

1. Who constructed Chashma Shahi and Pari Mahal in the Valley?  
A. Shahjahan                      B. Jehangir  
C. Akbar                              D. Qasim Khan
2. Who was called the "Lalituditya of medieval Kashmir"?  
A. Sultan Shihab-ud-din  
B. Sultan Ala-ud-din  
C. Sultan Sikander  
D. Sultan Qutb-ud-din
3. Who was the first King to prohibit the slaughter of animals?  
A. Lalituditya                      B. Jaya Simha  
C. Damodra II                      D. Meghavahana
4. Who built Shankaracharya temple?  
A. Gopaditya                      B. Gonanda I  
C. Harsha                              D. Sussala
5. The first Muslim King who built the very first mosque in Kashmir was:  
A. Rinchana                      B. Shams-ud-din  
C. Ala-ud-din                      D. Qutub-ud-din
6. The famous tomb of Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani is situated in which district?  
A. Kishtwar                      B. Budgam  
C. Baramulla                      D. Bandipora
7. Between whom treaty of Amritsar was signed?  
A. British Govt. and Gulab Singh  
B. British Govt. and Hari Singh  
C. British Govt. and Karan Singh  
D. British Govt. and Ranbir Singh
8. When was the treaty of Amritsar signed?  
A. March 15, 1843                      B. March 16, 1846  
C. March 16, 1847                      D. March 20, 1850
9. Which Mughal ruler paid much tribute to the beauty of Kashmir?  
A. Akbar                              B. Jahangir  
C. Shahjahan                      D. Aurangzeb
10. What was Islamic name given to Rinchen who embraced Islam?  
A. Shah Mir                      B. Sadr-ud-din  
C. Qutub-ud-din                      D. Yusuf Khan
11. Dogri script was introduced by which ruler?  
A. Raja Maldev                      B. Raja Shakti Karan  
C. Raja Bahu Lochan                      D. Jambu Lochan
12. Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences is situated in:  
A. Jammu                              B. Srinagar  
C. Awantipura                      D. None of these
13. Most important source of irrigation in Jammu & Kashmir is:  
A. Tanks                              B. Canals  
C. Wells                              D. None of these
14. Pampore is famous for:  
A. Saffron                              B. Tobacco  
C. Pulses                              D. None of these
15. During whose reign 'Persian' became the language of court?  
A. Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin  
B. Sultan Ala-ud-din  
C. Shahmir  
D. Shiva Somak
16. Who imposed 'Grahkrtya' and 'Begar'?  
A. Shankara Varman                      B. Shah Mir  
C. Raja Maldev                      D. Raja Shakti Karan
17. The founder of Lohara dynasty was:  
A. Hariraja                              B. Avanta  
C. Kalasa                              D. Sangramaraja
18. Kalhana, a famous historian of Kashmir was lived during the reign of:  
A. Jayasimha                      B. Ramadeva  
C. Suhadeva                      D. Bhikshachara
19. Lalituditya was the ruler of which dynasty?  
A. Karkota                              B. Utpala  
C. Lohara                              D. Gupta
20. Mir Syed Ali Hamdani make his first visit in Kashmir during the reign of:  
A. Sultan Shahab-ud-din  
B. Shah Mir Kazi Chak

- C. Sultan Sikandar  
D. Zain-ul-Abdin
21. Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?  
A. Abhimanyu Gupta B. Sugandha  
C. Parva Gupta D. Jayapida
22. During the reign of which King Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir?  
A. Lalitaditya B. Damodar I  
C. Durlabha Vardhana D. Jaluka
23. The founder of old city of Srinagar called as Pandrethan was:  
A. Kaniska B. Ashoka  
C. Gonanda II D. Parvarsend
24. During the rule of which King Muhammed of Ghazni attacked on Kashmir?  
A. Raja Jasdev B. Didda  
C. Nandi Gupta D. Raja Ajaib Dev
25. The founder of Jammu City was:  
A. Raja Maldev B. Maha Lochan  
C. Raja Jasdev D. Jambu Lochan
26. In which year Maharaja Ranjit Singh invaded Kashmir?  
A. 1810 A.D. B. 1814 or 1815 A.D.  
C. 1820 A.D. D. 1825 A.D.
27. Who was the first Muslim Sultan of Kashmir?  
A. Shah Mirza B. Zain-ul-Abdin  
C. Ghazi Chak D. Yousuf Shah
28. Who introduced Buddhism in Kashmir?  
A. Damodra B. Mihirkula  
C. Rinchana D. Ashoka
29. Who was the first King in the history of Kashmir, whose name was mentioned by Kalhana?  
A. Balbhadra B. Krishna  
C. Gonanda D. Damodra
30. Jammu & Kashmir Minerals Limited was incorporated in:  
A. 1970 B. 1960  
C. 1955 D. None of these
31. Jhelum river originates from:  
A. Dal lake B. Verinag  
C. Wular lake D. None of these
32. Poat Pass is situated on:  
A. Num Kum range B. Nanga Parbat range  
C. Zaskar range D. None of these
33. K<sub>2</sub> peak (Godwin Austin) is situated in:  
A. Karakoram range  
B. Zaskar range  
C. Nanga Parbat range  
D. None of these
34. Which of the following districts has the largest area?  
A. Anantnag B. Kathua  
C. Leh D. None of these
35. What is the name of a typical folk dance of rural Jammu region, which means blowing and the dances open and close their fingers?  
A. Rouf B. Phummian  
C. Hakit D. Dambali
36. The winner of Sahitya Academy award for Kashmiri for the first time was:  
A. Zinda Kaul B. Lal Mal  
C. Gulal Shah D. Wazir Mal
37. Who is the writer of book 'Flower of Nishat Bagh'?  
A. Mahjoor B. Abdur Sattar  
C. Parmanand D. Zinda Koul
38. Who is the writer of romantic poems Shvin Khusro, Laila Majnu and Yusuf Zulekha?  
A. Zinda Kaul B. Mahmud Gami  
C. Parmanand D. Rasool Mir
39. Who is the author of the book 'The History of Struggle' for freedom in Kashmir?  
A. Shrivats Vikal  
B. Ranbir  
C. Mulla Ahmad  
D. Pt. Prem Nath Bazaz
40. The writer of novel 'Phull Bina Dali'' was:  
A. Shrivats Vikal B. Rasool Mir  
C. Parmanand D. Zinda Kaul
41. The poet who is known as father of Kashmiri Ghazals :  
A. Abdur Sattar B. Parmanand  
C. Zinda Koul D. Rasool Mir
42. Who was the writer of 'Kavya Lamkara'?  
A. Vamana B. Bhamaha  
C. Matri Gupta D. Ananda Vardhana
43. Who wrote famous composition 'Shikayat'?  
A. Yusuf Shah Chak  
B. Sultan Haider Ali

- C. Mulla Ahmad  
D. Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin
44. The female monk in Ladakh's language is called:  
A. Momo                      B. Chomo  
C. Gomo                      D. Lomo
45. The prominent instrument used in Hafiz-Nagma is called:  
A. Santoor                    B. Harmoniam  
C. Tabla                      D. Sitar
46. In which century Sufiana music came to Kashmir from Iran?  
A. 12<sup>th</sup> century              B. 13<sup>th</sup> century  
C. 14<sup>th</sup> century              D. 15<sup>th</sup> century
47. Who had started construction of famous Raghunath Temple Complex?  
A. Gulab Singh              B. Ranbir Singh  
C. Pratap Singh              D. Hari Singh
48. Who is called the first muslim saint of Kashmir?  
A. Nuru-din-Noorani      B. Baba Ghulam Shah  
C. Jalal-ud-din-Rumi      D. Pir Baba
49. Who introduced famous musical instrument 'Rabab' ?  
A. Zain-ul-Abdin            B. Haider Ali  
C. Yusuf Shah              D. Hussain Shah
50. Which is the original script of the Dogri language?  
A. Sanskrit (Naga)        B. Apbhramsa  
C. Persian                    D. Takri
51. What is the name of dance which is performed by Kashmiri Pandit women around the bridal rangoli during marriage?  
A. Chakkri                    B. Rouf  
C. Dambli                    D. Weug Nachun
52. Where is Sri Ashtadashbhuj Devi (Eighteen Arms) temple located?  
A. Ramsu                      B. Sarthal (Doda)  
C. Jammu                      D. Sarthal (Bani)
53. Which is the largest tributary of river Jhelum?  
A. Sindh                      B. Eri  
C. Liddar                      D. Pohru
54. Which type of coal is found in Riasi?  
A. Bituminous              B. Peat  
C. Lignite                    D. Anthracite
55. Who is known as 'Little Tibet' ?  
A. Kargil                      B. Samba  
C. Ladakh                    D. Riasi
56. Which lake of Kashmir is largest freshwater lake?  
A. Wular Lake              B. Dal Lake  
C. Mansar Lake              D. Pongkong Lake
57. Which among the following is known as 'Rice Bowl of Kashmir' ?  
A. Ganderbal                B. Kulgam  
C. Bandipora                D. Shopian
58. Which of the following Lakes is not belonging to Ladakh region?  
A. Tso Moriri                B. Rupshu  
C. Mansar                    D. None of these
59. Suru, Nubru and Hemis are the famous tourists resorts in:  
A. Doda                        B. Srinagar  
C. Ladakh                    D. Poonch
60. Rashmi, Vishav and Rambiar are the tributaries of which river?  
A. Kishanganga            B. Jhelum  
C. Chenab                    D. Ravi
61. 'Himadri' is another name of:  
A. Outer plains              B. Shiwaliks  
C. Greater Himalayas      D. Middle Himalayas
62. 'Aksai Chin' is a dissected:  
A. Deep Gorge  
B. Intermontane Plateau  
C. Intermontane Valley  
D. Intermontane Strike Valley
63. Srinagar is connected with Jammu by which National Highway?  
A. NH-1A                    B. NH-2A  
C. NH-1B                    D. NH-2B
64. Deodar, Chir, Kail, Fir etc. are the species of which forests?  
A. Scrub Forests  
B. Sub-Tropical Forests  
C. Coniferous Forests  
D. Temperate Forests
65. 'Mata Vaishno Devi' Shrine is located in which district?  
A. Jammu                      B. Poonch  
C. Reasi                        D. Doda

66. Shrine of Amarnath is in which district of J&K?  
A. Badgam                      B. Anantnag  
C. Doda                         D. Baramula
67. What is the annual rainfall in Jammu?  
A. 975 mm                      B. 1115.9 mm  
C. 1506 mm                     D. 2000 mm
68. Which is called the Gateway of J&K?  
A. Akhnoor                      B. Uri  
C. Jasrota                       D. Lakhanpur
69. The famous Ski resort in J&K is at:  
A. Zaskar                        B. Gulmarg  
C. Pahalgam                     D. Sona Marg
70. The J&K state is divided into how many geographical Zones?  
A. Four                         B. Five  
C. Six                            D. Seven
71. Which among the following is/are situated near/around Dal Lake?  
A. Naseem Bagh                B. Nishat Bagh  
C. Shalimar Bagh               D. All of the above
72. The power of Governor of a State to promulgate ordinance is given in the Constitution of India in:  
A. Article 123                    B. Article 212  
C. Article 213                    D. Article 356
73. Thein Dam is built across:  
A. Beas                         B. Ravi  
C. Ujh                            D. Basantar
74. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of J&K is:  
A. 32°16' N to 37°5' N and 70°40' E to 90°30'E  
B. 32°17' N to 36°6' N and 70°40' E to 82°30'E  
C. 32°17' N to 37°5' N and 72°40' E to 80°30'E  
D. 32°15' N to 38°7' N and 73°20' E to 75°32'E
75. How much area China has illegally occupied?  
A. 79,130 sq. km                B. 37,555 sq. km  
C. 5,960 sq. km                 D. 21,260 sq. km
76. In which year the Sustainable Development Goals came into effect?  
A. 2016                         B. 2017  
C. 2018                         D. 2019
77. The establishment of the first silk factory was in 1897 by:  
A. Maharaja Pratap Singh  
B. Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
C. Maharaja Gulab Singh  
D. Maharaja Ranbir Singh
78. The introduction of the New J&K Industrial Policy was in the year of:  
A. 2013                         B. 2014  
C. 2015                         D. 2016
79. The projection of Kashmir as 'Golfers Paradise' is due to:  
A. Tourism                      B. Scenic beauty  
C. Writer Spots                 D. Cultural Heritage
80. The creation of 'Geology and Mining' Department in Jammu was in:  
A. 1969-70                      B. 1959-60  
C. 1979-80                      D. 1989-90
81. When was Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in J&K?  
A. August 5, 1975                B. Sept. 5, 1978  
C. July 15, 1982                D. Oct. 2, 1980
82. The capacity of Bagalihar hydro electric power project is:  
A. 300 MW                      B. 400 MW  
C. 450 MW                      D. 500 MW
83. What is Igophy that was introduced in Ladakh?  
A. New irrigation scheme  
B. Tribal development programme  
C. Self employment generation scheme  
D. Infrastructural development programme
84. In which year, the National Family Planning Programme was started?  
A. 1955-56                      B. 1960-61  
C. 1957-58                      D. 1965-66
85. J&K launched the first five year plan in the year of:  
A. 1951                         B. 1955  
C. 1961                         D. 1956
86. On which date 'Law Day' is celebrated in India?  
A. 26th November                B. 28th October  
C. 2nd October                    D. 15th August

87. 'Right to Education' is a Fundamental Right under:  
 A. Article 14                      B. Article 19  
 B. Article 22                      D. Article 21-A
88. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the formation of new States?  
 A. Article 3                      B. Article 2  
 C. Article 13                      D. Article 39
89. Which of the following writs is NOT specifically provided in the constitution of India?  
 A. Mandamus                      B. Quo Warranto  
 C. Injunction                      D. Prohibition
90. Constitutional safeguards to civil servants are ensured by:  
 A. Article 310                      B. Article 311  
 C. Article 312                      D. Article 315
91. Under ..... of the constitution Public Accounts and Audit Reports is to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.  
 A. Article 151                      B. Article 153  
 C. Article 154                      D. Article 158
92. Articles ..... of the Indian Constitution explain the position and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.  
 A. 148 to 149                      B. 156 to 160  
 C. 159 to 165                      D. 185 to 193
93. Under the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India there is in each state:  
 A. Audit Chief General  
 B. Accountant General  
 C. Comptroller Accountant  
 D. Chief of the state Accounts
94. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the setting up of the Consolidated Fund?  
 A. Article 266(1)                      B. Article 278(1)  
 C. Article 283(1)                      D. Article 301(1)
95. Seventy-Third Amendment Act is extremely important for political empowerment of:  
 A. Women                      B. Scheduled Castes  
 C. Scheduled Tribes                      D. All of these
96. The newly-created district Bandipora is situated in the north shore of:  
 A. Tsomoriri Lake                      B. Nagin Lake  
 C. Wular Lake                      D. Dal Lake
97. How many members are in J&K Legislative Assembly?  
 A. 75                      B. 83  
 C. 95                      D. 100
98. In J&K Panchayat Adalat enjoy:  
 A. Criminal Jurisdiction  
 B. Civil Jurisdiction  
 C. Both A and B  
 D. None of these
99. How many seats are in J&K for Lok Sabha?  
 A. 4                      B. 5  
 C. 8                      D. 10
100. Which district was carved out from Baramulla in the 1979?  
 A. Kupwara                      B. Bandipora  
 C. Pulwama                      D. Ganderbal
101. Name the instrument with the help of which a sailor in a submarine can see the objects on the surface of the sea.  
 A. Telescope                      B. Periscope  
 C. Gyroscope                      D. Stereoscope
102. 'HEMOPHILLIA' is the disease of .....  
 A. liver                      B. blood  
 C. brain                      D. bones
103. Vitamin A is abundantly found in .....  
 A. Brinjal                      B. Tomato  
 C. Carrot                      D. Cabbage
104. .... is not soluble in water.  
 A. Vitamin A                      B. Vitamin B  
 C. Vitamin C                      D. None of these
105. The blood vessels with the smallest diameter are called .....  
 A. capillaries                      B. arterioles  
 C. venules                      D. lymphatics
106. Out of the following ..... has the greatest elasticity.  
 A. steel                      B. rubber  
 C. aluminium                      D. annealed copper
107. Cooking gas is a mixture of which of the following two gases?  
 A. Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen  
 B. Butane and Propane  
 C. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide  
 D. Methane and Ethylene

108. The substance most commonly used as a food preservative is:  
A. sodium carbonate B. tartaric acid  
C. acetic acid D. benzoic acid
109. Normally, the substances that fight against diseases in human systems are known as:  
A. dioxyribonucleic acids  
B. carbohydrates  
C. enzymes  
D. antibodies
110. The SI unit of temperature is .....  
A. Kelvin B. Celsius  
C. Fahrenheit D. None of the above
111. One of the common fungal diseases of man is :  
A. plague B. ringworm  
C. cholera D. typhoid
112. Omar Abdullah belongs to which party?  
A. PDP  
B. J&K PPP  
C. National Conference  
D. None of these
113. Jenner introduced the method of making people immune to :  
A. small pox B. rabies  
C. cholera D. polio
114. The largest cell in the human body is :  
A. Nerve cell B. Live cell  
C. Muscle cell D. Kidney cell
115. What is the device that steps up or steps down the voltage?  
A. Dynamo B. Conductor  
C. Inductor D. Transformer
116. The protein deficiency disease is known as :  
A. Kwashiorker B. Cirrhosis  
C. Eczema D. Glycoses
117. Iron deficiency causes :  
A. rickets B. anaemia  
C. cirrhosis D. goitre
118. Blood group of an individual is controlled by :  
A. Haemoglobin B. Shape of RBC  
C. Shape of WBC D. Genes
119. In a normal man the amount of blood pumped out by the heart per minute is about :  
A. 1 litre B. 3 litres  
C. 4 litres D. 5 litres
120. Red/green colour blindness in man is known as :  
A. Protanopia  
B. Deutanopia  
C. Both A and B above  
D. Marfan's syndrome
121. The blue colour of the water in the sea is due to :  
A. Reflection of the blue light by the impurities in sea water  
B. Reflection of the blue sky by sea water and scattering of blue light by water molecules  
C. Absorption of other colours by water molecules  
D. None of the above
122. The image formed on the retina of the eye is:  
A. upright and real  
B. larger than the object  
C. small and inverted  
D. enlarged and real
123. Make in India Scheme was launched in:  
A. 2013 B. 2014  
C. 2015 D. none of these
124. Oil rises up the wick in a lamp :  
A. because oil is volatile  
B. due to the capillary action phenomenon  
C. due to the surface tension phenomenon  
D. because oil is very light
125. The 'stones' formed in human kidney consist mostly of :  
A. calcium oxalate  
B. sodium acetate  
C. magnesium sulphate  
D. calcium
126. Bharat Nirman Scheme was launched in:  
A. 2005 B. 2006  
C. 2007 D. 2008
127. Which part of an eye is transplanted?  
A. Cornea B. Retina  
C. Iris D. Sciera
128. The Universal donor group of blood is:  
A. O B. A  
C. B D. AB

129. The green colour of the leaf is due to :  
 A. Presence of Chloroplast  
 B. Presence of Chromium  
 C. Presence of Nicoplast  
 D. Presence of excess of oxygen
130. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched in:  
 A. 2014                      B. 2015  
 C. 2016                      D. 2017
131. Which crop was the earliest to be cultivated by the people of Indus Valley?  
 A. Wheat                      B. Rice  
 C. Cotton                      D. Rye
132. The Harappan Civilisation was chiefly concentrated in:  
 A. Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat  
 B. Sindh, Punjab and Rajasthan  
 C. Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu  
 D. Punjab, Rajasthan and Assam
133. Pre-Harappan settlement was discovered in 1981 at the foot of the Bolan pass on the Bolan river at one of the following places. Identify it;  
 A. Mansa                      B. Manda  
 C. Mehargarh                      D. Alamgirpur
134. One thing is common among the following between the Indus and Mesopotamian civilisation. Identify:  
 A. Larger urban complex  
 B. Seals rolled on clay tablets  
 C. Ornamental architecture  
 D. Use of potter's wheel
135. The Indus valley belonged to:  
 A. Mediterranean race  
 B. Proto-Astraloid race  
 C. Tibetan Mongoloid race  
 D. Alpine race
136. The important public place discovered at Mohenjo-daro was:  
 A. the great bath  
 B. the great granary  
 C. the great cemetery  
 D. the acropolis
137. Indus script is:  
 A. bonstrophedon                      B. indeographic  
 C. cuneiform                      D. logographic
138. Indus seals:  
 A. were purely secular in character  
 B. were used as means of exchange by Harappans  
 C. reveal their religions character  
 D. were exported in big numbers
139. Who among the following was the first to suggest the similarity between Sanskrit language of Aryans, Greeks and Latin?  
 A. Sir Williams Jones  
 B. Monier Williams  
 C. Max Muller  
 D. None of the above
140. Which was not the cause of Aryans Victory over the Dasas or Dasyus?  
 A. Use of chariots in war  
 B. Use of horses in war  
 C. Use of metal armours and helmets  
 D. Use of elephant in war
141. The important characteristics of the vedic religion were:  
 1. Goddess like 'prithvi', 'Aditi' and 'Usha'  
 2. Goddess are co-equal to their male-partners  
 3. Predominance of male dieties.  
 4. Worship of nature.  
**Codes:**  
 A. only 3 and 4                      B. only 2 and 4  
 C. only 1 and 4                      D. only 1 and 3
142. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding Indra?  
 A. He was the god exclusively associated with sacrifices.  
 B. He was know as 'Purandara' or broken of forts  
 C. He killed the evil dragon 'Virata'  
 D. He was the god of Thunder.
143. Which of the following region was called "Arya varta"?  
 A. From Yamuna upto West Bengal  
 B. Punjab and Delhi Region  
 C. The whole of northern India  
 D. The region beyond Vindhya mountain
144. In India Varna law enjoyed:  
 A. Legal Sanction only  
 B. Religions Sanction only  
 C. Economic Sanction only  
 D. The Sanction of both the state and religion.

145. Which statement an asceticism is correct?  
 A. The Atharva Veda after refers to ascetics as Vratyas  
 B. By the time of the Upanishads, asceticism was widespread  
 C. Vratya was a priest of non-vedic fertility cult which involved ritual dancing and flagellation  
 D. All of the above.
146. The speculation of the upanishads centre around one word of the Rig veda which one is that?  
 A. Parjapati                      B. Varuna  
 C. Brahman                        D. Indra
147. Which among the following is not be called Vedanga?  
 A. Siksha                          B. Vyakarna  
 C. Jyotisha                        D. Manu Smriti
148. Identify the correct sequence among the following units of political organization.  
 A. kula, vis, grama, jana  
 B. jana, vis, grama, kula  
 C. vis, kula, jana, grama  
 D. grama, jana, kula, vis
149. Which of the following are the Brahmins appended to the Rig veda?  
 A. Aitareya Brahmana and Kausitiki Brahmana  
 B. Gopatha Brahmana  
 C. Satapatha Brahmana  
 D. None of these
150. The term "Niyoga" means  
 A. Marriage of a childless widow with the brother or blood relation of her deceased husband for the sake of progeny.  
 B. To produce off spring by illegal means.  
 C. To remain unmarried through out the life.  
 D. None of the above.
151. Mahayana Buddhism originated in:  
 A. Andhra Pradesh, 1st Century B.C.  
 B. Bihar, 1st Century A.D.  
 C. Kashmir, 3rd Century B.C.  
 D. Bengal, 2nd Century A.D.
152. Where has the Rummindei Pillar been erected?  
 A. The birth place of the Budha  
 B. The place where he preached his sermon first  
 C. The place where the Budha died  
 D. The place where he attained enlightenment
153. Early Schism in Buddhism divided the Buddhist order into:  
 A. Sthavirvadins and Mahasanghikas  
 B. Mahasanghikas Sunyavadins  
 C. Sunyavadins and Sarvastivadins  
 D. Sthavirvadins and Sarvastivadins
154. The Bhabru Edict records Ashoka's faith in:  
 A. Tisaranam  
 B. Toleration  
 C. Dharmavijya  
 D. Solicitude for the Welfare of the people
155. Which one of the following statement on the social life in the Sangam era is not correct?  
 A. The widows had to cut off their hair, discard all ornaments and eat only the plainest food.  
 B. Civil and military offices were held by the rich peasants called velalas.  
 C. Caste distinction existed.  
 D. Tolkappiar calls the commercial community as vaisigas.
156. Which one of the following statement on Sangam literature is not correct?  
 A. It enables us to trace a connected political history of Tamil Kingdom.  
 B. It sheds light on socio-religious aspects of Tamil-Kingdom.  
 C. It sheds light on trade relations with "Yavanas".  
 D. It sheds light on the pronounced fusion that had occurred between the Sanskrit and the Tamil culture.
157. Which was the most important city under Chandragupta Maurya?  
 A. Pataliputra                      B. Kausambi  
 C. Ujjain                             D. Taxila
158. Megasthenes refers to the rule of Heracles (Vasudeva Krishna's) daughter who was assigned villages to rule in Southern region, and who was probably the founder of Pandya kingdom. Identify her:  
 A. Pandia                            B. Panlavi  
 C. Maitri                             D. Pandara
159. The term 'ahara' as an administrative unit appears in:



- A. Arthasastra  
B. Ashokan inscriptions  
C. Rig Veda  
D. Epics
- 160.** What was the name of the Chola king who performed Aswamedha sacrifice?  
A. Rajendra I                      B. Karikala  
C. Parantaka                      D. Rajadhiraja I
- 161.** Corbett National Park is situated in:  
A. Gujarat                      B. Uttarakhand  
C. Madhya Pradesh                      D. Assam
- 162.** India tops in the production of:  
A. Copper                      B. Jute  
C. Iron ore                      D. Coal
- 163.** To check the expansion of Thar desert which of the following measures should be used?  
A. Afforestation  
B. Construction of canals  
C. Construction of dams  
D. Artificial rain
- 164.** Manganese is found in:  
A. Punjab                      B. Jammu  
C. Madhya Pradesh                      D. All of the above
- 165.** Indian rhinos are found in:  
A. Kaziranga Game Sanctuary  
B. Corbett National Park  
C. Kanha National Park  
D. Gir Forest
- 166.** In India rain forests are mainly found in:  
A. Deccan region                      B. Malabar region  
C. North-east India                      D. None of these
- 167.** Natural Sanctuary of Flamingos is situated in:  
A. Kaziranga                      B. Pullicat, Nellore  
C. Hyderabad                      D. Bharatpur
- 168.** Arrange the following states in the descending order according to the production of sugarcane:  
I. Uttar Pradesh                      II. Maharashtra  
III. Tamil Nadu                      IV. Karnataka  
A. II, I, III, IV                      B. I, II, III, IV  
C. I, II, IV, III                      D. None of these
- 169.** Nagarjunasagar Project is situated on the river:  
A. Cauvery                      B. Krishna  
C. Godavari                      D. Tungabhadra
- 170.** Petroleum was first struck in:  
A. Ankleshwar                      B. Mumbai  
C. Digboi                      D. Koyale
- 171.** Which of the following is a Kharif crop?  
A. Gram                      B. Barley  
C. Wheat                      D. Rice
- 172.** The characteristic Feature of peninsular rivers in India is:  
A. They are better used for irrigation  
B. They are more suitable for hydel projects  
C. Flow of water is less regular as compared to Himalayan rivers  
D. They receive water from the melting snows in summer
- 173.** Which of the following slogans has been adopted under the social forestry programme?  
A. A tree for each person  
B. A tree for each family  
C. A tree for each house  
D. A tree for each child
- 174.** Match the two-columns  
(a) Bhilai                      1. Aluminium  
(b) Renukoot                      2. Steel  
(c) Bangalore                      3. Machine tools  
(d) Ahmedabad                      4. Textiles  
5. Zinc Smelting  
A. (a)-2, (b)-1, (c)-3, (d)-4  
B. (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-3, (d)-5  
C. (a)-2, (b)-5, (c)-3, (d)-5  
D. None of these
- 175.** India exports which of the following minerals most?  
A. Zinc                      B. Copper  
C. Petroleum                      D. Iron ore
- 176.** The magnetic compass does not indicate direction properly in some part of the world. This may be due to:  
A. Presence of large amounts of underground iron deposits  
B. Sedimentary rocks nearby  
C. Some fault in it  
D. Disturbances in the ionosphere of the earth
- 177.** The planet which is called twin sister of Earth is:  
A. Venus                      B. Mercury  
C. Mars                      D. Jupiter
- 178.** Which of the following is not a lagoon?  
A. Sambhar                      B. Chilka  
C. Pullicat                      D. None of these

179. The countries having natural frontiers with India are:  
 A. China, Myanmar and Nepal  
 B. Afghanistan, Nepal and Myanmar  
 C. China, Myanmar and Afghanistan  
 D. China, Russia and Bangladesh
180. The area of the Indian Union is:  
 A. 32,87,263 sq. km. B. 55,26,892 sq. km.  
 C. 32,00,000 sq. km. D. 35,00,000 sq. km.
181. Which one of the following longitudes determines the Indian Standard Time?  
 A.  $85.5^\circ$  E B.  $86.5^\circ$  E  
 C.  $84.5^\circ$  E D.  $82.5^\circ$  E
182. India is situated between:  
 A.  $8^\circ 4' N$  to  $37^\circ 6' N$ . latitudes and  $60^\circ 7' E$  to  $98^\circ 25'$  longitudes  
 B.  $8^\circ N$  to  $37^\circ N$ . latitudes and  $68^\circ E$  to  $97^\circ E$  longitudes  
 C.  $8^\circ N$  to  $38^\circ N$ . latitudes and  $60^\circ E$  to  $90^\circ E$  longitudes  
 D.  $9^\circ N$  to  $36^\circ N$ . latitudes and  $64^\circ E$  to  $100^\circ E$  longitudes
183. The length of the Himalayas between Indus Gorge and Brahmaputra Gorge is:  
 A. 3000 km B. 2200 km  
 C. 8000 km D. 2500 km
184. The longest railway platform in India is at:  
 A. Howrah B. New Delhi  
 C. Gorakhpur D. Mughalsarai
185. The lengths of Indian coast line and land frontiers are respectively:  
 A. 5700 km and 15000 km  
 B. 7500 km and 15200 km  
 C. 6000 km and 15000 km  
 D. 5500 km and 15200 km
186. The climate of India is:  
 A. subtropical climate  
 B. tropical climate  
 C. monsoon type climate  
 D. savanna type climate
187. India is connected with Europe through:  
 A. Suez Canal route B. Red Sea  
 C. Mediterranean Sea D. Persian Gulf
188. The north-south extent of India is:  
 A. 3200 km B. 3050 km  
 C. 2900 km D. 3000 km
189. The largest irrigation canal in India is the:  
 A. Indira Gandhi Canal  
 B. Yamuna Canal (West)  
 C. Upper Ganga Canal  
 D. Lower Ganga Canal
190. The normal sea route from Black Sea to Mumbai passes through the:  
 A. Kiel Canal  
 B. Cape of Good Hope  
 C. Suez Canal  
 D. Panama Canal
191. 'Paryushan Parv' is Celebrated by—  
 A. Baudhs B. Hindhus  
 C. Jains D. Sikhs
192. Ranga Swami Cup is awarded in—  
 A. Hockey B. Football  
 C. Cricket D. Volleyball
193. The weight of a Basketball is—  
 A. 400-500 ounce B. 500-600 gm  
 C. 567-650 ounce D. 567-650 gm
194. The length and width of a volleyball court is—  
 A.  $17 \times 9$  metre B.  $18 \times 9$  metre  
 C.  $19 \times 10$  metre D.  $20 \times 10$  metre
195. Name the first Indian woman who won the Gold Medal in Asian games—  
 A. P.T. Usha B. Sunita Rani  
 C. Shayni Abraham D. Kamaljit Sandhu
196. Which of the following game's playground has 'bonus line'?  
 A. Basketball B. Hockey  
 C. Kabaddi D. Volleyball
197. Davis Cup is associated with—  
 A. Hockey B. Volleyball  
 C. Baseball D. Lawn Tennis
198. In test cricket, how many bouncers can be bowled in one over?  
 A. 1 B. 2  
 C. 3 D. 4
199. Olympia city is situated in which country of the world?  
 A. Greece B. Germany  
 C. Italy D. China
200. 'Set Shot' is related to—  
 A. Snooker B. Squash  
 C. Basketball D. Golf