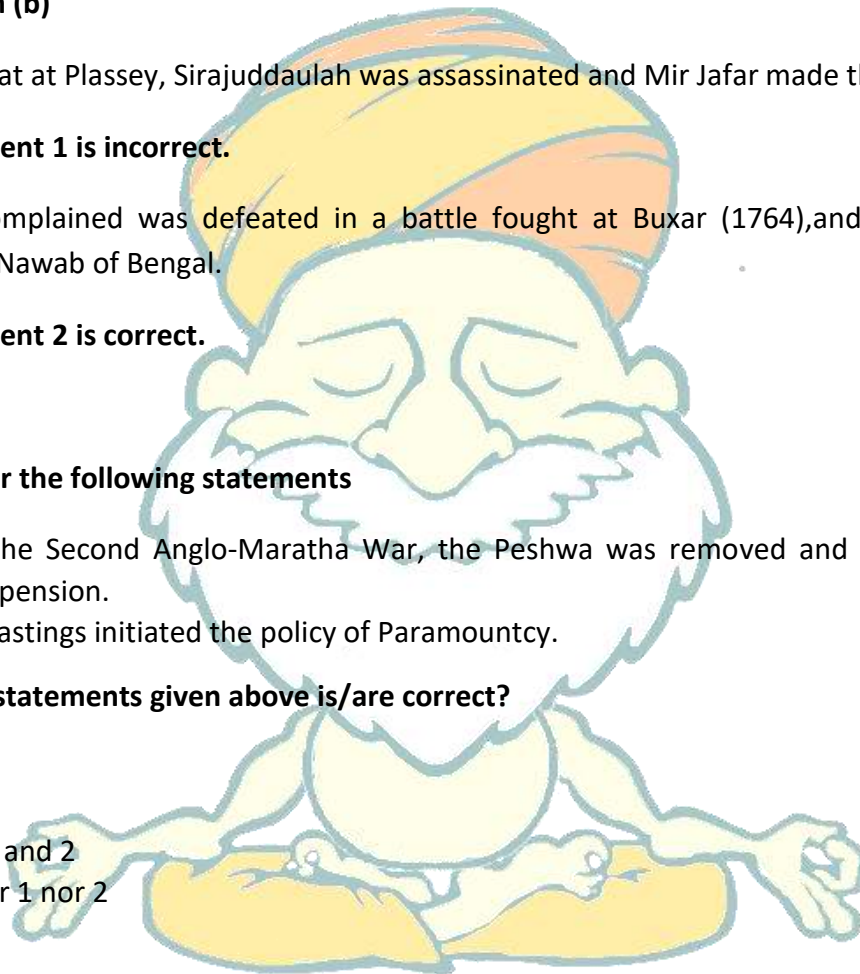
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.33) Solution (b)

The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Under Lord Hastings (Governor-General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of "paramountcy" was initiated.



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Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. Doctrine of Lapse will be applicable to a Kingdom despite the presence of a female heir to the Kingdom.
2. Sind was annexed by the Company using the Doctrine of Lapse.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.34) Solution (b)

The Doctrine of Lapse declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would lapse. So, even if there is a female heir to the Kingdom, the Doctrine of Lapse can be applied.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Sind was annexed by the Company in 1843 and it was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

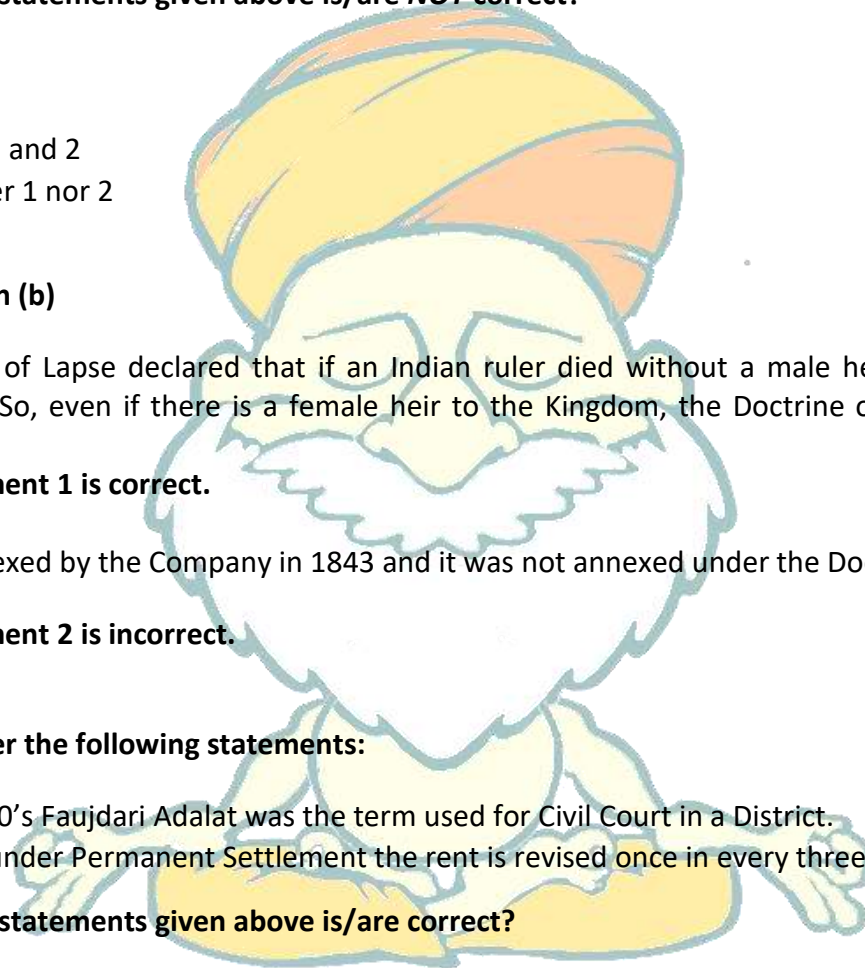
Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. In 1770's Faujdari Adalat was the term used for Civil Court in a District.
2. Even under Permanent Settlement the rent is revised once in every three years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.35) Solution (d)



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In 1770's Faujdari Adalat was the term used for Criminal Court in a District. Diwani Adalat is the term used for Civil Court.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The amount to be paid under Permanent Settlement was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773.

1. Supreme Court was constituted in Calcutta.
2. It appointed the First Governor-General of India.
3. It prohibited the Company servants from receiving gifts and bribes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.36) Solution (c)

Provisions of the Regulating act of 1773:

A Supreme Court was constituted in Calcutta

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The office of Governor General of Bengal was made with a council of four to help.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

It prohibited the servants of the company from receiving any presents, gifts and bribes.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.37) Which of the following statements regarding The Ilbert Bill is/are NOT correct?

- 1) European nationals could be judged by Indian Magistrates.
- 2) Imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages.
- 3) Imposition of restrictions on carrying arms by Indians.
- 4) Imposition of additional tax on the land revenue during Famine.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3 only

Q.37) Solution (c)

The 'Ilbert Bill' was a bill introduced in 1883.

According to the said Act, Indian judges could try a European accused.

Q.38) With reference to Ryotwari System, consider the following statements.

- 1) Ryotwari System in Madras was introduced during the Governorship of William Bentinck.
- 2) Land revenue was collected directly from the peasant or ryot.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.38) Solution (b)

Ryotwari System of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820. This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Land revenue was collected directly from the peasant or ryot.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.39) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third Carnatic War:

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- 1) It was an extension of Seven Year's War being fought in Europe.
- 2) The French government sent a powerful army under the command of Sir Eyre Coote.
- 3) The war ended with signing of the Treaty of Paris.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.39) Solution (c)

In 1756, Seven Years War in Europe, the two nations began to fight in India also. In India it was considered the Third Carnatic War.

The French government sent a powerful army under the command of Count de Lally.

He was forced to retire to Pondicherry and was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

The French lost the possession to the British and also other territories.

The war came to an end with the Signing of the Treaty of Paris.

Q.40) Consider the following statements with reference to the Third Anglo-Mysore War

- 1) It was fought between the Tippu Sultan, Marathas and Nizam on one side and the British on the other
- 2) The attack on British by Tippu became the immediate cause of the war.
- 3) The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Mysore.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.40) Solution (d)

The Third Anglo-Mysore war was fought between the troops of Tippu Sultan on one side and the Combined armies of the Marathas, The British and the Nawab on the other.

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Tippu's campaign against the Raja of Travancore became the immediate cause for the war, and the British quickly took the Raja's side.

Tippu was defeated and the war ended with the Signing of Treaty of Srirangapatna.

