

Date: 05/11/2017

Max. Marks: 100

SOLUTIONS

Time allowed: 90 mins

101. If $U = \{x | x \in \mathbb{N}, x < 5\}$, $A = \{x | x \in \mathbb{N}, x \leq 2\}$ then $A' =$ _____.

- (A) {1, 2} (B) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} (C) {3, 4} (D) {3, 4, 5}

Ans. (C)

Sol. Here, $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $A = \{1, 2\}$.

Hence, complement of A, $A' = \{3, 4\}$.

102. 0.235 is a _____ number.

- (A) Natural (B) Integer (C) Rational (D) Irrational

Ans. (C)

Sol. $0.235 = \frac{235}{1000} = \frac{47}{200}$ is in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$, where $q \neq 0$. Therefore it's a rational number.

103. Which one is the constant term of $4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 5$

- (A) 4 (B) -5 (C) 2 (D) -3

Ans. (B)

Sol. Constant term is -5.

104. Point (4, 0) lies on _____.

- (A) \overline{XO} (B) \overline{YO} (C) \overline{OX} (D) \overline{OY}

Ans. (C)

Sol. \overline{OX} is positive x-axis, so (4,0) lies on it.

105. Line $y = 4$ is _____.

- (A) Parrellal to Y - axis (B) Intersecting both axes
(C) Parrellal to X - axis (D) Passes throw origin

Ans. (C)

Sol. $y = 4$, represents line parallel to X - axis.

106. _____ was the most logical and abstract creator of Euclid's geometry approach.

- (A) Hilbert (B) Bhasharacharya (C) Thelus (D) Pythagorous

Ans. (D)

Sol. Pythagoras developed the theory of geometry to a great extent.

107. If P - Q - R, Then _____ is the opposite ray of \overline{QR} .

- (A) \overline{PQ} (B) \overline{QP} (C) \overline{RQ} (D) \overline{PR}

Ans. (B)

Sol. As P-Q-R is made up of two rays \overline{QR} and \overline{QP} . $\therefore \overline{QP}$ is the opposite ray of \overline{QR} .

108. An angle is the union set of _____.

- (A) lines (B) line segments (C) rays (D) a line segment and a ray

Ans. (C)

Sol. An angle is the union set of rays.

- 109.** The sum of all six exterior angles of triangle is _____.
 (A) 180 (B) 360 (C) 720 (D) 90

Ans. (C)

Sol. Here, we have six exterior angles namely $\angle ABE$, $\angle ACD$, $\angle BAF$, $\angle BCG$, $\angle CAH$, $\angle CBI$.

According to exterior angle theorem,

$$m\angle ACD = m\angle A + m\angle B$$

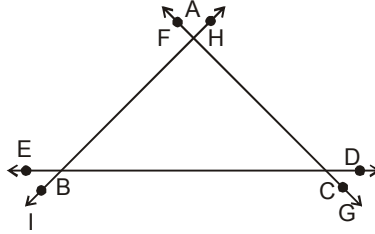
$$m\angle ABE = m\angle A + m\angle C$$

$$m\angle BAF = m\angle B + m\angle C$$

$$m\angle BCG = m\angle A + m\angle B$$

$$m\angle CAH = m\angle B + m\angle C$$

$$m\angle CBI = m\angle A + m\angle C$$



Now, taking the sum of all the exterior angles of $\triangle ABC$, we get

$$m\angle ACD + m\angle ABE + m\angle BAF + m\angle BCG + m\angle CAH + m\angle CBI$$

$$= 4(m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C)$$

$$= 4(180)$$

$$= 720$$

- 110.** If diagonals of a quadrilateral are not conjugate and bisect at right angle, then such quadrilateral is known as _____.

(A) square (B) rectangle (C) trapezium (D) rhombus

Ans. (D)

Sol. A quadrilateral whose diagonals are not equal and bisect at right angles is rhombus.

- 111.** $\square ABCD$ is a rhombus. If $ABCD = 160$ and $AC = 16$ then $BD =$ _____.

(A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 15 (D) 25

Ans. (B)

Sol. Area of rhombus = $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$, where d_1 and d_2 are diagonals of rhombus.

Here, Area = 160, $AC = d_1 = 16$ and $BD = d_2$

$$160 = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times d_2$$

$$\therefore d_2 = \frac{160 \times 2}{16} = 20$$

- 112.** The length of minor arc \widehat{AB} of $\odot(P, 7)$ is 14. Find the length of major arc \widehat{AB} .

(A) 18 (B) 21 (C) 28 (D) 30

Ans. (D)

Sol. Length of major arc = Circumference of circle – length of minor arc

$$\text{Length of major arc} = 2\pi r - 14$$

Here, $r = 7$

$$\therefore \text{Length of major arc} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 - 14$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of major arc} = 44 - 14 = 30$$

- 113.** The length of the edge of an equilateral triangle is 8 cm. Then semi circumference of such triangle is _____ cm.

(A) 4 (B) 24 (C) 12 (D) 36

Ans. (C)

Sol. Circumference of an equilateral triangle is $3 \times$ length of each side.

Here, length of each side = 8 cm

Hence, circumference of a equilateral triangle = $3 \times 8 = 24$ cm

$$\text{Semicircumference} = \frac{\text{Circumference}}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

114. The formula of lateral surface area of cylinder is _____.

- (A) $A = 2\pi rh$ (B) $A = 2\pi r$ (C) $A = \pi r^2$ (D) $A = 2\pi r^2 h$

Ans. (A)

Sol. Lateral surface area of cylinder is $2\pi rh$.

115. Upper limit of class '41 – 50' is _____.

- (A) 41 (B) 50 (C) 45 (D) 91

Ans. (B)

Sol. Upper limit of class is 50.

116. G.C.D of 4 and 19 is _____.

- (A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 19 (D) 76

Ans. (A)

Sol. There is no common factor between 4 and 19. Hence, G.C.D. of 4 and 19 is 1.

117. The polynomial having 3 degree is known as _____.

- (A) Linear (B) Quadratic (C) Polynomial (D) Trinomial (cubic)

Ans. (D)

Sol. According to classification of polynomial based on degree, a polynomial having degree 3 is known as trinomial (cubic) polynomial.

118. If $\frac{x+y}{xy} = 2$ and $\frac{x-y}{xy} = 6$ then $y =$ _____.

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Ans. (A)

Sol. $\frac{x+y}{xy} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 2xy \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\frac{x-y}{xy} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 6xy \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we get,

$$x + y = 2xy$$

$$x - y = 6xy$$

$$2x = 8xy$$

$$2 = 8y \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{Hence, } y = \frac{1}{4}$$

119. Find the product of zeros of the quadratic polynomial: $x^2 - 4x + 3$.

- (A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) -4

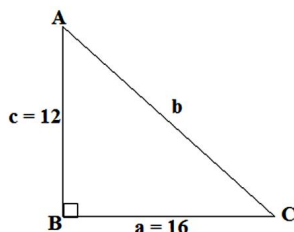
Ans. (B)

Sol. For a quadratic equation, given by, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, product of zeroes is equal to $\frac{c}{a}$. By comparing with the given equation, we get, $a = 1$, $b = -4$ and $c = 3$. Hence, product of zeroes is equal to $\frac{3}{1} = 3$.

- 120.** In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B$ is right angle. If $a = 16$ and $c = 12$ then $b =$ _____.
- (A) 8 (B) 18 (C) 20 (D) 28

Ans. (C)

Sol.



By applying Pythagoras theorem,

In $\triangle ABC$,

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$\therefore b^2 = c^2 + a^2$$

$$\therefore b^2 = (12)^2 + (16)^2$$

$$\therefore b^2 = 144 + 256$$

$$\therefore b^2 = 400$$

$$\therefore b = \pm\sqrt{400}$$

$$\therefore b = \pm 20$$

Since length cannot be negative, hence, $b = 20$.

- 121.** For which of the following physical quantities, it is necessary to indicate direction along with its magnitude?
- (A) Speed (B) Path length (C) Displacement (D) Temperature

Ans. (C)

Sol. Displacement is a vector quantity, so it is necessary to indicate its direction along with its magnitude.

- 122.** Which Newton's law of motion gives magnitude of force?

- (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) None of these

Ans. (B)

Sol. From Newton's second law of motion, we get, $F = ma$. Hence, it gives magnitude of force.

- 123.** Which of the following physical quantity is scalar quantity?

- (A) Mass (B) Force (C) Impulse of force (D) Momentum

Ans. (A)

Sol. Mass is a scalar quantity, rest all are vector quantities.

- 124.** Give the SI unit of Density?

- (A) kg (B) m^2 (C) kg/m^2 (D) kg/m

Ans. NA

Sol. SI unit of density is kg/m^3 .

- 125.** What is the full form of PNG?

- (A) Petrol Natural Gas (B) Pipe Natural Gas
(C) Pressurise Natural Gas (D) Pure Natural Gas

Ans. (B)

Sol. Piped Natural Gas is abbreviated as PNG. Piped Natural gas (PNG) is used for domestic, commercial and industrial consumption. PNG has several distinctions to its credit of being a pollution free fuel, economical and safer fuel.

- 126.** Which of the following is monatomic molecular?

- (A) Nitrogen (B) Hydrogen (C) Helium (D) Oxygen

Ans. (C)

Sol. Nitrogen (N_2), Hydrogen (H_2) and Oxygen (O_2) are diatomic molecules as every molecule of the above gases is made up of two atoms each. Whereas Helium, being a noble gas having stable duet configuration exist independently as a monoatomic molecule.

127. Which Newton's law of motion defines force?

- (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) None

Ans. (A)

Sol. Newton's first law of motion gives definition of force.

128. Density of water is _____.

- (A) 1000 kg/m^3 (B) 1 kg/m^3 (C) 1000 g/cm^2 (D) 100 kg/m^3

Ans. (A)

Sol. Density of water is 1000 kg/m^3 .

129. What is the approximate diameter of human hair ?

- (A) 500 nm (B) 5000 nm (C) 50 nm (D) 50000 nm

Ans. (D)

Sol. Diameter of human hair is 50000 nm.

130. What is the orbital period of halley's comet ?

- (A) 66 years (B) 76 years (C) 86 years (D) 96 years

Ans. (B)

Sol. Orbital period of Halley's comet is 76 years.

131. Where is the image of an object formed in human eye ?

- (A) Iris (B) Pupil (C) Retina (D) Cornea

Ans. (C)

Sol. Image of an object is formed at retina in human eye.

132. What is the unit of electric potential difference ?

- (A) Volt (B) Coulomb (C) Joule (D) Watt

Ans. (A)

Sol. Unit of electric potential difference is volt (V).

133. In which state of a substance, it has the shape ?

- (A) Liquid (B) Liquid & Gas (C) Gas (D) Solid

Ans. (D)

Sol. Solids have a well-defined shape and volume. Liquids have definite volume and take the shape of the container whereas Gases have no definite shape and volume, rather they fill the container.

134. Which of the following is correct for X-rays?

- (A) It has a beam of electrons. (B) It is electromagnetic waves.
(C) It is positively charged particle. (D) It is negatively charged particles.

Ans. (B)

Sol. X-rays are electromagnetic waves with a wavelength less than about 10^{-9} m. Cathode rays comprise of a beam of electrons. α -rays are made up of helium nucleus (i.e. ${}^4_2\text{He}^{2+}$), hence are made up of positively charged particles, whereas β -rays are made up of energetic electrons, hence comprise of negatively charged particles.

135. State the atomic mass of H_2O ?

- (A) 16U (B) 17U (C) 18U (D) 15U

Ans. (C)

Sol. Atomic mass of hydrogen is 1u and oxygen is 16u.

Hence molecular mass of water (H_2O) = $1 + 1 + 16 = 18\text{u}$.

136. Who was the scientist to make attempts for giving explanatory definition of element?

- (A) Rontgen (B) Dalton (C) Rutherford (D) Laveziour

Ans. (D)

Sol. Rontgen discovered X-rays

Dalton proposed the postulates of Atomic Theory

Rutherford discovered α and β -rays and also performed the Gold-foil experiment for discovery of nucleus.

Lavoisier attempted to give the explanatory definition of elements, and stated that element is the basic unit of substance.

137. Which bond is present in oxygen atom?

- (A) Ionic bond (B) Covalent bond
(C) Covalent divalent bond (D) Covalent trivalent bond

Ans. (C)

Sol. ${}_8\text{O}$ having electronic configuration 2,6 tends to share 2 electrons with another oxygen atom forming O_2 molecule. Hence, Oxygen form a divalent anion (O^{2-}) and the type of bond present in oxygen molecule is a double covalent bond.

138. 1 kWh = _____ J.

- (A) 3.6×10^6 (B) 36×10^6 (C) 3.6×10^7 (D) 3.6×10^5

Ans. (A)

Sol. 1 kilowatt-hour (kWh) is a unit of energy. Normally, we want energy to be expressed in joules(J) and time in seconds(s).

$$\text{Energy (kWh)} = \text{Power(kW)} \times \text{time(h)} = 1000\text{W} \times 3600\text{s} = 1000\text{J/s} \times 3600\text{s} = 3600000\text{J} = 3.6 \times 10^6\text{J}$$

139. Who discovered γ -rays?

- (A) Rutherford (B) Thomson (C) Willard (D) Dalton

Ans. (C)

Sol. French scientist Willard discovered γ -rays.

Rutherford designated two types of radiations from radioactive atom like uranium as α rays and β rays. Thomson discovered cathode rays and is also attributed to the watermelon model for the structure of atom. Dalton proposed the postulates of Atomic Theory

140. Which radiation was discovered by Rutherford?

- (A) α and β (B) β and γ (C) α and γ (D) α , β and γ

Ans. (A)

Sol. Rutherford designated two types of radiations from radioactive atom like uranium as α rays and β rays. Afterwards, French scientist Willard discovered γ -rays.

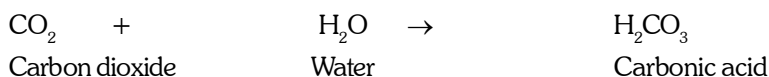
141. Which chemical is formed when nonmetallic oxides react with water?

- (A) Metal (B) Base (C) Minerals (D) Acid

Ans. (D)

Sol. Nonmetallic oxides are mostly acidic in nature except CO, H_2O , NO and N_2O which are neutral.

Nonmetallic oxides when dissolved in water produce acids. This can be illustrated by the following equation:



142. What is the molecular formula of silver glance?

- (A) Ag_2S (B) AgCl (C) CaCO_3 (D) Al_2O_3

Ans. (A)

Sol. Ag_2S : silver glance AgCl : horn silver CaCO_3 : limestone Al_2O_3 : alumina

143. How many elements are there in non-metal?

- (A) 14 (B) 18 (C) 88 (D) 114

Ans. (B)

Sol. Out of the total 118 elements in the modern periodic table, 18 are non-metals, 7 are metalloids and 93 are metals. The 18 non-metals are as shown below:

144. What percentage of carbon in Bituminous coal?

- (A) 28-30% (B) 28% (C) 78-86% (D) 94-98%

Ans. (C)

Sol.

Type of coal	Percentage of carbon
Peat	28%
Lignite	28-30%
Bituminous	78-86%
Anthracite	94-98%

145. Which is the largest cell in human body?

- (A) Liver cell (B) Nerve cell (C) Muscle cell (D) Kidney cell

Ans. (B)

Sol. Nerve cell is the largest cell in human body measuring around 1 m.

146. Who has given word 'cell' ?

- (A) Robert Hook (B) Robert Brown (C) Watson and Crick (D) Flamming

Ans. (A)

Sol. Robert Hook (1665) discovered first dead cell and called it 'Cellula' (means little room).

147. Which is the living component of xylem?

- (A) Tracheids (B) Xylem fibre (C) Xylem parenchyma (D) Trachea

Ans. (C)

Sol. Xylem is permanent complex tissue. It is made up of four type of cells. Among them xylem parenchyma is only living cell.

148. Living mechanical tissue is _____

- (A) Parenchyma (B) Collenchyma (C) Sclerenchyma (D) Chlorenchyma

Ans. (B)

Sol. Collenchyma is one of the living simple permanent tissue which provides mechanical support and flexibility to the plants.

149. Which of the tissue has deposition of Pectin?

- (A) Collenchyma (B) Sclerenchyma (C) Phloem (D) Xylem

Ans. (A)

Sol. Collenchyma has deposition of pectin at the corners of intracellular spaces which provides mechanical support and flexibility to the plants.

150. Where is the place of Ciliated Epithelium Tissue?

- (A) Ureter (B) Liverduct (C) Fallopian tube (D) Bileduct

Ans. (C)

Sol. Ciliated epithelium tissue found in fallopian tube which helps in movement of egg cell.

151. Bone is _____.

- (A) Epithelium tissue (B) Muscular tissue (C) Connective tissue (D) Nervous tissue

Ans. (C)

Sol. Bone is skeletal connective tissue whose matrix contains calcium and phosphate salts.

152. Which one of infactions disease?

- (A) T.B. (B) Goitor (C) Diabetes (D) Hypertention

Ans. (A)

Sol. T.B. (Tuberculosis) is infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Bacterial disease). Goiter, Diabetes and Hypertension are non-infectious disease.

153. Which one is belongs to 'Ritro virus group'?

- (A) Dengue virus (B) Hepetitis virus (C) Influenza virus (D) HIV

Ans. (D)

Sol. AIDS is caused by HIV (Human Immuno deficiency virus) which is a Retro virus (single stranded RNA).

154. Who is responsible for malaria?

- (A) Bacteria (B) Virus (C) Plasmodium (D) Warm

Ans. (C)

Sol. Malaria is a protozoan disease which is caused by Plasmodium (A protozoan).

155. Where is the gaseous exchange takes place during respiration in human being?

- (A) Bronchi (B) Pharynx (C) Larophaynx (D) Trachea

Ans. (A)

Sol. Bronchi is the structure which enters into the lungs where gaseous exchange takes place.

156. How many chamber are present in human heart?

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 6

Ans. (C)

Sol. Human (mammals) has four chambered heart which helps in separating deoxygenated and oxygenated blood double circulation).

157. The spinal cord originates from where?

- (A) Cerebrum (B) Cerebellum (C) Medulla oblongata (D) Pones

Ans. (C)

Sol. Central nervous system contains Brain and Spinal cord. Medulla oblongata is the lower most part of the brain from where spinal cord originates.

158. In which of the following living orgenisms spore formation takes place?

- (A) Mucor (B) Planaria (C) Spirogyra (D) Potato

Ans. (A)

Sol. Spore production is a type of asexual reproduction and Mucor is an example of fungi which reproduce by spore formation.

159. The continuity of features from one generation to another is known as _____.

- (A) Evolution (B) Mutation (C) Generation (D) Heredity

Ans. (D)

Sol. Heredity is transmission of characters from parents to the offsprings through genes.

160. Which spiece of Italian honey bee is useful for honey production?
(A) Epis serena indica (B) Epis flora (C) Epis corseta (D) Epis meliphera

Ans. (D)

Sol. Apis mellifera is the Italian honey bee which produce maximum honey in a year.

161. Who discovered "Cape of Good Hope" Island?

- (A) Columbus (B) Vasco-de-Gama
(C) Bartholomew Diaz (D) Amerigovesupuchi

Ans. (C)

Sol. Bartholomew Diaz

162. When did Britishers establish the headquarter in Bombay?

- (A) 1613 (B) 1608 (C) 1680 (D) 1667

Ans. NA

Sol. Correct Answer- 1687, Refer 9th GSEB Textbook Page-4.

163. When did the First World War start?

- (A) 1st August 1914 (B) 8th August 1914
(C) 14th August 1914 (D) 20th August 1914

Ans. (A)

Sol. 1st August 1914

164. Who established "Fascism" in Italy?

- (A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) Napoleon

Ans. (B)

Sol. Mussolini

165. In which country was national flag hoisted prepared by Madem Cama?

- (A) France (B) Russia (C) Germany (D) Japan

Ans. (C)

Sol. Germany

166. Which festival was there in Punjab when Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred?

- (A) Baisakhi (B) Diwali (C) Holi (D) Ramzan Id

Ans. (A)

Sol. Baisakhi

167. Which of the following is not included in the state known as "Seven Sisters"?

- (A) Assam (B) Sikkim (C) Manipur (D) Tripura

Ans. (B)

Sol. Sikkim

168. Which day is celebrated as "Human Rights Day"?

- (A) 19 December (B) 12 December
(C) 15 December (D) 10 December

Ans. (D)

Sol. 10 December

169. Which kind of democracy governance system there in our country?

- (A) Presidential (B) Parliamentary (C) Independent (D) Neutral

Ans. (B)

Sol. Parliamentary

170. Where is India lies on in Asia continent?

- (A) South (B) North (C) East (D) West

Ans. (A)

Sol. South

171. Which canal has reduced the distance between Europe and India?

- (A) Panama (B) Alaska (C) Suez (D) Nile

Ans. (C)

Sol. Suez

172. By which name is the delta region of Ganga and Brahmaputra known as?

- (A) Taheri (B) Pamir (C) Vrundavan (D) Sundarvan

Ans. (D)

Sol. Sundarvan

173. By which name is the some rainfall at Malabar Coast known as?

- (A) Amra Vrushti (B) Ana Vrushti (C) Him Vrushti (D) Cyclone

Ans. (A)

Sol. Amra Vrushti

174. In which state are wild goats and musk (Kasturi) deer found?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat (C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Assam

Ans. (C)

Sol. Jammu and Kashmir

175. Which fair of Gujarat is famous for buy and sale of donkeys?

- (A) Tarnetar (B) Siddhapur (C) Bhavnath (D) Vautha

Ans. (D)

Sol. Vautha

176. What does "Tsunami" means in Japanese language?

- (A) Upward tidal waves (B) Spiral waves
(C) Destructive waves (D) Downward tidal waves

Ans. (C)

Sol. Destructive waves

177. In which sea "Lakshwadweep Island" located?

- (A) Bay of Bengal (B) Arabian Sea
(C) Indian Ocean (D) Pacific Ocean

Ans. (B)

Sol. Arabian Sea

178. After gaining independence which state was the first to join Indian Union?

- (A) Morbi (B) Junagadh (C) Patiala (D) Bhavnagar

Ans. (D)

Sol. Bhavnagar

179. Who established a political party "Forward Bloc"?

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Rasbihari Bose
(C) Khudiram Bose (D) Satyendranath Bose

Ans. (A)

Sol. Subhash Chandra Bose

180. Which British system was like “sweet poison”?

- (A) Revenue policy (B) Subsidiary alliance
(C) Policy of annexation (D) Permanent deposit policy

Ans. (B)

Sol. Subsidiary alliance

181. Who was the pioneer of armed revolution in Gujarat?

- (A) Barinder Ghosh (B) Chottubhai Purani (C) Mohanlal Pandya (D) Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans. (D)

Sol. Aurobindo Ghosh

182. When did the people of Germany broke down the “Berlin Wall”?

- (A) 1990 (B) 1991 (C) 1989 (D) 1992

Ans. (A)

Sol. 1990

183. What type of government was established to join Indian Union by the people of Junagadh?

- (A) Responsible government (B) Arzi Hakumat
(C) Independent government (D) Federal government

Ans. (B)

Sol. Arzi Hakumat

184. In which district Rangpur, having archaeological importance is situated?

- (A) Surendranagar (B) Ahmedabad (C) Rajkot (D) Patan

Ans. (A)

Sol. Surendranagar

185. Who were the direct descendents of stone age civilization and creator of Mohan-jo-Daro’s Sindhu culture?

- (A) Arya (B) Mongoloids (C) Dravid (D) Armenoid

Ans. (C)

Sol. Dravid

186. The day of 21st June known as -

- (A) Environment Day (B) World Yoga Day
(C) Mother Day (D) World Peace Day

Ans. (B)

Sol. World Yoga Day

187. Which Veda is known as Gangotri of Music?

- (A) Rigveda (B) Atharvaveda (C) Yajurveda (D) Samveda

Ans. (D)

Sol. Samveda

188. In which language did Abul Fazal write the Akbarnama?

- (A) Farsi (B) Arabi (C) Urdu (D) Pali

Ans. (A)

Sol. Farsi (Persian)

189. Which ancient university was situated at Badgaon village of Patna in Bihar?

- (A) Takshshila (B) Vallabhi
(C) Nalanda (D) Vikramshila

Ans. (C)

Sol. Nalanda

- 190.** Name the Indian Mathematician who discovered zero?
 (A) Aryabhattha (B) Bhaskaracharya (C) Brahmagupta (D) Lilawati
Ans. (A)
Sol. Aryabhattha
- 191.** Which book of Maths had been written by Bhaskaracharya?
 (A) Aryabhattiyam (B) Lilawati Ganit (C) Dash Gitika (D) Arya Siddhanth
Ans. (B)
Sol. Lilawati Ganit
- 192.** Who built the Red Fort of Delhi?
 (A) Akbar (B) Humayun (C) Shahjahan (D) Jahangir
Ans. (C)
Sol. Shahjahan
- 193.** Which wildlife is totally extinct from Gujarat's Forest area?
 (A) Leopard (B) Tiger (C) Deer (D) Lion
Ans. (B)
Sol. Tiger
- 194.** Which country is the highest exporter of "til" in the world?
 (A) China (B) Pakistan (C) America (D) India
Ans. (D)
Sol. India
- 195.** Which crop is known as "White Gold" in India?
 (A) Cotton (B) Millet (C) Paddy (D) White Kidney Beans
Ans. (A)
Sol. Cotton
- 196.** Where is the largest oil refinery of the world is located?
 (A) Dubai (B) Guwahati (C) Jamnagar (D) Kuwait
Ans. (C)
Sol. Jamnagar
- 197.** Which Indian city is well-known as "Silicon Valley" of India?
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Nagpur (C) Mumbai (D) Bangaluru
Ans. (D)
Sol. Bangaluru
- 198.** Which term is used for families living under the poverty line?
 (A) APL (B) BPL (C) GPL (D) CPL
Ans. (B)
Sol. BPL
- 199.** Which economist of Indian origin propounds the Human Development Index?
 (A) Dr. Amartya Sen (B) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 (C) Dr. H.M Patel (D) Raghuram Rajan
Ans. (A)
Sol. Dr. Amartya Sen
- 200.** Which poetry is not written by Kalidas?
 (A) Kumarsambhava (B) Raghuvansh (C) Daskumarcharit (D) Rutusamhar
Ans. (C)
Sol. Daskumarcharit