

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

SMART HANDBOOK



A Concise Handbook for NCC Cadets of A,B
and C Certificate for
2024 Exam



BY-
NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NO	SUBJECT	QUESTIONS	PAGE
1	Foreword	----	
2	Preface	----	
3	Part 1 : Common Subjects all Wings		
	NCC General	37	08
	National Integration & Awareness	30	11
	Drill	50	14
	Weapon Training	25	18
	Personality Development	100	20
	Leadership	90	28
	Disaster Management	20	36
	Social Service & Community Development	45	38
	Health & Hygiene	34	43
	Adventure	33	46
	Environmental Awareness & Conservation	29	49
	Obstacles Training	20	52
	Border and Coastal Areas	30	54
	Total questions – Common Subjects	543	
4	Part 2 : Specialized Subject – Army Wing		
	Armed Forces	70	58
	Map Reading	63	64
	Field Craft & Battle Craft	74	70
	Introduction to Infantry Weapons & Equipment	20	77
	Military History	25	79
	Communication	25	81
	Total questions – Special Subjects – Army	277	
5	Part 3 : Specialized Subject – Nava Wing		
	Naval Orientation	20	84
	Naval Communication	28	86
	Navigation	65	88
	Seamanship	19	94
	Fire Fighting Flooding & Damage Control	20	96
	Ship & Boat Modelling	20	98
	Swimming	25	100
	Total questions – Special Subject – Navy	197	
6	Part 4 : Specialized Subject – Air Wing		
	General Service Knowledge	55	104
	Air Campaigns	48	109
	Principles of Flight	122	113
	Airmanship	36	124
	Navigation	53	128
	Aero Engines	90	133

	Basic Flight Instruments	24	141
	Aero Modelling	54	144
	Total questions – Special Subjects – Air	482	
7	Part 4 Specialized Subject – Remounts & Veterinary		
	Organization & Functioning of RVC	22	150
	Animal Management & Equitation	80	152
	Shoeing	25	159
	Saddle Fitting	25	162
	Total questions – Special – RVC	152	
	Total Number of Questions (NCC Syllabus)	1651	
	Questions on General Awareness	1011	
	Grand Total of all questions in this book	2662	

Allotment of marks for Certificate Examinations

(As per Special NCC Order of 2023)

'A' CERTIFICATE (JD/JW)

SUBJECT	WRITTEN	PRACTICALS	TOTAL
1. COMMON SUBJECT (for all wings)			
Paper I : Drill	----	80	80
Paper II : Weapon Training	35	30	65
Paper III : Miscellaneous			
NCC General	10	0	10
National Integration and Awareness	20	0	20
Personality Development	35	0	35
Leadership	20	0	20
Social Service and Community Development	40	0	40
Health and Hygiene	25	0	25
Disaster Management	15	0	15
Obstacle Training	05	0	05
Adventure	20	0	20
Border and Coastal Areas	15	0	15
Total for Miscellaneous Subjects	205	0	205
Total for Common Subjects	240	110	350
2A. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – ARMY			
Armed Forces	25	0	25
Map Reading	20	20	40
Field Craft & Battle Craft	25	20	45
Military History	30	0	30
Communication	10	0	10
Total for Specialized Subjects	110	40	150
2B. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – NAVY			
Naval Orientation	50	0	25
Seamanship	30	20	40
Naval Communication	15	20	45
Navigation	15	0	30
Ship Modelling	0	0	10
Total for Specialized Subjects	110	40	150
2C. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – AIR			
General Service Knowledge	20	05	25
Air Campaigns	20	0	20
Principles of Flight	25	10	35
Airfield Layout	25	10	35
Aeromodelling	20	15	35
Flying	0	0	0
Total for Specialized Subjects – Air	110	40	150
Grand Total for	350	150	500

A Certificate Exam – 1+2(A/B/C)			
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'B' CERTIFICATE (SD/SW)

SUBJECT	WRITTEN	PRACTICALS	TOTAL
1. COMMON SUBJECTS (for all wings)			
Paper I : Drill	----	80	80
Paper II : Weapon Training	30	30	60
Paper III : Miscellaneous			
NCC General	06	0	06
National Integration and Awareness	20	0	20
Personality Development	60	0	60
Leadership	18	0	18
Disaster Management	18	0	18
Social Service and Community Development	32	0	32
Health and Hygiene	26	0	26
Adventure	16	0	16
Environmental Awareness and Conservation	0	0	0
Obstacle Training	06	0	06
Border and Coastal Areas	08	0	08
Total for Miscellaneous Subjects	210	0	210
TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS	210	0	210
2A. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – ARMY			
Armed Forces	20	0	20
Map Reading	24	16	40
Field Craft & Battle Craft	24	16	40
Introduction to Infantry Weapons & Equipment	16	0	16
Military History	20	0	20
Communication	06	08	14
Total for Specialized Subjects – Army	110	40	150
2B. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – NAVY			
Naval Orientation	20	0	20
Naval Communication	10	04	14
Navigation	14	0	14
Seamanship	36	06	42
Fire Fighting, Flooding & Damage Control	0	0	0
Ship and Boat Modelling	16	14	30
Swimming	14	16	30
Total for Specialized Subjects – Navy	110	40	150
2C. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – AIR			
General Service Knowledge	20	0	20
Air Campaigns	10	0	10
Principles of Flight	10	0	10
Airmanship	10	0	10
Navigation and Metrology	14	0	14
Aero Engines and Air Frames	16	0	16
Basic Flight Instruments & Radar Theory	10	0	10

Aero Modelling	08	12	20
Flying and SOP	12	24	36
Simulator	0	04	04
Total for Specialized Subjects – Air	110	40	150
2D. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – R&V			
Organisation and Functioning of RVC	10	0	10
Animal Management and Equitation	60	20	80
Shoeing	20	10	30
Saddle Fitting	20	10	30
Total for Specialized Subjects – R&V	110	40	150
Grand Total for 'B' Certificate Exam – 1+2(A/B/C/D)	350	150	500

'C' CERTIFICATE (SD/SW)

SUBJECT	WRITTEN	PRACTICALS	TOTAL
1. COMMON SUBJECTS (for all wings)			
Paper I : Drill	-----	50	50
Paper II : Weapon Training	10	60	70
Paper III : Miscellaneous			
NCC General	0	0	0
National Integration and Awareness	10	0	10
Personality Development	70	0	70
Leadership	20	0	20
Disaster Management	22	0	22
Social Service and Community Development	36	0	36
Health and Hygiene	28	0	28
Adventure	0	0	0
Environmental Awareness and Conservation	20	0	20
Obstacle Training	14	0	14
Border and Coastal Areas	10	0	10
Total for Miscellaneous Subjects	230	0	230
Total for Common Subjects	240	110	350
2A. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – ARMY			
Armed Forces	10	0	10
Map Reading	30	16	46
Field Craft & Battle Craft	30	14	44
Introduction to Infantry Weapons & Equipment	14	0	14
Military History	20	0	20
Communication	06	10	16
Total for Specialized Subjects – Army	110	40	150
2B. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – NAVY			
Naval Orientation	16	0	16
Naval Communication	10	0	10
Navigation	0	0	0

Seamanship	24	08	32
Fire Fighting, Flooding & Damage Control	10	0	10
Ship and Boat Modelling	38	14	52
Swimming	12	18	30
Total for Specialized Subjects – Navy	110	40	150
2C. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – AIR			
General Service Knowledge	16	0	16
Air Campaigns	0	0	0
Principles of Flight	14	0	14
Airmanship	10	0	10
Navigation and Metrology	06	0	06
Aero Engines and Air Frames	10	0	10
Basic Flight Instruments & Radar Theory	0	0	0
Aero Modelling	16	14	30
Flying and SOP	38	16	54
Simulator	0	10	10
Total for Specialized Subjects – Air	110	40	150
2D. PAPER IV : SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS – R&V			
Organisation and Functioning of RVC	0	0	0
Animal Management and Equitation	70	20	90
Shoeing	20	10	30
Saddle Fitting	20	10	30
Total for Specialized Subjects & R&V	110	40	150
Grand Total for 'C' Certificate Exam – 1+2(A/B/C/D)	350	150	500

NCC GENERAL

1. NCC is being offered by some Universities/Colleges in India as part of _____.

(a) Discipline Elective Subjects	(c) Compulsory Corps Subjects
(b) Elective Core Subjects	(d) General Elective Subjects (✓)
2. Each year _____ cadets from each NCC Group are awarded the Best Cadet awards from CWS.

(a) Six	(c) Eight
(b) Four (✓)	(d) Ten
3. The number of seats reserved for cadets holding C Certificate, in Indian Air Force through SSB is _____ in all courses.

(a) 10% (✓)	(c) 12%
(b) 15%	(d) 8%
4. Of all the Junior Division ANOs of NCC, _____ is the senior most rank.

(a) First Officer	(c) Chief Officer (✓)
(b) Second Officer	(d) Third Officer
5. The number of seats reserved for cadets holding C Certificate, in Indian Navy through SSB is _____ per each course.

(a) Ten	(c) Twelve
(b) Eight	(d) Six (✓)
6. The number of seats reserved for NCC Special Entry Scheme, for cadets holding C Certificate, at OTA Chennai is _____ per year.

(a) 100 (✓)	(c) 64
(b) 50	(d) 75
7. Of all the senior Division ANOs of NCC, _____ is the Junior most rank.

(a) Lieutenant (Lt) (✓)	(c) Colonel
(b) Major	(d) Captain
8. The Girl Cadet Instructors (GCI) in NCC are staffed by the _____.

(a) State Government	(c) University Grants Commission
(b) Ministry of Woman Empowerment	(d) Central Government (✓)
9. At HQ DG NCC, the DG NCC is assisted by _____ Deputy DGs.

(a) Five (✓)	(c) Four
(b) Six	(d) Seven
10. At HQ DG NCC, the DG NCC is assisted by _____ Additional DGs.

(a) Five	(c) Six
(b) Two (✓)	(d) Three
11. Of all the Junior Division ANOs of NCC, _____ is the junior most rank.

(a) First Officer	(c) Second Officer
(b) Third Officer (✓)	(d) Chief Officer
12. Of all the Senior Division ANOs of NCC, _____ is the senior most rank.

(a) Captain	(c) Major (✓)
(b) Lieutenant (Lt)	(d) Colonel
13. In India, the _____ is overall in charge, who is responsible to the Govt of India for efficient functioning of the NCC and other matters.

- (a) DG NCC (c) Defence Minister
 (b) Defence Secretary (✓) (d) Cabinet Secretary for Defence

14. One of the objectives of NCC is to 'Provide an ideal platform for the youth to showcase their potential in _____.'

- (a) Nation Building (✓) (c) Defence Forces
 (b) Academic Excellence (d) Security Forces

15. One of the Objectives of NCC is to 'Become a main source of _____ by making NCC as one of the greatest cohesive force of our nation irrespective of any caste, creed, religion or region'.

- (a) Defence Forces (c) National Integration (✓)
 (b) Good citizens (d) Discipline

16. In case of any injury suffered by an NCC cadet during training activities financial assistance at prescribed rates is provided from _____ funds.

- (a) DG NCC Regimental (c) PM CARES
 (b) NCC Welfare Commission (d) Cadets Welfare Society (✓)

17. The appointment of DDG Rajasthan Directorate is held by an officer of the rank of _____.

- (a) Brigadier (c) Commodore
 (b) Air Commodore (✓) (d) Major General

18. NCC Song was sung by _____.

- (a) Asha Bhonsle (c) Lata Mangeshkar (✓)
 (b) Shreya Ghosal (d) Anuradha Podwal

19. NCC Officer's Training Academy for male ANOs is located at _____.

- (a) Gwalior (c) Kamptee (✓)
 (b) Dehradun (d) Agra

20. Lady ANOs Training Academy is located at _____.

- (a) Gwalior (✓) (c) Kamptee
 (b) Dehradun (d) Agra

21. The NCC Girls Division was raised in _____.

- (a) May 1965 (c) July 1950 (✓)
 (b) January 1948 (d) July 1971

22. The objective of the NCC is to enhance awareness of the cadet to become responsible citizen of the country.

- (a) TRUE (✓) (b) FALSE

23. Rock Climbing Training Camp is conducted at _____ level.

- (a) Unit (c) Group
 (b) Directorate (d) DG NCC (✓)

24. Motto of NCC is _____.

- (a) Good Turn Out (c) Unity and Discipline (✓)
 (b) Ever Loyal (d) Join the Army

25. EBSB camp is classified as _____.

- (a) Special Camp (c) Adventure Camp
 (b) Personality Development Camp (d) Centrally Organized Camp (✓)

- 26. The Lotuses on the NCC Crest represent _____.**
- (a) The NCC Directorates (✓)
 (b) The types of NCC Units
 (c) The NCC Groups
 (d) National flower of India
- 27. The full form of CTO is _____.**
- (a) Cadets Training Officer
 (b) Camp Training Officer
 (c) Care Taking Officer (✓)
 (d) Coordination and Training Officer
- 28. The full form of WTLO is _____.**
- (a) Whole Time Lady Officer (✓)
 (b) Weapon Training Lady Officer
 (c) Whole Time Logistics Officer
 (d) Weapon Trg & Logistics Officer
- 29. The motto of NCC was adopted on _____.**
- (a) 15 December 1948
 (b) 23 December 1957 (✓)
 (c) 23 July 1948
 (d) 15 July 1948
- 30. Naval Wing of NCC was first raised in _____.**
- (a) June 1952
 (b) June 1954
 (c) July 1952 (✓)
 (d) July 1954
- 31. Annual Training Camp is conducted at _____.**
- (a) NCC Directorate level
 (b) NCC Group HQ level
 (c) NCC Unit level (✓)
 (d) All India level
- 32. The full form of ANO is _____.**
- (a) Allied NCC Officer
 (b) Associate NCC Officer
 (c) Associated NCC Officer (✓)
 (d) Administrative NCC Officer
- 33. The office of HQ DG NCC is located at _____.**
- (a) Mumbai
 (b) New Delhi (✓)
 (c) Kolkata
 (d) Bangalore
- 34. The appointment of DG NCC is held by an officer of the rank of _____.**
- (a) Major General
 (b) Air Marshall
 (c) Admiral
 (d) Lieutenant General (✓)
- 35. There are _____ NCC Directorates in India.**
- (a) Thirteen
 (b) Fifteen
 (c) Seventeen (✓)
 (d) Eighteen
- 36. NCC Day is observed on _____.**
- (a) Last Sunday of November (✓)
 (b) Second Sunday of November
 (c) Last Day of November
 (d) Last Saturday of November
- 37. NCC was established on _____.**
- (a) 15 July 1947
 (b) 15 Aug 1947
 (c) 15 July 1948 (✓)
 (d) 16 Aug 1947

NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND AWARENESS

1. **The most sacred scripture of Sikhism is _____.**

(a) Japji Sahib	(c) Nishan Sahib
(b) Guru Granth Sahib (✓)	(d) Ek Onkar Satnam
2. **Raghunath Mandir is located in the city of _____.**

(a) Jammu (✓)	(c) Puri
(b) Ayodhya	(d) Bengaluru
3. **_____ is the folk dance of Gujarat.**

(a) Bhangra	(c) Bharat Natyam
(b) Bihu	(d) Garba (✓)
4. **Lavani is a folk-dance form of _____.**

(a) West Bengal	(c) Maharashtra (✓)
(b) Haryana	(d) Ladakh
5. **The traditional dance form of Andhra Pradesh is _____.**

(a) Bharatanatyam	(c) Kuchipudi (✓)
(b) Raas Leela	(d) Kathkali
6. **Quit India movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi is the year _____.**

(a) 1939	(c) 1921
(b) 1942 (✓)	(d) 1947
7. **The largest democratic country in the world is _____.**

(a) India (✓)	(c) USA
(b) Russia	(d) China
8. **The staple food of northern states of India is _____.**

(a) Rice	(c) Barley
(b) Wheat (✓)	(d) Maize
9. **India was the cradle of which one of the earliest civilizations.**

(a) Indus Valley Civilization (✓)	(c) Dravidian Civilization
(b) Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb	(d) Aryan Civilization
10. **The mythological book Mahabharat is written by _____.**

(a) Sage Valmiki	(c) Sage Veda Vyas (✓)
(b) Sage Vishwaamitra	(d) Sage Angeerasa
11. **The First war of Independence (sepoy mutiny) took place in the year _____.**

(a) 1857 (✓)	(c) 1839
(b) 1885	(d) 1891
12. **_____ is the religion founded by Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji.**

(a) Jainism	(c) Sikhism (✓)
(b) Buddhism	(d) Zoroastrianism
13. **The National game of India is _____.**

(a) Hockey (✓)	(c) Cricket
(b) Football	(d) Wrestling

14. The National Animal of India is _____.
- (a) Elephant (c) Lion
(b) Cheetah (d) Tiger (✓)
15. River Brahmaputra flows through the State of _____.
- (a) Assam (✓) (c) West Bengal
(b) Nagaland (d) Sikkim
16. The National bird of India is _____.
- (a) Swan (c) Eagle
(b) Peacock (✓) (d) Parrot
17. First president of India was _____.
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (✓)
(b) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
18. The Victoria memorial is located in _____ city.
- (a) Kolkata (✓) (c) Chennai
(b) Mumbai (d) Bengaluru
19. 'Kalarippayattu' is a martial art of _____ state.
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala (✓) (d) Telangana
20. _____ is known as the 'Iron Man' of India.
- (a) Bhagat Singh (c) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (✓)
21. Our National Anthem was composed by _____.
- (a) Ustad Allah Rakha (c) Rabindranath Tagore (✓)
(b) Vinobha Bhave (d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
22. Cellular Jail is located at _____.
- (a) Ahmedabad (c) Chennai
(b) Old Delhi (d) Port Blair (✓)
23. Lohri is a festival celebrated by the people of _____ State.
- (a) Haryana (c) Punjab (✓)
(b) Himachal Pradesh (d) Ladakh
24. Bihu is the harvest festival of _____ State.
- (a) West Bengal (c) Manipur
(b) Assam (✓) (d) Nagaland
25. The Indian National Congress was established on _____.
- (a) 28 December 1885 (✓) (c) 26 January 1899
(b) 22 October 1857 (d) 15 August 1899
26. Bhagat Sing was born on _____.
- (a) 23 March 1907 (c) 27 September 1907 (✓)
(b) 27 October 1857 (d) 23 March 1908

27. 'Dandi March' Yatra was held form 12 Mar 1930 to _____.

- (a) 11 June 1930
- (b) 06 April 1930 (✓)
- (c) 07 August 1930
- (d) 12 January 1931

28. The capital of Bhutan is _____.

- (a) Kathmandu
- (b) Nay-pi-taw
- (c) Gangtok
- (d) Thimphu (✓)

29. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the _____ Prime Minister of Independent India.

- (a) First
- (b) Third
- (c) Second (✓)
- (d) Fourth

30. The National Emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at _____.

- (a) Sarnath (✓)
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bodh Gaya

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

DRILL

1. In 'Saavdhan' position, the shoulders are to be _____ to the ground.

(a) Parallel (✓)	(c) Perpendicular
(b) At 45 degrees	(d) at 30 degrees
2. In Vishram position of Rifle Drill, the angle formed at the right elbow should be _____ degrees.

(a) 30	(c) 45
(b) 90	(d) None of the above (✓)
3. In 'Salami Shashtra', the rifle butt should be _____ inches in front of the body.

(a) Six	(c) Nine
(b) Twelve (✓)	(d) Any of these
4. In 'Bhumi Shashtra', the rifle will be kept in such a manner that the magazine will be facing _____.

(a) Up	(c) Left (✓)
(b) Right	(d) Any of these
5. In 'Salami Shashtra', the barrel should be _____ inches in front of the nose.

(a) Three	(c) Six (✓)
(b) Nine	(d) Twelve
6. In 'Samne Salute', the tip of the right middle finger should be touching the _____.

(a) Right tip of right eye	(c) Centre of Eye
(b) Top of nose bridge	(d) Centre of Right eyebrow (✓)
7. In 'Tez Chal', the length of each step is _____ inches.

(a) 30 (✓)	(c) 45
(b) 60	(d) 75
8. In 'Samne Salute' the angle formed at the Right elbow is _____ degrees.

(a) 30	(c) 45 (✓)
(b) 60	(d) 75
9. In 'Nikat Line Chal', a cadet in the middle line will take a position which is _____ in relation from his/her original position.

(a) 45 inches ahead	(c) 45 inches behind
(b) 30 inches ahead	(d) None of these (✓)
10. In 'Khuli Line Chal', the cadet's final position is _____ inches in front of the original position.

(a) 30	(c) 90
(b) 60	(d) 45 (✓)
11. When the number of cadets in a squad is 10, 13, 16, 19 etc....., the second file from the left will have No cadet in _____ line (s).

(a) Last	(c) Middle and Last (✓)
(b) Middle	(d) First and Last

12. When the number of cadets in a squad in 11, 14, 17, 20 etc....., the second file from the left will have NO cadet in _____ line (s).
- (a) Middle and Last (c) Last
(b) Middle (✓) (d) First and Middle
13. When the number of cadets is more than _____, a three-line squad is made.
- (a) 12 (c) 8
(b) 15 (d) 9 (✓)
14. After completion of 'Kadwar Sizing' of a squad of 33 cadets, the left most rank of the squad will have the cadets who shouted the following numbers standing in sequence from the first line.
- (a) 6, 4 & 2 (✓) (c) 29, 31 & 33
(b) 2, 4 & 6 (d) 33, 31 & 29
15. After completion of 'Kadwar Sizing' of a squad, the right most rank of the squad will have the cadets who shouted the following numbers standing in sequence from the first line.
- (a) 1, 3 & 5 (✓) (c) 1, 5 & 7
(b) 2, 4 & 6 (d) Any of the above
16. During the process of Kadwar Sizing of a drill squad, after all are made to stand in one line according of height and call out number, _____ is/are asked to take a step forward.
- (a) Even Numbers (c) Every Third Number
(b) Odd Numbers (✓) (d) Whole Numbers
17. During the process of Kadwar Sizing of a drill squad, all are made to stand in one line with the tallest standing at the _____.
- (a) Left (c) Right (✓)
(b) Centre (d) Back
18. In Vishraam position, the weight of the body should be _____.
- (a) On Right Leg (c) On both the legs (✓)
(b) Slightly in front (d) Slightly behind
19. After four consecutive 'Dahine Mud's, you will be facing the _____ direction from you original direction.
- (a) Left (c) Back
(b) Right (d) Same (✓)
20. 'Piche Mud' is actually equal to _____.
- (a) Two consecutive 'Dahine Muds' (c) Two consecutive 'Bae Muds'
(b) Both of these (✓) (d) None of these
21. In Vishraam position, the Right thumb should be above the left thumb.
- (a) Below (c) In Front of (✓)
(b) Behind (d) To the Left of

- 22. On the word of command, 'Ginti se Dahine Mud Ek', you must turn, 90 degrees to the Right, with the weight of the body on the _____ Leg.**
- (a) Right (✓) (c) Both
(b) Left (d) All the above
- 23. On the word of command, 'Ginti se Baen Mud Ek', you must turn, 90 degrees to the Left, with the weight of the body on the _____ Leg (s).**
- (a) Right (c) Both
(b) Left (✓) (d) All the above
- 24. In Vishram position, the Right palm should be _____ the left palm.**
- (a) Behind (c) Below
(b) In front of (✓) (d) To the right of
- 25. In Saavdhan position, the hands should be in line with and touching _____.**
- (a) Ground (c) Waist
(b) Shoulders (d) Stitching of the pants (✓)
- 26. Following are the parts of a Word of Command.**
- (a) Loud and Clear (c) Cautionary and Executive (✓)
(b) Pitch and Clarity (d) Loudness and Pitch
- 27. Clarity of Word of Command can be achieved by good coordination of the following.**
- (a) Tongue, teeth and Lips (✓) (c) Teeth and Lips
(b) Tongue and Lips (d) Loudness and Pitch
- 28. Word of Command is always given in _____ position.**
- (a) Saavdhan (✓) (c) Vishram
(b) Front (d) Jaanch
- 29. Which of the following is not required while giving a good word of command in Drill?**
- (a) Pitch (c) Clarity
(b) Timing (d) None of these (✓)
- 30. During Drill, you should NOT do the following.**
- (a) Click your heels (c) Drag you feet
(b) Both of these (✓) (d) None of these
- 31. During Drill, you should NOT do the following.**
- (a) Roll your eyes (✓) (c) Lift your knees
(b) Dig your heels (d) Swing your arms
- 32. By looking at the Drill of a unit, you can judge the Discipline and Morale of the unit.**
- (a) FALSE (b) TRUE (✓)
- 33. There are two types of Drill, Open Drill and Close Drill.**
- (a) TRUE (✓) (b) FALSE
- 34. The Drill which is done during peace time and in parade ground is called _____.**
- (a) Close (✓) (c) Ceremonial
(b) Foot Drill (d) Open
- 35. Major General Dral of _____ is credited for introducing Drill in the Armies in 1666.**

- (a) Britain (c) Germany (✓)
 (b) Spain (d) America

36. During 'Slow March', how many paces per minute are taken?

- (a) 60 (c) 120
 (b) 90 (d) 70 (✓)

37. While giving 'Guard of Honour' to the President, authorized rank and file is _____.

- (a) 150 (✓) (c) 120
 (b) 100 (d) 104

38. To inspect the squad, it is necessary for the squad to be in _____ position.

- (a) Nikat Line Chal (c) Jaanch Line
 (b) Khuli Line Chal (✓) (d) Aaram Se

39. A line of men standing one behind the other is called a _____.

- (a) Lane (c) File
 (b) Drill (d) Rank (✓)

40. How many types of salutes are there in Foot Drill?

- (a) Two (c) Five
 (b) Three (✓) (d) Four

41. _____ is the extra quality in Word of Command that demands instantaneous response.

- (a) Loudness (c) Snap (✓)
 (b) Timing (d) Distinctness

42. Rashtriya Salute is given to _____.

- (a) Prime Minister (c) Defence Minister
 (b) President (✓) (d) All of these

43. The word of command _____ is given for final dispersal at the end of the parade.

- (a) Visarjan (✓) (c) Aaram Se
 (b) Kadam Tal (d) Line Tod

44. A properly delivered 'Command' is _____ and Distinct enough to be clearly understood by every person.

- (a) Slow (c) Heavy
 (b) Long (d) Loud (✓)

45. In 'Bagal Shastr', the Right palm is kept on which part of the Rifle?

- (a) Trigger (c) Pistol Grip (✓)
 (b) Butt (d) Small of the Butt

46. In 'Vishram', the distance between both feet, at the heels, in inches is _____.

- (a) 10 (c) 16
 (b) 12 (✓) (d) 18

47. Which salute is authorized to dignitaries of the rank of Major General and above?

- (a) Salami Salute (c) Rashtriya Salute
 (b) Dahine Salute (d) General Salute (✓)

48. _____ position is used while inspecting the weapon.

- (a) Tol Shashtr (c) Khuli Line Chal

(b) Bagal Shashtr

(d) Jaanch Shashtr (✓)

49. In Savdhaan, the angle formed by both the feet at the ankle is _____ Degrees.

(a) 15

(c) 30 (✓)

(b) 45

(d) 60

50. In Arms Drill, while marching, the Rifle should be in which position?

(a) Bagal Shashtr (✓)

(c) Jaanch Shashtr

(b) Bazu Shashtr

(d) Tol Shashtr

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

WEAPON TRAINING

1. One of the cleaning materials used while cleaning the rifle is _____.

(a) Pull Through (✓)	(c) Washing Powder
(b) Sand Paper	(d) Rice Paper
2. Length of 0.22 mm rifle is _____ inches.

(a) 45 (✓)	(c) 50
(b) 35	(d) 30
3. The basic principle of Firing is _____.

(a) "Ek goli do dushman"	(c) "Ek goli ek dushman" (✓)
(b) "Unity and Discipline"	(d) "Correct HAT"
4. A rifle is said to be loaded when there is a round in the _____.

(a) Chamber (✓)	(c) Magazine
(b) Barrel	(d) Cartridge
5. The maximum range of 0.22 mm Rifle is _____ yards.

(a) 1500	(c) 2000
(b) 1700 (✓)	(d) 2200
6. While firing a weapon, the correct way of aiming is to align the _____ with the line joining centre of backsight aperture and foresight tip.

(a) Centre of Target	(c) Mean Point of Impact
(b) Trigger Guard	(d) Point of Aim (✓)
7. _____ is NOT a part of the 0.22 mm Rifle.

(a) Foresight Aimer (✓)	(c) Foresight
(b) Trigger Guard	(d) Backsight
8. _____ is a parabolic path traced by the bullet during its flight.

(a) Telemetry	(c) Flight Path
(b) Trajectory (✓)	(d) Track
9. Caliber of a weapon indicates the _____.

(a) Weight of the barrel	(c) Inner diameter of the barrel (✓)
(b) Length of the barrel	(d) Circumference of the barrel
10. While firing, one must always keep it in mind that _____ is more important than 'Speed'.

(a) Aiming	(c) Discipline
(b) Score	(d) Accuracy (✓)
11. The imaginary line formed between the eye of the firer and the point of aim through the sight is called _____.

(a) Aiming Line	(c) Line of Target
(b) Line of Sight (✓)	(d) Firing Line
12. The number of 'Waiting Details' in the 'Firing Group' are _____.

(a) Four	(c) NIL
(b) Three	(d) Two (✓)
13. During firing, while pressing the trigger, one must ensure that the _____ does not move.

(a) Barrel (✓)	(c) Trigger Guard
(b) Safety Catch	(d) Target

14. Rectification of all defects in rifle is called _____ of rifle.
- (a) Repairing (c) Zeroing (✓)
 (b) Grouping (d) Armouring
15. While holding the weapon during firing, the correct way (Durust Pakar) is to hold it with left hand so that the Hand Guard rests between the Thumb and _____.
- (a) Palm (c) Index Finger (✓)
 (b) Ring Finger (d) Middle Finger
16. The function of the extractor in a rifle is to extract the _____.
- (a) Magazine (c) Empty Case (✓)
 (b) Bullet (d) Round
17. The inner most circle of the target is called the _____.
- (a) Magpie (c) Inner
 (b) Bull (✓) (d) Black Circle
18. Muzzle velocity of .22 Rifle is _____ feet per second.
- (a) 2500 (c) 2700 (✓)
 (b) 3000 (d) 3200
19. While firing a weapon, _____ is given to counter the force of gravity while the bullet is in flight.
- (a) Thrust (c) Spin
 (b) Range (d) Elevation (✓)
20. In 22 rifle, there are _____ No of positions on the Safety Catch.
- (a) Two (✓) (c) Three
 (b) One (d) Four
21. Normal rate of fire of .22 Rif is _____ Rds per min.
- (a) Ten (c) Six
 (b) Five (✓) (d) Twelve
22. In grouping fire, the centre point of the 5 shots on the target is called the _____.
- (a) Minimum Point of Injection (c) Mean Point of Impact (✓)
 (b) Maximum Point of Impact (d) Main Point of Impact
23. Which of the following targets is used for grouping and zeroing.
- (a) Fig 11 Tgt (c) 4'x4' Tgt
 (b) 1'x1' Tgt (✓) (d) Fig 12 Tgt
24. _____ colour flags are used to warn that the firing range is in use.
- (a) Green (c) Yellow
 (b) Red (✓) (d) White
25. Caliber of a round indicates the _____.
- (a) Cross-sectional Area (c) Circumference
 (b) Radius (d) Diameter (✓)

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

1. In public speaking, your facial expressions must match the _____ you are delivering.

(a) Posture	(c) Message (✓)
(b) Speech	(d) Future prospects
2. Throughout the entire interview, respond with _____, tact and a high degree of interest.

(a) Confidence	(c) Sense of humour
(b) Sincerity (✓)	(d) Knowledge
3. _____ is the final test most people have to clear in getting a job.

(a) HR Round	(c) Interview (✓)
(b) Written examination	(d) Making a good resume
4. Being chosen for an interview means that someone is interested in you _____, knowledge and experience.

(a) Personality	(c) Looks
(b) Skills (✓)	(d) Marks scored
5. Verbal and Non-verbal tests form part of OIR test conducted during Stage-1 of SSB. OIR stands for Officer _____ Rating.

(a) Intelligence (✓)	(c) Initiative
(b) Intuitive	(d) Innovative
6. In Individual Lecturette of Stage-2 testing at SSB, each candidate will get _____ topics, out of which he/she has to select one topic and speak for 3 minutes on the same.

(a) Four (✓)	(c) Three
(b) Two	(d) Five
7. During GTO tests at SSB, you may get more chance to show your potential in _____ as compared to PGT, as the group will be smaller.

(a) GD	(c) HGT (✓)
(b) FGT	(d) Snake Race
8. In PGT of GTO tests at the SSB, you are required to cross some obstacles with the help of supporting materials. What does P in PGT stand for?

(a) Public	(c) Preventive
(b) Periodic	(d) Progressive (✓)
9. In WAT (Word Association Test) at SSB, you will be shown _____ words for 15 seconds each.

(a) 30	(c) 60 (✓)
(b) 50	(d) 100
10. You can function on much less sleep than 8 hours, but your creativity is _____ percent down.

(a) 25	(c) 50
(b) 15 (✓)	(d) 40
11. In the Individual Obstacle Task of Stage-2 testing at SSB, maximum points you can score is _____.

(a) 55	(c) Not Specified (✓)
(b) 65	(d) 74

12. The following does not form part of the psychological tests conducted at SSB, in Stage-2 testing.
- (a) TAT (c) WAT
(b) SRT (d) PGT (✓)
13. In PPDT of the Stage-1 testing of SSB, you will be shown a picture for _____ seconds, and you have to write a story based on that picture.
- (a) 45 (c) 10
(b) 30 (✓) (d) 15
14. A _____ gives information about education and work opportunities to children and youth.
- (a) College Principal (c) Class Teacher
(b) Psychiatrist (d) Career Counsellor (✓)
15. It is important to look at growth over time and accept the putting something _____ is better than staying safe and never attempting anything new.
- (a) New (c) Imperfect (✓)
(b) Great (d) Perfect
16. For good public speaking, the quality of your voice can be improved through _____ breathing.
- (a) Diaphragmatic (✓) (c) Deep
(b) Rhythmic (d) Controlled
17. One of the critical personal skills today is not to find, but to select the best _____ and avoid the rest.
- (a) Friend (c) Habit
(b) Information (✓) (d) Teacher
18. Having good manners is not just about blending with the best; rather it is more about considering the feelings of others and taking _____.
- (a) Risks (c) Responsibility (✓)
(b) Advice (d) Feedback
19. Time management is a set of skills, tools, and systems that work together to help you get more value out of your _____ and use it to accomplish what you want.
- (a) Life (c) Money
(b) Time (✓) (d) Efforts
20. When you re-define "fail" to mean " _____ " you can start to see how every step you take brings you closer to your dreams.
- (a) Try harder (c) Better Luck next time
(b) One bad experience (d) Lessons Learned (✓)
21. _____ Communicators are active listeners and check on others feelings.
- (a) Great (c) Assertive (✓)
(b) Smart (d) Aggressive

22. Asking the question to yourself "What gives you life meaning and purpose" is one of the means to find your _____.
- (a) Voice (✓) (c) Interests
(b) Goal (d) Mettle
23. Critical thinking requires skills in thinking about different perspectives and _____.
- (a) Opinions (c) Personalities
(b) Beliefs (d) Possibilities (✓)
24. The aggressive communicators have a closed mind and are _____ listeners.
- (a) Poor (✓) (c) Great
(b) Active (d) Passive
25. Your _____ determines how you receive and react to information.
- (a) Knowledge (c) Mindset (✓)
(b) Compatibility (d) Ability
26. Every person perceives oneself in three aspects; the perceived self, the real self and the _____ self.
- (a) Unreal (c) Inner
(b) Outer (d) Ideal (✓)
27. Passive communicators often lack _____ expression and stand with down cast eyes.
- (a) Body (c) Facial (✓)
(b) Enthusiastic (d) Confident
28. Talking with someone else can help clear your mind of _____ so that you can focus on problem solving.
- (a) Confusion (✓) (c) Stress
(b) Thinking (d) Sympathy
29. Sometimes, having a sense of _____ reduce the communication gap.
- (a) Purpose (c) Humour (✓)
(b) Discipline (d) Enthusiasm
30. Our body's reaction to people and events and to our own thoughts can be termed as _____.
- (a) Action (c) Impact
(b) Stress (✓) (d) Expression
31. Personality of an individual is greatly influenced by the _____ a person strongly believes in.
- (a) Values (✓) (c) Mindset
(b) Opinions (d) Judgement
32. A critical thinking person has the ability to change his views based on _____.
- (a) Advice (c) Impulse
(b) Evidence (✓) (d) Other's views
33. Once we resolve our problems, the process enhances our capacity to solve _____ problems.
- (a) Similar (c) Greater (✓)
(b) Family (d) Others
34. The best way to cope with unhealthy stress is to recognize when your stress levels are _____.

- (a) Building (✓)
 (b) Disturbing
- (c) Stable
 (d) Reducing

35. There are three ways of communication; Aggressive, Passive and _____.

- (a) Verbal
 (b) Non-Verbal
- (c) Active
 (d) Assertive (✓)

36. Not being judgemental is one of the steps to reduce the _____.

- (a) Tensions
 (b) Communication Gap (✓)
- (c) Awkwardness
 (d) Indecency

37. Silence is a type of non-verbal communication.

- (a) TRUE (✓)
 (b) FALSE

38. _____, which is an ability to follow a line of thinking, is a critical thinking attitude.

- (a) Flexibility
 (b) Rigidity
- (c) Open-mindedness
 (d) Persistence (✓)

39. Problems are often _____ in disguise.

- (a) Disgusting
 (b) Opportunities (✓)
- (c) Difficulties
 (d) Blessings

40. Events themselves are not necessarily stressful. It is the way we _____ an event that causes stress.

- (a) React to (✓)
 (b) Cope with
- (c) Suppress
 (d) Emotionally attach to

41. Self-Awareness is necessary for developing a _____ attitude towards life.

- (a) Great
 (b) Healthy
- (c) Appropriate
 (d) Positive (✓)

42. Critical thinking involves logical thinking and _____.

- (a) Reasoning (✓)
 (b) Empathy
- (c) Decision making
 (d) Sympathy

43. Overtime, _____ stress can lower self-esteem decrease academic performance and create a cycle of self-blame and self-doubt.

- (a) Simple
 (b) Repeated (✓)
- (c) Complicated
 (d) Bad

44. Unhappiness and poor adjustments in persons are mainly because of discrepancies between the _____ and the real self.

- (a) Perceived (✓)
 (b) Results
- (c) Energy
 (d) Idealistic

45. Street smarts are the learning that came from even the most _____ sources.

- (a) Likely
 (b) Difficult
- (c) Unlikely (✓)
 (d) Familiar

46. Aggressive communicators tend to dominate and _____ others.

- (a) Encourage
 (b) Outsmart
- (c) Put down (✓)
 (d) Hate

47. A person who adheres to high _____ standards is a well-respected member of the society.
- (a) Physical (c) Social
(b) Moral (✓) (d) Education
48. There are ten core _____ which help in enhancing the personality of an individual.
- (a) Personality Skills (c) Life Skills (✓)
(b) Community Skills (d) Special Skills
49. Stress is a very common phenomenon and is _____ in nature.
- (a) Secret (c) Disruptive
(b) Confusing (d) Universal (✓)
50. Our past experience determine many of the _____ we make.
- (a) Views (c) Judgements
(b) Intelligence (✓) (d) Mistakes
51. People who feel highly with their selves display a certain aura of _____ and make it always seem that they are a cut above the rest.
- (a) Dignity (c) Superiority
(b) Intelligence (d) Confidence (✓)
52. Passive communicators do not express their _____ feelings.
- (a) Emotional (c) Happy
(b) True (✓) (d) Sad
53. Without _____, our relationships with others are likely to be dominated by suspicion, guess work, misunderstandings and false assumptions.
- (a) Understanding (c) Education
(b) Companionship (d) Communication (✓)
54. _____ works wonders when we apply to our relationships
- (a) Empathy (✓) (c) Decision Making
(b) Humour (d) Discipline
55. In general, every problem has many solutions. So, we should always find all alternatives and take the _____ one.
- (a) Best (✓) (c) Easiest
(b) Fastest (d) Cheapest
56. Enhancing _____ Skills enables us to adapt to situations and people and helps us to lead a healthy and positive life.
- (a) Personality (c) Discipline
(b) Life (✓) (d) Relationship
57. Without _____ our communication with others will be one sided and is bound to face problems in relationship.
- (a) Values (c) Empathy (✓)
(b) Awareness (d) Education
58. Education falls into two categories; school smarts and _____ smarts.
- (a) Street (✓) (c) Home

- (b) Environment (d) Family

59. Your personality can be influenced by the _____ you may have inherited from your mother's or father's side or a combination of both.

- (a) Temper (c) Values
(b) Genes (✓) (d) Environment

60. Skills are acquired through practice and _____.

- (a) Enhancement (c) Struggle
(b) Calmness (d) Patience (✓)

61. We can improve our social skills by _____.

- (a) Being studious (c) Respecting our elders
(b) Being Cautious (✓) (d) Hiding our shortcomings

62. Which of the following is NOT a type of etiquette?

- (a) Family Etiquette (✓) (c) Corporate Etiquette
(b) Social Etiquette (d) Bathroom Etiquette

63. The following is part of the five types of groups.

- (a) NCC Group (c) Mental Group
(b) WhatsApp Group (d) Effective Group (✓)

64. Groups can be classified into five types. The following is NOT one of them.

- (a) Business Group (✓) (c) Friends Group
(b) Task Group (d) Formal Group

65. We can improve our social skills by _____.

- (a) Dressing properly (c) Being Disciplined
(b) Being responsible (✓) (d) Hiding our shortcomings

66. Which of the following is a type of Etiquette?

- (a) Sleeping Etiquette (c) Family Etiquette
(b) College Etiquette (d) Telephone Etiquette (✓)

67. A code of behavior that delineates expectations for social behavior according to contemporary conventional norms within a society, social class or group is called _____.

- (a) Manners (c) Etiquette (✓)
(b) Motto (d) Discipline

68. _____ percent of your time actually produces 80% of your high-quality output.

- (a) 30 (c) 40
(b) 20 (✓) (d) 50

69. A set of skills, tools and systems that work together to help you get more value out of your time is called _____.

- (a) Stress Management (c) Skill Management
(b) Time Management (✓) (d) Self-Management

70. Your _____ is the sum of your knowledge, including beliefs and thoughts about the world and yourself in it.

- (a) Leadership (c) Personality
(b) Behaviour (d) Mindset (✓)

71. A good communication process is adversely affected by some communication barriers on part of the speaker. Which of the following DOES NOT form part of such barriers?

- (a) Incomplete sentences (c) Forgetting what is being discussed (✓)
 (b) Mumbling of words (d) Poor eye contact

72. Which of the following is NOT a stress management technique?

- (a) Have a good cry (c) Take care of your body
 (b) Good turnout (✓) (d) Take a break

73. To reduce stress, one could consider cooperation or compromise rather than _____.

- (a) Competition (c) Confrontation (✓)
 (b) Communication (d) Conduciveness

74. Which of the following DOES NOT form part of "Communication barriers while listening"?

- (a) Interrupting the speaker (c) Not understanding the receiver (✓)
 (b) Rushing the speaker (d) Being distracted

75. "Creating a quiet place in your mind" is a stress management technique.

- (a) TRUE (✓) (b) FALSE

76. There are _____ components of Effective Communication.

- (a) Two (c) Four
 (b) Three (✓) (d) Five

77. A Creative person can be recognized by the following quality.

- (a) Empathy (c) Discipline
 (b) Educated (d) Optimistic (✓)

78. Physical activity can help reduce and prevent stress.

- (a) TRUE (✓) (b) FALSE

79. Which of the following is a stress management technique?

- (a) Be disciplined (c) Dress up properly
 (b) Study hard (d) Take a deep breath (✓)

80. It is the way we _____ an event that causes stress.

- (a) Prepare for (c) React to (✓)
 (b) Avoid (d) Anticipate

81. Which of the following forms part of "Communication barriers while listening"?

- (a) Being Distracted (✓) (c) Poor eye contact
 (b) Mumbling of words (d) Incomplete sentences

82. There are _____ types of Communication.

- (a) Six (c) Three (✓)
 (b) Four (d) Five

83. Creativity DOES NOT encompass the following.

- (a) A self-image (✓) (c) an ability
 (b) An attitude (d) a process

84. Problems are not to be _____ or feared. Problems are part of life.

- (a) Kept away (c) Avoided (✓)
 (b) Discussed (d) Kept Secred

85. Which of the following Factors DOES NOT Influence / Shape an Individual's Personality?

- (a) Values (c) Life Situations
 (b) Discipline (✓) (d) Environment

86. The ability to imagine or invent something new is called _____.

- (a) Alternativity (c) Creativity (✓)
 (b) Discovery (d) Invention

87. Which of the following DOES NOT form part of the "Life Skills"?

- (a) Education (✓) (c) Interpersonal Relationships
 (b) Decision Making (d) Self Awareness

88. Following is NOT a characteristic of a Creative person.

- (a) Optimistic (c) Sees problems as opportunities
 (b) Education (✓) (d) Able to suspend judgement

89. Sharing ideas, opinions, thoughts, feelings and understanding through speech, writing, gestures or symbols between two or more persons is called _____.

- (a) Discussion (c) Public Speaking
 (b) Transmission (d) Communication (✓)

90. Which of the following Factors Influence / Shape an Individual's Personality?

- (a) Discipline (c) Bearing and Turnout
 (b) Communication Skills (d) Dreams and Ambitions (✓)

91. _____ are often opportunities is disguise.

- (a) Accidents (c) Good Results
 (b) Problems (✓) (d) Extra Tasks

92. Critical Thinking involves Logical Thinking and _____.

- (a) Moral Courage (c) Reasoning (✓)
 (b) Mental Ability (d) Good Vocabulary

93. Following is NOT a characteristic of a Creative person.

- (a) Optimistic (c) Enjoys Challenge
 (b) Works Hard (d) Empathy (✓)

94. Abilities for adopting positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life are called _____.

- (a) Emotional Skills (c) Stress Coping Skills
 (b) Life Skills (✓) (d) Problem Solving Skills

95. The ability to imagine what life is like for another person is called _____.

- (a) Empathy (✓) (c) Sympathy
 (b) Synergy (d) Logical Thinking

96. The following forms part of the "Life Skills".

- (a) Discipline (c) Physical Fitness

- (b) Education (d) Empathy (✓)

97. The process of determining the authenticity, accuracy or value of something is called _____.

- (a) Intelligence (c) Evaluation
(b) Creativity (d) Critical Thinking (✓)

98. To have complete self-awareness, one needs to concentrate on two aspects; How we perceive ourselves is the first one. Which is the second factor?

- (a) How we take advantage of self-awareness.
(b) How we perceive the world.
(c) How others perceive us. (✓)
(d) How we improve our perception about us.

99. Which of the following Factors DOES NOT influence / Shape an Individual's Personality?

- (a) Bearing and Turnout (✓) (c) Self-Image
(b) Education (d) Past experiences

100. Which of the following DOES NOT form part of the "Life Skills"?

- (a) Creative Thinking (c) Discipline (✓)
(b) Empathy (d) Critical Thinking

NCC SUCCESS MANTRA

LEADERSHIP

1. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his collection ' _____ ' published in London in 1912.

- (a) Jana Gana Mana (c) Gitanjali (✓)
 (b) Shesher Kobita (d) Amar Shona Bangla

2. Can you identify the person in this photograph

- (a) Shivaji
 (b) Tipu Sultan
 (c) Hyder Ali
 (d) Maharana Pratap (✓)



3. Can you identify the person in this photograph?

- (a) Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (✓)
 (b) Hyder Ali
 (c) Tipu Sultan
 (d) Rana Pratap



4. Can you identify the person in this photograph?

- (a) Mr Krishna Ella
 (b) Mr KR Narayana Murthy
 (c) Mr Ratan Naval Tata (✓)
 (d) Mr Azim Premji



5. In 1913, Rabindranath Tagore became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in _____.

- (a) Poetry (c) Peace
 (b) Psychology (d) Literature (✓)

6. Can you identify the person in this photograph?

- (a) Mr NR Narayana Murthy (✓)
 (b) Mr Chandrasekharam
 (c) Mr KR Narasimha Murthy
 (d) Mr Nandan Nilekani



7. Rabindranath Tagore successfully campaigned for the _____ to be opened for Dalits.

- (a) Menakshi Temple (c) Kalighat Kali Temple
 (b) Guruvayoor Temple (✓) (d) Puri Jagannath Temple

8. Can you identify the person in this photograph?

- (a) Aditi Gupta
 (b) Vandana Luthra
 (c) Indra Nooyi
 (d) Deepa Malik (✓)



9. Can you identify the person in this photograph?

- (a) Aditi Gupta
 (b) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (✓)
 (c) Vandana Luthra
 (d) Indra Nooyi



21. When Prakash Padukone won the All-England Championship in 1980, his opponent was _____, named Liem Swie King.
- (a) A Chinese (c) a Japanese
(b) A South Korean (d) an Indonesian (✓)
22. After his coronation, Tipu checked advances of the British by making alliances with the _____ and the Mughals.
- (a) Kakatiyas (c) Pandyas
(b) Marathas (✓) (d) Portuguese
23. Deepika Padukone, the bollywood actress is the _____ of Prakash Padukone, the Badminton player.
- (a) Daughter (✓) (c) Neice
(b) Cousin (d) Grand-daughter
24. Before starting his own company, Mr NR Narayana Muthy worked as chief system programmer with IIM _____.
- (a) Lucknow (c) Ahmedabad (✓)
(b) Kolkata (d) Bangalore
25. What was the name of the father of Mr Prakash Padukone?
- (a) Raghav Padukone (c) Subramanyam Padukone
(b) Ramesh Radukone (✓) (d) Aditya Padukone
26. In 1780, on hearing the defeat of Colonel Baillie at the hands of Tipu Sultan, Sir H Munro retreated to Madras, Leaving behind his artillery in a water tank at _____.
- (a) Arcot (c) Krishnagiri
(b) Kanchipuram (✓) (d) Ratnagiri
27. After the death of Maharaja of Jhansi in 1853, the British rejected Damodar Rao's claim to the throne, by applying the Doctrine of _____.
- (a) Lapse (✓) (c) Succession
(b) Annexation (d) East India Company
28. Who was the father of Tipu Sultan?
- (a) Ranadullah Khan (c) Hyder Ali (✓)
(b) Mir Muin-ud-Din (d) Tipu Mastan Aulia
29. Who was the first Indian to win the All-England Open Badminton Championships?
- (a) Sania Mirza (c) Pullela Gopichand
(b) Saina Nehwal (d) Prakash Padukone (✓)
30. Time Magazine described Mr NR Narayana Murthy as the 'Father of Indian IT Sector' for his contribution to _____ in India.
- (a) Outsourcing (✓) (c) Innovation
(b) Information Technology. (d) Coding
31. Who was the Chairman of Tata Group when it acquired Jaguar Land Rover?
- (a) Mr JRD Tata (c) Mr Ratan Naval Tata (✓)
(b) Mr Cyrus Mistry (d) Mr N Chandrasekharam
32. Initially, Biocon started as a _____ manufacturing company.

- (a) Chemical Paints
(b) Pharmaceuticals
- (c) Fermentation Agents
(d) Industrial Enzymes (✓)

33. Deepa Malik holds the Limca World Record for swimming against the current in River _____ for one kilometer.

- (a) Yamuna (✓)
(b) Narmada
- (c) Godavari
(d) Ganga

34. Dr Abdul Kala was the Chief _____ Advisor to the Prime Minister from 1992 to 1999.

- (a) Research
(b) Scientific (✓)
- (c) Defence
(d) Missile

35. The tomb of Rani Lakshmibai is located in Phool Bagh area of _____.

- (a) Lucknow
(b) Jhansi (✓)
- (c) Gwalior
(d) Bhopal

36. After serving as the CEO of his company for 21 years, Mr NR Narayana Murthy was succeeded by Mr _____ as it's chairman.

- (a) Praveen Rao
(b) Nandan Nilekani (✓)
- (c) Salil Parekh
(d) S Gopala Krishnan

37. Ms Kiran Mazumdar went to Federation University, Australia to study _____.

- (a) Zoology
(b) Chemistry
- (c) Malting & Brewing (✓)
(d) Fermentation Sciences

38. Deepa Malik holds the Limca World record for driving across nine high altitude passes in _____ day on Leh-Ladakh highest motorable roads.

- (a) Seven
(b) Twenty
- (c) Ten
(d) Nine (✓)

39. Mr NR Narayana Murthy studied Electrical engineering under university of _____.

- (a) Bangalore
(b) Sivamogga
- (c) Mysore (✓)
(d) Mangalore

40. Dr Abudul Kalam was the first scientist and the first _____ to occupy Rashtrapati Bhawan.

- (a) Bharat Ratna
(b) South Indian
- (c) Muslim
(d) Bachelor (✓)

41. In 1858, Rani Lakshmibai escaped from her fort on her horse called _____.

- (a) Badal (✓)
(b) Pavan
- (c) Chetak
(d) Sarangi

42. Ms Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw was awarded Parma Bhushan (2005) for her pioneering efforts in _____.

- (a) Medical Research
(b) Industrial Biotechnology (✓)
- (c) Life Sciences and Healthcare
(d) Philonthropy

43. Dr Abdul Kalam was the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehical, which successfully deployed the _____ satellite in 1980.

- (a) Trishul
(b) Aryabhatta
- (c) Rohini (✓)
(d) Chandrayan-1

44. Ms Kiran Mazumdar had a bachelor's degree in _____ from Bangalore University.

- (a) Chemistry
(b) Chemical Engineering
- (c) Fermentation Sciences
(d) Industrial Enzymes

- (b) Malting & Brewing (d) Zoology (✓)
45. Mr NR Narayana Murthy was the co-founder of _____, multinational corporation in IT sector.
- (a) Wipro (c) Infosys (✓)
(b) Mindtree (d) Oracle
46. The maiden name of Rani Lakshmibai was Manikarnika _____, and was nicknamed Manu.
- (a) Sapre (c) Rathore
(b) Singh (d) Tambe (✓)
47. In 1998, along with a cardiologist Dr _____, Dr Abdul Kalam developed a low-cost coronary stent.
- (a) Soma Raju (✓) (c) Muttu Vel
(b) Palaniappan (d) Senthil Kumar
48. Deepa Malik holds the Limca World Record for longest Pan-India drive done by a paraplegic woman from _____ to Delhi in 2013 (3278 km).
- (a) Madurai (c) Bangalore
(b) Chennai (✓) (d) Coimbatore
49. Rani Lakshmibai was born into a _____ family.
- (a) Tribal (c) Marathi (✓)
(b) Holkar (d) Gujrati
50. Ms Kiran Mazumdar's father was the _____ at United Breweries.
- (a) Head Maltster (c) Technical Consultant
(b) Vice President (d) Head Brew Master (✓)
51. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Played a pivotal role in India's nuclear tests in 1998, which were conducted at _____ in Rajasthan.
- (a) Jaipur (c) Pokhran (✓)
(b) Udaipur (d) Jaisalmer
52. In June 1576, a fierce battle was fought between Maharana Pratap's forces and _____ forces at Haldighati.
- (a) Humayun's (c) Shivaji's
(b) Akbar's (✓) (d) Aurangzeb's
53. Athlete Deepa Malik's husband is an officer of the rank of _____ in the Indian army.
- (a) Major (c) Brigadier
(b) Captain (d) Colonel (✓)
54. Dr Abdul Kalam's dream was to become a _____, which he narrowly missed to become in his young days.
- (a) Fighter Pilot (✓) (c) Astronaut
(b) Teacher (d) IAS Officer
55. At the time of Shivaji's birth, power in Deccan was shared by three Islamic sultanates: Bijapur, Ahmednagar and _____.
- (a) Nashik (c) Golkonda (✓)

- (b) Mysuru (d) Satara
- 56. Dr Abdul Kalam spent four decades of his life in DRDO and _____.**
- (a) IISc, Bangalore (c) IIT, Chennai
(b) ISRO (✓) (d) Missile Development
- 57. Rani Lakshmbai was born in November 1828 in the town of _____.**
- (a) Jhansi (c) Mumbai
(b) Nagpur (d) Varanasi (✓)
- 58. Ms Kiran Mazumdar was born to Gujrati parents in _____.**
- (a) Bangalore (✓) (c) Surat
(b) Bombay (d) Ahmedabad
- 59. The following is NOT and indicator of good leadership.**
- (a) Morale (c) Integrity (✓)
(b) Discipline (d) Competence
- 60. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam died of a sudden cardiac arrest in 2015 while delivering a lecture at _____.**
- (a) Kolkata (c) Guwahati
(b) Shillong (✓) (d) Kohima
- 61. Which is India's highest civilian honour?**
- (a) Parma Vibhushan (c) Bharat Rant (✓)
(b) Parma Shri (d) Param Vir Chakra
- 62. Ms Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw is the Chairperson and Managing Director of _____, a company based in Bangalore.**
- (a) Biotech Ltd. (c) Bitcoin Ltd.
(b) Biocon Ltd. (✓) (d) Bharat Biotech Ltd.
- 63. Mr Ratan Tata studied at Bishop Cotton School in _____.**
- (a) Shimla (✓) (c) Bengaluru
(b) Nainital (d) Mussoorie
- 64. _____ is the birth place of Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.**
- (a) Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu (c) Raghunathapuram, Tamil Nadu
(b) Madurai, Tamil Nadu (d) Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu (✓)
- 65. Maharana Pratap was the Rajput King of _____, a región in present day Rajasthan.**
- (a) Mewar (✓) (c) Vegad
(b) Ajmer (d) Shekhavati
- 66. According to the Greek Philosopher _____, there are found cardinal virtues or human values; Prudence, Courage, Self-Control and Justice.**
- (a) Socrates (c) Aristotle
(b) Philo (d) Plato (✓)
- 67. In 1674, Shivaji was formally crowned as the Chhatrapati of his realm at _____.**
- (a) Shivneri (c) Raigad (✓)
(b) Pune (d) Bijapur

- 68. The following is NOT an indicator of good leadership.**
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Team Spirit | (c) Competence |
| (b) Courage (✓) | (d) Discipline |
- 69. India conducted its first nuclear test in the year _____.**
- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (a) 1976 | (c) 1992 |
| (b) 1974 (✓) | (d) 1998 |
- 70. _____ is the first Indian woman to win a medal in Paralympic Games.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) PT Usha | (c) Deepa Malik (✓) |
| (b) Anju Bobby George | (d) Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw |
- 71. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was _____ scientist who served as the 11th President of India.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) An Aerospace (✓) | (c) a computer |
| (b) An Artificial Intelligence | (d) an Astronomy |
- 72. The _____ is /are the foundation for each cadet's ethical behaviour for the rest of his life.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Preamble | (c) Cadet's Commandments |
| (b) Honour Code (✓) | (d) Constitution |
- 73. There are three factors which help motivate a person. First one is 'Material Factors' and second one is 'Intellectual Factors'. Which is the third category?**
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Personal Factors | (c) Professional Factors |
| (b) Leadership Factors | (d) Spiritual Factors (✓) |
- 74. Personal appearance and physical fitness of members is a factor for evaluation of _____ is a group.**
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bearing | (c) Competence (✓) |
| (b) Loyalty | (d) Integrity |
- 75. Good senior-junior relationship is a factor for evaluation of _____ in a group.**
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (a) Team Spirit | (c) Integrity |
| (b) Discipline (✓) | (d) Courage |
- 76. The loyalty to, pride in and enthusiasm for the group shown by its members is called _____.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Team Spirit (✓) | (c) Discipline |
| (b) Integrity | (d) Motivation |
- 77. The following is an indicator of good leadership.**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Integrity | (c) Courage |
| (b) Both of these | (d) None of these (✓) |
- 78. The following is NOT a leadership Trait.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Justice | (c) Loyalty |
| (b) Speak the Truth (✓) | (d) Integrity |
- 79. The quality of being faithful to the country, the organization, subordinates, colleagues and superiors is called _____.**
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Dedication | (c) Selflessness |
| (b) Integrity | (d) Loyalty (✓) |

80. The quality of being impartial and consistent in exercising command is called _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Judgement (✓) | (c) Loyalty |
| (b) Integrity | (d) Dependability |

81. Honesty and _____ are absolute qualities that one cannot compromise or alter.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Initiative | (c) Integrity (✓) |
| (b) Courage | (d) Dependability |

82. Willingness to act or offer well considered recommendations in the absence of orders is called _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Knowledge | (c) Judgement |
| (b) Enthusiasm | (d) Initiative (✓) |

83. The following is NOT a Leadership Trait.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Alertness | (c) Self Sacrifice (✓) |
| (b) Courage | (d) Bearing |

84. Display of genuine interest and zeal in the performance of duties is called _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (a) Keeness | (c) Alertness |
| (b) Enthusiasm (✓) | (d) Endurance |

85. We must always be ready to help out in _____, even if it interferes considerably with your personal conveniences.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) A business | (c) An event |
| (b) Finances | (d) An Emergency (✓) |

86. The leader's power of decision results from his ability to remain unperturbed in a _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Family | (c) Situation |
| (b) Crisis (✓) | (d) Society |

87. The following does NOT form part of Character Qualities.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (a) Endurance (✓) | (c) Honesty |
| (b) Discipline | (d) Impartiality |

88. There are two types of courage. First is the Physical courage. Which is the second type of courage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Mental Courage | (c) Moral Courage (✓) |
| (b) Psychological Courage | (d) Judgement Courage |

89. _____ denotes desirable physical appearance, dress and deportment.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Bearing (✓) | (c) Alertness |
| (b) Turnout | (d) Enthusiasm |

90. The following is NOT is Leadership Trait.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bearing | (c) Dependability |
| (b) Enthusiasm | (d) Discipline (✓) |

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. _____ is NOT a water related natural disaster.

(a) Floods	(c) Tidal Waves (✓)
(b) Cloud Bursts	(d) Draught
2. Which of the following is NOT part of firefighting equipment?

(a) Buckets	(c) Fire Extinguishers
(b) Fire Ropes (✓)	(d) Fire Hooks
3. At the state level the SDMA is headed by _____.

(a) Chief Secretary	(c) State Home Minister
(b) Chief Justice of High Court	(d) Chief Minister (✓)
4. Which of the following is NOT a method for extinguishing fires?

(a) Starvation	(c) Burning Off (✓)
(b) Cooling	(d) Smothering
5. The Disaster Management Act of India was enacted in the year _____.

(a) 2015	(c) 1995
(b) 2009	(d) 2005 (✓)
6. The National Disaster Management Authority is headed by the _____.

(a) Prime Minister (✓)	(c) Defence Minister
(b) Chief of Defence Staff	(d) Home Minister
7. Which of the following is NOT an essential service?

(a) Telephone Service	(c) Government Hospital
(b) Water Supply	(d) Cinema Hall (✓)
8. The full form on NEC is _____.

(a) National Elective Committee	(c) National Education Committee (✓)
(b) National Education Commission	(d) National Executive Committee
9. Fire extinguishers which contain dry chemicals or solution, meant for extinguishing oil fires are classified as _____ fire extinguishers.

(a) Soda Acid type	(c) CTC Carbon Dioxide
(b) Foam Type (✓)	(d) Stirrup Pump
10. Out of the options given below _____ does NOT form part of the elements essential for a fire hazard.

(a) Open Space (✓)	(c) Oxygen
(b) Sufficient Heat	(d) Material for Burning
11. In which year was the Civil Defence Act enacted in the Parliament?

(a) 1964	(c) 1968 (✓)
(b) 1972	(d) 1985
12. The following groups are created during Disaster Management.

1. Self Defence Group	4. Shelter Management Group,
2. Communication Group	5. Traffic Control Group and
3. Sanitation Group. Out of these five, which groups are created by NCC?	
(a) 1, 5 & 3	(c) 2, 5 & 3
(b) 4, 2 & 3 (✓)	(d) 1, 4 & 2

13. Out of the options given below _____ is does not form part of the 'modes for spread of fires'.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Association (✓) | (c) Conduction |
| (b) Radiation | (d) Convection |

14. The full form of NDRF is _____.

- (a) National Disaster Reaction Force
- (b) Natural Disaster Response Force
- (c) Natural Disaster Reaction Force
- (d) National Disaster Response Force (✓)

15. In a district the _____ is the final authority on Civil Defence.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) District SP | (c) District Magistrate (✓) |
| (b) DDMA | (d) Chief Minister |

16. Which of the following is NOT a natural disaster?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Landslides | (c) Floods |
| (b) Draught | (d) Forest Fires (✓) |

17. The full form of DDMA is _____.

- (a) District Disaster Management Authority (✓)
- (b) District Department for Managing Accidents
- (c) Department of Disaster Management Authority
- (d) Direct Disaster Management Authority.

18. Out of the options given below, which role does NOT form part of roles that NCC cadets can play in management of the after effects of natural calamities and disasters?

- (a) Help in setting up and administration of Relief camps.
- (b) Conduct of cultural and recreational activities for victims to boost their morale at later/rehabilitation stages.
- (c) Financial assistance to the victims (✓)
- (d) Search and Rescue

19. Which of the following is NOT a man-made disaster.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Ecological Disasters | (c) Earthquakes (✓) |
| (b) Terrorist | (d) Acid-rains |

20. The full form of NDMA is _____.

- (a) National Disaster Mitigation Association
- (b) National Disaster Management Act
- (c) National Disaster Management Authority (✓)
- (d) Natural Disaster Management Authority.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (SSCD)

1. The maximum amount under Shishu loan of MUDRA Bank has been fixed at Rs. _____.
 (a) 50,000 (✓) (c) 1,00,000
 (b) 2,50,000 (d) 25,000
2. Some malware such as the _____ can record the victims' keystrokes including their passwords, PIN numbers, and credit and details.
 (a) Spyware (c) Password Attacks
 (b) Keyloggers (✓) (d) Ransomware
3. Cyber security is classified into three types; Network security, Information security and _____ security.
 (a) Programme (c) Application (✓)
 (b) Device security (d) Wi-Fi security
4. Strong passwords coupled with _____ features, make unauthorized access to your mobile phone nearly impossible.
 (a) Digital (c) Latest
 (b) Physical protection (d) Biometric (✓)
5. _____ are a type of malware program (s) that disguise themselves as harmless or useful software.
 (a) Adware (c) Keyloggers
 (b) Trojans (✓) (d) Spywares
6. The aim of _____ is to create an integrated healthcare system in India, linking practitioners with patients digitally by giving them access to real-time health records.
 (a) Ayushman Bharat (c) NDHM (✓)
 (b) AYUSH (d) NHM
7. The main intention of _____ to gain permissions that will then allow them to install additional malicious software.
 (a) Adware (✓) (c) Trojans
 (b) Spyware (d) Viruses
8. _____ can self-replicate under the right conditions and can infect a computer system without the permission or knowledge of the user.
 (a) Bacteria (c) Adware
 (b) Viruses (✓) (d) Spyware
9. _____ refers to the body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access.
 (a) Digital security (c) Cyber security (✓)
 (b) Network security (d) Device security
10. _____ scheme aims at furthering the production of solar power in India and also given the benefits of solar farming to farmers.
 (a) KURUP (c) ISA
 (b) MNRE (d) KUSUM (✓)

11. Aadhar has a peculiar feature of nationwide _____, due to which it can be authenticated anywhere on-line.
- (a) Transferability (c) Scalability
(b) Uniqueness (d) Portability (✓)
12. _____ is the newly launched credit card domestically by India as an alternative to foreign domination in the credit business.
- (a) Visa (c) RuPay (✓)
(b) Mastercard (d) American Express
13. The maximum amount under Tarun loan of MUDRA Bank has been fixed at Rs. _____ lakhs.
- (a) 25 (c) 50
(b) 75 (d) 10 (✓)
14. Aadhar is a _____ number.
- (a) Serial (c) Algorithm
(b) Random (✓) (d) Complex
15. The Mudra Bank will provide three kinds of loans-Shishu, Tarun and _____.
- (a) Kishore (✓) (c) Kuber
(b) Krishna (d) Kutumb
16. Google Pay, PhonePe and other payment apps are all working on _____ interface.
- (a) BHIM (c) CPI
(b) UPI (✓) (d) RBI
17. UIDAI is the regulatory body governing AADHAR. What does 'D' stand for in UIDAI?
- (a) Digital (c) Development
(b) Democratic (d) None of the above (✓)
18. The _____ India Initiative is also planned and run concurrently with Start-up India intended to encourage entrepreneurship among SCs/Sts and women communities.
- (a) Stand-up (✓) (c) Umang
(b) Ujwal (d) Make in
19. With 356 million _____ year-olds, India has the world's largest youth population, which given tremendous demographic advantage.
- (a) 25-40 (c) 20-30
(b) 16-30 (d) 10-24 (✓)
20. _____ scheme is a government initiative to facilitate and augment the manufacturing industry in India.
- (a) Skill India (c) Make in India (✓)
(b) MUDRA (d) Start Up India
21. The uniqueness of Aadhar is achieved through the process of demographic and biometric _____.
- (a) De-duplication (✓) (c) Intermingling
(b) Numbering (d) Digitisation

22. BHIM is a biometric payment system based on _____ interface e-payments directly through bank.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| (a) KVV | (c) UPI (✓) |
| (b) KYC | (d) MUDRA |

23. Aadhar authentication service is built to handle _____ authentications a day.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) One billion | (c) 500 million |
| (b) 20 lakh | (d) 100 million (✓) |

24. Under the Prime Minister's ' _____ ' Aadhar is used as the main document as evidence, to open a bank account.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Jan Dhan Yojana (✓) | (c) PAHAL Scheme |
| (b) MUDRA Yojana | (d) Skill India Scheme |

25. Aadhar is a _____ digit unique identification number of Indian citizens.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Fifteen | (c) Ten |
| (b) Twelve (✓) | (d) Sixteen |

26. Which of the following are major types of pollution?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Air Pollution. | 4. Water Pollution |
| 2. Soil Pollution | 5. Light Pollution |
| 3. Noise Pollution | |
| (a) 1, 3, 4 & 5 | (c) 1, 2, 3 & 5 |
| (b) 1, 2 & 5 | (d) All the Above (✓) |

27. Which of the following are major causes of Female Foeticide?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Desire to have a male child. | 4. Unwanted Pregnancy. |
| 2. Single Child Syndrome. | 5. Dowry System. |
| 3. Maintain Family Balance. | |
| (a) 1, 4 & 5 (✓) | (c) 1, 2, 3 & 5 |
| (b) 2, 3 & 5 | (d) All of the Above |

28. Which of the following is NOT a type of Social Security?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Basic Security | (c) Social Insurance |
| (b) Legal Security (✓) | (d) Services |

29. The campaign launched by Govt of India to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country is called _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) PM Gram Rojgar Yojna | (c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (✓) |
| (b) Swachh Gram Sadak Yojna | (d) PMJAY |

30. Which of the following are important Rural Development Programmes?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. MGNREGA | |
| 2. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) | |
| 3. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna | |
| 4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna | |
| 5. Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna | |
| 6. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sincai Yojna | |
| 7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) | |
| (a) 1, 2, 3 & 5 | (c) 1, 3, 5 & 7 |
| (b) 2, 4, 6 & 7 | (d) All of the above (✓) |

31. Which of the following is not one of the objectives of Rural Development?

- (a) To ensure distributive Justice and equalization of opportunities in the society.
- (b) To improve the living standards by providing food, shelter, clothing, employment and education.
- (c) To Increase productivity in rural areas and reduce poverty.
- (d) To convert villages into modern town and cities. (✓)

32. Which of the following is NOT is role of NCC in conduct of social service activities?

- (a) Blood Donation
- (b) Crime Prevention (✓)
- (c) Tree Plantation
- (d) Awareness Programmes

33. The full form of MGNREGA is _____.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi Natural Reforestation Enforcement Guarantee Act.
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (✓)
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Reforms for Employment Generation Act.
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act.

34. Which of the following is NOT an accepted method for conduct of social service?

- (a) Social Case Work
- (b) Social Group Work
- (c) Community Organisation
- (d) Population Group Work (✓)

35. Which of the following are responsibilities of Traffic Police?

1. Prevent and control terrorist activities.
2. Checking vehicles for permits, license and ownership.
3. Collect intelligence relating to matters affecting public peace.
4. Management and Regulation of all traffic.
5. Manning of road intersections, one-way routes and check post.

- (a) 2, 4 & 5 (✓)
- (b) 3, 4 & 5
- (c) 1, 3 & 4
- (d) 1, 4 & 5

36. Which of the following is NOT a means of transmitting HIV virus?

- (a) Shaking Hands (✓)
- (b) Use of Needles and Syringes
- (c) Blood Transfusion
- (d) Unsafe Sexual Relations.

37. The full form of RTI is _____.

- (a) Right to Immunization
- (b) Right to Investigation
- (c) Right to Information (✓)
- (d) Right to Indian Citizenship

38. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) defines a child as person below the age of _____ yrs.

- (a) 14
- (b) 17
- (c) 16
- (d) 18 (✓)

39. Which of these are NOT part of health care and family welfare community service activities?

- (a) Youth Against AIDS Campaign
- (b) Waste Land Development (✓)
- (c) Pulse Polio Campaign
- (d) Small Family Norm Campaign

40. Which of the following are measures to attain objectives of family planning?

1. Educating women, particularly in backward and rural areas.
2. Discourage foreign investments and tourism.

3. Voluntary encouragement of family planning.
 4. Avoiding drug abuse.
 5. Early marriage to be prevented.
- (a) 2, 4 & 5 (c) 1, 3 & 5 (✓)
 (b) 1, 4 & 5 (d) None of these

41. The full form of HIV is _____.

- (a) Human Immunisation Direct Virus.
 (b) Human Immune Destroying Virus.
 (c) Human Immuno-destructive Virus.
 (d) Human Immuno-deficiency Virus. (✓)

42. Social hierarchy practiced in India for centuries is called _____.

- (a) Caste System (✓) (c) Land System
 (b) Dowry System (d) Monetary System

43. The improper use of gifts and favours in exchange for personal gain is called _____.

- (a) Blackmail (c) Bribery (✓)
 (b) Theft (d) Advances

44. Which of the following are methods to reduce corruption?

1. Ensuring transparency in all dealings.
 2. Use of gifts and favours in exchange for personal gains.
 3. Don't give bribes to anyone nor take bribes from anyone.
 4. Promoting a staff member who belongs to same political party as you, regardless of merit.
 5. Reporting of cases of corruption.
- (a) 2, 3 & 5 (c) 1, 3 & 4
 (b) 1, 2 & 4 (d) 1, 3 & 5 (✓)

45. The full form of NGO is _____.

- (a) Non-Geographical Organisation (c) Nat Geo Office
 (b) Non-Government Organisation (✓) (d) Non-Governing Organisation.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

1. 'Surya Namaskar' is a combination of _____ yoga postures.

(a) 8	(c) 10
(b) 12 (✓)	(d) 16
2. The two organs of Nervous system are _____ and Nerves.

(a) Brain (✓)	(c) Lungs
(b) Heart	(d) Neck
3. _____ yoga posture help in maintaining good health of the Spinal Cord.

(a) Vajrasana	(c) Trikonasana (✓)
(b) Padmasana	(d) Shavaasana
4. The large ducts that bring de-oxygenated blood from various parts of the body.

(a) Atrium	(c) Ventricle
(b) Aorta	(d) Vena Cava (✓)
5. Holger-Nielson Method is a type of _____ performed on a victim.

(a) Wound bandaging	(c) Shock treatment
(b) Artificial Respiration (✓)	(d) Backache relief
6. Silvery wire-like fibres which are connected with the brain are called _____.

(a) Capillaries	(c) Veins
(b) Arteries	(d) Nerves (✓)
7. Oxygen and Nourishment is carried to all parts of the body by _____.

(a) Water	(c) Blood (✓)
(b) Veins	(d) Nerves
8. A wound caused by blunt instrument is called _____ Wound.

(a) Puncture	(c) Contusion
(b) Lacerated (✓)	(d) Inside
9. Which activity is most likely to expose you to the risk of corona virus?

(a) Being outside in the crowd (✓)	(c) Attending of family dinner
(b) Visiting a barber shop	(d) Grocery shopping
10. Tiny blood vessels which connect small Arteries and Veins are called _____.

(a) Blood cells	(c) Nerves
(b) Fibres	(d) Capillaries (✓)
11. In which method of water purification is Alum used?

(a) Sterilization	(c) Pinking
(b) Precipitation (✓)	(d) Clarification
12. Personal Hygiene helps in _____.

(a) Structure of human body	(c) Maintain clean mouth and teeth
(b) Maintain good muscle strength	(d) All of these (✓)
13. Purification of water by using Chlorine gas or Bleaching powder is called _____.

(a) Sterilization (✓)	(c) Clarification
(b) Pinking	(d) Distillation

- 14. Prevention of contamination of food has to be observed from production to _____.**
- (a) Cooking (c) Eating (✓)
 (b) Distribution (d) Serving
- 15. The average requirement of sleep is about 7 to 8 hours a day. The amount of sleep one requires.**
- (a) Varies with individual's age (✓) (c) Is equal to all
 (b) Varies individual to individual (d) All of these
- 16. During establishment of camp cook house, which of the following things have to be kept in mind?**
- (a) Notice Board for Cookhouse has to be displayed.
 (b) Regular medical check-up of cooks.
 (c) Raised platform for establishing the cook house.
 (d) All of these. (✓)
- 17. Which of the following is a personal hygiene measure?**
- (a) Hands of cooks medically examined (c) Anti malaria precaution (✓)
 (b) Disposal of waster food (d) Provision of soakage pit
- 18. Which of the following disease is caused due to being carried by mosquito?**
- (a) Dengue (c) Filariasis
 (b) Malaria (d) All the above (✓)
- 19. Which handwashing method kills the most germs?**
- (a) Liquid soap and water (c) Hand Sanitizer
 (b) Cookhouse Staff (✓) (d) Bar soap and water.
- 20. Maintaining the hygiene and sanitation standard of a cook house during camp is the responsibility of _____.**
- (a) Cadets themselves (c) CQMH
 (b) Cookhouse Staff (d) All of these (✓)
- 21. How long untreated water should be boiled, to make it potable after necessary cooling and filtration?**
- (a) 20 minutes (c) 45 minutes
 (b) 30 minutes (✓) (d) 60 minutes
- 22. The recommended dimension of cook house soakage pit in camp is _____.**
- (a) 6 ft deep and 4.5 ft wide (✓) (c) 4 ft deep and 6 ft wide
 (b) 5 ft deep and 6 ft wide (d) 4 ft deep and 4 wide
- 23. Is is better to wash your hands with cold or warm or hot water?**
- (a) Cold water (c) Does not matter (✓)
 (b) Warm water (d) Hot water
- 24. _____ type of urinals can be easily constructed for use in temporary camps.**
- (a) Trough Urinal (c) Soakage
 (b) Open (d) Funnel Urinal (✓)

25. Exercise comes under the _____ category.

- (a) Community Hygiene (c) Community Health
(b) Personal Hygiene (✓) (d) None of the above

26. How does HIV spread?

- (a) Sharing needles & syringes (c) Blood Transfusion
(b) Sexual Transmission (d) All the above (✓)

27. The move of germs from a sick person to a healthy person through blood sucking insects is related to _____.

- (a) Excremental Disease (c) Contact Infection
(b) Insect Borne Disease (✓) (d) Droplet Infection

28. _____ type of latrine is used for temporary camps.

- (a) Shallow Trench (✓) (c) Deep Trench
(b) Water Carriage (d) Removal System

29. Which of the following method is not used as a method of purification of water?

- (a) Clarification (c) Cooling (✓)
(b) Sterilization (d) Precipitation

30. The science which seeks to preserve and improve the health of the individual and of the community as a whole is called _____.

- (a) Sanitation (c) Hygiene (✓)
(b) Health (d) Sanitization

31. Blood donation has no risk of getting HIV infection because the needle and other equipment used for collecting blood are safe.

- (a) May not be (c) False
(b) May be (d) True (✓)

32. Skin of a human body is an example of _____.

- (a) Nervous System Organs (c) Excretory Organs (✓)
(b) Respiratory Organs (d) Digestive Organs

33. The average pulse rate of an adult is _____, that of infant is _____ and that of children is _____ beats per minute.

- (a) 72, 100-140, 90-100 (✓) (c) 100-140, 90-100, 72
(b) 90-100, 100-140, 72 (d) 72, 90-100, 100-140

34. One article not required for dressing of wounds is _____.

- (a) Anti-septic Lotion (c) Bandages of different sizes
(b) Syringe (✓) (d) Cotton/Gauze piece

ADVENTURE

1. **Choose your trekking shoes that are a half-size _____ than you regular shoes.**

(a) Bigger (✓)	(c) Smaller
(b) Bigger or smaller	(d) None of these
2. **While cycling, select a bike that permits you to put both feet on the ground while standing over the _____.**

(a) Seat	(c) Front Wheel
(b) Top Tube (✓)	(d) Rear Wheel
3. **In Rock Climbing, Climbing between opposing rock faces, with the back and hands against one face, and the feet against the other face is known as _____.**

(a) Compusing	(c) Chimneying (✓)
(b) Bridging	(d) Crimping
4. **_____ are designed to absorb the energy of a falling climber.**

(a) Dynamic Ropes (✓)	(c) Jumping Ropes
(b) Climbing Ropes	(d) Static Ropes
5. **_____ is a long, adventurous journey undertaken on foot, in areas where common means of transport are generally not available.**

(a) Strolling	(c) Trekking (✓)
(b) Plogging	(d) Jogging
6. **In Rock Climbing, grabbing on to a hold with the fingertips alone is known as _____.**

(a) Crimping (✓)	(c) Campusing
(b) Bridging	(d) Chimneying
7. **In _____, cyclists carry everything they need, including food, cooking equipment, and a tent for camping.**

(a) Lightweight touring	(c) Untralight touring
(b) Day touring	(d) Fully loaded touring (✓)
8. **Ascenders are mechanical devices for ascending on a rope. They are also called _____.**

(a) Mittons	(c) Carabiners
(b) Jumars (✓)	(d) Quickdraws
9. **While the helicopter is deploying the troops it is a sitting duck, a situation which led to the famous "Black Hawk Down" encounter in Somalia in which helicopters deploying _____ troops were shot down.**

(a) Indian Para Commandos	(c) Russia Marines
(b) Israeli Special Force	(d) US Special Forces (✓)
10. **Mixed Terrain Cycle touring is also called _____.**

(a) Rough Riding (✓)	(c) Fully loaded touring
(b) Expedition touring	(d) Cross-country touring
11. **In Rock Climbing 'Webbing' can be used as _____.**

(a) A makeshift harness	(c) A carrying equipment
(b) An anchor around a tree or rock	(d) All of these (✓)

12. In Rock Climbing, climbing a corner with the legs apart, one against each face, with the feet relying on friction or very small hold's is known as _____.
- (a) Campusing (c) Bridging (✓)
 (b) Crimping (d) Chimneying
13. Low elongation ropes are also called _____, which stretch much less, and are usually used in anchoring systems.
- (a) Belaying Ropes (c) Climbing Ropes
 (b) Skipping Ropes (d) Static Ropes (✓)
14. _____ are metal loops with spring-loaded gates (openings), used during rock climbing, as connectors and they are primarily made from steel.
- (a) Carabiners (✓) (c) Mittons
 (b) Descenders (d) Quickdraws
15. While slithering the recommended gap between successive person is approximately _____ meters.
- (a) Two (c) Six
 (b) Five (d) Three (✓)
16. In Slithering, the rope is attached to the person with a descender.
- (a) TRUE (b) FALSE (✓)
17. _____ is useful for deploying troops from a helicopter in places where the helicopter itself cannot touch down.
- (a) Parasailing (c) Trekking
 (b) Slithering (✓) (d) Bungee jumping
18. Parasailing at an altitude of more than _____ feet is discouraged.
- (a) 600 (✓) (c) 300
 (b) 150 (d) 1000
19. Parasailing can be performed on water, but this requires very good sailing/yachting skills for the same.
- (a) TRUE (b) FALSE (✓)
20. Parasailing is not recommended for individuals under the age of _____.
- (a) 12 (c) 18
 (b) 16 (✓) (d) 21
21. You should avoid parasailing in high wind conditions, what is the recommended wind speed beyond which one must avoid Parasailing?
- (a) 15 knots (✓) (c) 5 knots
 (b) 25 knots (d) 32 knots
22. In Parasailing, the _____ attaches the person to the parasail, which is connected to the vehicle through the tow rope.
- (a) Carabiner (c) Motor
 (b) Winch (d) Harness (✓)

23. In India, mainly three type of Parasailing are the most popular ones. Which one out of the following is not part of those three?

- (a) Winch boat Parasailing (c) Aeroplane Parasailing (✓)
 (b) Platform Parasailing (d) Beach Parasailing

24. Parasailing is same as Paragliding.

- (a) TRUE (b) FALSE (✓)

25. One can buy/wear _____ and other clothing that are appropriate for parasailing.

- (a) Dive Suits (c) Drive Suits
 (b) Jump Suits (✓) (d) Swim Suits

26. Parasailing can be done with the help of a _____.

- (a) Jeep / Car (c) Truck
 (b) Boat (d) All of these (✓)

27. _____ is same as Parasailing.

- (a) Microlighting (c) Parakiting (✓)
 (b) Gliding (d) Windsurfing

28. Which of the below are some of the land-based Adventures activities done in NCC?

- (a) Scuba Diving (c) Roller Skating
 (b) Street Biking (d) Trekking (✓)

29. Which one of the following is NOT the aim of trekking expeditio?

- (a) To develop leadership Qualities to the cadets.
 (b) To develop courage.
 (c) To reach the summit of a mountain (✓)
 (d) To develop self-Confidence.

30. Slithering is also known as _____.

- (a) Fast Roping (✓) (c) Speed Descending
 (b) Gliding (d) Rope Sliding

31. _____ is the main instrument for gauging the ascent and the descent of the pilot during Para Sailing.

- (a) Altimeter (c) Variometer (✓)
 (b) Height Gauze (d) Speedometer

32. The aim of adventure training in NCC is to _____.

- (a) Develop leadership qualities.
 (b) Select cadets for National Championships.
 (c) Make the cadet confident and disciplined.
 (d) Develop team spirit and co-operation. (✓)

33. Which of the following activities is NOT an Adventure activity in NCC?

- (a) Para Sailing (c) Trekking
 (b) Motocross (✓) (d) Rock Climbing.

ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS AND CONSERVATION

1. **Deforestation does not _____.**
 - (a) Disturb the balance of gases in the atmosphere
 - (b) Cause global warming
 - (c) Reduce rainfall
 - (d) Prevent soil erosion (✓)
2. **The following is an example of habitat creation for protection of wild life.**
 - (a) National Parks
 - (b) Botanical Gardens
 - (c) Zoological Parks
 - (d) All the above (✓)
3. **Ozone layer is a beneficial and protective layer in stratosphere. It filters ultraviolet rays radiating from sun. The ultraviolet rays are one of main causes of _____.**
 - (a) Corona
 - (b) Influenza
 - (c) Cancer (✓)
 - (d) Viral Fever
4. **Which of the following measure can be taken for the environmental conservation?**
 - (a) Keeping air, land, rivers, and water bodies clean and natural. (✓)
 - (b) Use of all natural resources.
 - (c) Consumption of non-renewable resources.
 - (d) All of the above.
5. **The global warming due to carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases will have following effects.**
 - (a) Fall in level of sea thereby submerging small island and coastal areas.
 - (b) Reduction in yield of food crops. (✓)
 - (c) Predictable rainfall
 - (d) All of the above.
6. **Which of the NCC activity is related to environment?**
 - (a) Tree Plantation
 - (b) Both A and B (✓)
 - (c) Community Work
 - (d) Blood Donation
7. **Environment consciousness amongst common people can be developed through _____.**
 - (a) Public and media campaigns
 - (b) Posters and hoardings
 - (c) All of these (✓)
 - (d) Classroom instructions
8. **Acid Rain causes _____.**
 - (a) Exfoliation of marble and limestone buildings.
 - (b) Kills fresh water fish, invertebrates and most plants.
 - (c) Reduces nutrients of soil such as calcium and magnesium.
 - (d) All of these. (✓)
9. **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) increase the risk of skin cancer and eye damage in humans due to _____.**
 - (a) Sound Pollution
 - (b) Air Pollution (✓)
 - (c) Land Pollution
 - (d) Water Pollution

10. Like deforestation and environmental damage, reckless hunting by humans is also a threat to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Wild Life (✓) | (c) Global warming |
| (b) Acid Rains | (d) Water Resources |

11. _____ is a measure taken towards the conservation of India wildlife.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Wildlife Projects | (c) Jungle Lodges |
| (b) Nature Camps | (d) All of these (✓) |

12. The Rainwater Harvesting method which is most suited for towns and cities is _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Ground Catchment System | (c) Sub-surface Dyke |
| (b) Roof Catchment System (✓) | (d) Surface Run-off System |

13. Late activist and Parma Vibhushan awardee Sunder Lal Bahuguna was associated to which of the following movements _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Chipko Movement (✓) | (c) Jungle Bachao Andolan |
| (b) Anna Andolan | (d) Himalayan Movement |

14. The Vedic Gods such as Agni (Fire), Surya (Sun), Pawan (Wind), Bhumi (Earth), Varuna (Water) and Indra (Thunder & Rain) together represent _____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Atmosphere | (c) Energy |
| (b) Sunlight | (d) All of these (✓) |

15. Energy conservation is the management of processes and policies, designed _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) To reduce energy usage (✓) | (c) Both (a) and (b) |
| (b) To generate means of energy | (d) None of these |

16. How can Energy conservation be achieved?

- (a) By reducing consumption of energy.
- (b) By preventing wasteful use of energy.
- (c) By using energy efficient products.
- (d) All of these. (✓)

17. The three categories for saving water ie Field practices, Management strategies and System modifications are meant to save water for _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Domestic Purposes | (c) Irrigation Purposes (✓) |
| (b) Industrial Purposes | (d) Commercial Purposes |

18. Rainwater harvesting is extremely essential for which of the following reasons?

- (a) It helps to create large quantity of pollution free potable water that can be stored in huge tanks or ponds for use later on.
- (b) It ensures ready supply of water on the land surface thereby reducing dependence on the groundwater.
- (c) It helps to recharge sub soil and groundwater thus increasing the level of the water table.
- (d) All the above. (✓)

19. The increase in average temperature of earth due to increase in carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases is called _____.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Hot Earth | (c) Global Warming (✓) |
| (b) Ozone Hole | (d) Carbon Heating |

20. Method which is only considered in areas, where rainwater is very scarce and other sources of water are not available and are more suited to small communities than individual families is

- _____.
- (a) Roof Catchment System (c) Surface Run-off System
(b) Ground Catchment System (✓) (d) Sub-surface Dyke

21. Which factor is/are responsible for increased energy consumption?

- (a) Increased migration of people from rural areas to urban areas
(b) All of these (✓)
(c) Increased infrastructure of National Highways
(d) Increased per capita income.

22. Water recycling systems like 'Cooling Water Recirculation' and 'Wash Water Recycling' are the most widely used water recycling practices for _____.

- (a) Industrial and Commercial purpose (✓) (c) Domestic purpose
(b) Irrigation Purpose (d) All of these

23. Pollution of air, water, noise, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, global warming, sea level rise, toxic wastes and nuclear accidents are forms of _____ related Man-made Disasters.

- (a) Industrial Mishaps (c) Ecological (✓)
(b) Contamination / Poisoning (d) Warfare

24. Resource deterioration is also known as _____.

- (a) Depletion (c) Pollution
(b) Degradation (✓) (d) Decline

25. Much of the world's fresh water is consumed by the _____.

- (a) Agricultural Sector (c) Industrial sector
(b) Domestic Sector (d) All of these (✓)

26. CFCs used in air conditioners are responsible for a phenomenon called _____.

- (a) Ozone Hole (✓) (c) Acid Rain
(b) Global Warming (d) Radiation

27. A phenomenon caused by emissions of harmful chemicals such as sulfare _____ dioxide and nitrogen oxide is _____.

- (a) Ozone Depletion (c) Acid Rains (✓)
(b) Soil Erosion (d) Global Warming

28. Ultra-violet rays radiation from the Sun are filtered by _____ present in the stratosphere.

- (a) UV Filter (c) Carbon Layer
(b) Ozone Layer (✓) (d) Nitrogen Layer

29. Which sources of energy are under severe strain and in extreme short supply?

- (a) Solar Energy (c) Tidal Energy
(b) Fossil Fuel (d) Hydroelectricity & Fossil Fuel. (✓)

OBSTACLE TRAINING

1. 'Obstacle Training' in NCC does NOT result in the following.

(a) Agility	(c) Loyalty (✓)
(b) Risk taking ability	(d) Team Spirit
2. Competitions develop sportsmanship and _____ among and cadets.

(a) Game Rules	(c) Confidence
(b) Endurance	(d) Team Spirit (✓)
3. Training in obstacles Course must first be given in _____ dress and then only with packs and weapons.

(a) PT Dress (✓)	(c) Track Suite
(b) FSMO	(d) Combat Dress
4. The length of Straight Balance is _____ feet.

(a) 10	(c) 14
(b) 12 (✓)	(d) 18
5. What does the word 'Obstacle' mean in Obstacle Course?

(a) Something easy	(c) Racing
(b) Skipping	(d) Something in the way (✓)
6. The height of 'High Wall' in Obstacle Course is _____ feet high.

(a) Six and a half	(c) Seven
(b) Six (✓)	(d) Eight
7. In the 'Straight Balance', the wooden plank is placed _____ inches above the ground.

(a) 12	(c) 18 (✓)
(b) 24	(d) 36
8. The 'Left Vault' is a wooden structure placed about _____ feet above the ground.

(a) 2 & 1/2	(c) 4
(b) 4 & 1/2	(d) 3 & 1/2 (✓)
9. In Obstacles Course in NCC, each obstacle is placed _____ feet apart.

(a) 25	(c) 30 (✓)
(b) 40	(d) 50
10. What is the width of the plank used in Straight Balance?

(a) One foot	(c) Three inches
(b) Four inches (✓)	(d) Six inches
11. In 'Clear Jump', a wooden beam is placed _____ feet above the ground.

(a) 2 & 1/2 (✓)	(c) 3
(b) 1 & 1/2	(d) 3 & 1/2
12. The total length of wooden beam in 'Zig Zag Balance' is _____ feet.

(a) 12	(c) 15
(b) 18 (✓)	(d) 24
13. The 'High Wall' is _____ feet in length.

(a) 6	(c) 12 (✓)
(b) 15	(d) 18

14. In 'Double Ditch', the gap between both the ditches is _____ inches.
- (a) 9 to 12 (✓) (c) 6 to 9
(b) 12 to 18 (d) 18 to 24
15. In 'Gate Vault', the lower level beam is placed _____ feet above the ground.
- (a) 2 (c) 3 (✓)
(b) 4 (d) 5
16. In the 'Ramp', the length of the ramp is _____ feet.
- (a) 15 feet (✓) (c) 18 feet
(b) 12 feet (d) 24 feet
17. The far end of the ramp is _____ feet above the ground, where a cadet has to jump down from.
- (a) 3 (c) 4 & 1/2 (✓)
(b) 3 & 1/2 (d) 5 & 1/2
18. In 'Gate Vault', the higher-level beam is placed _____ feet above the ground.
- (a) Three (c) Four
(b) Five (✓) (d) Six
19. In the 'Ramp', the width of the ramp is _____.
- (a) 12 feet (c) 15 feet
(b) 24 feet (d) 18 feet (✓)
20. 'Obstacle Course' is a prestigious team competition during the _____ camp.
- (a) AITSC (✓) (c) AINSC
(b) AIVSC (d) RDC

BORDER AND COASTAL AREAS

1. Which of the following states does not have a coastline with the Bay of Bengal?

(a) Tamil Nadu	(c) Telangana (✓)
(b) Odisha	(d) Puducherry
2. Which of the following states does not have a coastline?

(a) West Bengal	(c) Maharashtra
(b) Andhra Pradesh	(d) Manipur (✓)
3. _____ runs along the south eastern part of the Indian sub-continent, along the Bay of Bengal, through Utkal-Kalinga and up to the Sundarbans.

(a) Konkan Coast	(c) Malabar Coast
(b) Coromandel Coast (✓)	(d) Khambhat Coast
4. Which of the following states does not have a land border with Bangladesh?

(a) Manipur (✓)	(c) West Bengal
(b) Meghalaya	(d) Assam
5. Which of the following states does not have the Coromandel Coast?

(a) Andhra Pradesh	(c) Odisha
(b) Telangana (✓)	(d) Tamil Nadu
6. Which of the following states / UTs does not have a land border with China?

(a) Sikkim	(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Ladakh	(d) Nagaland (✓)
7. Which of the following states / UTs does not have a land border with Pakistan?

(a) Haryana (✓)	(c) Punjab
(b) Gujrat	(d) Rajasthan
8. Which of the following states / UTs does not have a land border with Nepal?

(a) Uttar Pradesh	(c) Himachal Pradesh (✓)
(b) Bihar	(d) Uttrakhand
9. Which of the following states does not have a coastline with the Arabian Sea?

(a) Puducherry	(c) Karnataka
(b) Kerala	(d) Odisha (✓)
10. Which of the following states does not have a land border with Myanmar?

(a) Assam (✓)	(c) Mizoram
(b) Manipur	(d) Nagaland
11. Which of the following states / UTs does not have a land border with China?

(a) Uttrakhand	(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Assam (✓)	(d) Ladakh
12. Which of the following is more contiguous in nature?

(a) Eastern Ghats	(c) Western Ghats (✓)
(b) Southern Ghats	(d) Northern Ghats
13. 'Yanam', near Kakinada of Andhra Pradesh comes under which state/Union Territory of India?

(a) Andaman & Nicobar	(c) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
(b) Goa	(d) Puducherry (✓)

14. Palk Strait is located between Tamil Nadu and _____.
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (c) Karnataka
(b) Pakistan (d) Puducherry (✓)
15. Which of the following states/UTs has a coastline with Bay of Bengal as well as Arabian Sea?
- (a) Kerala (c) Puducherry (✓)
(b) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
16. Which of the following states/UTs does not have a land border with Bhutan?
- (a) Sikkim (c) Nagaland (✓)
(b) Assam (d) Arunachal Pradesh.
17. _____ is a large area of salt marshes that span the border between India and Pakistan?
- (a) Sundarbans (c) Rann of Kutch (✓)
(b) Malwa (d) Ranthambore
18. Towards its East, India shares land borders with Bangladesh and _____.
- (a) Nepal (c) Tripura
(b) Cambodia (d) Myanmar (✓)
19. _____, located in Central Asia, shares 106 km land border with India, which presently exists in POK.
- (a) Afghanistan (✓) (c) Azerbaijan
(b) Turkmenistan (d) Uzbekistan
20. States of Chittagong, Khulna and Sylhet, belonging to _____, share land border with India.
- (a) Pakistan (c) Myanmar
(b) Bangladesh (✓) (d) China
21. In addition to the long border, India and _____ also share a maritime border along India's Andaman Islands.
- (a) Myanmar (✓) (c) Bangladesh
(b) Singapore (d) Maldives
22. The territorial waters/maritime zone of India extends up to _____ nautical miles along the coastline.
- (a) Twenty-five (c) Eight
(b) Twelve (✓) (d) Sixteen
23. An imaginary line contiguous and vertically above to a country's land and maritime borders is called _____.
- (a) Spatial Borders (c) Aerial Borders (✓)
(b) Geological Borders (d) Outer Frontiers
24. Following border of India is well demarcated.
- (a) LC (c) LoC
(b) IB (✓) (d) LAC
25. The Exclusive Economic Zone of India extends up to _____ nautical miles along the coastline.
- (a) 150 (c) 50
(b) 100 (d) 200 (✓)

26. The Moghul dynasty was notable for its more than _____ centuries rule over much of India.

- (a) One and Half
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) Two (✓)

27. Tuluva is a Dravidian ethnic group predominantly found along the _____ coast.

- (a) Malabar
- (b) Coromandel
- (c) Konkan (✓)
- (d) Cholamandalam

28. At the time of British withdrawal, _____ princely states were officially recognized in the Indian sub-continent.

- (a) 565 (✓)
- (b) 198
- (c) 345
- (d) 625

29. Siachen Glacier is located in the Eastern _____ range in the UT of Ladakh.

- (a) Zaskar
- (b) Baltistan
- (c) Hindukush
- (d) karakoram (✓)

30. _____ is a term used to encompass the historical and geographic extent of all political entities of the Indian sub-continent.

- (a) Greater India (✓)
- (b) Older India
- (c) Larger India
- (d) Pre-historic India

NCC SUCCESS MANTRA

PART – 2
SPECIALIZED
SUBJECTS
(ARMY WING)

ARMED FORCES

1. **The head of the Indian Army is _____.**

(a) CDS	(c) Army Commander
(b) COAS (✓)	(d) Defence Minister
2. **Which of the following is NOT a Gallantry award.**

(a) Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal (✓)	(c) Param Vir Chakra
(b) Vir Chakra	(d) Maha Vir Chakra
3. **Identify the Shoulder Rank.**

(a) Brigadier	(c) Army Commander
(b) Field Marshal	(d) Colonel (✓)
4. **Central Command of Indian Army is located at _____.**

(a) Delhi	(c) Lucknow (✓)
(b) Bhopal	(d) Pune
5. **Identify the Shoulder Rank.**

(a) General	(c) Field Marshal (✓)
(b) Army Commander	(d) Brigadier
6. **There are _____ number of Commands in Indian Army.**

(a) 7 (✓)	(c) 6
(b) 4	(d) 5
7. **Who is the Supreme Commander of Armed Forces of the country.**

(a) Prime Minister	(c) Defence Minister
(b) COAS	(d) President (✓)
8. **Identify the Shoulder Rank.**

(a) Subedar	(c) Naib Subedar
(b) Subedar Major (✓)	(d) Havildar
9. **The _____ arm of the Indian Army has battle tanks which provide the mobility and fire power.**

(a) Paras	(c) Infantry
(b) Armoured (✓)	(d) Artillery
10. **There are _____ number of Commands in Indian Air Force.**

(a) 5 (✓)	(c) 6
(b) 3	(d) 7
11. **Which of the following is NOT a Field Formation.**

(a) Division	(c) Corps
(b) Brigade	(d) Area HQs (✓)

12. The _____ is the main combat arm in the Indian Army, best arm suited for close battle.
- (a) Infantry (✓) (c) Artillery
(b) Armoured (d) Engineers
13. The Armoured Corps is one of the _____ arms of the Indian Army.
- (a) Fighting (c) Support
(b) Combat (✓) (d) Attacking
14. The role of _____ is to provide fire power in the battle area so that enemy does not interfere with our operations.
- (a) Engineers (c) Artillery (✓)
(b) Armoured (d) Mechanized Infantry
15. The _____ is infantry with more mobility and fire power and it operates in armoured personnel carrier (APC).
- (a) Armoured (c) Artillery
(b) Paratroopers (d) Mechanized Infantry (✓)
16. Defence Services plays a vital role in maintaining sovereignty and _____ of our nation.
- (a) Dignity (c) Territorial integrity (✓)
(b) Government (d) Superiority.
17. Recently, a Defence University has also been established in Binola, Gurugram District of _____.
- (a) Delhi (c) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Haryana (✓) (d) Rajasthan
18. In the Indian Army, apart from the Vice Chief of Army Staff, there are _____ Deputy Chiefs of Army Staff, who assist the Chief of Army Staff.
- (a) Five (c) Two
(b) Four (d) Three (✓)
19. Integrated HQ of Ministry of Defence (Army) is located at _____.
- (a) New Delhi (✓) (c) Old Delhi
(b) Nizamuddin (d) Udhampur
20. The Indian Navy is the _____ largest in the world.
- (a) Tenth (c) Seventh (✓)
(b) Largest (d) Fourth
21. Indian Air Force is the _____ of the three Service.
- (a) Youngest (✓) (c) Largest
(b) Smallest (d) Oldest
22. The _____, an IAS officer, acts as the administrative head of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (a) Home Minister (c) Home Secretary (✓)
(b) Chief Secretary (d) Minister of State for Home.
23. Eastern Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Kolkata (✓) (c) Shillong
(b) Guwahati (d) Kohima

24. HQ Western Naval Command is located at _____.
- (a) Karwar (c) Kochi
(b) Mumbai (✓) (d) Goa
25. HQ of Training Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) New Delhi (c) Varanasi
(b) Nagpur (d) Bengaluru (✓)
26. Each state and union territory of India has a state police force, headed by a _____.
- (a) Dy Director General of Police (c) Inspector General of Police
(b) Director General of Police (✓) (d) Commission of Police.
27. A Captain of Indian Army, in uniform, can be identified by _____ star(s) on the shoulder badges.
- (a) Two (c) Four
(b) One (d) Three (✓)
28. Northern Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Srinagar (c) Udampur (✓)
(b) Chandimandir (d) Shimla
29. Eastern Naval Command HQ is located at _____.
- (a) Visakhapatnam (✓) (c) Pradip
(b) Kakinada (d) Chennai
30. HQ of Maintenance Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Coimboore (c) Bhubaneswar
(b) Nagpur (✓) (d) Pune
31. A Head Constable of police, while in uniform, can be identified by _____ red stripes on his sleeve.
- (a) Three (✓) (c) Two
(b) Four (d) Nil
32. HQ of Central Air Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Lucknow (c) Allahabad (✓)
(b) New Delhi (d) Varanasi
33. District police HQ are commanded by _____ of Police.
- (a) Inspector (c) DIG
(b) Chief Inspector (d) Superintendent (✓)
34. Southern Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Bengaluru (c) Hyderabad
(b) Bopal (d) Pune (✓)
35. Southern Naval Command HQ is located at _____.
- (a) Kochi (✓) (c) Thiruvananthapuram
(b) Kanyakumari (d) Chennai

36. Indian Air Force is the world's _____ largest air force in terms of both personnel and aircraft.
- (a) Largest (c) Sixth
(b) Tenth (d) Fourth (✓)
37. Western Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Chandimandir (✓) (c) Jodhpur
(b) Amritsar (d) Jalandhar
38. HQ of Eastern Air Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Kolkata (c) Dispur
(b) Shillong (✓) (d) Jorhat
39. Strategic Forces Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Bhopal (c) New Delhi (✓)
(b) Lucknow (d) Nagpur
40. HQ of Western Air Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Hissar (c) Chandimandir
(b) New Delhi (✓) (d) Jaipur
41. An Army Brigadier in Uniform can be identified by _____ stars and an Ashoka emblem on his shoulder badges.
- (a) Two (c) Four
(b) Three (✓) (d) None
42. South-Western Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Kota (c) Jodhpur
(b) Jaisalmer (d) Jaipur (✓)
43. HQ of Southern Air Command IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Coimbatore (c) Thiruvananthapuram (✓)
(b) Bengaluru (d) Mysuru
44. A Naib Subedar of Indian Army, in uniform, can be identified by _____ star (s) along with a yellow & red stripe on his shoulder badges.
- (a) Two (c) Three
(b) One (✓) (d) Nil
45. During the time of need, the _____ are employed in Aid to Civil Authorities.
- (a) Police (c) RSS
(b) NGOs (d) Armed Forces (✓)
46. Training Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Bengaluru (c) Shimla (✓)
(b) Dehradun (d) Delhi
47. An Army Havildar in uniform can be identified by _____ stripes on his sleeve.
- (a) Two (c) Four
(b) Three (✓) (d) Nil
48. HQ of South Western Air Command of IAF is located at _____.
- (a) Nashik (c) Rajkot
(b) Jaipur (d) Gandhinagar (✓)

49. Andaman and Nicobar Command HQ of the Indian Army is located at _____.
- (a) Port Blair (✓) (c) Indira Point
(b) Great Nicobar (d) Car Nicobar
50. Command HQs have field formations and _____ under them to execute the role and tasks assigned.
- (a) Peace (c) Static (✓)
(b) Mobile (d) Roaming
51. A Brigade is commanded by a Brigadier, and has 3-4 _____ under its command.
- (a) Battalions (✓) (c) Divisions
(b) Companies (d) Platoons
52. The role of _____ is to close in with the enemy and destroy him or capture his territory.
- (a) Armoured (c) Artillery
(b) Engineers (d) Infantry (✓)
53. The role of _____ is to provide such fire power in the battle area that enemy neither interferes with our operations, nor develops his own effectively.
- (a) Artillery (✓) (c) Infantry
(b) Air Defence (d) Armoured
54. A Corps is the highest field formation, and has 3-4 _____ under its command.
- (a) Brigades (c) Divisions (✓)
(b) Battalions (d) Groups
55. The major role of _____ is repair, recovery and maintenance of all vehicles, arms, electrical, electronic and mechanical equipment.
- (a) EME (✓) (c) AOC
(b) AMC (d) ASC
56. Operation _____ is the name given to military action carried out in Sri Lanka from 1987 to 1990 by the Indian Armed Forces.
- (a) Vijay (c) Colombo
(b) Rakshak (d) Pawan (✓)
57. _____ Infantry operates in Armoured personnel carrier (APC) which has enough protection against small arms fire.
- (a) Mechanised (✓) (c) Protected
(b) Modern (d) Mounted
58. _____ formations are extended all over the country and look after the infrastructural assets, lines of communication, logistics, administration and all civil-military matters.
- (a) Defensive (c) Static (✓)
(b) Holding (d) Field
59. There are two types of corps, depending on their role; Holding and _____.
- (a) Non-holding (c) Releasing
(b) Pivot (d) Strike (✓)

60. A Central Armed Police Forces officer with an Ashoka emblem on his shoulder badge is of the rank of _____.
- (a) Assistant Commandant (c) Second in Command
(b) Deputy Commandant (✓) (d) Inspector
61. _____ provides the security 24 by 7 all over India to Prime Minister including ex-prime ministers and their Family Members at any location across India.
- (a) NSG (c) NIA
(b) SPG (✓) (d) RAW
62. The primary task of _____ is providing industrial security.
- (a) CRPF (c) CISF (✓)
(b) SSB (d) CEIB
63. Duration of training for NDA entry officers is _____ years at NDA and 1 year at IMA.
- (a) Three (✓) (c) Four
(b) Two (d) Five
64. Raised in 1986, the _____ is popularly known as the "Black Cats" for the uniform worn by its operators.
- (a) Para Commando (c) Special Forces
(b) NSG (✓) (d) Vikas
65. Sub Inspectors of CAPFs are recruited through competitive examination conducted by _____ and they are referred as DASOs.
- (a) Staff Selection Commission (✓) (c) UPSC
(b) NCERT (d) SSB
66. _____ comprises of light, medium and field guns, howitzers, mortars, multi barred rocket launchers and missiles.
- (a) Mechanised Infantry (c) Armoured
(b) Artillery (✓) (d) Engineers
67. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ year training is carried out at _____ for IMA direct entry cadets.
- (a) Chennai (c) Dehradun (✓)
(b) Khadakwala (d) Gaya
68. Corps of _____ are the communicators of Indian Army and provide Radio, Radio Relay, data and line Communication.
- (a) IT (c) Telecommunications
(b) EME (d) Signals (✓)
69. For NCC Special entry scheme, to join OTA Chennai, SD/SW cadet must have obtained minimum _____ in 'C' Certificate examination.
- (a) A Grade (c) B Grade (✓)
(b) C Grade (d) No Restriction
70. _____ is the oldest paramilitary force in India whose primary role is to protect part of India's North eastern borders and also the internal security.
- (a) BSF (c) SPG
(b) ITBP (d) Assam Rifles (✓)

MAP READING

1. The horizontal and vertical lines, covering the complete area on a map are called _____.

- (a) Longitudes (c) Magnetic Lines
(b) Grid Lines (✓) (d) Latitudes

2. Which organization prepares the topographical maps in India for the entire country.

- (a) Indian Cartographic Organisation (c) Directorate of Map Survey
(b) Department of Cartography (d) The survey of India (✓)

3. 'Degree' is the proportion which the distances between the two points on the map relates to the distance between the two points on the ground.

- (a) True (b) False (✓)

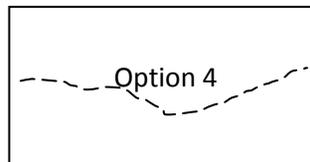
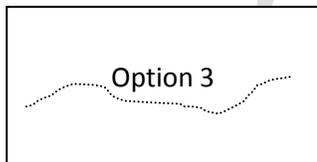
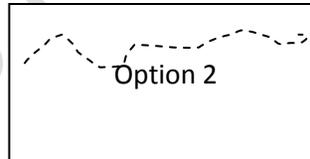
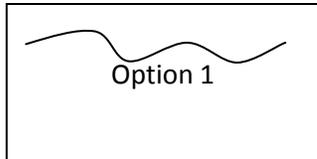
4. A map represents selected natural and ma-made features of the whole or part of the _____ on a sheet of paper.

- (a) Earth's Surface (✓) (c) Landmass
(b) Country (d) None of the Above

5. Symbols used to represent certain artificial or natural features/objects on the map are called _____.

- (a) Datum Points (c) Reference Points
(b) Conventional Signs (✓) (d) Reference Signs

6. How is an International demarcated Boundary represented on the map?



- (a) Option 1 (c) Option 2 (✓)
(b) Option 3 (d) Option 4

7. The science of making maps is called _____.

- (a) Scalography (c) Mapography
(b) Cartography (✓) (d) Survey

8. Grid Reference should be given in the _____ format.

- (a) Four Figure (c) Ten Figure
(b) Six Figure (d) Any of these (✓)

9. On a map, black/red coloured vertical lines whose numbers increase from West to East, are called _____.

- (a) Northings (c) Eastings (✓)
(b) Grid Lines (d) Bearings

19. If the map distance between two consecutive km stones on a road is 2 cm, what is the scale of the map?

- (a) 1 : 25,000 (c) 1 : 50, 000 (✓)
 (b) 1 : 10, 000 (d) 1 inch to 1 mile

20. In the map given at Q No 15 above, what is the four figure GR of Mosque?

- (a) 0069 (c) 6899
 (b) 9968 (✓) (d) 9969

21. A service protractor measures _____ inches long and 2 inches wide.

- (a) Four (c) Eight
 (b) Five (d) Six (✓)

22. On a map, black/red coloured horizontal lines whose numbers increase from South to North, are called _____.

- (a) Grid Lines (c) Bearings
 (b) Northings (✓) (d) Eastings

23. In the map at Q No 15 above, what is the four figure GR of the Bridge?

- (a) 0065 (✓) (c) 0165
 (b) 0066 (d) 0166

24. The slope of a hill expressed as a fraction is known as _____.

- (a) Defile (c) Gradient (✓)
 (b) Variation (d) None of these

25. Global Positioning System (GPS) is funded and controlled by the Department of _____ of the United States.

- (a) Space (c) Satellite Technology
 (b) NASA (d) Defence (✓)

26. A map is said to be Set, when the magnetic NORTH line on the map is pointing in the direction of magnetic NORTH as indicated by the Compass Needle.

- (a) True (✓) (b) False

27. A line drawn on the map joining up all points of equal height above sea level is called _____.

- (a) Elevation Line (c) Bearing Line
 (b) Height Line (d) Contour Line (✓)

28. In the following diagram of a Prismatic Compass, identify the part marked with number 6.

- (a) Milled Wane
 (b) Clamping Screw (✓)
 (c) Thumb Ring
 (d) Prism



29. The direction having a bearing of 135 degrees is _____.

- (a) North West (c) South South East
 (b) West North West (d) South East (✓)

- 30. In the map given at Q No 15 above, what is the six figure GR of the Police Station?**
- (a) 005664 (c) 984643 (✓)
 (b) 993636 (d) 987651
- 31. If you walk along a _____ line, you neither gain nor loose elevation.**
- (a) Magnetic Line (c) Ridge Line
 (b) Grid Line (d) Contour Line (✓)
- 32. Bearings are always measured anti-clockwise. True or False.**
- (a) TRUE (b) FALSE (✓)
- 33. While finding own position by Resection/Compass method, if the three rays do not intersect at the same point, a _____ is formed, the centre of which is to be taken as your own position.**
- (a) Rectangles of Error (c) Octagon of Error
 (b) Triangle of Error (✓) (d) Rectangle of Error
- 34. A Pointer Staff is used for _____.**
- (a) Showing as object to another person. (✓)
 (b) Showing the Bearing to another person.
 (c) Identifying an object by another person located at a far away place.
 (d) Find the angular difference between two objects.
- 35. A thick Blue Dot with a black boundary line shown on the map represents _____.**
- (a) A Dry Well (c) A Trig Height
 (b) An Unwalled Well (d) A Walled Well (✓)
- 36. In the map given at Q No 15 above, what is the six figure Grid Reference of Point 2742 (.2742)?**
- (a) 033653 (c) 653029
 (b) 029653 (✓) (d) 025653
- 37. Grid Bearing is measured on the map from the Grid North with the help of a _____.**
- (a) Service Protractor (✓) (c) Scale
 (b) Service Compass (d) Triangle
- 38. The rise between successive contour lines is known as the _____.**
- (a) Contour Difference (c) Height Variation
 (b) Vertical Interval (✓) (d) Ridge Variation
- 39. What is the back bearing of 139 degrees?**
- (a) 319 degrees (✓) (c) 419 degrees
 (b) 289 degrees (d) 359 degrees
- 40. A line along a hill or range of hills or mountains from which water flows in opposite directions is called _____.**
- (a) Defile (c) Ridge (✓)
 (b) Plateau (d) Spur
- 41. In the following map, identify the conventional sign used/natural feature which has been numbered 5.**
- (a) Saddle
 (b) Survey Tree (✓)



- (c) Black Tree
- (d) Single Tree

42. The deviation of the magnetic needle in the compass from the magnetic NORTH is called _____.

- (a) Magnetic Deviation
- (b) North Error
- (c) Magnetic Variance
- (d) Compass Error (✓)

43. The difference between True North and Magnetic North is called _____.

- (a) Magnetic Variation (✓)
- (b) Grid Convergence
- (c) North Variation
- (d) Grid Variation

44. While finding own position by Resection/Compass method, the prominent features selected should not be less than _____ degrees apart.

- (a) 120
- (b) 30 (✓)
- (c) 60
- (d) 45

45. _____ is basically a "Car Mode" App from Google for your phone: an interface that's optimized for driving.

- (a) Android Auto (✓)
- (b) Android Kunjappan
- (c) Google Driver
- (d) Chrome Remote Car

46. The height of an object relative to its surroundings is depicted by _____.

- (a) Trig Height
- (b) Bench Mark
- (c) Refractive Height
- (d) Relative Height (✓)

47. Magnetic Bearing is measured from Magnetic North by using a _____.

- (a) Compass (✓)
- (b) Protractor
- (c) Pointer
- (d) Triangle

48. _____ is a program launched by Google Maps to enable its users to contribute to Google Maps.

- (a) Google Local Circles
- (b) Google Local Guides (✓)
- (c) Google Mapping Groups
- (d) Google Map Suite

49. In the Northern Hemisphere, the _____ indicates the Position of True NORTH to within 2 degrees.

- (a) Great Bear
- (b) Pole Star
- (c) Saptarishi Mandal
- (d) Dhruv Tara (✓)

50. The difference between True North and Grid North is called _____.

- (a) Magnetic Variation
- (b) Grid Convergence (✓)
- (c) North Variation
- (d) Grid Variation

51. In the diagram of a Prismatic Compass given at Q No 28, identify the part marked with number 1.

- (a) Eye
- (b) Window
- (c) Tongue (✓)
- (d) Nose

52. In the diagram of a Prismatic Compass given at Q No 28, identify the part marked with number 8.

- (a) Round Glass
- (b) Milled Wane (✓)
- (c) Wind Wane
- (d) Notched Glass

53. The direction which corresponds to a bearing of $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees is _____.
- (a) East North East (c) North North West
(b) North North East (d) West North West (✓)
54. While travelling in the North West direction, if you turn 90 degrees to your Right, which direction will you be travelling?
- (a) North (c) East
(b) South West (d) North East (✓)
55. In the diagram of a Prismatic Compass given at Q No 28, identify the part marked with number 7.
- (a) Bearing Line (c) Milled Wane
(b) White Line (d) Direction Mark (✓)
56. In the map given at Question number 41 above, the natural feature marked '3' is _____.
- (a) Spur (✓) (c) Saddle
(b) Re-entrant (d) Northing
57. In the map given at Question number 41 above, the natural feature marked '8' is _____.
- (a) Trig Height (c) Saddle (✓)
(b) Bench mark (d) Survey Tree
58. In the diagram of a Prismatic Compass given at Q No 28, identify the part marked with number 4.
- (a) Window (✓) (c) Lid
(b) Glass Cover (d) See Through
59. The direction which corresponds to $247\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North is _____.
- (a) West South West (✓) (c) West North West
(b) South South East (d) South South West
60. In the map given at Question number 41 above, the natural feature marked '2' is _____.
- (a) Mountain (c) Knoll (✓)
(b) Ridge (d) Contour Line
61. In the map given at Question number 41 above, the natural feature marked '4' is _____.
- (a) Track Junction (c) Road Junction
(b) Nala Junction (✓) (d) Railway Junction.
62. If Mumbai is at 201 degrees from Delhi, in which direction will Delhi be from Mumbai?
- (a) 271 degrees (c) 181 degrees
(b) 91 degrees (d) 21 degrees (✓)
63. If the bearing of Gorakhpur from Lucknow is 93 degrees, what is the bearing of Lucknow from Gorakhpur?
- (a) 203 degrees (c) 273 degrees (✓)
(b) 183 degrees (d) 343 degrees

FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT (FC & BC)

1. _____ are very useful in tacking minor tactical problems.

(a) Field Signale	(c) Battle Drills (✓)
(b) Field Crafts	(d) Section Formations
2. There are methods of judging Distance.

(a) Six (✓)	(c) Four
(b) Ten	(d) Three
3. The art of using the ground and the weapon to the best of one's own advantages is called _____.

(a) Camouflage	(c) Field Signal
(b) Field Craft (✓)	(d) Battle Craft
4. In the _____, you judge the distance with the help of the blade of the foresight of you weapon.

(a) Rifle Method	(c) Foresight Method
(b) Blade Method	(d) Appearance Method (✓)
5. In the _____ method, the known distance of an object is used to estimate the distances of other objects.

(a) Key Range (✓)	(c) Estimation
(b) Judging	(d) Appearance
6. 'Unit of Measure' method is also called' _____ yards method'

(a) 25	(c) 150
(b) 50	(d) 100 (✓)
7. The full form of FC & BC is Fire Craft and Battle Craft.

(a) True	(b) False (✓)
----------	-----------------
8. An object, which is important on the ground and which is used in verbal orders to explain the ground is front is called _____.

(a) Landmark (✓)	(c) Reference Point
(b) Objective	(d) Conventional Sign
9. Which of these does NOT fall under the Field Craft?

(a) Section Formations (✓)	(c) Visual Training
(b) Judging Distance	(d) Fire Control
10. Dead Ground does not offer protection from _____ weapons.

(a) Artillery (✓)	(c) Flat Trajectory
(b) Small arms	(d) Company Support
11. A set of drills which are essential for conduct of successful operations in the battle field is called _____.

(a) Concealment	(c) Field Craft
(b) Tactics	(d) Battle Craft (✓)
12. Ground up to 300 yards from the observer is called _____.

(a) Middle Distance	(c) Short Distance
(b) Fore Ground (✓)	(d) Middle Ground

13. Ground far above the general level of the area, which facilitates control of area around it by observation and fire is called a _____.
- (a) Elevation (c) High Ground (✓)
 (b) Knoll (d) Raised Ground
14. An object, having tactical significance which is indicated with a view to bring down fire on it is called a _____.
- (a) Landmark (c) Objective
 (b) Target (✓) (d) Ground of Tactical Importance
15. While indicating landmarks, if the ground all around is to be described, we must start from the _____, go around to the right and finish at the GLD.
- (a) Left (c) Farthest
 (b) Closest (d) GLD (✓)
16. In the 'Unit of Measure' method, the distance of an object will be a multiple of the imaginary unit, as placed between the observer and the _____.
- (a) Object (✓) (c) Flag
 (b) Enemy (d) Target
17. In order to camouflage a rifle, it's wooden/plastic parts should be wrapped around with _____ of suitable colour.
- (a) Plastic Sheet (c) Garnish (✓)
 (b) Tape (d) Paint
18. While judging distances, if the sun is in the observer's eye, he tends to _____ the distance.
- (a) Under-estimate (c) No effect
 (b) Any of these (d) Over-estimate (✓)
19. Ground that is hidden from an observer's view, and also it cannot be covered by flat trajectory weapons is called a _____.
- (a) Dead Ground (✓) (c) No Man's Land
 (b) High Fire Zone (d) No Fire Zone
20. In the _____ method, the maximum and minimum possible distances are worked out, and their average is accepted as the distance of the object.
- (a) Estimation (c) Company Averaging
 (b) Bracketing (✓) (d) Section Average
21. Field Signals are alternate means of giving orders and to control troops when _____ control is not possible.
- (a) Tactical (c) Voice (✓)
 (b) Military (d) Line of Sight
22. A _____ is the smallest sub unit of an infantry Battalion and is capable of undertaking independent tasks.
- (a) Section (✓) (c) Company
 (b) Group (d) Platoon

23. In the Section Average method, the mean of the distance estimated by each section of the Rifle company is accepted as the distance.
- (a) True (b) False (✓)
24. The process of keeping one element on the ground to give covering fire, while the other element is on move, is called _____.
- (a) Covering Fire (c) One Hand on Ground
(b) Grounding Oneself (d) Fire and Move (✓)
25. An even ground with little or no cover, which is not suitable for move of infantry by day is called _____.
- (a) Open Ground (✓) (c) Middle Ground
(b) Dead Ground (d) Useless Ground
26. A Section consists of _____ persons who are organized in to a Rifle Group and a Support Group.
- (a) 36 (c) 50
(b) 10 (✓) (d) 16
27. Ground from 300 yards to 500 yards from the observer is called _____.
- (a) Far Distance (c) Middle Ground
(b) Beyond Firing Range (d) Middle Distance (✓)
28. An uneven ground, generally scattered with nullahs, bumps and field, which is suitable for move of infantry is called a _____.
- (a) Broken Ground (✓) (c) Useful Ground
(b) Dead Ground (d) Undulation Ground
29. Unless otherwise stated, all directions are taken to be with reference to the _____.
- (a) Front (c) Observer's position
(b) General Line of Direction (✓) (d) North
30. _____ are the eyes and ears of the section.
- (a) Weapons (c) Sentries
(b) Commanders (d) Scouts (✓)
31. Where there is no requirement of developing the maximum fire quickly, the following Section Formation should NOT be used.
- (a) Extended Line Formation (✓) (c) Spear Head
(b) File (d) Single File Formation
32. An important and unmistakable object, with the help of which you can indicate other landmarks or targets is called a _____.
- (a) Important Landmark (c) Reference Point (✓)
(b) Main Target (d) Prime Landmark
33. While indicating landmarks, we must start with the GLD, which is a centrally located, if possible, a prominent landmark. What is the full form of GLD.
- (a) Group Line of Direction (c) General Level of Domination
(b) General Level of Distance (d) General Line of Direction (✓)

34. No fire order can be effective unless the _____ is clearly indicated and can be easily recognized by the men of the fire unit.
- (a) Reference Point (c) Enemy (✓)
 (b) Weapon (d) Section
35. During Indication of Landmarks, 'Half Left' corresponds to _____ degrees to you Left.
- (a) 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 45 (✓)
 (b) 90 (d) 60
36. There are two factors, because of which things are visible/perceivable at night, One is 'Sound'. Which is the other One?
- (a) Shine (c) Silhouette
 (b) Light (✓) (d) Noise
37. The correct sequence of giving out the Fire Control Orders is _____.
- (a) Group – Range – Indication of Target – Type of Fire (✓)
 (b) Range – Group – Type of Fire – Indication of Target
 (c) Indication of Target – Range – Group – Type of Fire
 (d) Indication of Target – Type of Fire – Range – Group
38. Scouts work ahead of the section and advance from bound to _____.
- (a) Target (c) Bound (✓)
 (b) Landmark (d) High Ground
39. While Indicating landmarks within an arc of boundaries, we must start describing from the _____.
- (a) Top (c) Right
 (b) Left (✓) (d) Middle
40. Enemy moving in dead ground can best be engaged by _____ fire.
- (a) Indirect firing weapons (✓) (c) Direct firing weapons
 (b) MMG (d) INSAS
41. An action of misleading the enemy by concealing or misrepresenting the identify or own troops, equipment, installations and activities is called _____.
- (a) Tactics (c) Camouflage (✓)
 (b) Isolation (d) Concealment
42. Cover from view is often not cover from _____.
- (a) Sight (c) Observation
 (b) Sound (d) Fire (✓)
43. The following is not responsible for things to be seen during day.
- (a) Sound (c) Light (✓)
 (b) Shine (d) Smoke
44. An ideal Fire Position should _____.
- (a) Be easy to advance from (c) Provide cover from view
 (b) Have covered approach (d) All of these (✓)

45. When fire orders are given as an early warning so that troops can make necessary preparations to open fire as and when enemy comes within range, are called _____ Fire Control Orders.

- (a) Full (c) Opportunity
(b) Delayed (✓) (d) Brief

46. In the battlefield, a commander ensures effective fire and judicious expenditure of _____.

- (a) Time (c) Soldiers
(b) Weapons (d) Ammunition (✓)

47. In battle, skilful use of _____ can help achieve surprise and save lives.

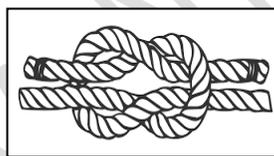
- (a) Ground (✓) (c) Time
(b) Rations (d) Communications

48. 'Right Hand Thumb Down' is a Field Signal for _____.

- (a) Enemy is Sight (c) Turn about
(b) Enemy LMG firing (✓) (d) Close

49. Identify the Knot/Lashing

- (a) Figure Eight
(b) Reef Knot (✓)
(c) Bowline
(d) Clove Hitch



50. 'Right arm raised to full above head' is a Field Signal for _____.

- (a) Advance (c) Attack
(b) Close (d) Halt (✓)

51. Orders given when the target is not continuously seen by everyone in the section, are called _____ Fire Control Orders.

- (a) Opportunity (✓) (c) Delayed
(b) Brief (d) Full

52. During hours of poor visibility / darkness, men are jittery and tend to fire at _____ targets.

- (a) Moving (c) Stationary
(b) Imaginary (✓) (d) Camouflaged

53. There are certain operations which, by design are carried out in utmost silence. Which are there?

- (a) Ambush (c) Cordon
(b) Patrolling (d) All of these (✓)

54. The area of ground for which the fire unit is responsible and within which it will engage targets is called _____?

- (a) Arc of Fire (✓) (c) Firing Range
(b) Field of Fire (d) Firing Area

55. Air photographs allow gradient to be seen in relief with the help of a _____.

- (a) Binocular (c) Stereoscope (✓)
(b) Periscope (d) Stethoscope

56. Orders given when there is no time to given out a Full fire order, are called _____ Fire Control Orders.

- (a) Delayed (c) Opportunity
(b) Brief (✓) (d) Full

57. On a narrow mountain track leading up to a hill top, which section formation would you suggest to be the best to adopt?

- (a) Arrow Head Formation (c) Single File Formation (✓)
(b) File Formation (d) Extended Line Formation

58. Identify the Knot/Lashing

- (a) Thumb Knot (✓)
(b) Overhand Knot
(c) Thief Knot
(d) Reef Knot



59. Identify the Knot/Lashing

- (a) Square Lashing
(b) Thief Knot
(c) Fisherman's Knot
(d) Overhand Knot (✓)



60. Clove Hitch is used to _____.

- (a) Join ropes (c) Secure a rope to a Spar (✓)
(b) Make loops in rope (d) Make rope-ends

61. Enemy patrols try to draw fire form the _____ in order to find his disposition.

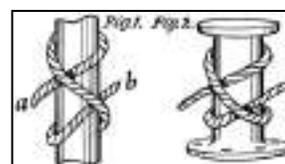
- (a) Own Patrols (c) Defender (✓)
(b) Attacker (d) Artillery Guns

62. In Field and Move tactics, the angle of _____ should be as wide as possible without loss of control or time.

- (a) Direct Fire (c) Indirect Fire
(b) Enemy Fire (d) Covering Fire (✓)

63. Identify the Knot/Lashing

- (a) Clove Hitch (✓)
(b) Fisherman's Knot
(c) Square Lashing
(d) Thief Knot



64. While going in for the final assault on an enemy position, which section formation would you suggest to be the best to adopt?

- (a) File Formation (c) Single File Formation
(b) Extended Line Formation (✓) (d) Arrow Head Formation

65. _____ is the basic skill of tactics.

- (a) Field Craft (c) Fire and Move (✓)
(b) Battle Craft (d) Section Formation

66. As a rule, section commander must keep his section within range of voice or _____ control.

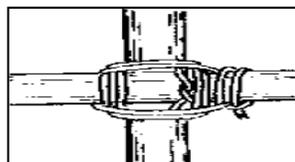
- (a) Visible (✓) (c) Mental
(b) Radio (d) Long range weapon (✓)

67. A Section Commander will receive Fire Direction Orders from his _____ Commander.

- (a) Group (c) Battalion
(b) Company (d) Platoon (✓)

68. Identify the Knot/Lashing

- (a) Fisherman's Knot
(b) Clove Hitch
(c) Square Lashing (✓)
(d) Thief Knot



69. Orders given by the fire unit commander to direct and control the fire of his fire unit are called _____.

- (a) Fire Direction Orders (c) Fire Control Orders (✓)
(b) Attack Orders (d) Firing Orders

70. Which of the following section formations should be avoided while moving in open terrain/plain land?

- (a) Single File Formation (✓) (c) Arrow Head Formation
(b) Diamond Formation (d) Spear Head Formation

71. The following does NOT form part of Battle Craft.

- (a) Field Signals (c) Fire and Move
(b) Judging Distance (✓) (d) Fire Control Orders.

72. If an object is large in relation to its surroundings, one tends to _____ the distance.

- (a) Under-estimate (✓) (c) Over-estimate
(b) Estimate correctly (d) None of these

73. Distances are under-estimated when there is a _____ ground between the observer and the object.

- (a) High (c) Jungle
(b) Dead (✓) (d) Open

74. During Indication of Landmarks, 'Three quarters Right, corresponds to _____ degrees to your Right.

- (a) $67\frac{1}{2}$ (✓) (c) $22\frac{1}{2}$
(b) 135 (d) 10

INTRODUCTION OF INFANTRY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

1. When we refer to types of ammunition, the full form of HE is _____.

(a) Heat Equipment	(c) His Excellency
(b) High Energy	(d) High Explosive (✓)
2. In 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, there are _____ modes of fire.

(a) 03	(c) 01
(b) 02 (✓)	(d) 04
3. There are _____ positions of the Safety Catch on 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle.

(a) 02	(c) 04
(b) 05	(d) 03 (✓)
4. In the options given below, is NOT one of the capabilities of an Infantry bn.

(a) Hold Ground	(c) Fire Power (✓)
(b) Self Reliance	(d) Adaptability
5. The 84mm Rocket Launcher can fire _____ types of ammunition.

(a) 04 (✓)	(c) 05
(b) 30	(d) 02
6. _____ number of rounds are filled in the magazine of 7.62mm LMG.

(a) 20	(c) 40
(b) 30 (✓)	(d) 15
7. The maximum range of 81 mm Mortar is _____ metres.

(a) 5200 (✓)	(c) 4500
(b) 6400	(d) 3000
8. From the options given below _____ is NOT one of the Company Support Weapons.

(a) 7.62mm Sniper Rifle	(c) 81mm Mortar (✓)
(b) 30mm MGL	(d) 7.62 MMG
9. The caliber of Rocket Launcher held with Infantry Battalion is _____.

(a) 100 mm	(c) 7.62 m
(b) 20 mm	(d) 84 mm (✓)
10. The normal rate of fire of 5.56 mm INSAS rifle is _____ rounds/minute.

(a) 80	(c) 40
(b) 60 (✓)	(d) 90
11. The length of 0.22 mm Rifle is _____.

(a) 43.5 in (✓)	(c) 40 in
(b) 35 in	(d) 30 in
12. The maximum range of Anti Tank Guided Missile held with an Infantry Bn is _____ mtrs.

(a) 4500	(c) 3500
(b) 1500	(d) 2500 (✓)
13. The Muzzle Velocity of 5.56 mm INSAS rifle is _____ mtr/sec.

(a) 1200	(c) 1000
(b) 900 (✓)	(d) 2700

14. The back blast area of 84 mm Rocket Launcher is _____ mtrs.
- (a) 15 (✓) (c) 20
(b) 10 (d) 25
15. The number of grooves in the barrel of 7.62 mm LMG is _____.
- (a) 04 (c) 07
(b) 05 (d) 06 (✓)
16. In the options given below, _____ is not a part of 5.56 INSAS Rifle.
- (a) Barrel (c) Gas Plug
(b) Tripod (✓) (d) Magazine
17. The normal rate of fire of 7.62 mm MMG is _____ rounds per minute.
- (a) 200 (c) 100 (✓)
(b) 250 (d) 150
18. The effective range of 7.62 mm LMG on tripod is _____.
- (a) 1000 mtr (✓) (c) 300 mtr
(b) 1500 mtr (d) 400 mtr
19. There are _____ Rifle Companies in a standard Infantry Bn.
- (a) 05 (c) 03
(b) 04 (✓) (d) 06
20. From a safety point of view, the minimum range of 81 mm Mortars is _____ mtrs.
- (a) 120 (c) 90 (✓)
(b) 80 (d) 100

MILITARY HISTORY (MH)

1. The famous battle of _____ was fought between Rajputs and the Mughal Army.

(a) Dobhigati	(c) Haldighati (✓)
(b) Mewar	(d) Jaipur
2. Who had the title 'Shahanshah' in India?

(a) Shahjahan	(c) Aurangajeb
(b) Akbar (✓)	(d) Humayun
3. The First Kashmir War took place in _____.

(a) 1947 (✓)	(c) 1965
(b) 1934	(d) 1971
4. Name of the local group of freedom fighters who fought alongside the Indian Army during the 1971 Bangladesh war was _____.

(a) Bangla Bandhu	(c) Bengal Liberation Tigers.
(b) Bengal Tigers	(d) Mukti Bahini (✓)
5. Which new country was born after the 1971 War?

(a) Bangladesh (✓)	(c) Nepal
(b) Pakistan	(d) Bhutan
6. In 1947, Who was the Maharaja of Kashmir?

(a) Gulab Singh	(c) Kewal Singh
(b) Ranjit Singh	(d) Hari Singh (✓)
7. The name of the military operation launched by Pakistan in 1965 to support insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir was called Operation _____.

(a) Gibraltar (✓)	(c) Pawan Putra
(b) Safed Sagar	(d) Sher-e-Kashmir
8. Which Hindu king was known as 'Chattrapati'?

(a) Baji Rao	(c) Krishnadevraya
(b) Shivaji (✓)	(d) Akbar
9. In 1962, Indian Navy was deployed in the _____ area of the border.

(a) Sikkim	(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Ladakh	(d) None of these (✓)
10. The Pakistan Army officer who signed the 'Instrument of Surrender' in Dhaka on 16 December 1971 was _____.

(a) Lt Gen Zulfikar Khan	(c) Lt Gen AAK Niazi (✓)
(b) Lt Gen Shehnaz Khan	(d) Lt Gen Yahya Khan
11. Who was the President of Pakistan during the 1971 War?

(a) Mujib-ur-Rehman	(c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(b) Benazir Bhutto	(d) Yahya Khan (✓)
12. Who was the Indian Prime Minister during the 1965 war.

(a) Shri Jagjivan Ram	(c) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (✓)
(b) Smt Indira Gandhi	(d) Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

13. In 1962, Indian Air Force was deployed in the _____ area of the border.
- (a) Sikkim (c) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Ladakh (d) None of these (✓)
14. Maharana Pratap Singh was born in _____.
- (a) Rajasthan (✓) (c) Haryana
(b) Punjab (d) Jammu
15. First Indian Chief of Army Staff of Independent India was _____.
- (a) VK Raina (c) SFJ Manekshaw
(b) SJ Rodrigues (d) KM Cariappa (✓)
16. During the Kargil war, who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- (a) Mr Asif Zardari (c) Mr Nawaz Sharif (✓)
(b) Gen Parvez Musharaff (d) Mr Liyakat Ali Khan
17. Kargil War took place in the year _____.
- (a) 1971 (c) 1988
(b) 1999 (✓) (d) 1984
18. The area held by India at the end of First Kashmir War includes _____.
- (a) Kashmir Valley (c) Ladakh
(b) Jammu (d) All of these (✓)
19. The Siachen War between India and Pakistan took place in _____.
- (a) 1971 (c) 1962
(b) 1984 (✓) (d) 1999
20. The motif of Vajra, on the face of PVC medal, is inspired by the sacrifice of which rishi/sage?
- (a) Parashuram (c) Dadhichi (✓)
(b) Valmiki (d) Agasthya
21. The Siachen War between India and Pakistan was code named as 'Operation _____'.
- (a) Rakshak (c) White Cloud
(b) Meghdoot (✓) (d) Safed Sagar
22. The 'Tashkent Declaration' was issued at the end of _____ War.
- (a) 1962 (c) 1965 (✓)
(b) 1971 (d) 1999
23. On 16 December 1971, more than _____ Pakistani soldiers surrendered at Dhaka.
- (a) 90,000 (✓) (c) 25,000
(b) 50,000 (d) 1,00,000
24. The piece of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called _____.
- (a) Azad Kashmir (c) POK
(b) Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (d) All of these (✓)
25. Battle of Tololing was part of the _____.
- (a) Indo-Pak War 1971 (c) Indo-Pak War 1965
(b) Kargil War (✓) (d) Indo-China War 1962

COMMUNICATION

1. In wireless communication, to exchange information, two antennas must be tuned to the same _____.

(a) Amplitude	(c) Frequency (✓)
(b) Spectrum	(d) Bandwidth
2. A barrier to communication is known as _____.

(a) Noise (✓)	(c) Speech
(b) Voice	(d) Diffuse
3. The communication process begins with a _____.

(a) Receiver	(c) Message
(b) Encoding	(d) Sender (✓)
4. There is a lot of flexibility in _____ network.

(a) Radio	(c) Satellite
(b) Wi-Fi (✓)	(d) Fiber-Optic
5. Radio communication is of _____ types?

(a) Three	(c) Two (✓)
(b) One	(d) Four
6. Fear during communication is _____ type of barrier of communication.

(a) Linguistic and Cultural Barriers	(c) Mechanical Barriers
(b) Physical Barriers	(d) Psychological Barriers (✓)
7. _____ is a type of Verbal Communication.

(a) Eyes	(c) Voice (✓)
(b) Posture	(d) Body Parts
8. Abbreviation of www is _____.

(a) Wide World Web	(c) World Web Wide
(b) World wide Web (✓)	(d) Web World Wide
9. Each mobile equipment device has a unique _____ digit number.

(a) 12	(c) 21
(b) 18	(d) 15 (✓)
10. Two-way visual communication over long distances is called _____.

(a) Wireless Fidelity	(c) Video Conferencing (✓)
(b) Tele conferencing	(d) Television
11. Each mobile handset has a unique identification number, given to it at the time of manufacture known as _____ number.

(a) IMEI (✓)	(c) IME
(b) IMI	(d) SIM
12. Cellular radio network was first introduced in the year _____.

(a) 1995	(c) 1945
(b) 2003	(d) 1980 (✓)

13. In 4G mobile communication technology, the letter 'G' stands for _____.
- (a) Global (c) Generation (✓)
 (b) Gradient (d) General
14. _____ is not a Principle of Effective Communication?
- (a) Knowledge of Receiver (c) Selection of Media / Method
 (b) Clarity of Objective (d) All of these (✓)
15. GPS is a set of _____ satellites that orbit the earth in 12 hours.
- (a) 24 (✓) (c) 48
 (b) 12 (d) 30
16. The difference between the upper and lower frequency limits of a signal or the equipment operation range is called _____.
- (a) Amplitude (c) Spectrum
 (b) Bandwidth (✓) (d) Modulation
17. Appointment code for the Commanding Officer on the 'Battalion Net' is _____.
- (a) King (c) Tiger (✓)
 (b) Lion (d) Panther
18. Which types of Formal Communication is Organizations is not generally observed?
- (a) Downward Communication (c) Horizontal Communication
 (b) Upward Communication (d) Vertical Communication (✓)
19. Wi-Fi stands for _____.
- (a) Wireless Fidelity (✓) (c) Wireless Fibre
 (b) Wireless Function (d) Wireless Fiction
20. In Radio Telephony procedure, a message that lasts for _____ seconds or less is referred to as a 'Short Message'.
- (a) 15 (c) 60
 (b) 30 (✓) (d) 10
21. Which of the following is not acting as a barrier to communication?
- (a) Mechanical barriers (c) Physiological Barrier (✓)
 (b) Physical barriers (d) Linguistic and Cultural Barriers
22. The sender must choose certain words or non-verbal methods to send an intentional message. This activity is called _____.
- (a) Encoding (✓) (c) Decoding
 (b) Message (d) Receiver
23. The letters 'RT' in RT Procedure mean _____.
- (a) Radio Transmission (c) Artillery
 (b) Radio Telephony (✓) (d) Rapid Talking
24. Walkie-talkie radio transceiver was developed during the _____.
- (a) Russo-German War (c) Second World War
 (b) Falkland War (d) First World War (✓)
25. In Radio Telephony procedure, the standard phrase used to convey that 'the message has been received, understood and will be complied with' is _____.
- (a) Wilco (✓) (c) OK
 (b) Rozer (d) Done

EXTRA QUESTION
GENERAL AWARENESS

NCC SUCCESS MATHHARA

GENERAL AWARENESS

Country and States Section

1. Over 5000 years ago, Indian established the _____ culture in Sindhu valley.

(a) Mesopotamian	(c) Harappan (✓)
(b) Greek	(d) Dravidian
2. The name 'India' is derived from the river _____, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers.

(a) Ganga	(c) Yamuna
(b) Narmada	(d) Indus (✓)
3. India is the _____ democracy in the world.

(a) Second Largest	(c) Best
(b) 4 th Largest	(d) Largest (✓)
4. In terms of area, India is the _____ largest country in the world.

(a) Fourth	(c) Seventh (✓)
(b) Sixth	(d) Fifth
5. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the _____.

(a) Sindhu (✓)	(c) Jhelum
(b) Brahmaputra	(d) Satluj
6. India is the home to the world's highest cricket ground, which is located at _____ in Himachal Pradesh.

(a) Shimla	(c) Dharamshala
(b) Manali	(d) Chail (✓)
7. World's first university was established at _____ in India in 700 BC.

(a) Takshila (✓)	(c) Nalanda
(b) Vikramasila	(d) Somapura
8. _____ is the earliest school of medicine known to mankind.

(a) Yunani	(c) Ayurveda (✓)
(b) Homeopathy	(d) Allopathy
9. The _____ system of counting was developed in India in 100 BC.

(a) Binary	(c) Decimal (✓)
(b) Roman	(d) Latin
10. _____ of India, known as the father of medicine consolidated Ayurveda in 2500 BC.

(a) Charaka (✓)	(c) Sushruta
(b) Aryabhatta	(d) Bodhayana
11. Algebra, trigonometry and Calculus are studies which originated in _____.

(a) Iran	(c) Greece
(b) India (✓)	(d) Afghanistan

12. The art of Navigation was born in the river _____ around 4000 BC.
- (a) Ganga (c) Brahmaputra
(b) Godavari (d) Sindh (✓)
13. Indian Astronomer _____ correctly calculated the time taken by Earth to revolve around the Sun, hundreds of years before the western astronomers did.
- (a) Bhaskaracharya (✓) (c) Aryabhata
(b) Viswamitra (d) Purandareswara
14. The world's first granite temple is the Brihadeeswara temple, located at _____ in Tamil Nadu and was built during the reign of Rajaraja Chola.
- (a) Chidambaram (c) Tirupati
(b) Tanjavur (✓) (d) Madurai
15. India is located in the _____ hemisphere of the globe.
- (a) Northern (d) Southern
(b) Eastern (e) Western
(c) Northern and Eastern (✓) (f) Southern and Western
16. There are _____ major religions born in India.
- (a) Four (✓) (c) Three
(b) Five (d) Six
17. Sikhism originated in the Holy city of _____ in Punjab, famous for housing the Golden Temple.
- (a) Chandigarh (c) Amritsar (✓)
(b) Jalandhar (d) Faridkot
18. The territorial water of India extend _____ nautical miles from the base line of its coast.
- (a) Fifty (c) Two Hundred
(b) Twelve (✓) (d) Twenty Five
19. Indian Standard Time (IST) follows the time on _____ longitude.
- (a) 75 & $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees East (c) 90 degrees East
(b) 65 & $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees East (d) 82 & $\frac{1}{2}$ East (✓)
20. The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician _____, long before European mathematicians.
- (a) Bhaskara (c) Budhayana (✓)
(b) Sushrutha (d) Sridharacharya
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the _____.
- (a) Indian Ocean (c) Arabian Sea
(b) Bay of Bengal (✓) (d) Pacific Ocean

22. Lakshadweep Islands are located about _____ kms West of the Indian sub-continent.
- (a) 1000 (c) 700
(b) 100 (d) 400 (✓)
23. In terms of GDP (Nominal), India ranks _____ in the world (in November 2023).
- (a) Seventh (c) Tenth
(b) Fifth (✓) (d) Third
24. _____ is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world.
- (a) Bodh Gaya (c) Angkor Vat
(b) Rome (d) Varanasi (✓)
25. In terms of GDP (PPP), India ranks _____ in the world (in November 2023).
- (a) Fifth (c) Tenth
(b) Seventh (d) Third (✓)
26. _____, regarded as the Father of Surgery, conducted complicated surgeries like cataract, artificial limbs, caesareans, fractures, urinary stones, plastic surgery and brain surgeries over 2600 years ago.
- (a) Aryabhata (c) Nagarjuna
(b) Sushruta (✓) (d) Charaka
27. _____ is the National Flower of India.
- (a) Mogli (c) Rose
(b) Tulip (d) Lotus (✓)
28. _____ is the national Tree of India.
- (a) Mango (c) Banyan/Pipal (✓)
(b) Deodar (d) Akrot
29. The EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) of India extends up to _____ nautical miles from the base line of it's coast.
- (a) Fifty (c) Two Hundred (✓)
(b) Hundred (d) Twenty Five
30. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)/Universal Time Coordinate (UTC) is _____ behind the Indian Standard Time (IST).
- (a) 6 hours (c) 5 hours
(b) 5 & 1/2 hours (✓) (d) 6 & 1/2 hours
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located about _____ kms East of the Indian sub-continent.
- (a) 1000 (✓) (c) 2000
(b) 2500 (d) 4000

32. His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, runs his government in exile from _____ in northern India.

- (a) Varanasi (c) Kalimpong
(b) Kasauli (d) Dharmashala (✓)

33. _____ is the National Animal of India.

- (a) Elephant (c) Rhinoceros
(b) Tiger (✓) (d) Lion

34. Our National Song 'Vande Mataram' was written/composed by _____.

- (a) Mohammad Allama Iqbal (c) Bankimchandra Chatterjee (✓)
(b) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Veda Vyas

35. According to 2022-23 estimates, _____ sector contributes maximum to India's GDP.

- (a) Agriculture (c) Industry
(b) Services (✓) (d) Consumer Products

36. India's National Flag, the Tricolour, was designed by sri _____.

- (a) Pingali Venkayya (✓) (c) Buddhadeb Bhattacharya
(b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

37. Indian Standard Meridian passes through the following states.

- (a) Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka.
(b) Bihar, Odissa, Telangana, Chattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.
(c) Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.
(d) Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh. (✓)

38. The Lion Capital of Ashoka at _____ is the National Emblem of India.

- (a) Lumbini (c) Amaravathi
(b) Ajanta (d) Sarnath (✓)

39. The effective border between India and China is called the _____ Line.

- (a) Radcliffe (c) Durand
(b) McMohan (✓) (d) Blue

40. _____ is the National Bird of India.

- (a) Peacock (✓) (c) Parrot
(b) Pigeon (d) Peahen

41. The southern most point of India is _____, located in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- (a) Indian Point (✓) (c) Indira Col
(b) Kanyakumari (d) Vivekanand Rock

42. The number of females for each 1000 males in populations is called _____.

- (a) Population Ratio (c) Female Ratio
(b) Sex Ratio (✓) (d) Equality Ratio

43. _____ is the National Fruit of India.
- (a) Apple (c) Banana
(b) Mango (✓) (d) Pineapple
44. The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists _____ languages, which have been referred to as scheduled languages.
- (a) 18 (c) 22 (✓)
(b) 26 (d) 17
45. Lakshdweep island are located in _____.
- (a) Bay of Bengal (c) Arabian Sea (✓)
(b) Indian Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean
46. Hindi/Urdu is spoken by _____ number of people in the world.
- (a) Second highest (✓) (c) The highest
(b) Sixth highest (d) Fourth highest
47. The Indo-Pakistan border is known as the _____ Line.
- (a) Attila (c) Radcliffe (✓)
(b) McMohan (d) Maginot
48. _____ is the National Game of India.
- (a) Cricket (c) Hockey (✓)
(b) Kabaddi (d) Football
49. The National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' was written by _____.
- (a) Bankimchandra Chatterjee (c) Mahakabi Kalidasa
(b) Muhammad Allama Iqbal (d) Rabindranath Tagore (✓)
50. The following state neither has a coastline nor shares boundary with another country.
- (a) West Bengal (c) Haryana (✓)
(b) Tripura (d) Manipur
51. _____ state of India has the lowest Sex Ratio?
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Haryana (✓)
(b) Tamil Nadu (d) Nagaland
52. Out of the following language, which is spoken by most number of people in the world?
- (a) Bengali (c) Tamil
(b) English (d) Hindi/Urdu (✓)
53. The number of persons per one square kilometer of area is called the _____.
- (a) Settlement rate (c) Population Density (✓)
(b) Tickness of Population (d) Population Ratio
54. The _____ languages are indigenous to the Indian subcontinent.
- (a) Indo-Aryan (c) Sino-Tibetan
(b) Sanskrit (d) Dravidian (✓)

55. Which of the following languages does NOT form part of the Scheduled languages of India?

- (a) Sikkimese (✓) (c) Nepali
(b) Meitei (d) Dogri

56. _____ state of India has the highest Sex Ratio?

- (a) Maharashtra (c) Bihar
(b) Telangana (d) Kerala (✓)

57. The Supreme Court of India came into existence on 26 January _____ as per Article 124 of the Constitution of India.

- (a) 1948 (c) 1956
(b) 1953 (d) 1950 (✓)

58. Government of India has awarded the distinction of _____ languages to Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia due to their long history of 1500-2000 years.

- (a) Great (c) Historical
(b) Classical (✓) (d) Pre-historic

59. The total number of judges of the Supreme Court of India (including the CJI) as in November 2023 is _____.

- (a) 24 (c) 32
(b) 34 (✓) (d) 36

60. The total number of High Courts in India is _____.

- (a) 30 (c) 21
(b) 29 (d) 25 (✓)

61. The Lowest literacy rate in India is recorded by the state of _____.

- (a) Bihar (✓) (c) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Jharkhand (d) Chattisgarh

62. The Judiciary is considered the _____ of democracy.

- (a) Custodian (c) Owner
(b) Protector (d) Watchdog (✓)

63. _____ is the most computer friendly language.

- (a) English (c) German
(b) Sanskrit (✓) (d) French

64. _____ can transfer cases from one High Court to another.

- (a) Supreme Court (✓) (c) Prime Minister
(b) President (d) Parliament

65. The total number of official languages in India is _____.

- (a) 23 (✓) (c) 32
(b) 26 (d) 19

66. The latest (youngest) High Court was established in 2019 at _____ in the state/UT of _____.

- (a) Hyderabad, Telangana (c) Leh, Ladakh
(b) Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh (✓) (d) Ranchi, Jharkhand

67. The total number of MPs in Lok Sabha is _____.

- (a) 510 (c) 543 (✓)
(b) 579 (d) 523

68. Highest literacy rate in India is recorded in the Indian State of _____.

- (a) Kerala (✓) (c) Delhi
(b) Tamil Nadu (d) Goa

69. _____ is an uncontacted tribe living in Andaman Islands, all forms of interaction with whom has been banned by the Indian Government.

- (a) Gond (c) Sentinelese (✓)
(b) Aborigines (d) Neanderthal

70. Which state in India does not have any tribal population at all?

- (a) Punjab (✓) (c) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

71. Which state in India has the highest number of tribal population?

- (a) Assam (c) Meghalaya
(b) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh (✓)

72. India is the largest consumer of _____ in the world.

- (a) Steel (c) Wheat
(b) Gold Jewellery (✓) (d) Rice

73. The total number of MPs in Rajya Sabha is _____.

- (a) 250 (✓) (c) 272
(b) 297 (d) 213

74. The official language of the Union Government of the Republic of India is _____.

- (a) Hindi (✓) (c) English
(b) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

75. As per the Census of 2011, the largest tribe in India is _____.

- (a) Angami (c) Munda
(b) Santhal (d) Bhil (✓)

STATE CAPITALS SECTION

- 1. Which is the capital of Ladakh State/UT**
(a) Srinagar (c) Leh (✓)
(b) Kargil (d) Nubra
- 2. Which is the Winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir State/UT?**
(a) Jammu Tawi (✓) (c) Srinagar
(b) Udhampur (d) Baramulla
- 3. Which is the Summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir State/UT?**
(a) Jammu Tawi (c) Kathua
(b) Akhnoor (d) Srinagar (✓)
- 4. Which is the capital of Punjab State/UT**
(a) Amritsar (c) Jalandhar
(b) Chandigarh (✓) (d) Ludhiana
- 5. Which is the capital of Haryana State/UT**
(a) Ambala (c) Rohtak
(b) Hisar (d) Chandigarh (✓)
- 6. Which is the capital of Himachal Pradesh State/UT**
(a) Mandi (c) Hamirpur
(b) Kasauli (✓) (d) Shimla
- 7. Which is the capital of Uttrakhand State/UT**
(a) Roorkee (c) Dehradun (✓)
(b) Haldwani (d) Ranikhet
- 8. Which is the capital of Uttar Pradesh State/UT**
(a) Lucknow (✓) (c) Kanpur
(b) Agra (d) Varanasi
- 9. Which is the capital of Jharkhand State/UT**
(a) Hazaribagh (c) Dhanbad
(b) Jamshedpur (d) Ranchi (✓)
- 10. Which is the capital of Bihar State/UT**
(a) Gaya (c) Patna (✓)
(b) Bhagalpur (d) Darbhanga
- 11. Which is the capital of Chhattisgarh State/UT**
(a) Bilaspur (c) Bhilai
(b) Korba (d) Raipur (✓)
- 12. Which is the capital of West Bengal State/UT**
(a) Kolkata (✓) (c) Kharabpur
(b) Asansol (d) Darjeeling

13. Which is the capital of Sikkim State/UT

- (a) Rangpo (c) Singtam
(b) Gangtok (✓) (d) Namchi

14. Which is the capital of Assam State/UT

- (a) Dispur, Guwahati (✓) (c) Jorhat
(b) Nalbari (d) Tezpur

15. Which is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh State/UT

- (a) Itanagar (✓) (c) North Lakhimpur
(b) Pasighat (d) Tawang

16. Which is the capital of Nagaland State/UT

- (a) Kohima (✓) (c) Dimapur
(b) Makokchung (d) Imphal

17. Which is the capital of Manipur State/UT

- (a) Kohima (c) Dimapur
(b) Churachandpur (d) Imphal (✓)

18. Which is the capital of Mizoram State/UT

- (a) Lunglei (c) Aizwal (✓)
(b) Dimapur (d) Shillong

19. Which is the capital of Tripura State/UT

- (a) Shillong (c) Agartala (✓)
(b) Gandhari (d) Cumilla

20. Which is the capital of Meghalaya State/UT

- (a) Cherrapunji (c) Mairang
(b) Shillong (✓) (d) Tura

21. Which is the capital of Odisha State/UT

- (a) Cuttack (c) Bhubaneswar (✓)
(b) Sambalpur (d) Puri

22. Which is the capital of Andhra Pradesh State/UT

- (a) Hyderabad (c) Vishakhapatnam
(b) Amaravati (✓) (d) Vijayawada

23. Which is the capital of Tamil Nadu State/UT

- (a) Madurai (c) Tiruchirappalli
(b) Coimbatore (d) Chennai (✓)

24. Which is the capital of Puducherry State/UT

- (a) Puducherry (✓) (c) Yanam
(b) Mahe (d) Perambadur

25. Which is the capital of Kerala State/UT

- (a) Kottayam (c) Kochi
(b) Kozhikode (d) Thiruvananthapuram (✓)

26. Which is the capital of Andaman & Nicobar State/UT

- (a) Port Blair (✓) (c) Diglipur
(b) Ram Krishnapur (d) Perka

27. Which is the capital of Lakshadweep State/UT

- (a) Agatti (c) Kadmat
(b) Andrott (d) Kavaratti (✓)

28. Which is the capital of Karnataka State/UT

- (a) Mysuru (c) Mangaluru
(b) Bengaluru (✓) (d) Hubli

29. Which is the capital of Goa State/UT

- (a) Mapusa (c) Panjim/Panaji (✓)
(b) Ponda (d) Dabolim

30. Which is the capital of Telangana State/UT

- (a) Hynderabad (✓) (c) Secunderbad
(b) Nalgonda (d) Warangal

31. Which is the capital of Maharashtra State/UT

- (a) Nagpur (c) Pune
(b) Aurangabad (d) Mumbai (✓)

32. Which is the capital of Madhya Pradesh State/UT

- (a) Itarsi (c) Bhopal (✓)
(b) Indore (d) Jhansi

33. Which is the capital of Gujarat State/UT

- (a) Gandhinagar (✓) (c) Ahmedabad
(b) Surat (d) Rajkot

34. Which the capital of Rajasthan State/UT

- (a) Udaipur (c) Jodhpur
(b) Jaipur (✓) (d) Jaisalmer

35. Which is the capital of Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli State/UT

- (a) Dadra (c) Silvassa
(b) Diu (d) Daman (✓)

DEFENCE SECTION

1. **Indian Armed Forces are the _____ largest military force in the world, in terms of number of soldiers.**

(a) Fourth	(c) Seventh
(b) Second (✓)	(d) Sixth
2. **The active standing strength of Indian Armed Forces is approximately _____.**

(a) 2.3 million/23 lakhs	(c) 1.4 million/14 lakhs (✓)
(b) 0.7 million/7 lakhs	(d) 1.8 million/18 lakhs
3. **According to the Global Firepower Index, India has the _____ most powerful military in the world.**

(a) Second	(c) Tenth
(b) Seventh	(d) Fourth (✓)
4. **According to the estimates of 2022-23, Indian Defence budget was _____ percent of it's GDP.**

(a) 2 (✓)	(c) 3
(b) 5	(d) 7
5. **According to the 2023-24 budget estimates, India spends 74 billion dollars on it's defence, which is the _____ highest in the world.**

(a) Sixth	(c) Tenth
(b) Third (✓)	(d) Eighth
6. **The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) carried out a mission in northern and eastern Sri Lanka in 1987 – 1990 to disarm the Tamil Tigers, which was code named 'Operation _____'.**

(a) Vijay	(c) Pawan (✓)
(b) Ravan	(d) Kandy
7. **_____ is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces of India.**

(a) President of India (✓)	(c) Prime Minister
(b) Defence Minister	(d) Chief of Defence Staff
8. **India fought _____ wars with Pakistan since independence (including Kargil War).**

(a) Three	(c) Four (✓)
(b) Five	(d) Six
9. **The current Chief of Army Staff of India is General _____.**

(a) Manoj Pandey (✓)	(c) MM Naravane
(b) VK Singh	(d) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore

10. The _____ is responsible for the management and administration of the country's tactical and strategic nuclear weapons/.
- (a) Nuclear Command (c) Cabinet Committee on Security
(b) Strategic Forces Command (✓) (d) Defence Ministry
11. India has a long coast line of approximately _____ kms from Gujarat to the West Bengal.
- (a) 7500 (✓) (c) 2000
(b) 10500 (d) 4200
12. In the Indian army, usually there are 2 – 4 _____ under each Command.
- (a) Divisions (c) Brigades
(b) Corps (✓) (d) Battalions/Regiments
13. The _____ excelled in foreign trade and maritime activity, extending their influence overseas to China and Southeast Asia.
- (a) Cholas (✓) (c) Pallavas
(b) Mauryas (d) Gupas
14. The current Chief of Defence Staff of India is General _____ (as on 01 Nov 2023).
- (a) Bipin Rawat (c) Anil Chauhan (✓)
(b) Vijay B Nair (d) Deepak Kapoor
15. An artillery battery has _____ artillery guns/mortars in it.
- (a) Four (c) Eight
(b) Ten (d) Six (✓)
16. Indian Army Day is observed on _____ in recognition of Lieutenant General (later Field Marshal) K.M. Cariappa's taking over as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.
- (a) 15 August (c) 15 Januray (✓)
(b) 26 January (d) 01 July
17. The military operation launched by India over Pakistan in 1984, to take control of the 70km long Siachen glacier is called 'Operation _____'.
- (a) Vijay (c) Pawan
(b) Safed Sagar (d) Meghdoot (✓)
18. The current Chief of Naval Staff of India is Admiral _____ (as on 01 Nov 2023).
- (a) Bharadwaj (c) Sushil Kumar
(b) R Hari Kumar (✓) (d) Kiran Kumar

19. Indian victory over Pakistan in 1971, helped create a free country called _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| (a) East Bengal | (c) Bhutan |
| (b) Bangladesh (✓) | (d) Kargil |

20. In the Indian Army, there are 3-5 _____ under each Brigade.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Regiments/Battalions (✓) | (c) Divisions |
| (b) Corps | (d) Companies/Batteries/squadrons |

21. The current Chief of Air Staff of India is Air Chief Marshal _____ (as on 01 Nov 2023)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Birendra Singh Dhanoa | (c) RKS Bhadauria |
| (b) Arup Raha | (d) Vivek Ram Choudhary (✓) |

22. Seva Paramo Dharma is the motto of _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Border Security Force | (c) Indian Navy |
| (b) Coast Guard | (d) Indian Army (✓) |

23. Service and Loyalty is the motto of _____.

- | |
|---|
| (a) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) |
| (b) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) (✓) |
| (c) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) |
| (d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) |

24. National Defence Academy (NDA) is located at _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Dehradun | (c) Mussoorie |
| (b) Khadakvasla, Pune (✓) | (d) Hyderabad |

25. Indian Air Force Day is observed on _____ each year.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) 08 October (✓) | (c) 26 January |
| (b) 15 August | (d) 27 October |

26. Air Force Academy is located at _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Yelahanka, Bengaluru | (c) Begumpet, Hyderabad |
| (b) Dundigal, Hyderabad (✓) | (d) Hakimpet, Hyderabad |

27. High Altitude Warfare School is located at _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Gangtok | (c) Gulmarg (✓) |
| (b) Kargil | (d) Darjeeling |

28. Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), is located at _____, and produces Ammunition and Missile systems for India.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Nashik | (c) Machilipatnam |
| (b) Hyderabad (✓) | (d) Bengaluru |

29. The country of origin of Chinook helicopters held by Indian Air Force is _____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) USA (✓) | (c) Soviet Union |
| (b) Russia | (d) Ukraine |

- 30. 'Saving Lines & beyond...' is the Motto of _____.**
- (a) Border Security Force (BSF)
 (b) National Security Guards (NSG)
 (c) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) (✓)
 (d) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- 31. Officers Training Academy (OTA) of the Indian Army is located at _____.**
- (a) Dehradun (c) Chennai (✓)
 (b) Kamptee (d) Hyderabad
- 32. Rafael is a fighter aircraft that India purchased from _____.**
- (a) Germany (c) Israel
 (b) France (✓) (d) USA
- 33. Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) is located at _____, and is involved in ship building and repair for Indian Navy.**
- (a) Mumbai (c) Visakhapatnam (✓)
 (b) Kochi (d) Chennai
- 34. Sarvatra Sarvotta Suraksha is the motto of _____.**
- (a) Border Security Fore (BSF) (c) National Security Guard (NSG)
 (b) Military Nursing Service (MNS) (✓) (d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- 35. College of Air Warfare (CAW) is located at _____.**
- (a) New Delhi (c) Bengaluru
 (b) Secunderbad (✓) (d) Pune
- 36. Indian Navy Day is observed on _____ to commemorate the success of the Operation Trident of 1971 India-Pakistan War.**
- (a) 16 December (c) 26 December
 (b) 08 October (d) 04 December (✓)
- 37. Indian Naval Academy is located at _____ in Kerala.**
- (a) Ezhimala (✓) (c) Kochi
 (b) Kottayam (d) Thiruvananthapuram
- 38. Indian Military Academy (IMA) is located at _____.**
- (a) Dehradun (✓) (c) Darjeeling
 (b) Shimla (d) New Delhi
- 39. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is headquartered at _____, and is involved in designing and manufacturing fighter aircrafts and helicopters for the Indian Military.**
- (a) Bengaluru (✓) (c) Hyderabad
 (b) Nagpur (d) Coimbatore
- 40. Touch the Sky with Glory is the motto of _____.**
- (a) Indian Air Force (✓) (c) Airports Authority of India
 (b) High Altitude Warfare school (d) Indo-Tibetan Border Police

41. INS Vikramaditya and INS _____ are the only two aircraft carriers of the Indian Navy.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| (a) Virat | (c) Vikrant (✓) |
| (b) Delhi | (d) Rajput |

42. India purchased the MiG series of aircraft from _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Ukraine | (c) France |
| (b) United Kingdom | (d) Soviet Union (✓) |

43. The C-130 J, Super Hercules, which we purchased from USA, is a _____ aircraft.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Fighter | (c) Transport (✓) |
| (b) Trainer | (d) Air-to-air refueller |

44. An Armoured Squadron has _____ tanks.

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| (a) 6 | (c) 12 |
| (b) 14 (✓) | (d) 18 |

45. INS Arihant is a _____ submarines in service in the Indian Navy.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Fighting | (c) Nuclear (✓) |
| (b) Underwater | (d) Conventional |

46. VAJRA PRAHAR is the name of a joint Army exercise that is carried out between the armies of India and _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) USA (✓) | (c) Bangladesh |
| (b) Nepal | (d) Sri Lanka |

47. JIMEX is the name given to the Joint military exercise between Indian Navy and _____ Navy.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (a) American | (c) Russian |
| (b) Japanese (✓) | (d) French |

48. College of Defence Management (CDM) is located at _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Secunderabad (✓) | (c) New Delhi |
| (b) Bengaluru | (d) Nagpur |

49. 'Sam no Varunah' is the motto of _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Coast Guard | (c) Merchant Navy |
| (b) Maritime Police Force | (d) Indian Navy (✓) |

50. Mazagoan Dock Shipbuilders Limited is located at _____, and manufactures warships and sub-marines for the Indian Navy.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Kochi | (c) Chennai |
| (b) Visakhapatnam | (d) Mumbai (✓) |

RIVERS SECTION

1. Most of the rivers in India discharge their waters into the _____.
 (a) Indian Ocean (c) Arabian Sea
 (b) Bay of Bengal (✓) (d) Andaman Sea
2. There are _____ watersheds from which almost all major rivers in India originate from.
 (a) Seven (c) Two
 (b) Five (d) Three (✓)
3. The Indus arises from the Northern slopes of the _____ ranges in Tibet near Lake Mansarovar.
 (a) Gangotri (c) Kailash (✓)
 (b) Ladakh (d) Karakoram
4. River Ganga originates from _____ at the foot of Gangotri Glacier near Mount Kailash.
 (a) Chirbasa (c) Horsil
 (b) Uttarkashi (d) Gaumukh (✓)
5. In Arunachal Pradesh, River Brahmaputra is known by the name of _____.
 (a) Dihang (✓) (c) Sibang
 (b) Silcher (d) Teesta
6. The Yamuna River originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in _____.
 (a) Tibet (c) Himachal Pradesh
 (b) Nepal (d) Uttarakhand (✓)
7. The origin of Narmada River is located near _____ in Madhya Pradesh.
 (a) Jabalpur (c) Amarkantak (✓)
 (b) Bilaspur (d) Sagar
8. In Tibet, Brahmaputra River is known by the name _____.
 (a) Yellow (c) Teesta
 (b) Tsangpo (✓) (d) Shyok
9. Almost all the rivers flowing through the Deccan Plateau originate from the _____.
 (a) Western Ghats (✓) (c) Eastern Ghats
 (b) Aravallis (d) Dodda Betta
10. River Krishna originates at _____ in Maharashtra.
 (a) Mahabaleshwar (✓) (c) Mahabalipuram
 (b) Ghrushneshwar (d) Krishneshwar
11. River Ganga drains into the _____ near Kolkata.
 (a) Indian Ocean (c) Brahmaputra
 (b) Bay of Bengal (✓) (d) Pacific Ocean

- 12. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is located on the banks of _____ River.**
- (a) Ganga (c) Yamuna (✓)
 (b) Tons (d) Chambal
- 13. The _____ Bridge is a balanced cantilever bridge in West Bengal over the Hooghly River.**
- (a) Bogibeel (c) Pamban
 (b) Howrah (✓) (d) Kolkata
- 14. The Indus River drains into the Arabian Sea at _____ city in Pakistan.**
- (a) Hyderabad (c) Lahore
 (b) Islamabad (d) Karachi (✓)
- 15. The Brahmaputra River enters India in the state of _____.**
- (a) Assam (c) Arunachal Pradesh (✓)
 (b) Nagaland (d) Sikkim
- 16. _____ Dam is built across the Mahanadi River.**
- (a) Ngarjuna Sagar (c) Bisalpur
 (b) Kallanai (d) Hirakud (✓)
- 17. _____ Dam is constructed across Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh.**
- (a) Sardar Sarovar (c) Rihand
 (b) Rajiv Sagar (d) Indira Sagar (✓)
- 18. The large fertile land drained by five major rivers of Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satlej is called _____.**
- (a) Doab (c) Pakistan
 (b) Punjab (✓) (d) Tarbela
- 19. Rivers Bhagirathi and Alkananda meet at _____, and then only it is called Ganga River.**
- (a) Devprayag (✓) (c) Rudraprayag
 (b) Vishnuprayag (d) Nandprayag
- 20. In terms of water storage capacity, _____ has the largest capacity in India and can store 432 tmc ft of water.**
- (a) Sardar Sarovar (c) Nagarjuna Sagar
 (b) Hirakud (d) Indira Sagar (✓)
- 21. The pilgrim site of Bhadrachalam is located on the banks of _____ River.**
- (a) Godavari (✓) (c) Krishna
 (b) Mahanadi (d) Narmada

- 22. The Brahmaputra River originates around _____, which is also the originating point of the Indus and Satlej rivers.**
- (a) Mansarovar Lake (✓) (c) Wular Lake
(b) Gurudongmar (d) Gangabal Lake
- 23. With a water storage capacity of 408 tmc feet, _____ is the second largest in India.**
- (a) Sardar Sarovar (c) Hirakund
(b) Nagarjuna Sagar (✓) (d) Bhakra Nangal
- 24. Ancient name of Ghaghar River is _____.**
- (a) Sushoma (c) Saraswati (✓)
(b) Gomti (d) Vipasha
- 25. At the place of it's origin, River Ganga is known by the name _____.**
- (a) Mandakini (c) Bhagirathi (✓)
(b) Bishanganga (d) Dhauliganga
- 26. _____ Gardens are located below the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam on Kaveri River.**
- (a) Kempegowda (c) Brindavan (✓)
(b) Lal Bagh (d) Shalimar
- 27. In Bangladesh, River Ganga is known by the name River _____.**
- (a) Parma (✓) (c) Gayatri
(b) Jahvavi (d) Nikita
- 28. _____ is the oldest dam in India, constructed between 100 BC and 100 AD.**
- (a) Kallanai Dam (✓) (c) Hirakund Dam
(b) Bhavani Sagar Dam (d) Mettur Dam
- 29. Which of the following dam is NOT on River Krishna?**
- (a) Krishnaraja Sagar Dam (✓) (c) Almaty Dam
(b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (d) Srisaillam Dam
- 30. _____, near Kurnool is the meeting point of the sacred rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna and is referred to as Dakshina Kashi and the Western Gateway of Srisaillam.**
- (a) Ahobilam (c) Beechupalli
(b) Alampur (✓) (d) Somasila
- 31. The Godavari River originates at _____ near Nashik, in Maharashtra.**
- (a) Jambukeshwar (c) Murudeshwar
(b) Mahakaleshwar (d) Trimbakeshwar (✓)
- 32. The following cities/towns are NOT located on the banks of Godavari River.**
- (a) Rajahmundry (c) Nanded
(b) Kopargaon (d) Warangal (✓)

33. Which of the following dams in India is also known as Maharana Pratap Sagar?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Ukai Dam | (c) Pong Dam (✓) |
| (b) Thien Dam | (d) Bisalpur Dam |

34. _____ is the longest dam in India, and is 25.79 km in length, including the dykes.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Indira Sagar Dam | (c) Sardar Sarovar Dam |
| (b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam | (d) Hirakund Dam (✓) |

35. The following city is NOT located on the banks of River Ganga.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Ayodhya (✓) | (c) Kanpur |
| (b) Patna | (d) Bhagalpur |

36. _____ River is a major tributary of Krishna River.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Sabari | (c) Tungabhadra (✓) |
| (b) Pennar | (d) Pampa |

37. The place of confluence of Rivers Ganga and Yamuna is _____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Devprayag | (c) Varanai |
| (b) Kanpur | (d) Prayagraj (✓) |

38. The Mahanadi originates from the _____ Range of central India.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Aravalli | (c) Chota Nagpur |
| (b) Satpura (✓) | (d) Eastern Ghats |

39. The _____ River is the longest river in the world, with a length of 6650 km.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Amazon | (c) Nile (✓) |
| (b) Yangtze | (d) Mississippi-Missouri |

40. _____ is the highest dam in India and is 260.5 meters high.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Mettur Dam | (c) Tehri Dam (✓) |
| (b) Bhakra-Nangal Dam | (d) Koyna Dam |

41. _____ is the largest river in the world, with a discharge of 209,000 cubic meters per second and a drainage area of 70 lakh square kms.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Amazon (✓) | (c) Nile |
| (b) Brahmaputra | (d) Yellow River |

42. After the Ganga and Brahmapurta Rivers meet near Chandpur in Bangladesh, the combined river is known as _____ River.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Brahmapurta | (c) Parma |
| (b) Baitarni | (d) Meghan (✓) |

- 43. Narmada and _____, are the only two major rivers that flow from East to West and drain to into the Arabian Sea.**
- (a) Tapti/Tapi (✓) (c) Pampa
(b) Chambal (d) Jhajjar
- 44. Mississippi-Missouri River drains its water into the _____.**
- (a) Atlantic Ocean (c) Lake Michigan
(b) Gulf of Mexico (✓) (d) Pacific Ocean
- 45. _____ Bridge is India's longest Rail-cum-Road bridge, is 4.94 km in length and it connects Dibrugarh in Assam with Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh.**
- (a) Kolia Bhomora (c) Bogibeel (✓)
(b) Pamban (d) Bupen Hazarika
- 46. Sambalpur is located on the banks of _____ River.**
- (a) Brahmani (c) Mahanadi (✓)
(b) Subarnarekha (d) Rushikulya
- 47. Ancient name of Chenab River was _____.**
- (a) Askini (✓) (c) Purushni
(b) Kubha (d) Damini
- 48. Tehri Dam is constructed on the river _____.**
- (a) Bhagirathi (✓) (c) Alkananda
(b) Teesta (d) Satlej
- 49. The city of Chennai is located on the banks of _____ River.**
- (a) Cauvery (c) Vaigai
(b) Adyar (✓) (d) Thamirabarani
- 50. Mettur Dam is constructed on River _____.**
- (a) Pampa (c) Penna
(b) Kaveri (✓) (d) Tungabhadra
- 51. _____ in Venuzuela are the highest waterfalls in the world with a height of 979 meters.**
- (a) Angel Falls (✓) (c) Idukki Falls
(b) Jog Falls (d) Niagara Falls
- 52. Rivers and Lakes, which are vital sources of fresh water for life on earth, actually hold only _____ percent of total water on the earth.**
- (a) Ten (c) One (✓)
(b) Five (d) Seven
- 53. Every year, September _____ is marked as the World Rivers Day in order to raise awareness and promote conservation of the rivers around the world.**
- (a) 10 (c) 19
(b) 27 (✓) (d) 30

54. The _____ River of Australia is the dirtiest in the world, and all the biological life here has become extinct.
- (a) Royal (✓) (c) Murray
(b) Darling (d) Diamantina
55. The Nile River drains North and into the _____.
- (a) Red Sea (c) Mediterranean Sea (✓)
(b) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arabian Sea
56. The _____ River or Huang He is known as the Sorrow of China, due to frequent devastating floods.
- (a) Yongtze (c) Blue
(b) Heilongjian (d) Yellow (✓)
57. _____ River is the deepest river in the world and has an estimated depth of 230 meters at some of the places.
- (a) Nile (c) Amazon
(b) Brahmaputra (d) Congo (✓)
58. Bagdad, the capital city of Iraq is situated on the banks of River _____.
- (a) Euphrates (c) Tigris (✓)
(b) Karkheh (d) Diala
59. _____ Falls, Laos is the widest waterfall, measuring an incredible 10,783m.
- (a) Niagara (c) Khone (✓)
(b) Victoria (d) Missouri
60. _____ River is the longest river in Europe, and it drains into the Caspian Sea.
- (a) Sienne (c) Rhine
(b) Thames (d) Volga (✓)
61. Sections of a river where the river bed has a relatively steep gradient, causing an increase in water velocity and turbulence are called _____.
- (a) Whirlpools (c) Currents
(b) Waterfalls (d) Rapids (✓)
62. The city of the New York in USA is situated on the banks of River _____.
- (a) Hudson (✓) (c) Mississippi
(b) Rio Grande (d) Missouri
63. According to the flow rate of water, _____ Falls in Congo, is the largest waterfall in the world, with 25,768 cubic meters of water plunging down every second.
- (a) Kalambo (c) Victoria
(b) Inga (✓) (d) Tugela
64. The city of Sydney, is situated on the banks of River _____.
- (a) Danube (c) Volga
(b) Darling (✓) (d) Murray

65. _____ is the largest delta in the world, formed by two major rivers, Ganga and Brahmaputra, which spreads across India and Bangladesh.

(a) Konaseema

(c) Sundarbans (✓)

(b) Amazon Delta

(d) Nile Delta

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

CONSTITUTION SECTION

1. _____ is the supreme law of India. It defines the Government's fundamental political values, policies, processes, powers, rights, and duties.

(a) Rules of Business	(c) Preamble
(b) Constitution (✓)	(d) Bhagvad-Gita
2. The constitution of India, which was retified on 26 November 1949, came into effect on _____.

(a) 15 August 1950	(c) 15 August 1947
(b) 26 January 1950 (✓)	(d) 01 July 1950
3. _____ was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

(a) Dr. BR Ambedkar (✓)	(c) Shri Bn Rau
(b) Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer	(d) Dr. C Rajagopalachari
4. At the time of enactment, Indian Constitution, with 395 Articles in 22 Parts and 8 Schedules, in the _____ Constitution of a country in the World.

(a) Second largest	(c) Largest (✓)
(b) Third Largest	(d) Fourth Largest
5. Every year, _____ November is celebrated as the 'National Constitution Day'.

(a) 12 th	(c) 26 th (✓)
(b) 15 th	(d) 14 th
6. The jurisdiction of powers is given under three lists in the Constitution, The Central List, State List and _____ List.

(a) Concurrent (✓)	(c) Dual
(b) Third	(d) Special
7. The President of India is elected by the members of _____ consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

(a) A Special Constituency	(c) An Electoral College (✓)
(b) A Extraordinary	(d) A Public Campaign
8. As in November 2023, Indian Government has made _____ amendments to it's Constitution.

(a) 120	(c) 75
(b) 105 (✓)	(d) 96
9. The original 1950 Constitution is preserved at the _____, in New Delhi.

(a) Rashtrapathi Bhavan	(c) India Gate
(b) Supreme Court of India	(d) Parliament House (✓)

10. The _____ to the Constitution of India presents the principles of the Constitution and indicates the sources of its authority.

- (a) Foreword (c) Spotlight
(b) Conclusion (d) Preamble (✓)

11. What is the elected term of a Member of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Five years (c) Four years
(b) Two years (d) Six years (✓)

12. The day the Constitution of India became effective, is celebrated as the _____.

- (a) Constitution Day (c) Independence Day
(b) Ambedkar Day (d) Republic Day (✓)

13. Freedom of speech and expression is provided in the Article _____ of our Constitution.

- (a) 370 (c) 356
(b) 19 (✓) (d) 187

14. The President of India has the constitutional power to dismiss the _____.

- (a) Constitution (c) Preamble
(b) Prime Minister (✓) (d) Chief Justice of India

15. Parliament of India cannot override the _____.

- (a) Constitution (✓) (c) President
(b) Judiciary (d) Government

16. What is the elected term of a Member of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Four years (c) Five years (✓)
(b) Six years (d) Not specified

17. Article _____ of the Constitution provides for declaration of State Emergency and imposition of President's Rule.

- (a) 360 (c) 356 (✓)
(b) 370 (d) 395

18. Article _____ of the Constitution of India that gave special autonomy to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, was repealed by the Indian Parliament on 05 August 2019.

- (a) 256 (c) 354
(b) 370 (✓) (d) 360

19. The Railway Minister of India, Shri _____ resigned from his post on moral grounds, when 144 passengers were killed in a rail accident in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (✓) (c) Krishna Menon
(b) VP Singh (d) TT Krishnamachari

20. Under the 56th Constitution Amendment of 1987, _____ was given the status of a separate state.

- (a) Manipur (c) Delhi
(b) Puducherry (d) Goa (✓)

21. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) was introduced in India, through the _____ Amendment to it's Constitution.

- (a) 105th (c) 122nd
(b) 101st (✓) (d) 99th

22. Annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India in respect of a financial year is called the _____.

- (a) Finance Bill (c) Budget (✓)
(b) Appropriation Bill (d) Finance Estimate

23. A law made by the President in exercise of the powers vested in him / her under article 123 of the Constitution is called _____.

- (a) Act (c) Dictum
(b) Edict (d) Ordinance (✓)

24. _____ is the time period set aside every day in both houses of parliament for legislators to question ministers about various issues directly.

- (a) Open House (c) Question Hour (✓)
(b) Privilege Time (d) Distinctive Time

25. _____ allows the Lok Sabha to bring down the government, when passed.

- (a) Confidence Bill (c) Amendment Act
(b) No Confidence Motion (✓) (d) Anti-Trust Bill

BANKING SECTION

1. _____ is the oldest bank in India in continuous operation (since 1806).
 (a) Punjab National Bank (c) Karur Vyasya Bank
 (b) State Bank of India (✓) (d) Bank of Hindustan
2. The _____ is India's central bank and is pivotal in regulating the banking sector.
 (a) State Bank of India (SBI) (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (✓)
 (b) Hindustan Bank (HB) (d) Bank of India (BI)
3. With a view to enhance banking access to underserved population, the Government of India has recently launched the _____ scheme.
 (a) Mudra Bank (c) Jan Arogya Yojana
 (b) Ayushman Bharat (d) Jan Dhan Yojana (✓)
4. In 1947, on Rupee was equal to _____ Annas.
 (a) 16 (✓) (c) 24
 (b) 12 (d) 8
5. Which is the first bank in India which was purely managed by Indian?
 (a) IDFC Bank (c) State Bank of India
 (b) ICICI Bank (d) Punjab National Bank (✓)
6. During the _____ period, coins depicting Ram and Sita were issued in both gold and silver.
 (a) Maurya (c) Pallava
 (b) Satavahana (d) Moghul (✓)
7. In India, currency coins are minted at _____ mints by Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL).
 (a) Twelve (c) Six
 (b) Nine (d) Four (✓)
8. _____ is the slogan / tag line of ICICI Bank.
 (a) We Understand Your World (c) Hum Hai Naa... (✓)
 (b) Pur Banking Nothing Else (d) Good People to Bank With
9. Security Paper Mill was established in 1968 at _____ in Madhya Pradesh to make papers for bank notes.
 (a) Itarsi (c) Babina
 (b) Hoshangabad (✓) (d) Jabalpur
10. A loan or an advance, where the interest due and/or instalment of principal remain overdue for more than _____ days is called a Non-Performing Asset (NPA).
 (a) 60 (c) 120
 (b) 90 (✓) (d) 180

11. _____ is the Central bank of USA.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Federal Reserve (✓) | (c) Central Bank of America |
| (b) United Central Bank | (d) Bank of America |

12. _____ is the largest bank in India.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) HDFC Bank | (c) State Bank of India (✓) |
| (b) ICICI Bank | (d) Bank of Baroda |

13. The slogan of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is _____.

- (a) Prithvi, Agni, Jal, Akash, Sab ki Suraksha Hamare Paas
 (b) Jiyo Befikar
 (c) Yogakshemam Vahamyaham (✓)
 (d) Jeevan Suraksha ka Naya Nazariya

14. In India, there are _____ printing presses where the currency notes are printed.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| (a) Four (✓) | (c) Six |
| (b) Nine | (d) Two |

15. The HQ of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is located in _____ (country).

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Philippines (✓) | (c) China |
| (b) Singapore | (d) Bangladesh |

16. Reserve Bank of India was created in the year _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (a) 1935 (✓) | (c) 1947 |
| (b) 1950 | (d) 1965 |

17. The proportion of liabilities which banks in India are required to hold in the form of cash, which is deposited with RBI is called _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) (✓) | (c) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) |
| (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) | (d) Repo Rate |

18. The reduction in the value of money over a period of time is called _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (a) Inflation (✓) | (c) Recession |
| (b) Deflation | (d) Depression |

19. The HQ of World bank is located at _____ in the USA.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Boston | (c) Atlanta |
| (b) New York | (d) Washington DC (✓) |

20. There are total of _____ Regional Rural Bank (RRBs) under the State Bank of India (SBI).

- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| (a) 25 | (c) 7 |
| (b) 9 | (d) 14 (✓) |

21. The HQ is BRICS Bank is located at _____.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Johannesburg | (c) Shanghai (✓) |
| (b) Moscow | (d) Brasilia |

22. The full form of KYC in banking terms is _____.

- (a) Know Your Consumer
- (b) Keep Your Currency
- (c) Know Your Customer (✓)
- (d) Know Your Contractor

23. The rate at which a bank sells a security to the RBI to raise money is called _____.

- (a) Sweep Rate
- (b) Central Encashment Rate
- (c) Repo Rate (✓)
- (d) Borrowing Rate

24. _____ enables customers to operate their accounts, and avail banking services from any branch of the Bank.

- (a) Seamless banking
- (b) Easy Banking
- (c) Internet Banking
- (d) Core Banking (✓)

25. _____ is a major financial institution of the United Nations.

- (a) United Nations Capital Assistance Fund
- (b) International Monetary Fund (✓)
- (c) World Bank
- (d) UN Central Bank

PLACES OF INTERNET

1. _____ is a famous museum located in Hyderabad, Telangana.

(a) Nizam's Museum	(c) Sikandar Museum
(b) Qutub Shahi Museum	(d) Salarjung Museum (✓)
2. _____, in Srinagar are the most famous gardens in India, overlooking the Dal Lake.

(a) Brindavan Gardens	(c) Shahi Gardens
(b) Mughal Gardens (✓)	(d) Farooque Gardens
3. In September 2023, 12th century _____ Temples of Karnataka were included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

(a) Hampi	(c) Pattadakal
(b) Hoysala (✓)	(d) Belur-Halebeedu
4. _____ Temple is the richest temple in the World.

(a) Sri Padmanabha Swamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram (✓)	
(b) Meenakshi Ammal Temple, Madurai	
(c) Balaji Temple, Tirupati	
(d) Vatican City, Rome	
5. _____, located in Bengaluru is a nationally and internationally recognized centre for botanical art, the scientific study of plants, and plant conservation.

(a) Cubbon park	(c) Muniamma Garden
(b) Kempe Gowda Garden	(d) Lalbagh Garden (✓)
6. National Rail Museum is located at _____.

(a) New Delhi (✓)	(c) Mumbai
(b) Kolkata	(d) Chennai
7. The world famous _____ Temple is located at Puri in Odisha.

(a) Sun	(c) Jagannath (✓)
(b) Balaji	(d) Kamakshi
8. _____ city is also known as the 'Pink City'.

(a) Jodhpur	(c) Kota
(b) Udaipur	(d) Jaipur (✓)
9. Mallikarjuna Temple is located at _____, a temple town on the Southern bank of River Krishna.

(a) Srisailam (✓)	(c) Kurnool
(b) Amaravati	(d) Vijayawada
10. _____, considered the largest religious structure in the world, is a temple complex located in Cambodia, and is a famous World Heritage site.

(a) Machu Pichu	(c) Angkor Wat (✓)
(b) Phnom Bakheng	(d) Banteay Samre

11. _____ Caves are 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the second century BCE to about 480 CE in the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra state and are listed among the World Heritage sites.
- (a) Ellora (c) Elephant
(b) Khandagiri (d) Ajanta (✓)
12. The _____ is a series of fortifications built, rebuilt and extended over the centuries to protect China from outside invaders.
- (a) The Canyon of China (c) Great Wall of China (✓)
(b) The Sorrow of China (d) The Great Fort of China
13. How many UNESCO World Heritage Sites are there in India, as on 01 Nov 2023.
- (a) 42 (✓) (c) 17
(b) 27 (d) 34
14. Christ The Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ located in _____.
- (a) Brazil (✓) (c) Jerusalem
(b) Vatican City (d) Johannesburg
15. The _____ in Uttarakhand, dotted with gleaming glaciers, tumbling streams, and flower-filled meadows, is a visual feast for hikers and nature enthusiasts.
- (a) Chamoli range (c) Valley of Flowers (✓)
(b) Garhwal Hills (d) Haridwar Valley
16. The _____ Mosque, located in Srinagar (Kashmir), is believed to be the site where a hair of Islamic Prophet Muhammad is preserved.
- (a) Charar-e-Sharief (✓) (c) Hazratbal
(b) Anjum Masjid (d) Jamia Masjid
17. The _____ of Giza, built in 2570 BC and still standing today, finds mention among the seven wonders of the world.
- (a) Great Statue (c) Ancient Temple
(b) Great Pyramid (✓) (d) Colossus
18. The famous Sufi Tomb (dargah) of Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti is located at _____ in Rajasthan.
- (a) Jaipur (c) Kota
(b) Jaisalmer (d) Ajmer (✓)
19. Sculpted by the Colorado River over five million years ago, the _____ is one of the most distinguishable landmarks in the US.
- (a) Great Lakes (c) Niagara Falls
(b) Grand Canyon (✓) (d) Statue of Liberty
20. _____ is NOT a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- (a) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam (c) The Jantar Mantar, Rajasthan
(b) Mountain Railway, Tamil Nadu (d) Charminar, Telangana (✓)

21. _____ is a spectacular mosque built by Emperor Shah Jahan in Delhi and can house 25,000 people at a time.
- (a) Sunehri masjid (c) Fatehpuri Masjid
(b) Jama Masjid (✓) (d) Red Fort
22. At _____ Temple near Ujjain, Bhasma Arti is done to the deity with freshly sourced ashes from nearby cremation ground.
- (a) Bhasmeswar (c) Mahakaleswar (✓)
(b) Aghora (d) Pashupathi
23. _____ city is also known as the 'City of Joy'.
- (a) Bengaluru (c) Kolkata (✓)
(b) Srinagar (d) Varanasi
24. The mines around _____ Fort, in Telangana were known for the diamond trade and it has produced some of the most exquisite diamonds in the world.
- (a) Warangal (c) Rachakonda
(b) Golconda (✓) (d) Gandikota
25. The _____ of Babylon are considered one of the ancient Seven Wonders of the World.
- (a) Hanging Gardens (✓) (c) Ancient Murals
(b) Intricate Carpets (d) Great Gardens
26. The _____ is a historic fort in the Old Delhi, that served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors.
- (a) Purana Quila (c) Siri Fort
(b) Feroz Shah Kolta Fort (d) Red Fort (✓)
27. The _____ Palace, in Jodhpur, India is one of the largest and most beautiful palaces in India.
- (a) Umaid Bhawan (✓) (c) Rambagh
(b) Lalgarh (d) Amber
28. _____ is located in Hyderabad, Telangana and was owned by the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (a) Chowmahall Palace (c) Falaknuma Palace (✓)
(b) Asmangarh Palace (d) Basheer Bagh Palace
29. _____, also known as the Great Wall of India, is a Mewar fortress on the westerly range of Aravalli Hills, near Udaipur in Rajasthan.
- (a) Kumbhalgarh Fort (c) Amber Fot
(b) Chittorgarh Fort (✓) (d) Mehrangarh Fort

30. _____ Snake Park, located at Guindy, is very famous for a large variety of reptiles it displays.
- (a) Madurai (c) Trichy
(b) Tambaram (d) Chennai (✓)
31. Dasara is the State Festival of Karnataka, and the most extravagant Dasara Procession is conducted at Mysuru, that starts from _____, which was the official residence of the Wadiyar kings.
- (a) Mysore Palace (✓) (c) Rajendra Vilas Palace
(b) Jagan Mohan Palace (d) Lalitha Mahal Palace
32. Nandankanan Zoological park is located on the outskirts of _____ in Odisha.
- (a) Sambalpur (c) Kendrapara
(b) Bhubaneswar (✓) (d) Puri
33. _____ National Park is a national park in India located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand state, and is home to a large number of tigers.
- (a) Bandipur (c) Jim Corbette (✓)
(b) Simlipal (d) Ranipur
34. The _____ National Park near Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan is famous for hosting large number of tigers.
- (a) Sariska (c) Keoladeo
(b) Ranthambore (✓) (d) Desert
35. _____ Jail in Delhi is a complex of 9 functional prisons spread across 400 acres.
- (a) Dwaraka (c) Tihar (✓)
(b) Rohini (d) Mandoli
36. _____ National Park in Assam is famous for hosting large number of Rhinoceros.
- (a) Manas National Park (c) Dibru National Park
(b) Orang National Park (d) Kaziranga National Park (✓)
37. _____ is known as the most deadly / toughest jail in India.
- (a) Kala Pani Jail, Andaman (✓) (c) Tihar Jail, Delhi
(b) Yerwada Jail, Maharashtra (d) Ballari Jail, Karnataka
38. The _____, located in Kolkata is the largest library in India by volume.
- (a) American Library (c) Kolkata Metropolitan Library
(b) National Library of India (✓) (d) British Council Library
39. The _____ National Park in Madhya Pradesh is home to a large number of tigers.
- (a) Kanha (✓) (c) Manas
(b) Sundarbans (d) Bhadra

40. The maximum number of elephants in India are found in _____ and _____ States.
- (a) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu and Uttrakhand
(b) Assam and Bihar (d) Karnataka and Assam (✓)
41. _____, located in USA, is the largest library in the world.
- (a) The American Library (✓) (c) The Library of Congress
(b) The Pentagon Library (d) The Lincoln Library
42. Carved in the Sahyadri range of hills in the _____ district of Maharashtra, the Ajanta and Ellora caves are the epitome of art and architecture.
- (a) Ahmednagar (c) Jalgaon
(b) Aurangabad (✓) (d) Nashik
43. _____, near Kentucky, US is the longest known cave system in the world, with 426 miles (686 km) explored so far.
- (a) Jewel Cave (c) Fisher Ridge Cave
(b) Wind Cave (d) Mammoth Cave (✓)
44. The _____ was constructed in 1911 at Bombay, to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary.
- (a) Colaba Gate (c) Gateway of India (✓)
(b) India Gate (d) Mount Merry Church
45. _____ is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture.
- (a) Buland Darwaza (✓) (c) Gol Gumbaz
(b) India Gate (d) Khooni Darwaza
46. The _____ cave temples are a complex of Hindu and Jain cave temples located in the Bagalkot district in northern part of Karnataka.
- (a) Badami (✓) (c) Pattadakal
(b) Aihole (d) Bellum
47. The _____ is a war memorial located near the Kartavya path, formerly called Rajpath in New Delhi.
- (a) Gateway of India (c) Ajmeri Gate
(b) India Gate (✓) (d) Lahori Gate
48. _____ is a towering, 73-metre-tall minaret, constructed on the outskirts of Delhi as a victory tower by a Mughal king.
- (a) Pitampura Minar (c) Qutub Minar (✓)
(b) Char Minar (d) Mehrauli Minar
49. The _____ cave, in Kashmir is famous for a naturally formed ice Shiv ling, and an annual pilgrimage site for Hindus.
- (a) Amarnath (✓) (c) Srinagar

(b) Anantnag (d) Sheshnag

50. One of the most interesting building in India is the window-studded _____ built using the red and pink sandstone, in Jaipur.

(a) Gosha Mahal (c) Mani Mahal
(b) Jal Mahal (d) Hawa mahal (✓)

51. The symbol of Hyderabad, the distinctive _____ easily recognizable for its four intricately carved minarets.

(a) Golconda Minar (c) Char Minar (✓)
(b) Shahi Minar (d) Hussein Sagar Tower

52. Victoria Memorial was built in the city of _____, in memory of Queen Victoria.

(a) Calcutta (✓) (c) Bombay
(b) Delhi (d) Madras

53. Located near Bijapur (Vijayapura) in Karnataka, _____ is the largest Dome in India (2nd largest dome in the world).

(a) Bara Imam Bara (c) Nawaz Darga
(b) Alai Darwaza (d) Gol Gumbaz (✓)

54. _____ Bridage is a railway bridge that connects the town the Mandapam in mainland India with Rameswaram, and is India's first Sea Bridge.

(a) Rameswaram (c) Lankan
(b) Pamban (✓) (d) Pavitran

55. _____ is the longest bridge in India having a length of 9.15 kilometres.

(a) Indira Gandhi Setu (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru Bridge
(b) Bhupen Hazarika Setu (✓) (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Setu

56. _____ is the busiest bridge in India.

(a) Dibang Bridge (c) Howrah Bridge (✓)
(b) Vikramshila Bridge (d) Nizamuddin Bridge

57. _____ Bridge is the world's tallest railway bridge, standing 359 metres above the river below.

(a) Chenab (✓) (c) Satlej
(b) Jhelum (d) Teesta

58. _____ is the tallest statue in the world, standing 182 meters in height.

(a) Statue of Liberty (c) Spring Temple Buddha
(b) Statue of Equality (d) Statue of Unity (✓)

59. _____ is the largest functioning Hindu temple in the world.

(a) Swaminarayan Akshardham, Delhi
(b) Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram
(c) Ranganatha Swamy Temple, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu (✓)
(d) Nataraja Temple, Chindambaram, Tamil Nadu

60. _____ is the founder of Pataliputra (Patna) city.

- (a) Patanjali (c) Ajatashatru (✓)
(b) Vikramaditya (d) Parashurama

61. Guru Ram Das founded the holy city of _____.

- (a) Anandpur (c) Hemkund
(b) Tarn Taran (d) Amritsar (✓)

62. Fatehpur Sikri was founded by the Moghul emperor _____.

- (a) Jahangir (c) Shah Jahan
(b) Akbar (✓) (d) Humayun

63. Jaipur was founded by _____, a Rajput Ruler.

- (a) Sawai Jai Singh (✓) (c) Raja Mann Singh
(b) Maharana Amar Singh (d) Prithviraj Chauhan

64. Baji Rao-I is considered to be the founder of _____ city.

- (a) Mumbai (c) Pune (✓)
(b) Nashik (d) Shirdi

65. Bengaluru was founded by _____.

- (a) Kempe Gowda I (✓) (c) Krishnaraja Wadiyar
(b) Tipu Sultan (d) Hyder Ali

MINERALS SECTION

1. Hazaribagh Plateau of Jharkhand is known for very high quality _____ deposits.

(a) Mica (✓)	(c) Bauxite
(b) Magnetite	(d) Copper
2. The _____ Plateau is renowned as India's mineral heartland.

(a) Deccan	(c) Bundelkhand
(b) Chhota Nagpur (✓)	(d) Kolar
3. _____ is the leading producer of Manganese in India.

(a) Maharashtra	(c) Telangana
(b) Odisha (✓)	(d) Rajasthan
4. _____ has some of the oldest iron ore mines in India, and most of the iron and steel plants are located around them.

(a) Jharkhand (✓)	(c) Odisha
(b) Karnataka	(d) Assam
5. A _____ is a naturally occurring organic and inorganic substance.

(a) Element	(c) Crust
(b) Molecule	(d) Mineral (✓)
6. In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur Sandur-Hospet are of _____ district.

(a) Chitra Durga	(c) Ballari (✓)
(b) Kolar	(d) Mangalore
7. _____ stands first among all states in the total value of mineral production in India.

(a) Odisha (✓)	(c) Jharkhand
(b) Chattigarh	(d) Bihar
8. Although Odisha has the largest reserves of Manganese in India, _____ is the top producer.

(a) Madhya Pradesh (✓)	(c) Karnataka
(b) Bihar	(d) Maharashtra
9. _____ is the highest producer of Gold in India.

(a) Bihar	(c) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Rajasthan	(d) Karnataka (✓)
10. Although Madhya Pradesh produces the maximum amount of Copper in India, _____ has the largest reserves.

(a) Odisha	(c) Rajasthan (✓)
(b) Jharkhand	(d) Bihar
11. _____ is the only state in India that has reserves of a produces Tin.

(a) Bihar	(c) Odisha
(b) Chattisgarh (✓)	(d) Madhya Pradesh

12. _____ is known as the Diamond City of the world.
- (a) Surat (✓) (c) Nairobi
(b) Kolkata (d) Porbandar
13. _____ Mines, located in Madhya Pradesh, is the only diamond producing mine in India.
- (a) Hirakhand (c) Kolar
(b) Ratnagiri (d) Panna (✓)
14. _____ is the largest producer of bauxite (used in manufacturing Aluminium) in India.
- (a) Jharkhand (c) Chattisgarh
(b) Bihar (d) Odisha (✓)
15. In terms of Iron Ore production, India ranks _____ in the world.
- (a) Fourth (✓) (c) First
(b) Seventh (d) Ninth
16. In terms of Coal and aluminium production, India ranks _____ in the world.
- (a) Fourth (c) Second (✓)
(b) First (d) Fifth
17. India is the largest producer of _____ in the world.
- (a) Bauxite (c) Thorium
(b) Nickel (d) Mica (✓)
18. _____ refinery is known as birthplace of the oil Industry in India. It was commissioned in 1901 and has the distinction of being Asia's first refinery and one of oldest still in operation.
- (a) Jamnagar (c) Vizag
(b) Digboi (✓) (d) Haldia
19. With a capacity of 33 MMTPA (Million Metric Tonnes per Annum), _____ Refinery is the largest in the World.
- (a) Kochi (c) Haldia
(b) Mathura (d) Jamnagar (✓)
20. _____, an off-shore oil field is the largest oil field in India.
- (a) Kochi High (c) Mumbai High (✓)
(b) Vizag High (d) Kakinada Off-shore Rig
21. Ghawar Oil Field in _____, has the largest oil reserves in the world with an estimated reserve of 88 – 104 billion barrels.
- (a) Saudi Arabia (✓) (c) Kuwait
(b) Iran (d) Alaska

22. Most of the world's largest oilfields are located in the _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Russia | (c) Brazil |
| (b) Middle East (✓) | (d) North America |

23. The First Public Sector steel plant of India was established at _____ in 1955.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Bokaro | (c) Durgapur |
| (b) Bhilai (✓) | (d) Jamshedpur |

24. With and integrated capacity of 12 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA), _____ is the largest Steel Plant in India.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Bhushan Steel Ltd. | (c) JSW Steel Ltd. (✓) |
| (b) Tata Steel Ltd. | (d) Reliance Steel Ltd. |

25. The first private steel plant in India was established by Tata Steel Limited at _____ in 1912.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Jamshedpur, Jharkhand (✓) | (c) Durgapur, West Bengal |
| (b) Dhenkanal, Odisha | (d) Rourkela, Odisha |

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES SECTION

1. The Chemical scientist Joseph Priestley is credited with discovery of _____ in 1774.

(a) Sulphur	(c) Nitrogen
(b) Oxygen (✓)	(d) Iron
2. In 1906, Willis Haviland Carrier discovered the _____.

(a) Air Conditioner (✓)	(c) Microwave Oven
(b) Gramophone	(d) Garbage Disposer
3. In 1928, Penicillin was invented by _____.

(a) Alexander Fleming (✓)	(c) Thomas Alva Edison
(b) Marie Curie	(d) Alexander Graham Bell
4. Carl Benz is credited with the invention of the _____.

(a) Combustion Engine	(c) Train
(b) Electric Tram	(d) Automobile (✓)
5. In 1879, _____ invented the electric lamp.

(a) Henry Seely	(c) Thomas Alva Edison (✓)
(b) Sir Richard Arkwright	(d) Percy Spencer
6. The biggest and one of the most important inventions in the history of mankind is the introduction of 'Zero", which was introduced by _____.

(a) Gyandev	(c) Aryabhatta (✓)
(b) Sushruta	(d) Budhayana
7. Aeroplane was invented by the _____.

(a) Orville	(c) Wright brothers (✓)
(b) Wilbur	(d) Smith brothers
8. Most notable invention of Sir Alfred Noble was the _____ in 1867.

(a) Printing Press	(c) Dynamite (✓)
(b) Steam Engine	(d) Theory of Gravity
9. In 1679, Denis Papin invented the _____.

(a) Refrigerator	(c) Paper Towels
(b) Thermos Flask	(d) Pressure Cooker (✓)
10. The concept of Pi and its approximate value was first introduced by an Indian _____ in 700 BC.

(a) Varaha Mitra	(c) Charaka
(b) Budhayana (✓)	(d) Vishwamitra
11. Frank Whittle is the inventor of _____.

(a) Internal Combustion Engines	(c) Electric Engines
(b) Cryogenic Engines	(d) Jet Engines (✓)

24. Vishwa Bharti University was founded by _____.

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (c) Satyajit Ray
(b) Jagdish Chandra Bose (d) Rabindranath Tagore (✓)

25. _____ is the founder and Chairman Emeritus of Infosys Ltd.

- (a) Saleel Parekh (c) NR Narayan Murthy (✓)
(b) Nandan Nilekani (d) Kris Gopalakrishnan

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

13. _____ is a famous programmer credited with inventing the World Wide Web, HTML, URL and HTTP protocols.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Charles Babbage | (c) Linus Torvalds |
| (b) Tim Berners-Lee (✓) | (d) Donald Knuth |

14. _____ was the co-founder of Apple Inc.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Akio Morita | (c) Gordon Moore |
| (b) Mark Zuckerberg | (d) Steve Jobs (✓) |

15. _____ is a group of computers connected to each other in a small area such as building or office.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Home Office Network | (c) Wide Area Network |
| (b) Local area Network (✓) | (d) World Wide Web |

16. The largest e-marketing company Amazon is founded by _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (a) Jack Ma | (c) Steve Wozniak |
| (b) Elon Musk | (d) Jeff Bezos (✓) |

17. Adobe Photoshop is a _____ type of software.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Project Management | (c) Databage |
| (b) Graphics (✓) | (d) Resource Management |

18. A _____ is a network that extends over a large geographical area such as states or countries.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| (a) LAN | (c) WAN (✓) |
| (b) MAN | (d) PAN |

19. _____ is an American software designer and programmer, widely recognized as the "Father of Visual Basic".

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Alan cooper (✓) | (c) Grace Hopper |
| (b) Niklaus Wirth | (d) Alan Mellor |

20. A (n) _____ belongs to an organization which is only accessible by the organization's employee or members.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Intranet (✓) | (c) Internet |
| (b) Officenet | (d) Localnet |

21. Under which category does the software "Microsoft teams" fall?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Productivity Software | (c) ERP Application Software |
| (b) Close Source Software | (d) Educational Software (✓) |

22. A _____ network is a network topology in which nodes are directly connected to a common half-duplex link.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Central | (c) Car |
| (b) Ethernet | (d) Bus (✓) |

23. Jack ma is the founder of the _____ Group of companies.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| (a) Sony | (c) Alibaba (✓) |
| (b) EBay | (d) Dell |

24. _____ Area Network is a type of computer network that is usually used in places like a school or colleges.

- (a) Local
- (b) Metropolitan
- (c) Campus (✓)
- (d) Wide

25. Azim Hashim Premji founded the Indian company _____ in 1945, which is now a leading IT company.

- (a) Wipro (✓)
- (b) Cap Gemini
- (c) HCL
- (d) Intel

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

BOOKS AND AUTHORS SECTION

1. **'The Unity of India' is a book written by _____, the ex-President of India.**

(a) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam	(c) Dr Zakir Hussain
(b) Shri VV Giri	(d) Dr Rajendra Prasad (✓)
2. **The book 'Long Walk to Freedom' was written by _____.**

(a) Mahatma Gandhi	(c) Martin Luther King Jr.
(b) Nelson Mandela (✓)	(d) Aung San Suu Kyi
3. **Sri Narendra Modi has authored a book ' _____ ' for students.**

(a) Nation's future	(c) Mann ki Bat
(b) Pyare Bachon	(d) Eam Warriors (✓)
4. **'Gene Machine: The Race to Decipher the Secrets of the Ribonome' is a book authored by the Indian Nobel Laureate _____.**

(a) Venkatraman Ramakrishnan (✓)	(c) Sir CV Raman
(b) Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar	(d) Abhijit Banerjee
5. **Dr APJ Abdul Kalam authored a very popular book called _____.**

(a) Without Fear or Favour	(c) Indina Philosphy
(b) Wings of Fire (✓)	(d) Sound of Soul
6. **The popular book 'Train to Pakistan' is authored by _____.**

(a) Salman Rushdie	(c) Khushwant Singh (✓)
(b) Jhumpa Lahiri	(d) Kiran Desai
7. **RK Narayan is mostly famous for writing a book called _____, base don which a Bollywood movie was also made.**

(a) A Suitable Boy	(c) Midnight's Children
(b) Maximum City	(d) The Guide (✓)
8. **'The Room on the Roof' is the most popular book written by _____.**

(a) Ruskin Bond (✓)	(c) Amrita Pritam
(b) Aravind Adiga	(d) Shashi Tharoor
9. **'A Brief History of Time' is a popular book written by the famous scientist _____.**

(a) Sir CV Raman	(c) Sigmund Freud
(b) Stephen Hawking (✓)	(d) Edwin Hubble
10. **'Discovery of India' was written by _____.**

(a) Rajeev Gandhi	(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓)
(b) Chandrasekhar Azad	(d) Lala Lajpat Rai
11. **'Straight from the Heart' is a popular book written by _____.**

(a) Sunil Gavaskar	(c) Rahul Dravid
(b) Kapil Dev (✓)	(d) Anil Kumble

12. The popular bok 'God of Small Things' is written by _____.
- (a) Arudhati Roy (✓) (c) Amitav Gosh
(b) Vikram Seth (d) Salman Rushdie
13. 'mein Kampf' was written by _____.
- (a) Roosevelt (c) Adolf Hitler (✓)
(b) Winston Churchill (d) Mussolini
14. The book 'Every Child Matters' is authored by the Indian Nobel Laureate _____.
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Har Gobind Khorana
(b) Mother Teresa (d) Kailash Satyarthi (✓)
15. 'The Test of my Life' is a book authored by the Indian cricketer _____.
- (a) Sachin Tendulkar (c) MS Dhoni
(b) Krishnamacharya Srikanth (d) Yuvraj Singh (✓)
16. The famous book 'The World as I See It' is authored by _____.
- (a) Nicolaus Copernicus (c) Albert Einstein (✓)
(b) Stephen Hawking (d) Willian Shakespeare
17. 'My Experiments with Truth' was authored by _____.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (✓) (c) Indira Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sanjay Gandhi
18. _____ is a famous autor known for the book 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn'.
- (a) Mark Twain (✓) (c) janathan Swift
(b) JK Rowling (d) Charles Dickens
19. 'The Race of my Life' is a book written by _____.
- (a) PT Usha (c) Usain Bolt
(b) Micheal Phelps (d) Milkha Singh (✓)
20. The book 'The Insider' was written by _____.
- (a) PV Narasimha Rao (✓) (c) Lal Bahadur Shastir
(b) HD Debe Gowda (d) Veer Savarkar
21. Rudyard Kipling is known for authoring the book ' _____ '.
- (a) The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (c) Treasure Island
(b) Jungle Book (✓) (d) Alice in Wonderland
22. The book 'Why the Sky is Blue' is written by the Indian Nobel laureate _____.
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Mother Teresa
(b) CV Raman (✓) (d) Amartya Sen
23. 'Davil Copperfield' is the most famous book authored by _____.
- (a) William Shakespeare (c) Charles Dickens (✓)
(b) Mark Twain (d) Alexander Dumas

24. JK Rowling is known for her series of novels on - _____.
- (a) Uncle Tom (c) Phantom
(b) Harry Potter (✓) (d) Spider Man
25. Sharad Chandra Chatterjee is a Bengali novelist well known for his novel _____.
- (a) Godan (c) Chandalika
(b) Shatranj Ke Khiladi (d) Devdas (✓)
26. The book 'Controversially Yours' is written by _____.
- (a) Shoaib Akhtar (✓) (c) Wasim Akram
(b) Imran Khan (d) Waqar Younis
27. 'Paradise Lost' is a popular novel written by _____.
- (a) Omar Khayyam (c) John Milton (✓)
(b) William Shakespeare (d) Charles Dickens
28. The Sanskrit classic 'Ramayana' is written by _____.
- (a) Veda Vyas (c) Kashyap
(b) Valmiki (✓) (d) Jamadagni
29. Famous fictional character 'James Bond' was created by _____.
- (a) Agath Christie (c) Ian Fleming (✓)
(b) Rudyard Kipling (d) Mark Twain
30. William Workworth is known for his famous poem _____.
- (a) The Waste Land (c) The Death of Lincon
(b) Daffodils (✓) (d) The Deserted Village
31. Robert Frost is a famous poet and _____ is a poem penned by him.
- (a) Ode to the West Wind (c) The Solitary Reaper
(b) Ode on a Grecian Urn (d) The Road not Taken (✓)
32. Joseph Heller is the author of _____, one of the best books of 20th century.
- (a) Catch-22 (✓) (c) Lolita
(b) A Passage to India (d) The War of the Worlds
33. The famous book 'Midnight's Children' is authored by _____.
- (a) Agath Christie (c) Boris Pasternak
(b) George Orwell (d) Salman Rushdie (✓)
34. Jane Austen is a female author well known for her book '_____'.
(a) Pride and Prejudice (✓) (c) The Good Earth
(b) A House Divided (d) Gone with the Wind
35. 'The Wealth of Nations' is a very popular book written by the economist _____, also known as the father of economics.
- (a) Alfred Marshall (c) Adam Smith (✓)
(b) Karl Marx (d) JM Keynes

36. 'Das Capital' is a famous book on economy written by _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Paul Samuelson | (c) Alfred Marshall |
| (b) Vladimir Lenin | (d) Karl Marx (✓) |

37. Girish Karnard is a famous _____ writer.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (a) Tamil | (c) Kannada (✓) |
| (b) Telugu | (d) Malayalam |

38. Geetanjali Shree won the International Booker prize 2022 for her book _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Tomb of Sand (✓) | (c) The Story of a Brief Marriage |
| (b) Trying to Say Goodbye | (d) Sleeping on Jupiter |

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

SANCTUARIES AND ANIMALS SECTION

1. Dachigam National Park is located in _____.
 (a) Kerala (c) Bihar
 (b) Srinagar (J&K) (✓) (d) Gujarat
2. Vikramshila Gangetic Sanctuary at Bhagalpur in Bihar is famous for _____.
 (a) Dolphins (✓) (c) Birds
 (b) Crocodiles (d) Elephant
3. Gahirmath Sanctuary in _____ state is a sanctuary with the aim of protecting Olive Ridley turtles.
 (a) West Bengal (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (b) Tamil Nadu (d) Odisha (✓)
4. Gir Forest is located in the state of _____.
 (a) Gujarat (✓) (c) Haryana
 (b) West Bengal (d) Odisha
5. Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve is located in _____.
 (a) Nepal (c) Sikkim (✓)
 (b) Bhutan (d) Arunachal Pradesh
6. At 84.5%, _____ (State) has the highest percentage of its geographical area under forests.
 (a) Mizoram (✓) (c) Kerala
 (b) Tripura (d) Sikkim
7. Simlipal Tiger Sanctuary is located in _____.
 (a) Jharkhand (c) Maharashtra
 (b) Assam (d) Odisha (✓)
8. There is a sanctuary in _____, Gujarat for protection of Wild Ass.
 (a) Rann of Kutch (✓) (c) Gandhinagar
 (b) Surat (d) Rajkot
9. _____ is the largest mammal.
 (a) African Elephant (c) Giraffe
 (b) Gorilla (d) Blue Whale (✓)
10. Hemis National Park is Ladakh, the largest national park in India, is famous for _____.
 (a) White Elephants (c) Mountain Lions
 (b) Snow Leopards (✓) (d) Mountain Tigers
11. Bandipur National Park is located in _____.
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (c) Karnataka (✓)
 (b) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

12. Apart from India. The One Horned Rhinoceros is endemic (Native countries) to _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Myanmar | (c) Brazil |
| (b) Nepal (✓) | (d) Sri Lanka |

13. At 90.33%, the Union Territory of _____ has the highest percentage of its land under forests.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Jammu & Kashmir | (c) Lakshadweep (✓) |
| (b) Andaman & Nicobar | (d) Ladakh |

14. _____ is the animal with longest lifespan.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Whale Shark | (c) Tortoise (✓) |
| (b) Polar Bear | (d) Anacond Snake |

15. _____ is the largest biosphere Reserve in India.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Sundarbans | (c) Nanda Devi |
| (b) Gulf of Mannar (✓) | (d) Nilgiri |

16. _____ is the fastest flying bird in the world.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Falcon (✓) | (c) Bumble Bee |
| (b) Eagle | (d) Albatross |

17. Periyar National Park in Kerala in famous for _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (a) Elephants (✓) | (c) Lions |
| (b) Bears | (d) Dolphins |

18. Ongole, Hariana, Red Sindhi and Gir are the different breeds of _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) Cows (✓) | (c) Sheep |
| (b) Goats | (d) Pigs |

19. Musca Domestica is the scientific name of _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Domestic Dog | (c) Housefly (✓) |
| (b) Domestic Sheep | (d) Monkey |

20. In terms of total area under forest cover, _____ ranks first.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Uttar Pradesh | (c) Maharashtra |
| (b) Tamil Nadu | (d) Madhya Pradesh (✓) |

21. The Asian elephant has _____ ears as compared to that of the African elephant.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Wider | (c) Smaller (✓) |
| (b) Thicker | (d) Thinner |

22. Kangaroo and Koala are endemic (native countries) to _____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Indonesia | (c) Japan |
| (b) Thailand | (d) Australia (✓) |

23. Marwari, Kathiawari, Manipuril, Spiti, Bhuita and Zanskari are the indigenous breeds of _____.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Camels | (c) Rabbits |
| (b) Horses (✓) | (d) Sheep |

24. With only 3.3% of its geographical area under forests, _____ is the least forested state in India.

(a) Haryana (✓)

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Telangana

(d) Punjab

25. *Bos taurus* is the scientific name of _____.

(a) Whale

(b) Snake

(c) Sheep

(d) Cow (✓)

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES SECTION

1. The largest continent in the world is _____.
 (a) Asia (✓) (c) Africa
 (b) North America (d) Australia
2. The largest ocean in the world is _____.
 (a) Atlantic Ocean (c) Indian Ocean
 (b) Pacific Ocean (✓) (d) Arctic Ocean
3. The deepest point on earth is _____.
 (a) Atacama Trench (c) Challenger Deep (✓)
 (d) Kermadec Trench (d) Tonga Trench
4. Saltiest lake in the world is _____.
 (a) Dead Sea (✓) (c) Red Sea
 (b) Lake Baikal (d) Chilka Lake
5. The largest lake in the world is _____.
 (a) Wular Lake (c) Lake Superior
 (b) Baikal Lake (d) Caspian Sea (✓)
6. Largest fresh-water lake in India is _____ lake.
 (a) Pulicat (c) Wular (✓)
 (b) Srisailem (d) Hussain sagar
7. The largest Bay in the world is _____.
 (a) Bay of Biscay (c) Bay of Bengal (✓)
 (b) Hudson Bay (d) San Fransisco Bay
8. India's satellite launch centre, Satish Dhawan Space Centre is located on _____ island.
 (a) Abdul Kalam (c) Barren
 (b) Sivasamudram (d) Sriharikota (✓)
9. The largest hot desert in the world is _____ Desert.
 (a) Sahara (✓) (c) Thar
 (b) Gobi (d) Atacama
10. _____ is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia.
 (a) Barren Island (✓) (c) Kachchatheevu
 (b) Hope Island (d) Ross Island
11. The largest gulf in the world is _____.
 (a) Persian Gulf (c) Gulf of Alaska
 (b) Gulf of Aden (d) Gulf of Mexico (✓)
12. The Deepest Lake in the world is _____ Lake.
 (a) Baikal (✓) (c) Caspian
 (b) Superior (d) Pangyangtso

13. The largest river in the world is _____ River.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Nile | (c) Brahmaputra |
| (b) Amazon (✓) | (d) Ganges/Ganga |

14. _____ is the only continent which does not have any major deserts.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Antarctica | (c) North America |
| (b) Europe (✓) | (d) Australia |

15. The highest waterfalls in the world is _____ waterfalls.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Jog | (c) Angel (✓) |
| (b) Dudhsagar | (d) Victoria |

16. The English Channel separates England and _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Germany | (c) Ireland |
| (b) France (✓) | (d) Greenland |

17. The largest fresh water lake in the world is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Wular Lake | (c) Caspian Sea |
| (b) Baikal Lake | (d) Lake Superior (✓) |

18. Strait of _____, connecting Pacific and Indian oceans, is the busiest sea route in the world.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Malacca (✓) | (c) Hormuz |
| (b) Gibraltar | (d) Bosphorus |

19. The largest island in the world is _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Madagascar | (c) Australia |
| (b) Sri Lanka | (d) Greenland (✓) |

20. _____ is the busiest canal in the world and connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Panama Canal | (c) Suez Canal (✓) |
| (b) English Channel | (d) Kiel Canal |

21. The highest plateau in the world is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Colorado Plateau | (c) Tibetan Plateau (✓) |
| (b) Mongolian Plateau | (d) Columbian Plateau |

22. The longest river in the world is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (a) Mississippi | (c) Amazon |
| (b) Nile (✓) | (d) Congo |

23. The largest delta in the world is _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Sundarbans Delta (✓) | (c) Amazon Delta |
| (b) Nile Delta | (d) Horn of Africa |

24. The largest peninsula in the world is _____ Peninsula.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (a) Deccan | (c) Arabian (✓) |
| (b) Korean | (d) Horn of Africa |

25. Palk strait separates India and _____.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Maldives

- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Sri Lanka (✓)

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

1. Who was the founder of 'Missionaries of Charity'?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Annie Besant | (c) Jaya Prakash Narayan |
| (b) Mother Theresa (✓) | (d) Sunil Datt |

2. 'A single step for man – a giant leap for mankind' is a famous quote by _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Winston Churchill | (c) Neil Armstrong (✓) |
| (b) Abraham Lincoln | (d) John Keats |

3. The song 'Vande Mataram' was written by _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (✓) | (c) Rabindranath Tagore |
| (b) Mohammad Iqbal | (d) Bismil Azimabadi |

4. Who founded the 'National Herald' newspaper?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) BR Ambedkar | (c) Ramnath Goenka |
| (b) Dadabhai Naoroji | (d) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓) |

5. Who is the Editor-in-Chief of India Today?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Shekhar Gupta | (c) Jaideep Bose |
| (b) Aroon Purie (✓) | (d) N Ravi |

6. Who founded the 'Arya Samaj' Movement?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Raja Ram Mohan Rai | (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (✓) |
| (b) Lala Lajpat Rai | (d) Swami Vivekananda |

7. The language having the highest number of speakers in the world is _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) English | (c) Hindi |
| (b) Chinese (Mandarin) (✓) | (d) Bengali |

8. _____ is the tallest statue in the world, and stands at 182 meters tall.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Statue of Unity (✓) | (c) Statue of Liberty |
| (b) Statue of Christ the Redeemer | (d) Statue of Leshan Giant Budha |

9. _____ country is known as the Land of Midnight Sun.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Sweden | (c) Finland |
| (b) Norway (✓) | (d) Poland |

10. The largest number of newspapers/periodicals registered in any Indian language is _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Bengali | (c) Hindi (✓) |
| (b) Tamil | (d) Marathi |

11. The rocket launching station of _____ is located in the French territory of French Guiana.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Kourou (✓) | (c) Woomera |
| (b) Kapustin | (d) Leningrad |

12. Lal Bahadur Sashtry gave us the slogan _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Jai Hind | (c) Aaram Haram Hai |
| (b) Vande Mataram | (d) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan (✓) |

13. The Statue of Liberty is made of copper, and is located in the city of _____ in the USA.

- (a) Houston (c) Washington DC
(b) New York (✓) (d) Texas

14. The language which has been adapted as the official language of maximum number of countries (59) is _____.

- (a) Chinese (c) English (✓)
(b) Urdu (d) Arabic

15. Who gave the slogan "Freedom is my birth right, and I shall have it"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Balgangadhar Tilak (✓)

16. The country _____ is known as 'Gift of the Nile'.

- (a) Congo (c) Kenya
(b) Sudan (d) Egypt (✓)

17. The oldest nuclear powerplant in India is _____.

- (a) Kaiga (c) Tarapur (✓)
(b) Kudankulam (d) Kalpakkam

18. "A Thing of Beauty Is Joy for Ever" is a famous quote by _____.

- (a) John Keats (✓) (c) William Wordsworth
(b) Julius Caesar (d) William Shakespeare

19. Before the 1971 war, Bangladesh was known as _____.

- (a) East Bengal (c) West Tripura
(b) East Pakistan (✓) (d) West Myanmar

20. There is a 'Heavy water Plant' in Odisha at _____.

- (a) Manuguru (c) Hazira
(b) Talcher (✓) (d) Sambalpur

21. Slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" was given by _____.

- (a) Shaheed Bhagat Singh (✓) (c) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose (d) Chandrasekhar Azad

22. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is located at _____.

- (a) Bengaluru (c) Chennai
(b) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai (✓)

23. "Brevity is the soul of wit" is a famous quote by _____.

- (a) John Milton (c) William Shakespeare (✓)
(b) Francis Bacon (d) William Wordsworth

24. _____ is referred to as the 'Land of Rising Sun'.

- (a) Japan (✓) (c) Borneo
(b) Korea (d) New Zealand

25. **GLONASS, the space-based navigation system, is operated by _____.**
- (a) China (c) Europe
(b) Germany (d) Russia (✓)
26. **_____ is an instrument used to measure wind speed.**
- (a) Hygrometer (c) Barometer
(b) Anemometer (✓) (d) Udometer
27. **_____ are lines on a map connecting places of equal atmospheric pressure.**
- (a) Isobars (✓) (c) Isotherms
(b) Isohels (d) Isohelines
28. **$23\frac{1}{2}$ degree South is called the _____.**
- (a) Tropic of Cancer (c) Arctic Circle
(b) Antarctic Circle (d) Tropic of Capricorn (✓)
29. **Atmospheric pressure can be measured by the instrument _____.**
- (a) Hygrometer (c) Wind Vane
(b) Barometer (✓) (d) Udometer
30. **All weather phenomena occur in the _____ layer of atmosphere.**
- (a) Mesosphere (c) Troposphere (✓)
(b) Thermosphere (d) Stratosphere
31. **International Date Line passes through the _____ Ocean.**
- (a) Atlantic (c) Pacific (✓)
(b) Indian (d) Australian
32. **Time on _____ meridian is designated as the Indian Standard Time.**
- (a) $95\frac{1}{2}$ E (c) $76\frac{1}{2}$ W
(b) $67\frac{1}{2}$ E (d) $82\frac{1}{2}$ E (✓)
33. **The age of earth has been estimated to be around 4.54 _____ years.**
- (a) Billion (✓) (c) Million
(b) Trillion (d) Zillion
34. **The circumference of the earth around the equator in approx, _____ km.**
- (a) 4,00,000 (c) 29,000
(b) 76,000 (d) 40,000 (✓)
35. **International Boundary between India and China is demarcated by the _____.**
- (a) Radcliffe Line (c) Maginot Line
(b) Macmohan Line (✓) (d) Durand Line
36. **_____ is the brightest planet as seen from earth.**
- (a) Jupiter (c) Mars
(b) Mercury (d) Venus (✓)

37. The star _____ is nearest to the earth (other than the Sun).

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Sirius | (c) Alpha Centauri |
| (b) Proxima Centauri (✓) | (d) Epsilon Eridani |

38. The major galaxy closest to the milky way is.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Black Eye | (c) Andromeda (✓) |
| (b) Butterfly | (d) Cigar |

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

DISEASES SECTION

1. The study of diseases is called _____.

(a) Nephrology	(b) Radiology
(c) Pathology (✓)	(d) Urology
2. Human Immunodeficiency Virus causes the disease called _____.

(a) AIDS (✓)	(b) Viral Hepatitis
(c) Dengue	(d) Measles
3. Night Blindness is caused due to deficiency of _____.

(a) Vitamin B	(b) Vitamin A (✓)
(c) Calcium	(d) Vitamin C
4. Myocardial Infarction is commonly referred to as _____.

(a) Blood Cancer	(b) Night Blindness
(c) Chicken Pox	(d) Heart Attack (✓)
5. Which one of the following diseases is NOT infectious?

(a) Malaria	(b) Cancer (✓)
(c) Tuberculosis	(d) Common Cold
6. Living organisms that can transmit pathogens from one host to another are called _____.

(a) Transponders	(b) Travellers
(c) Transmitters	(d) Vectors (✓)
7. _____ is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system that impairs motor skills, cognitive processes, and other functions.

(a) Down's Syndrome	(b) COVID-19
(c) Parkinson's Disease (✓)	(d) Dyslexia
8. Scurvy, rickets, beriberi and anemia are example of _____ diseases.

(a) Hereditary	(b) Hormonal
(c) Infectious	(d) Dietary Deficiency (✓)
9. Neurologist is a doctor who specializes in the identification and treatment of diseases associates with the _____.

(a) Respiratory System	(b) Nervous System (✓)
(c) Digestive System	(d) Endocrine System
10. The body part(s) that is affected by the disease Rickets is _____.

(a) Bones (✓)	(b) Gums
(c) Eye	(d) Skin
11. Anaemia is a disease caused by the deficiency of _____.

(a) Iron (✓)	(b) Protein
(c) Calcium	(d) Iodine

12. Malaria is a disease caused by _____ mosquito.

- (a) Culex
- (b) Anopheles (✓)
- (c) Aedes
- (d) Southern House

13. Liver is affected by the disease called _____.

- (a) Measles
- (b) Eczema
- (c) Jaundice (✓)
- (d) Arthritis

14. Medicines used to cure bacterial infections in the body are called _____.

- (a) Diuretics
- (b) Laxatives
- (c) Anti-spasmodic
- (d) Antibiotics (✓)

15. _____ disease is caused due to the deficiency of Iodine in the body.

- (a) Osteoporosis
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Goitre (✓)
- (d) Scurvy

16. _____ medicine is commonly used for treatment of fever and as a painkiller.

- (a) Cetirizine
- (b) Paracetamol (✓)
- (c) Chloroquine
- (d) Cushing's Syndrome

17. _____ is a form of dementia characterised by loss of memory, thinking, and changes in behaviour.

- (a) Alzheimer's Disease (✓)
- (b) Diabetes Mellitus
- (c) Addison's Disease
- (d) Swine Flu

18. Influenza Type H1N1 causes the disease _____.

- (a) Bird Flu
- (b) Beats
- (c) Hits
- (d) Compressions (✓)

19. Pulse rate, also known as heart rate, refers to the number of times the heart beats in one minute. It is expressed as _____ per minute.

- (a) Strokes
- (b) Beats (✓)
- (c) Hits
- (d) Compressions

20. Ophthalmologist is a doctor who specializes in the identification and treatment of diseases associated with the _____.

- (a) Ears
- (b) Eyes (✓)
- (c) Heart
- (d) Liver

21. _____ is a medicine used to treat cold and allergy symptoms of sneezing, itching, watery eyes, or runny nose.

- (a) Dolo
- (b) Erythromycin
- (c) Cetirizine (✓)
- (d) Diclofenac

22. COVID-19 is a disease affecting the _____.

- (a) Nervous System
- (b) Respiratory System (✓)
- (c) Digestive System
- (d) Endocrine System

23. _____ represents the pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts and pumps blood into the circulation. It is the peak pressure during each heartbeat.

- (a) Mean Arterial Pressure
- (b) Diastolic Pressure
- (c) Systolic Pressure (✓)
- (d) Central Venous Pressure

24. Cancer is treated by a specialist doctor who is called _____.

- (a) Oncologist (✓)
- (b) Dermatologist
- (c) Cardiologist
- (d) Obstetrician

25. A perfect eye sight is usually expressed as _____ vision.

- (a) 4/4
- (b) 7/7
- (c) 10/10
- (d) 6/6 (✓)

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

GREAT PERSONALITIES SECTION

1. _____ was the first women president of the Indian National Congress.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Vijayalaksmi Pandit | (b) Sarojini Naidu |
| (c) Annie Besant (✓) | (d) Indira Gandhi |

2. Mahatma Gandhi was born at _____, Gujarat.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| (a) Surat | (b) Porbandar (✓) |
| (c) Rajkot | (d) Gandhinagar |

3. The memorial of Mr. PV Narasimbha Rao, former Prime Minister of India is located at _____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Old Delhi | (b) New Delhi |
| (c) Nanded | (d) Hyderabad (✓) |

4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was popularly known as _____ Tilak.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Lokmanya (✓) | (b) Gurudev |
| (c) Deshbandhu | (d) Loknayak |

5. Shaeed Bhagat Singh was sentenced to death by the British, and was hanged in _____ jail.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (a) Faridkot | (b) Karachi |
| (c) Lucknow | (d) Lahore (✓) |

6. _____ was popularly known as 'Punjab Kesari'.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (b) Milkha Singh |
| (c) Bhagat Singh | (d) Lala Lajpat Rai (✓) |

7. What is the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi known as?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Vijay Ghat | (b) Shanti Van |
| (c) Raj Ghat (✓) | (d) Shakti Sthal |

8. _____ was an Indian poet, playwright, novelist, short story writer, musician, artist, actor, director and philosopher, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Sir CV Raman | (b) Rabindranath Tagore (✓) |
| (c) Bankimchandra Chatterjee | (d) Aurobindo Ghosh |

9. The real name of Yogi Adityanath, the current Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Brijmohan Mishra | (b) Mahesh Das |
| (c) Dhanpat Rai | (d) Ajay Sing Bisht (✓) |

10. _____ was popularly known as 'Iron Man of India'.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Subhash Chandra Bose | (b) Vallabh Patel (✓) |
| (c) Bhagat Singh | (d) Field Marshal Manekshaw |

11. Mahatma Gandhi died on _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) 31 January 1950 | (b) 30 January 1948 (✓) |
| (c) 26 January 1949 | (d) 02 October 1869 |

12. Jawaharlal Nehru is popularly known as _____ Nehru.

- (a) Mama (b) Uncle
(c) Nana (d) Chacha (✓)

13. _____, when he was in the cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru, quit in protest over according special status to Jammu & Kashmir.

- (a) Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherji (✓) (b) Sri Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Acharya Vinoba Bhave (d) Jai Prakash Narayan

14. _____ is known as the Nightingale of India.

- (a) Renuka Chowdhary (b) Lata Mangeshkar
(c) Sarojani Naidu (✓) (d) Asha Bhose

15. _____ was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

- (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (✓) (b) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
(c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Farooq Abdullah

16. Jawaharlal Nehru was born on _____ 1889.

- (a) 14 November (✓) (b) 30 January
(c) 19 November (d) 12 December

17. _____ fought for the abolition of Sati and was against child marriage and animal sacrifices.

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Chandrashekhar Azad (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (✓)

18. Rabindranath Tagore was popularly known as _____.

- (a) Mahamana (b) Kripacharya
(c) Gurudev (✓) (d) Mahakabi

19. Shanti Van is the final resting place of _____.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓) (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) PV Narasimha Rao (d) Rajeev Gandhi

20. _____ was known as 'Sher-e-Kashmir'.

- (a) Farooq Abdullah (b) Sheikh Abdullah (✓)
(c) Omar Abdullah (d) Maharaja Hari Singh

21. The real name of Birbal, the poet in Akbar's Darbar was _____.

- (a) Mukti Das (b) Madhukar Tambe
(c) Gangadhar (d) Mahesh Das (✓)

22. Lal Bahadur Shastri, represented the state of _____ in Lok Sabha.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (✓) (b) Maharashtra
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

23. Milkha Singh is popularly known by the nickname _____.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Sprint King | (b) Flying Sikh (✓) |
| (c) Cheetah Sikh | (d) Lightening Express |

24. Sunil Gavaskar is popularly known as the _____ of Indian Cricket.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Grand Khiladi | (b) Master Blaster |
| (c) Maharaja | (d) Little Master (✓) |

25. _____ has the nickname 'Grand Old man of India'.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Madan Mohan Malviya | (b) C Rajagopalachari |
| (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (✓) | (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan |

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

ART AND CULTURE SECTION

1. _____ is a classical dance form native to the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

(a) Mohini Attam	(b) Bharat Natyam
(c) Kuchipudi (✓)	(d) Kathak
2. _____ is a popular folk dance form of Maharashtra.

(a) Giddha	(b) Lavani (✓)
(c) Kalbelia	(d) Bhavai
3. Lord Shiva is also known as _____, the lord of dance.

(a) Natyaguru	(b) Dance Master
(c) Nata Chakra	(d) Nataraja (✓)
4. Among the performing artists of _____ classical dance, Birju Maharaj is the most famous.

(a) Kathak (✓)	(b) Odissi
(c) Kuchipudi	(d) Kalbelia
5. Raja Ravi Varma is the most famous _____ of India.

(a) Dancer	(b) Musician
(c) Painter (✓)	(d) Architect
6. _____ is a classical dance form native to Kerala.

(a) Kathak	(b) Bharat Natyam
(c) Sattriya	(d) Kathakali (✓)
7. _____ was a famous cartoonist of India.

(a) Raghu Rai	(b) RK Laxman (✓)
(c) Raghunath Mohapatra	(d) RK Narayan
8. _____ Dance Festival is held in the backdrop of the magnificent Sun Temple in Odisha.

(a) Konark (✓)	(b) Puri
(c) Berhampur	(d) Cuttack
9. Yamini Krishnamurthy, the popular danseuse is associated with _____.

(a) Kuchipudi	(b) Bharat Natyam (✓)
(c) Mohini Attam	(d) Yakshagana
10. _____ city is also known as the 'City of Dreams'.

(a) Kolkata	(b) Bengaluru
(c) Delhi	(d) Mumbai (✓)
11. 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa' are the prominent paintings of the great painter _____.

(a) Leonardo Da Vinci (✓)	(b) Michelangelo
(c) Vincent Van Gogh	(d) Pablo Picasso

12. The cosmic dance of Lord Shiva, known as the _____, symbolizes the rhythmic and ever-changing nature of the universo.

- (a) Pralaya (b) Maha Pralaya
(c) Tandava (✓) (d) Mohini Attam

13. India's most famous Shehnai player is _____.

- (a) Allah Rakha (b) Bismillah Khan (✓)
(c) Shakoor Khan (d) Asad Ali Khan

14. _____ is a popular folk dance form of Punjab.

- (a) Bhangra (✓) (b) Tamasha
(c) Kachhi Godhi (d) Ghoomar

15. M.S. Subbulakshmi, M. Balamuralikrishna and D.K Pattammal are a few of the popular vocalists of _____ music.

- (a) Hindustani (b) Carnatic (✓)
(c) Thumri (d) Tarana

16. Kumbh Mela is held once in _____ years.

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (✓)
(c) 8 (d) 6

17. Bharat Natyam is a classical form native to the Indian State _____.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (✓) (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Kerala

18. _____ is hailed as the founding father of Carnatic music, a significant tradition in South India.

- (a) Sage Narada (b) Balamuralikrishna
(c) Purandara Dasa (d) Annamayya (✓)

19. Rass Leela is a folk dance form famous in the state of _____.

- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
(c) Manipur (✓) (d) Karnataka

20. Zakir Hussain and Allah Rakha are two of the most famous _____ maestros of India.

- (a) Santoor (b) Veena
(c) Sitar (d) Tabla (✓)

21. _____ was the first film made in India.

- (a) Raja Harishchandra (✓) (b) Alam Ara
(c) Kisan Kanya (d) Kutti Chetan

22. Garba is a popular folk dance of _____ state.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujrat (✓)

23. U Srinivas is a popular artist associated with the musical instrument _____.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Guitar | (b) Mandolin (✓) |
| (c) Mridangam | (d) Veena |

24. Bhimsena Joshi, Pandit Jasraj and Gangubai Hangal are few of the popular vocalists associated with _____ music.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Dhruwad | (b) Rajsthani |
| (c) Ghazal | (d) Hindustani (✓) |

25. Ghoomar is a folk dance of _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Gujarat | (b) Kashmir |
| (c) Rajasthan (✓) | (d) Madhya Pradesh |

NCC SUCCESS MANTRA

RAILWAYS SECTION

1. The first train to run in India was in 1853 between the Boribandar (Bombay) station to _____.
 (a) Thane (✓) (b) Pune
 (c) Nashik (d) Kurla
2. The longest railway platform, at 1507 meters is at _____ station.
 (a) Gorakhpur (b) Kharagpur
 (c) Hubballi Junction (✓) (d) Nizamuddin
3. With a total running length of 68,043 km, Indian Railways is the _____ largest railway network in the world.
 (a) Second (b) Third
 (c) Sixth (d) Fourth (✓)
4. The Pir Panjal Railway tunnel, with a length of 10.96 km, between Qazigund and _____, is the longest railway tunnel in India.
 (a) Banihal (✓) (b) Srinagar
 (c) Ramban (d) Awantipora
5. India's first Rajdhani express ran between New Delhi and _____ 1969.
 (a) Bombay (b) Chennai
 (c) Patna (d) Howarah (✓)
6. The Easternmost railway station in India is _____.
 (a) Dibrugarh (b) Ledo (✓)
 (c) Makokchung (d) Agartala
7. Mumbai and Kolkata have the unique distinction of having the Headquarters of _____ Railway Zone.
 (a) One (b) Two (✓)
 (c) Three (d) No
8. The longest rail journey in India (4286 km) can be performed by Vivek express, between the stations of Kanniya Kumari and _____.
 (a) Itanagar (b) Dibrugarh (✓)
 (c) Baramulla (d) Srinagar
9. The Southernmost railway station in India is at _____.
 (a) Thoothukudi (b) Nagercoil
 (c) Kanyakumari (✓) (d) Rameswaram
10. _____ is the only state having no railway network.
 (a) Sikkim (✓) (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Mizoram (d) Tripura

11. _____ railway passes through the Western Ghats and connects Mumbai with Mangalore.

- (a) Malabar (b) Coromandel
(c) Western (d) Konkan (✓)

12. In 1925, the first electric train in India was run between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and _____ station.

- (a) Thane (b) Pune
(c) Kurla (✓) (d) Boribandar

13. Rail Coach Factory is located at _____, in Punjab.

- (a) Kapurthala (✓) (b) Jalandhar
(c) Amritsar (d) Chandigarh

14. The following railway is classified as World Heritage site by UNESCO.

- (a) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (b) Kalka Shimla Railway
(c) Nilgiris Mountain Railway (d) All of these (✓)

15. The Northernmost railway station in India is _____.

- (a) Srinagar (b) Baramulla (✓)
(c) Jammu Tawi (d) Gandarbal

16. In 1988, the first Shatabdi express was run between New Delhi and _____.

- (a) Jhansi (✓) (b) Nagpur
(c) Jaipur (d) Bombay

17. The highest railway station, at 2258 meters above mean sea level, in India is located at _____.

- (a) Darjeeling (b) Ghum (✓)
(c) Ooty (d) Solan

18. The computerized Passenger Reservation System of India is the _____ in the world.

- (a) Fourth Largest (b) Second Largest
(c) Largest (✓) (d) Third Largest

19. The Railway Staff College is located at _____.

- (a) New Delhi (b) Vadodara (✓)
(c) Hyderabad (d) Chennai

20. The city of _____ boasts of the first underground railway in India.

- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Kolkata (✓) (d) Chennai

21. At 359 meters above the river below, the _____ bridge is the highest railway bridge in the world.

- (a) Jhelum (b) Sutlej
(c) Teesta (d) Chenab (✓)

22. With a length of 9289 km, _____ is the longest Railway line in the world.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Trans-Siberian (✓) | (b) Andes Railway |
| (c) Cape-Cairo Railway | (d) Canadian Pacific Railway |

23. Rail Wheel Factory is located in _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Rae Bareilly | (b) Nagpur |
| (c) Patiala | (d) Bengaluru (✓) |

24. With a length of 57 km, the _____ Tunnel through the mountain range of the Alps, is the Worlds longest railway tunnel.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (a) Trans-Alpine | (b) Biasca |
| (c) Gotthard Base (✓) | (d) Swiss |

25. The only railway station in India, which has all the three gauges (Broad, Meter and Narrow) is _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Siliguri (✓) | (b) Mettupalayam |
| (c) Kalka | (d) New Jalpaiguri |

AGRICULTURE SECTION

1. The soil common in Indo-Gangetic plains is _____ soil.

(a) Laterite	(c) Black
(c) Alluvial (✓)	(d) Alkaline
2. Western Rajasthan predominantly consists of _____ soil.

(a) Alluvial	(b) Blace
(c) Yellow	(d) Arid (✓)
3. _____ is a crop which requires water-logging for its cultivation.

(a) Tea	(b) Rice (✓)
(c) Groundnut	(d) Cotton
4. _____ is the only State/UT where Saffron is produced in India.

(a) Jammu & Kashmir (✓)	(b) Sikkim
(c) Ladakh	(d) Himachal Pradesh
5. Rice and millets are major crops produced in India between June and October, which is known as the _____ season.

(a) Chillum	(b) Rabi
(c) Kharif (✓)	(d) Zaid
6. Deccan Plateau mainly consists of _____ soil.

(a) Red	(b) Black (✓)
(c) Alluvial	(d) Saline
7. Largest producer of Wheat in India is _____.

(a) Uttar Pradesh (✓)	(b) Punjab
(c) Madhya Pradesh	(d) Haryana
8. _____ soil swells when wet and develops cracks when dry.

(a) Black (✓)	(b) Alluvial
(c) Alkaline	(d) Peaty
9. _____ country produces the largest quantity of Coffe.

(a) India	(b) Peru
(c) Kenya	(d) Brazil (✓)
10. _____ cultivation is a type of shifting cultivation mostly practiced in the state of Assam.

(a) Podu	(b) Jhum (✓)
(c) Deppa	(d) Kumari
11. Among the imports of agricultural produce by India, _____ has the highest share.

(a) Rice	(b) Wheat
(c) Peanuts	(d) Edible Oil (✓)

12. The largest producer of Chillis in India is _____.
- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (✓) (d) Tamil Nadu
13. _____ soil is most suitable for cultivation of cotton.
- (a) Alluvial (b) Alkaline
(c) Laterite (d) Black (✓)
14. _____ State in India produces the largest amount of Cotton.
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat (✓)
(c) Telangana (d) Madhya Pradesh
15. _____ city is also known as the city of Oranges.
- (a) Nagpur (✓) (b) Itarsi
(c) Bhopal (d) Jhansi
16. Wheat, Barley and Mustard, are major crops produced in India between November and March, which is known as _____ season.
- (a) Rabi (✓) (b) Kharif
(c) Zaid (d) Chillum
17. Cultivation of silk worms is called _____.
- (a) Aviculture (b) Apiculture
(c) Arboriculture (d) Sericulture (✓)
18. Largest producer of Jute in India is _____.
- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar (✓)
(c) Assam (d) Odissa
19. The soil which is commonly used for making bricks is _____ soil.
- (a) Peaty (b) Black
(c) Laterite (✓) (d) Alluvial
20. _____ produces the maximum quantity of onions in India.
- (a) Telangana (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Maharashtra (✓)
21. _____, a variety of mangoes, is considered as the 'King of Mango' and is mostly produced in Western Maharashtra, in the areas of Rantgiri, Raigad and Konkan.
- (a) Banganapalli (b) Dasherri
(c) Alphonso (✓) (d) Ratnagiri
22. Cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, nuts and ornamental plants is called _____.
- (a) Aquaculture (b) Horticulture (✓)
(c) Pisciculture (d) Pomiculture

23. The largest producer of Paddy in India is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Uttar Pradesh | (b) Andhra Pradesh |
| (c) West Bengal (✓) | (d) Punjab |

24. Assam produces the largest amount of _____ in India.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (a) Wheat | (b) Jute |
| (c) Rice | (d) Bamboo (✓) |

25. When water is conveyed under pressure through a pipe system to the fields, where it is slowly put onto the soil through emitters which are located close to the plants, it is called _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Sprinkler Irrigation | (b) Drip Irrigation (✓) |
| (c) Surface Irrigation | (d) Pipe Irrigation |

NCC SUCCESS MANTRA

HISTORY SECTION

1. **Abhigyan Shakuntalam is a Sanskrit book written by the famous poet _____.**

(a) Jayadeva	(b) Kalhana
(c) Harshavardana	(d) Kalidasa (✓)
2. **The value of 'Pi' calculated to be 3.1416 first finds a mention in the book written by the great Indian mathematician and astrologer, _____, many centuries before the western world even thought of the same.**

(a) Varaha Mihira	(b) Sushruta
(c) Aryabhatta (✓)	(d) Charaka
3. **In the first battle of Panipat in 1526 _____ defeated Ibrahim Lodi.**

(a) Babar (✓)	(b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan	(d) Prithviraj
4. **Amuktamalyada, a book in Telugu language is written by the famous king _____.**

(a) Rajaraja Chola	(b) Vikramaditya
(c) Sri Krishna Deva Raya (✓)	(d) Ganapati Deva
5. **Battle of _____ in 1757, laid the foundation for British empire in India.**

(a) Wandiwash	(b) Plassey (✓)
(c) Buxor	(d) Tarain
6. **In the battle of Talikota in 1565, the Deccan Sultanates defeated the glorious _____ empire.**

(a) Pallava	(b) Rashtrakuta
(c) Vijayanagar (✓)	(d) Kakatiya
7. **Arth Shastra is a Sanskrit book of economics and politics written by _____.**

(a) Baskar Bhatt	(b) Kautilya (✓)
(c) Varaha Mihira	(d) Kalidasa
8. **The Chinese Buddhist monk who visited India during the reign of Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II) is _____.**

(a) Huien Tsang	(b) Deimachus
(c) I Tsing	(d) Fahien (✓)
9. **In 326 BC, _____ was the first to invade India and defeated King Porus on the banks of Jhelum River.**

(a) Alexander (✓)	(b) Chengiz Khan
(c) Timur	(d) Nadir Shah
10. **In the first battle of Tarain, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated _____.**

(a) Sher Shah Suri	(b) Humayun
(c) Ibrahim Lodi	(d) Mohammed Ghori (✓)

11. The author of the famous Sanskrit book 'Panchatantra' is _____.

- (a) Ashwaghosha (b) Vishnu Sharma (✓)
(c) Vishakha Datta (d) Bharavi

12. Pataliputra was the capital of _____ dynasty.

- (a) Kushan (b) Kanishka
(c) Maurya (✓) (d) Khilji

13. _____ is believed to be the first Christian saint to visit India in 52 A.D.

- (a) Saint Joseph (b) Saint Francis
(c) Saint Thomas (✓) (d) Saint George

14. During the battle against Akbar's army, when her defeat became imminent _____ killed herself choosing death to dishonor.

- (a) Rani Rudrama Devi (b) Rani Durgawati (✓)
(c) Rani Avanti Bai (d) Chand Bibi

15. Rajtarangini is a famous book written by _____.

- (a) Kalhana (✓) (b) Kautilya
(c) Vishnuvardhana (d) Vatsyayana

16. The Pandya dynasty had their capital at _____.

- (a) Madurai (✓) (b) Tanjavur
(c) Kancheepuram (d) Badami

17. _____ was the ruler of Iran, who defeated the Moghuls and carried away the Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond.

- (a) Ahmed Shah Abdali (b) Timur
(c) Mohammed Bin Qasim (d) Nadir Shah (✓)

18. Bana Bhatt was the court poet of King _____.

- (a) Harshavardhana (✓) (b) Prithviraj Chauhan
(c) Shivaji (d) Srikrishna Devaraya

19. Eastern Ganga Dynasty is associated with construction of the Sun Temple at _____.

- (a) Mamallapuram (b) Modhera
(c) Puri (d) Konark (✓)

20. _____, the revenue minister of Sher Shah Suri and Akbar, introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers in India.

- (a) Abul Fazl (b) Tansen
(c) Todar Mal (✓) (d) Raja Man Singh

21. In 1576, an undecisive battle between Raja Man Singh of Mughal Army and Rana Pratap of Mewar was fought in the '_____'.

- (a) 2nd Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Haldighati (✓)
(c) Battle of Buxar (d) Battle of Mewar

22. Kailash Temple of Ellora are associated with the _____ kings.

- (a) Rashtrakuta (✓) (b) Chandela
(c) Maratha (d) Aurangabad

23. The Vijayanagar empire had its capital at _____.

- (a) Badami (b) Srirangapatnam
(c) Gulbarga (d) Hampi (✓)

24. The Brihadeswara Temple at Thanjavur was associated with _____ dynasty.

- (a) Pandya (b) Chera
(c) Chola (✓) (d) Pallava

25. _____ was the famous court poet of Vikramaditya.

- (a) Tan Sen (b) Kalidasa (✓)
(c) Amir Khusro (d) Gangadhar Mishra

SPORTS SECTION

1. Olympics is the greatest and the largest sports event conducted in the world once every _____ years at various cities/countries.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three |
| (c) Four (✓) | (d) Five |

2. The first Asian games were held in 1951 at _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Beijing, China | (b) New Delhi, India (✓) |
| (c) Tokyo, Japan | (d) Moscow, USSR |

3. The next edition of ICC T20 world cup in 2024 is being co-hosted by USA and _____.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mexico | (b) Canada |
| (c) Brazil | (d) West Indies (✓) |

4. The last Olympic games were held in 2020 at _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Tokyo, Japan (✓) | (b) Seol, South Korea |
| (c) Paris, Japan | (d) Beijing, China |

5. The last edition of Men's Hockey World Cup-2023 was held in _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Seol, South Korea | (b) Tokyo, Japan |
| (c) Odisha, India (✓) | (d) Canberr, Australia |

6. The _____ team always leads the procession of athletes in the opening ceremony of the Olympics.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Last Hosted | (b) Host |
| (c) None of these | (d) Greek (✓) |

7. 'Citius-Altius-Fortius' is the motto of _____, which means 'swifter, higher, stronger'.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Olympics (✓) | (b) Commonwealth Games |
| (c) Soccer World Cup | (d) Asian Games |

8. Indian _____ team has won an Olympic Gold medal eight time till now.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Boxing | (b) Archery |
| (c) Hockey (✓) | (d) Shooting |

9. Subroto Cup is associated with the game of _____ in India.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (a) Hockey | (b) Kabaddi |
| (c) Golf | (d) Football (✓) |

10. The first edition of Modern Olympics was held is 1896 at _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) London, England | (b) Athens, Greece (✓) |
| (c) Paris, France | (d) Rome, Italy |

11. Ranji Trophy is associated with the sport of _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Cricket (✓) | (b) Football |
| (c) Badminton | (d) Hockey |

- 12. The logo of Olympics contains five rings, representing the five _____.**
- (a) Elements
 - (b) Oceans
 - (c) Points of Pentagon (symbol of Venus) the goddess of love.
 - (d) Continents (✓)
- 13. The latest edition of Asia games was held at _____.**
- (a) Hangzhou, China (✓)
 - (b) Wuhan, China
 - (c) Beijing, China
 - (d) Shanghai, China
- 14. Davis Cup is associated with the sport of _____.**
- (a) Badminton
 - (b) Tennis (✓)
 - (c) Football
 - (d) Polo
- 15. The next Olympic games in 2024 will be hosted at _____.**
- (a) Ottawa, Canada
 - (b) Sydney, Australia
 - (c) Delhi, India
 - (d) Paris, France (✓)
- 16. A Hockey team consists of _____ playing members.**
- (a) 6
 - (b) 11 (✓)
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 9
- 17. The first Olympic Gold medal for India, in individual events, was won by Abhinav Bindra in _____.**
- (a) Archery
 - (b) Wrestling
 - (c) Shooting (✓)
 - (d) Athletics
- 18. The next edition of Men's Hockey World Cup-2026 will be co-hosted by _____.**
- (a) UK and France
 - (b) Belgium and Netherlands (✓)
 - (c) China and Japan
 - (d) Germany and Belgium
- 19. Constructed in 1864, the _____ stadium is the oldest stadium in India.**
- (a) Feroz Shah Kolta
 - (b) Chidambaram
 - (c) Wankhede
 - (d) Eden Gardens (✓)
- 20. The last Soccer (Football) world cup was held in 2022 in _____.**
- (a) Qatar (✓)
 - (b) UAE
 - (c) Saudi Arabia
 - (d) Kuwait
- 21. Headquarters of most of the international sports associations/committees/federations are located in _____.**
- (a) USA
 - (b) France
 - (c) Switzerland (✓)
 - (d) Netherlands
- 22. In 2020 Tokyo Olympics, Neeraj Chopra won an individual Gold medal in _____.**
- (a) Badminton
 - (b) Wrestling
 - (c) Shooting
 - (d) Javelin throw (✓)

23. The next Asian games will be held in 2026 at Aichi Prefecture in _____.

- (a) South Korea
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Japan (✓)
- (d) Indonesia

24. With a seating capacity of 1,32,000 spectators, _____ stadium is the largest in the world.

- (a) Rungrado
- (b) Narendra Modi (✓)
- (c) Michigan
- (d) Beaver

25. Copa America Cup is associated with the game of _____.

- (a) Baseball
- (b) Soccer (✓)
- (c) Golf
- (d) Basketball

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

AWARDS SECTION

1. _____ was the first woman to be awarded with the Nobel Prize.

(a) Mother Theresa	(b) Dorothy Crowfoot
(c) Selma Ottilia	(d) Marie Curie (✓)
2. Kailash Satyarthi won the Nobel Prize for _____.

(a) Peace (✓)	(b) Economics
(c) Literature	(d) Physics
3. Academy of Motions Pictures, Arts, and Sciences, USA presents the Academy Awards in the field of Cinema, which is popularly known as _____ awards.

(a) Grammy	(b) Emmy
(c) Oscar (✓)	(d) Golden Globe
4. The Nobel prizes are given in accordance with the will of Swedish inventor of _____, Alfred Nobel.

(a) Dynamite (✓)	(b) TNT
(c) Gravity	(d) Gun Powder
5. _____ was the first Gyanpith award winner in India.

(a) Umashankar Joshi	(b) G Sankara Kurup (✓)
(c) Viswanatha Satyanarayana	(d) K Venkatappa Puttappa (Kuvempu)
6. The winners of Jnanpith award are awarded a bronze replica of _____ in addition of a citation plaque and cash prize.

(a) Saraswati (✓)	(b) Gayatri
(c) Bharat Mata	(d) Nandi
7. Rajeev Gandhi Kel Ratna Award was renamed as _____ Khel Ratna Award in 2021.

(a) Kapil Dev	(b) Milkha Singh
(c) Major Dhyan Chand (✓)	(d) Sunil Gavaskar
8. The first Indian (also Asian) to be awarded the Nobel Prize was _____.

(a) Mother Theresa	(b) Rabindranath Tagore (✓)
(c) CV Raman	(d) Har Govind Khurana
9. In a year, not more than _____ Bharat Rant awards can be given.

(a) One	(b) Two
(c) Three (✓)	(d) Four
10. The highest military decoration awarded in India in the face of enemy is _____.

(a) Param Vir Chakra (✓)	(b) Maha Vir Chakra
(c) Kirthi Chakra	(d) Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal
11. Har Gobind Khurana won the Nobel Prize in _____.

(a) Chemistry	(b) Medicine (✓)
(c) Literature	(d) Economics

12. The First woman to be awarded the Jnanpith Award was the Bengali writer Smt. _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Amritha Pritam | (b) Mahadevi Varma |
| (c) Indira Goswami | (d) Ashapura Devi (✓) |

13. In 1906, Theodore Roosevelt, the President of _____ was the first Head of State to be awarded the Nobel Prize.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) UK | (b) Germany |
| (c) USA (✓) | (d) France |

14. _____ is the highest award presented in India.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bharat Rant (✓) | (b) Param Vir Chakra |
| (c) Padma Bhusan | (d) Maha Vir Chakra |

15. Raman Magsaysay award is given in the field of Human Development in _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (a) South East Asia | (b) Africa |
| (c) India | (d) Asia (✓) |

16. _____ Award is the sports coaching honour of the republic of India.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Parashurama | (b) Vishwamitra |
| (c) Dronacharya (✓) | (d) Shukracharya |

17. The first woman sportsperson to be awarded the Rajeev Gandhi Kel Rant award is _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Karanam Malleswari (✓) | (b) Jyotimoyee Sikdar |
| (c) Mary Kom | (d) Dipa Karmakar |

18. The _____ National Adventure Award is, the highest adventure sports honour of the Republic of India.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) BC Roy | (b) Bachendri pal |
| (c) Shital Mahajan | (d) Tenzing Norgay (✓) |

19. The highest award in the field of music in the world is _____ award.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (a) Emmy | (b) Grammy (✓) |
| (c) BAFTA | (d) Oscar |

20. The _____ Awards are annual awards that honour artistic and technical excellence in the Hindi-language film industry of India.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Filmfare (✓) | (b) Sahitya Academy |
| (c) Nandi | (d) Golden Peacock |

21. The _____ Padak is a civilian lifesaving award presented by the Government of India.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Sahas | (b) Durlabh Sahas |
| (c) Agamya Sahas | (d) Jeevan Raksha (✓) |

22. The first sportsperson to be awarded with the Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna award is _____.

- (a) Kapil Dev
(b) Viswanathan Anand (✓)
(c) Geet Sethi
(d) Sachin Tendulkar

23. The President's _____ Medal is a decoration awarded to members of law enforcement in India.

- (a) Gallantry
(b) Parakram
(c) Police (✓)
(d) Apadmitra

24. The highest peace time military award given in India other than in the face of enemy is _____.

- (a) Vir Chakra
(b) Shaurya Chakra
(c) Keerti Chakra
(d) Ashok Chakra (✓)

25. The _____ Prize is awarded to the best original English novel.

- (a) Orange
(b) Campbell
(c) Booker (✓)
(d) International Booker

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS SECTION

1. Headquarters of UNO (United Nations Organization) is located at _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) London, UK | (b) Vienna, Austria |
| (c) New York, USA (✓) | (d) Berlin, Germany |

2. World Bank Headquarters is located at _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Tokyo, Japan | (b) London, UK |
| (c) Los Angeles, USA | (d) Washington DC, USA (✓) |

3. Headquarters of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is located at _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Kathmandu, Nepal (✓) | (b) New Delhi, India |
| (c) Dhaka, Bangladesh | (d) Colombo, Sri Lanka |

4. Headquarters of maximum international organizations are located in the country of _____.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) USA | (b) Switzerland (✓) |
| (c) France | (d) United Kingdom |

5. Headquarters of OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) is located at _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Islamabad, Pakistan | (b) Tehran, Iran |
| (c) Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (✓) | (d) Ankara, Turkiye |

6. Headquarters of UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is located at _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) New York, USA | (b) Paris, France (✓) |
| (c) Vienna, Austria | (d) Rome, Italy |

7. The _____ is a political and economic union of 27 European countries that have chosen to work together closely for peace, stability, and economic prosperity.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) European Union (✓) | (b) European Committee |
| (c) European Association | (d) Organization for European Unity |

8. The Headquarters of BRICS is located at _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Moscow, Russia | (b) New Delhi, India |
| (c) Cape Town, South Africa | (d) Shanghai, China (✓) |

9. Headquarters of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is located at

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Ottawa, Canada | (b) Berlin, Germany |
| (c) Brussels, Belgium (✓) | (d) Geneva, Switzerland |

10. Headquarters of UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) is located at _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Los Angeles, USA | (b) Paris, France |
| (c) Berlin, Germany | (d) New York, USA (✓) |

11. The UN's Membership has grown from the original 51 Member States in 1945 to the current _____ Member States.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| (a) 105 | (b) 156 |
| (c) 239 | (d) 193 (✓) |

12. Headquarters of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is located at _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Manila, Philippines | (b) Singapore |
| (c) Jakarta, Indonesia (✓) | (d) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia |

13. All members of the United Nations are members of the UN _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Secretariate | (b) General Council (✓) |
| (c) General Assembly | (d) Governing Body |

14. Headquarters of World Trade Organization is located at _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Geneva, Switzerland (✓) | (b) Bern, Switzerland |
| (c) New York, USA | (d) Zurich, Switzerland |

15. Headquarters of Amnesty International is located at _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Rome, Italy | (b) London, UK (✓) |
| (c) Paris, France | (d) The Hague, Netherlands |

16. Headquarters of OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) is located at _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Vienna, Austria (✓) | (b) Tehran, Iran |
| (c) Baghdad, Iraq | (d) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia |

17. There are _____ permanent members of the UNSC (United Nations Security Council), which have the Veto Power.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) Seven | (b) Five (✓) |
| (c) Fifteen | (d) Ten |

18. Headquarters of WHO (World Health Organization) is located in _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) USA | (b) The Prague |
| (c) Switzerland (✓) | (d) Warsaw |

19. Headquarters of IMF (International Monetary Fund) is located at _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Vienna, Austria | (b) New York, USA |
| (c) Moscow, Russia | (d) Washington DC (✓) |

20. The _____ is a non-governmental sports organisation based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (a) ICC | (b) ICMR |
| (c) IOC (✓) | (d) IAEA |

21. The Headquarters / Secretariate of G-7 countries is located at _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Berlin, Germany | (b) New York, USA |
| (c) Tokyo, Japan | (d) None of these (✓) |

22. The Headquarters of UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) is located at _____.

- (a) London
- (b) Brussels
- (c) Geneva (✓)
- (d) Paris

23. The Headquarters of ICJ (International Court of Justice) is located at _____.

- (a) Geneva, Switzerland
- (b) The Hague, Netherlands (✓)
- (c) Paris, France
- (d) New York, USA

24. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD), commonly known as the Quad, is a strategic security dialogue between _____.

- (a) China, Japan, Korea and Indonesia
- (b) USA, Canada, UK and France
- (c) Australia, India, Japan and the USA
- (d) India, Australia, China and USA (✓)

25. The Headquarters of IAEA (International Atomic Energy) is located at _____.

- (a) Vienna, Austria (✓)
- (b) Copenhagen, Denmark
- (c) New York, USA
- (d) Oslo, Norway

HILLS AND MOUNTAINS SECTION

1. Mount _____ is the highest mountain in India, and is about 8586 meters high.

(a) Everest	(b) Kanchenjunga (✓)
(c) Godwin Austin	(d) Annapurna
2. The oldest mountain range in India is the _____ range.

(a) Aravalli (✓)	(b) Vindhya
(c) Eastern Ghats	(d) Western Ghats
3. Khasi, Jaintia and Garo hills are located in the state of _____.

(a) Arunachal Pradesh	(b) Sikkim
(c) Nagaland	(d) Meghalaya (✓)
4. The name of the hill on which the famous Vaishno Devi temple is located is _____.

(a) Nandini	(b) Katra
(c) Trikuta (✓)	(d) Ban Ganga
5. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in _____.

(a) Europe	(b) Africa (✓)
(c) South America	(d) Australia
6. _____ city of India is known as the 'Queen of Hills'.

(a) Srinagar	(b) Shimla (✓)
(c) Darjeeling	(d) Gangtok
7. Mount Aconcagua is the tallest mountain in South America, and is located in _____.

(a) Peru	(b) Brazil
(c) Argentina (✓)	(d) Chile
8. Kamakhya Devi temple is located in the _____ hills in Assam.

(a) Sahyadri	(b) Nilachal (✓)
(c) Narayanadri	(d) Jayantia
9. At 8611 meters, Mount K2 is the second highest mountain in the world. It is located in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and is also known by the name _____.

(a) Nanga Parbat	(b) Kamet
(c) Saser Kangri	(d) Godwin Austin (✓)
10. Dalhousie is a hill station located in the state of _____.

(a) Himachal Pradesh (✓)	(b) Uttarakhand
(c) Haryana	(d) Sikkim
11. With a height of 2695 meters, the highest peak in Western Ghats and South India is _____.

(a) Dodda Betta	(b) Ootacamund
(c) Horsely Hill	(d) Anai Mudi (✓)

12. The height of Mount Everest is _____ meters.

- (a) 7654 (b) 8848 (✓)
 (c) 9125 (d) 6570

13. The first persons in the world to climb Mount Everest is Tenzing Norgay and _____.

- (a) Hillary Clonton (b) Nawang Gombu
 (c) Bachendri Pal (d) Edmond Hillary (✓)

14. The part of Himalaya Ranges which fall in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are called _____ Ranges.

- (a) Pir Panjal (✓) (b) Zanskar
 (c) Hindukush (d) Nainital

15. Seven different high mountain ranges appear to be tied together in Asia, at a place called _____.

- (a) Kun Lun (b) Sulaimankhe Knot
 (c) Armenian Knot (d) Pamir Knot (✓)

16. _____, the area in New Delhi where Rashtrapati Bhavan is located is an extension of Aravalli Hills.

- (a) Raisina Hill (✓) (b) Moghul Garden
 (c) North Block (d) South Block

17. The longest mountain ranges in the world are the _____.

- (a) Himalayas (b) Rockies
 (c) Alps (d) Andes (✓)

18. Palani Hills are located in _____.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (✓) (b) Kerala
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

19. The first person to climb Mount Everest twice is _____.

- (a) Tenzing Norgay (b) Nawang Gombu (✓)
 (c) Yuichiro Muira (d) Nungshi Malik

20. The hills range which geographically divide northern India from the Deccan Plateau is the _____.

- (a) Venkatadri (b) Sahyadri
 (c) Vindhyas (✓) (d) Godwana

21. World's youngest mountain range is the _____.

- (a) Alps (b) Great Dividing Range
 (c) Himalayas (✓) (d) Rockies

22. Kodaikanal is a famous hill station in the state of _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Kerala | (b) Tamil Nadu (✓) |
| (c) Puducherry | (d) Karnataka |

23. Ladakh region has the _____ mountain ranges.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Pir Panjal | (b) Shivalik |
| (c) Kailas | (d) Karakoram (✓) |

24. There are 14 mountain peaks in the world above 8000 meters, and all of them are located in _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) India | (b) Himalayas |
| (c) Asia (✓) | (d) Nepal |

25. The hill station of Darjeeling is located in the state of _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| (a) West Bengal (✓) | (b) Sikkim |
| (c) Assam | (d) Manipur |

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

RELIGIONS SECTION

1. The Ramayana, consisting of 24,000 verses in Sanskrit, was written by sags _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Valmiki (✓) | (b) Vyas |
| (c) Pareshuram | (d) Viswamitra |

2. The Char Dham (Puri, Badrinath, Dwaraka and _____) are often considered the most revered sites for Hindus that have to be visited in one's lifetime.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) Amarnath | (b) Rameswaram (✓) |
| (c) Kashi | (d) Mathura |

3. Worlds largest epic with around 1 lakh verses is the _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Kumarasambhavam | (b) Khamba Thoibi |
| (c) Andhra Mahabharatam | (d) Mahabharata (✓) |

4. The Islamic Calander is known as _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (a) Ramadan | (b) Rumi |
| (c) Hijri (✓) | (d) Julian |

5. The Yoga school of Vedic philosophy was founded by _____.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (a) Gautama | (b) Jamini |
| (c) Kapila | (d) Patanjali (✓) |

6. The birth place of Jesus Christ is _____ in modern day Palastine.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Gaza | (b) Bethlehem (✓) |
| (c) Jerusalem | (d) Vatican |

7. Ramcharit Manas was written by _____ in Awadhi language.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Krittibas | (b) Kalidas |
| (c) Tulsidas (✓) | (d) Purandara |

8. The founder of Buddhism, Gautama Buddha was born at _____ located in present day Nepal.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Lumbini (✓) | (b) Vaishali |
| (c) Magabodhi | (d) Sarnath |

9. Four venues of the Kumbh mela are _____, Ujjain, Prayag and Haridwar.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Gaya | (b) Nasik (✓) |
| (c) Kedarnath | (d) Srisailam |

10. According to Hindu beliefs, there are 12 _____, divine places of Lord Shiva where he resides in different forms.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Sphatik Lingas | (b) Aatmalingas |
| (c) Jyotirlingas (✓) | (d) Swayambhu Lingas |

11. The vedas are believed to have been compiled by age _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Valmiki | (b) Krishna |
| (c) Narada | (d) Vyasa (✓) |

12. It is believed that in the month of _____ the first verses of Quran were revealed to the Prophet.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Ramadan (✓) | (b) Shawwal |
| (c) Muharram | (d) Safar |

13. The founder of Jainism, Vardhamana Mahavira was born at _____ located in Bihar.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Udayagiri | (b) Vaisali (✓) |
| (c) Girnar | (d) Ranakpur |

14. Good Friday is the day of Jesus Christ _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Birth | (b) Enlightenment |
| (c) Reincarnation | (d) Death (✓) |

15. Gautama Buddha's original name was _____ and he was the son of King Suddodhana of Kapilvastu.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (a) Siddhartha (✓) | (b) Sudhama |
| (c) Sugunakar | (d) Sivayogi |

16. Ayurveda has its origins in _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Rig Veda | (b) Yajur Veda |
| (c) Atharva Vedar (✓) | (d) Sama Veda |

17. The Ten _____ were brought to the people from God by Moses.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Holy Books | (b) Commandments (✓) |
| (c) Boons | (d) Philosophies |

18. Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first day of _____, the 10th month of Islamic calendar.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Shawwal (✓) | (b) Ramadan |
| (c) Dhu-al Hizza | (d) Rabi al-Thani |

19. _____ was the founder of Sikhism.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Guru Ramdas | (b) Guru Nanak (✓) |
| (c) Guru Gobind Singh | (d) Guru Angad |

20. _____ is the oldest and largest of the four Vedas.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Sama Veda | (b) Atharva Veda |
| (c) Yajur Veda | (d) Rig Veda (✓) |

21. The sacred text of the Jews is the _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Torah (✓) | (b) Analects |
| (c) Navroz | (d) Parmanu |

22. One of the most famous Dargahs in India is the Dargah of Moinuddin Chishti, which is located in _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Srinagar | (b) Delhi |
| (c) Fatehpur Sikri | (d) Ajmer (✓) |

23. Hajj, the pilgrimage to _____ is performed during the month of Dhu al-Hijja.

- (a) Madina (b) Mecca (✓)
(c) Jerusalem (d) Hazratbal

24. Gayatri Mantra is in the Rig Veda, and is the invocation to the _____.

- (a) Goddess Saraswati (b) Goddess Durga
(c) Sun God (✓) (d) Lord Vishnu

25. _____, the Sunday which follows Good Friday is the day of Jesus Christ resurrection.

- (a) Trinity Sunday (b) Easter Sunday (✓)
(c) Palm Sunday (d) Holy Cross Day

26. Mahavira was the 24th _____ in Jainism.

- (a) Saint (b) Avatar
(c) Tirthankara (✓) (d) Guru

27. Guru Ramdas is credited with the establishment of the city of _____.

- (a) Amritsar (✓) (b) Nankana
(c) Gurdaspur (d) Anandpur Sahib

28. Guru _____ is considered the author of the sacred text 'Guru Granth Sahib'.

- (a) Nanak (b) Amar Das
(c) Angad (d) Arjun Dev (✓)

29. The _____ is the place where Parsees dispose off their dead.

- (a) Quite Well (b) Tower of Silence (✓)
(c) Moksh Gund (d) Tower of Resurrection

30. Guru Arjun Dey was tortured to death by the then Mughal Emperor _____.

- (a) Jahangir (✓) (b) Shahjahan
(c) Tughluk (d) Khilji

ANATOMY SECTION

1. The human body consists of _____ bones.

(a) 206 (✓)	(b) 197
(c) 208	(d) 220
2. The largest internal organ of the e body is the _____.

(a) Stomach	(b) Brain
(c) Lung	(d) Liver (✓)
3. The largest artery in the human body is the _____ which carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the whole of human body.

(a) Vertebral	(b) Thoracic
(c) Aorta (✓)	(d) Coronary
4. The most common type of Blood Group is _____.

(a) O+ve	(b) AB+ve (✓)
(c) A-ve	(d) B+ve
5. A _____ is the fibrous connective tissue that connects bones to other bones.

(a) Tendon	(b) Capillary
(c) Ligament (✓)	(d) Flesh
6. _____ is a clouding of the eye's natural lens, which lies behind the iris and the pupil.

(a) Blindness	(b) Cataract
(c) Night Blindless	(d) Myopia
7. The largest organ of the human body is the _____.

(a) Abdomen	(b) Chest
(c) Skin (✓)	(d) Thigh
8. _____ is a protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen to other cells in your body.

(a) Creatinine	(b) Haemoglobin (✓)
(c) Melamine	(d) Mitochondria
9. Thyroid gland is located in the _____ region.

(a) Neck (✓)	(b) Abdominal
(c) Shoulder	(d) Chest
10. The longest and largest bone in human body is the thigh bone known as the _____.

(a) Fibula	(b) Femur (✓)
(c) Tibia	(d) Radius
11. _____, produced by the Penial gland, is often called a sleep hormone. We sleep better when this is secreted.

(a) Melatonin (✓)	(b) Melanin
(c) Progesterone	(d) Sucrose

12. The largest vein in the human body is the inferior _____ which carries deoxygenated blood from the lower half of the body back up to the heart.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (a) Radial | (b) Vena cava (✓) |
| (c) Femoral | (d) Basilic |

13. The hardest material in the human body is the _____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Cheek Bone | (b) Skull |
| (c) Shin Bone | (d) Tooth Enamel (✓) |

14. The blood vessels that connect arteries and veins are called _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Coronaries | (b) Capillaries (✓) |
| (c) Blood Membranes | (d) Golgi Bodies |

15. Different glands and organs in the digestive system secrete different _____ to convert the food into absorbable form.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (a) Enzymes (✓) | (b) Acids |
| (c) Peptides | (d) Organs |

16. _____ is an important nutrient for building bones and slowing the pace of bone loss.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Magnesium | (b) Iron |
| (c) Vitamin B | (d) Calcium (✓) |

17. A tissue that attaches a muscle to other body parts, usually bones, is called a _____.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Tendon (✓) | (b) Ligament |
| (c) Joint | (d) Socket |

18. The mineral _____ is important for the synthesis of Thyroid hormones like T4 and T3, and thus the basal metabolic rate.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Iron | (b) Iodine (✓) |
| (c) Potassium | (d) Sulphur |

19. The largest muscle in the human body is the _____ muscle.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Stomach | (b) Thigh |
| (c) Buttock (✓) | (d) Shoulder |

20. _____, produced by Pancreas, is responsible for balancing sugar levels in the body.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Oxytocin | (b) Insulin (✓) |
| (c) Testosterone | (d) Gastrin |

21. The smallest bone in AD the human body is located in the _____ known as the stapes.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Nose | (b) Little Finger |
| (c) Middle Ear (✓) | (d) Small Digit |

22. The type of joint present in the Knee and Elbow is _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Pivot | (b) Ball and Socket |
| (c) Gliding Joint | (d) Hinge (✓) |

23. Blood is purified by Lungs and _____.

- (a) Kidneys (✓)
- (b) Trachea
- (c) Liver
- (d) Heart

24. The _____ are primarily responsible for protecting the body from infection.

- (a) Red Blood Cells
- (b) White Blood Cells (✓)
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulae
- (d) Cytoplasms

25. The strongest muscle in the human body is the _____ muscle.

- (a) Lower Leg
- (b) Thigh
- (c) Upper Arm
- (d) Jaw (✓)

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

PLANTS SECTION

1. The study of plants is known as _____.

(a) Entomology	(b) Zoology
(c) Botany (✓)	(d) Camomile
2. An aromatic medicinal I oil known as Nilgiri oil is produced by the _____ tree.

(a) Eucalyptus (✓)	(b) Sandalwood
(c) Bergamot	(d) Camomile
3. _____ is the largest fruit that can be grown on a tree.

(a) Mango	(b) Apple
(c) Pineapple	(d) Jackfruit (✓)
4. _____ is the fastest growing plant.

(a) Cactus	(b) Bamboo (✓)
(c) Lavender	(d) Duckweed
5. Which is the part of plant through which it respire?

(a) Stigma	(b) Chlorophyll
(c) Leaf (✓)	(d) Stomata
6. The tree from which turpentine is obtained is a _____ tree.

(a) Pine (✓)	(b) Hemlock
(c) Spruce	(d) Cedars
7. Shrubs cannot grow more than _____ feet in height.

(a) 10	(b) 15
(c)	(d) 20 (✓)
8. The study of fossil plants and plant evolution in known as _____.

(a) Zoology	(b) Botany
(c) Paleobotany (✓)	(d) Entomology
9. The petals of which flower are commonly used in making gulkand?

(a) Rose (✓)	(b) Tulip
(c) Rosemary	(d) Lavender
10. The plant's _____ part produces saffron spice.

(a) Seed	(b) Stigma (✓)
(c) Root	(d) Stem
11. Which of the following plants are obtained through its seed?

(a) Coffee	(b) Nutmeg
(c) Cotton	(d) All of these (✓)
12. Which of the following fruits plants can be propagated by both stem cutting and grafting?

(a) Orange	(b) Apple
(c) Grapes (✓)	(d) Pineapple

25. Which of the following plants are suitable for vegetatively propagation through Stem Cutting?

- (a) Pineapple
- (c) Sugarcane

- (b) Jasmine
- (d) All of these (✓)

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

'FIRSTS' SECTION

1. _____ was the first Prime Minister of India.

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓)
(c) Indira Gandhi	(d) Gulzarilal Nanda
2. India's first mission to Moon which was launched on 22 October 2008 was named as _____.

(a) EMISAT	(b) Mangalyaan
(c) Chandrayan (✓)	(d) Aryabhata
3. The first Defence Minister was _____.

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru	(b) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(c) Kailash Nath Katju	(d) Sardar Baldev Singh (✓)
4. Operation Smiling Buddha, also known as Pokhran-I, which was marked as first successful nuclear weapons test was conducted on _____.

(a) 20 May 1975	(b) 18 May 1974 (✓)
(c) 18 July 1976	(d) 15 June 1978
5. The first Chief Justice of India was Justice _____.

(a) Hiralal J. Kania (✓)	(b) Syed Fazl Ali
(c) M Patanjali Sastri	(d) Sudhi Ranjan Das
6. India's first cotton mill was set up in _____ in 1854.

(a) New Delhi	(b) Kolkata
(c) Bombay (✓)	(d) Chennai
7. First Indian woman to become the Chief Minister was _____.

(a) Sucheta Kripalani (✓)	(b) Mamta Banerjee
(c) Sushma Swaraj	(d) Janaki Ramachandran
8. Who was the first Vice President of India ?

(a) Zakir Husain	(b) Dr. S Radhakrishnan (✓)
(c) Gopal Swarup Pathak	(d) Varahagiri Venkata Giri
9. The first Indian woman to be awarded the Bharat Ratan was _____.

(a) MS Subhalaxmi	(b) Mother Teresa
(c) Aruna Asaf Ali	(d) Indira Gandhi (✓)
10. _____ was the first External Affairs Minister.

(a) Swaran Singh	(b) Gulzarilal Nanda
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓)	(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
11. Who was the first Chief Minister of India?

(a) Govind Ballabh Pant (✓)	(b) Pratap Singh Rane
(c) Yashwant Singh Parmar	(d) C. Rajagopalachari

- 12. The first Indian Governor General was _____.**
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Sarojani Naidu
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Indira Gandhi (✓)
- 13. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was _____.**
- (a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandi (b) Sarojani Naidu
(c) Mrs. Annie Besant (✓) (d) Indira Gandhi
- 14. The first scientist to be awarded the Bharat Ratna was _____.**
- (a) Sir CV Raman (✓) (b) Satyendra Nath Bose
(c) Jagadish Chandan Bose (d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- 15. The first Indian woman to win the Miss Universe title was _____.**
- (a) Aishwarya Rai (b) Sushmita Sen (✓)
(c) Harnaaz Sandhu (d) Lara Dutta
- 16. The 1st and only Industrialist to be awarded the Bharat Ratna was _____.**
- (a) Harshad Shantilal Mehta (b) Kasturbhai Lalbhai
(c) Gautam Adani (d) Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata (✓)
- 17. The first Home Minister was _____.**
- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel (✓) (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Kailash Nath Katju (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 18. First Indian woman to become the governor was _____.**
- (a) Pratibha Patil (b) Sharda Mukherjee
(c) Saraojani Naidu (✓) (d) Draupadi Murmu
- 19. India's first mission to Mars which was launched on 05 November 2013 was officially names as _____.**
- (a) Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) (✓) (b) Mangalyan
(c) Aryabhata (d) EMISAT
- 20. The 1st sportsperson to be awarded the Bharat Ratna was _____.**
- (a) Sachin Tendulkar (✓) (b) Milkha Singh
(c) Sunil Gavaskar (d) Kapil Dev
- 21. _____ was the first president of India.**
- (a) Zakir Hussain (b) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(c) Varahagiri Venkata Giri (d) Rajendra Prasad (✓)
- 22. First man to land on the moon was _____.**
- (a) Charles Duke (b) Pete Conrad
(c) Neil Armstrong (✓) (d) Edgar Mitchell

23. First Indian women to become the President was _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Droupadi Murmu | (b) Pratibha Patil (✓) |
| (c) Sarojini Naidu | (d) Padmaja Noidu |

24. The first Indian in space was _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Rakesh Sharma (✓) | (b) Rakesh Roshan |
| (c) Swati Mohan | (d) Kalpana Chawla |

25. The first Indian satellite was _____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) Kalpana-1 | (b) Bhaskara |
| (c) Cartosat | (d) Aryabhata (✓) |

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA

ABBREVIATIONS SECTION

1. Full form of CSIR is _____.

- (a) Center for Society and Institutional Dynamics
- (b) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (✓)
- (c) Center for Structural and Industrial Research
- (d) Council for Scientific and Intelligence Resuscitation

2. The full form of IFSC is _____.

- (a) International Food Service Code
- (b) International Food System Code
- (c) Institute of Finance System Code
- (d) Indian Financial System Code (✓)

3. The full form of TDS is _____.

- (a) Tax Deducted at Source (✓)
- (b) Tax Detection Sources
- (c) Total Dissolved Solids
- (d) Tax Deposited at source

4. _____ is the full form of PDF.

- (a) Plain Data Files
- (b) Portable Document Format (✓)
- (c) Portable Dependent Format
- (d) Platform Dependent Files

5. _____ is the full form of HB.

- (a) Hemocytoblast
- (b) Haematocriti
- (c) Haemoglobin
- (d) Haemopoiesis (✓)

6. The full form of NITI is _____.

- (a) National Institute for Technical India.
- (b) National Institution for Tracking India.
- (c) National Institute for Training India.
- (d) National Institution for Transforming India. (✓)

7. The full form KYC is _____.

- (a) Know Your Consumer
- (b) Know Your Customer (✓)
- (c) Keep Your Customers
- (d) Know Your Credit

8. _____ is the full form of VAT.

- (a) Value Abstract Tax
- (b) Value and Tax
- (c) Value Added Tax (✓)
- (d) Virtual Assessment Tax

9. The full form of IMEI is _____.

- (a) International Mobile Equipment Identify. (✓)
- (b) International Mobile Equipment Information.
- (c) International Mobile Educational Identify.
- (d) International Machine Equipment Identify.

10. The full form of RBC is _____.

- (a) Red Blood Corpuscle
- (b) Red Blood Cells
- (c) Receivable Blood Cells
- (d) Option A & B (✓)

11. The full form of ICAR is _____.

- (a) International Council of Agricultural Research.
- (b) Indian Council of Archaeological Research.
- (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research. (✓)
- (d) Indian Council of Aviation Research.

12. The full form of UPI is _____.

- (a) Unified Payments Interface (✓)
- (b) Universal Payments Interface
- (c) United Payments Interface
- (d) All of them

13. _____ is the full form of HTML.

- (a) Hypertext and links Markup Language.
- (b) Hypertext Marking Language.
- (c) Hypertext Machine Language.
- (d) Hypertext Mark-up Language. (✓)

14. The full form of SQL is _____.

- (a) Sequential Query Language
- (b) Structured Question Language
- (c) Structured Query Language (✓)
- (d) Sequential Question Language

15. _____ is the full form of BMI.

- (a) Body Massage Index
- (b) Body Mass Index (✓)
- (c) Boy Mass Index
- (d) Boss Mass Index.

16. The full form of ATM is _____.

- (a) Automated Teller Machine (✓)
- (b) Automatic Telling Machine
- (c) Automatic Taking Machine
- (d) None of these

17. The full form of BIS is _____.

- (a) Bilingual Institute of Science
- (b) Bureau of Investigation Science
- (c) Bureau of Indian Standards (✓)
- (d) Basic Investment Scheme

18. _____ is the full form of URL.

- (a) Uniform Research Locator
- (b) Uniform Resource Locator (✓)
- (c) Universal Resource List
- (d) Universal Research List

19. The full form of DNA is _____.

- (a) Di-ribo Nucleic Acid
- (b) Dual Nitrogen Acid
- (c) Di Nucleic Acid
- (d) Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid (✓)

20. _____ is the full form of WBC.

- (a) White Blood Cells (✓)
- (b) Weight Blood Cells
- (c) Wart Blood Cells
- (d) White Blister Cells

21. The full form of EMI is _____.

- (a) Equal Monthly Increment
- (b) Equated Money Instalments
- (c) Equalised Monthly Instalment
- (d) Equated Monthly Instalments (✓)

22. The full form of IPO is _____.

- (a) Inclusive Property Offer
- (b) Initial Public Offering (✓)
- (b) Inventory Performance Output
- (d) Indented Performance Objective

23. _____ is the full form of SIM.

- (a) Subscriber Identity Module (✓)
- (b) System Identity Module
- (c) Subscriber Input Module
- (d) Subscriber Identity Machine

24. The full form of MRI is _____.

- (a) Maximal Radiology Imaging
- (b) Medical Radiometry Instrument
- (c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (✓)
- (d) Magnetic Radiology Imaging

25. _____ is the full form of ICU.

- (a) Intensive Colony Unit
- (b) International Care Unit
- (c) Intensive Colour Unit
- (d) Intensive Care Unit (✓)

FREEDOM STRUGGLE SECTION

1. _____ was the Viceroy of India in 1919 when the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place.

(a) Lord Hardinge	(b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Chelmsford (✓)	(d) Lord Reading
2. At the _____ session, was January 26 chosen as the Independence Day.

(a) Allahabad	(b) Lahore (✓)
(c) Lucknow	(d) Surat
3. In which jail were Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev hanged?

(a) Amritsar	(b) Lucknow
(c) Karachi	(d) Lahore (✓)
4. "Be the change that you wish to see in the world" was quoted by _____.

(a) Chandra Shekhar Azad	(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (✓)	(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
5. The _____ Commission was established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

(a) Finance (✓)	(b) Planning
(c) Law	(d) National Human Rights
6. _____ was the Viceroy when Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942.

(a) Lord Willingdon	(b) Lord Linlithgow (✓)
(c) Lord Irwin	(d) Lord Wavell
7. Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred on _____.

(a) 13 April 1918	(b) 13 May 1918
(c) 13 June 1919	(d) 13 April 1919 (✓)
8. Along with Bhagat Singh, who else was involved in the bombing?

(a) Ashfaqulla Khan	(b) Shivaram Rajguru
(c) Batukeshwar Dutt (✓)	(d) Sachindranth Sanyal
9. The Dandi March organized by Mahatma Gandhi took place in _____.

(a) 1930 (✓)	(b) 1922
(c) 1931	(d) 1936
10. "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever" was quoted by _____.

(a) BR Ambedkar	(b) Mahatma Gandhi (✓)
(c) Swami Vivekananda	(d) Bhagat Singh
11. _____ act led to protests in Jallianwala Bagh?

(a) Pitts India Act	(b) Regulating Act
(c) Permanent Settlement Act	(d) Rowlatt Act (✓)

22. Who was the founder of the Swaraj party?

- (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Chittranjan Das (d) Option A & C (✓)

23. In 1915 Mahatma Gandhi established _____ in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

- (a) Sabarmati Ashram (✓) (b) Satyagraha Asharam
(c) Dandi Ashram (d) Swaraj Ashram

24. The famous poem 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna' was written by _____.

- (a) Makhanlal Chaturvedi (b) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
(c) Ram Prasad Bismil (✓) (d) Shyamlal Gupta

25. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhi?

- (a) Gandhiji's arrest
(b) Chaur-Chaura incident (✓)
(c) Second Round Table Conference
(d) Pressure from the British Government

COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS SECTION

1. The capital of Nepal is _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) Thimphu | (b) Vientiane |
| (c) Kathmandu (✓) | (d) Dushanbe |

2. _____ is the capital of Bhutan.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Beijing | (b) Thimphu (✓) |
| (c) Jakarta | (d) Bangkok |

3. The capital of Japan is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Tokyo (✓) | (b) Pyongyang |
| (c) London | (d) Male |

4. _____ is the capital of United States.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (a) New York | (b) California |
| (c) New Jersey | (d) Washington, D.C (✓) |

5. The capital of Russia is _____.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Berlin | (b) Kiev |
| (c) Moscow (✓) | (d) Dublin |

6. _____ is the capital of China.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Kuala Lumpur | (b) Pyinmana |
| (c) Dhaka | (d) Beijing (✓) |

7. The capital of Bangladesh is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Dhaka (✓) | (b) Kuala Lumpur |
| (c) Kabul | (d) Islamabad |

8. _____ is the capital of Canada.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Toronto | (b) Washington, D.C |
| (c) Ottawa (✓) | (d) Belmopan |

9. The capital of Switzerland is _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Budapest | (b) Berne (✓) |
| (c) Bratislava | (d) Berlin |

10. _____ is the capital of Thailand.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Beijing | (b) Bishkek |
| (c) Manila | (d) Bangkok (✓) |

11. The Capital of Pakistan is _____.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (a) Dushanbe | (b) Islamabad (✓) |
| (c) Tashkent | (d) Kabul |

12. _____ is the capital of Afganistan.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Ashgabat | (b) Astana |
| (c) Dublin (✓) | (d) Rome |

- 13. The capital of Germany is _____.**
(a) Berlin (✓) (b) Oslo
(c) Dublin (d) Rome
- 14. _____ is the capital of Norway.**
(a) Rome (b) Madrid
(c) Vienna (d) Oslo (✓)
- 15. The capital of South Korea is _____.**
(a) Male (b) Seoul (✓)
(c) Pyongyang (d) Tokyo
- 16. _____ is the capital of Myanmar.**
(a) Naypyidaw (✓) (b) Kuala Lumpur
(c) Pyongyang (d) Manila
- 17. Which of the following are the neighbouring countries of India?**
(a) China (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) All of these (✓)
- 18. _____ is the capital of Italy.**
(a) Budapest (b) Rome (✓)
(c) Madrid (d) Vatican City
- 19. The capital of Spain is _____.**
(a) Moscow (b) Monaco
(c) Madrid (✓) (d) Berne
- 20. _____ is the capital of Netherlands.**
(a) Amsterdam (✓) (b) Bratislava
(c) Dublin (d) Athens
- 21. The capital of Sri Lanka is _____.**
(a) Bangkok (b) Kathmandu
(c) Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (✓) (d) Honoi
- 22. _____ is the capital of France.**
(a) Rome (b) Paris (✓)
(c) Madrid (d) Berne
- 23. The capital of United Kingdom is _____.**
(a) Amsterdam (b) Bratislava
(c) Paris (d) London (✓)
- 24. _____ is the capital of Ukraine.**
(a) Kiev (✓) (b) Moscow
(c) Bratislava (d) Amsterdam

25. The capital of Qatar is _____.

- (a) Muscat
- (b) Abu Dhabi
- (c) Doha (✓)
- (d) Damascus

26. _____ is the capital of Israel.

- (a) Teheran
- (b) Jerusalem (✓)
- (c) Ankara
- (d) Baghdad

27. _____ is the capital of Kenya.

- (a) Nairobi (✓)
- (b) Dodoma
- (c) Cape Town
- (d) Maputo

28. The capital of South Africa is _____.

- (a) Pretoria
- (b) Cape Town
- (c) Bloemfontein
- (d) All of them (✓)

29. The capital of United Arab Emirates is _____.

- (a) Doha
- (b) Abu Dhabi (✓)
- (c) Jerusalem
- (d) Bratislava

30. Which of the following is a European country?

- (a) Ukraine
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Germany
- (d) All of these (✓)

PHYSICAL SCIENCES SECTION

1. **LPG stands for _____.**

(a) Liquid petrol gas	(b) Liquid petroleum gas
(c) Liquefied petrol gas	(d) Liquefied petroleum gas (✓)
2. **_____ is the metal which was first discovered by man.**

(a) Silver	(b) Copper (✓)
(c) Bronze	(d) Iron
3. **_____ is a process in which iron coated with zinc to prevent rusting.**

(a) Welding	(b) Tempering
(c) Galvanizing (✓)	(d) Hardening
4. **In Boyle's Law, _____ is a constant.**

(a) Temperature (✓)	(b) Pressure
(c) Volume	(d) None of these
5. **Joule is the unit for _____.**

(a) Energy	(b) Heat
(c) Work	(d) All of them (✓)
6. **Laughing gas is a form of _____.**

(a) Methane	(b) Nitrous oxide (✓)
(c) Acetylene	(d) Carbon dioxide
7. **_____ is the least reactive metal.**

(a) Calcium	(b) Iron
(c) Gold	(d) Platinum (✓)
8. **Hertz is the unit of _____.**

(a) Frequency (✓)	(b) Force
(c) Pressure	(d) Energy
9. **_____ is measured in Metre.**

(a) Mass	(b) Time
(c) Length (✓)	(d) Temperature
10. **1 Mile equals _____ Kilometers.**

(a) 1.604	(b) 1.609 (✓)
(c) 1.605	(d) 1.606
11. **The metallic element that is in liquid form at room temperature is _____.**

(a) Manganese	(b) Lithium
(c) Mercury (✓)	(d) Nickel
12. **_____ alloy consists of Copper and Tin.**

(a) Bronze (✓)	(b) German Silver
(c) Brass	(d) Gunmetal

13. _____ is a device that records heart movements.

- (a) Radiograph
- (b) Cardigraph (✓)
- (c) Crescograph
- (d) Seismograph

14. 1 Kilogram equals _____ Pounds.

- (a) 2.208
- (b) 2.306
- (c) 2.402
- (d) 2.204 (✓)

15. _____ is an optical instrument using lenses or mirrors to magnify distant objects.

- (a) Microscope
- (b) Telescope (✓)
- (c) Endoscope
- (d) Stethoscope

16. The element that is most abundant in the Universe is _____.

- (a) Hydrogen (✓)
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Helium
- (d) Carbon

17. _____ alloy consists of Iron, Chromium and Nickel.

- (a) Constantan
- (b) Invar
- (c) Stainless steel (✓)
- (d) German Silver

18. _____ is the unit of Power.

- (a) Volt
- (b) Newton
- (c) Joule
- (d) Watt (✓)

19. Charles' Law States that _____.

- (a) As Volume goes up temperature goes up (✓)
- (b) As Pressure goes up volume goes down
- (c) As Pressure goes up temperature goes up
- (d) As Volume goes down Temperature goes up

20. Time is measured in _____.

- (a) Minutes
- (b) Days
- (c) Seconds (✓)
- (d) Hours

21. Atoms of the same elements with different masses are called as _____.

- (a) Isobar
- (b) Isotope (✓)
- (c) Isomer
- (d) Isotone

22. Quartz is an ore of _____.

- (a) Copper
- (b) Silver
- (c) Iron
- (d) Gold (✓)

23. The process of _____ involves melting and fusing the base metals, as well as the filler metal, to join similar metals.

- (a) Welding (✓)
- (b) Soldering
- (c) Brazing
- (d) Hardening

24. 1 Inch equals _____ Centimetres.

- (a) 2.59 (b) 2.35
(c) 2.54 (✓) (d) 2.47

25. _____ of a sound wave determines loudness of sound.

- (a) Speed (b) Amplitude (✓)
(c) Wavelength (d) Frequency

26. Short-sight can be corrected by using _____ lens.

- (a) Convex (b) Cylindrical (✓)
(c) Bifocal (d) Concave

27. Electrical energy is transferred through electromagnetic induction through as _____.

- (a) Transformer (✓) (b) Transistor
(c) Resistor (d) Capacitor

28. 12 Units of any item is called a _____.

(a) Gross (b) Limerick
(c) Dozen (✓) (d) Score

29. _____ Mirrors are used at blind corners of roads.

(a) Concave (b) Convex (✓)
(c) Plain (d) Acoustic

30. Speed of sound is maximum in _____.

(a) Solids (✓) (b) Vacuum
(c) Gases (d) Liquids

31. Sodium bicarbonate is the chemical name of _____.

(a) Caustic Soda (b) Washing Soda
(c) Baking Soda (✓) (d) Borax

32. _____ Chemical is commonly used in Ceramic Industry.

(a) Zinc Phosphide (b) Ethanol
(c) Sodium Citrate (d) Zinc Oxide (✓)

33. Butyric acid is a natural source of _____.

(a) Vinegar (b) Milk (✓)
(c) Citrus Fruits (d) Coconut Oil

34. _____ is used as an antiseptic.

(a) Boric Acid (✓) (b) Carbonic Acid
(c) Phosphoric Acid (d) Nitric Acid

35. A _____ process is used to kill bacteria.

(a) Distillation (b) Fermentation
(c) Pasteurization (✓) (d) Carbonation



THANK YOU

NCC SUCCESS MANTHARA