

Question Booklet

Applicant's name: _____					
(First)		(Middle)		(Last)	
Roll Number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Application Number:	<input type="text"/>
Date:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Test Centre:	_____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice	20	1-20	2 hours (10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.)
	2. Logical Ability	Multiple choice	20	21-40	
	3. General and Social Awareness	Multiple choice	50	41-90	
Part II	Statement of Purpose	To be written on a separate booklet which will be given at 12.30 p.m.	3	1-3	45 minutes (12.30 p.m. - 1.15 p.m.)

* Please note: Candidates shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the test.

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1) The instructions given by the Test Administrator and Invigilators must be followed. Violation of instructions will result in disqualification and the candidate will be asked to leave the Examination Hall. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature in the Examination Hall shall be liable to be disqualified.

2) Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, log tables, calculators or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like cellular phones/pagers/docupens, etc. to the Examination Hall.

3) Please use ONLY blue/black ball point pens to fill details and to darken the ovals on the OMR sheet. **USE OF PENCILS IS PROHIBITED.**

4) Before beginning to answer the paper, write your roll number in the space provided in the Question Booklet. On the OMR Answer Sheet, please fill in the details and sign at the appropriate place.

5) All multiple choice questions in Part I of the test are **COMPULSORY**. Each multiple choice question carries 1 mark. There will be no **NEGATIVE MARKING**.

6) Each objective type question is followed by four responses. Please mark the correct/best response by darkening the relevant **OVAL** with a **BLUE/BLACK** ball point pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken **ONLY ONE OVAL** for each answer so that the letter inside the **OVAL** is

not visible. The **CORRECT** and **INCORRECT** methods of darkening an **OVAL** are given below.



7) Please **DO NOT** make any stray marks anywhere on the OMR Answer Sheet. **DO NOT** fold or wrinkle the OMR Answer Sheet. Rough work **MUST NOT** be done on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use your test booklet for this purpose.

8) At 12.30 p.m., the Question Booklet will be collected by the Invigilator. The Statement of Purpose booklets shall be distributed after collection of the Question Booklets.

9) In Part II, students are expected to write a Statement of Purpose by responding to 2 questions. Students who have applied for a Masters in Public Policy and Governance have to answer an additional question. The Statement of Purpose will not be evaluated. However, it will be reviewed at the time of interview.

10) After writing the Statement of Purpose, please hand over the OMR Answer Sheet and the Statement of Purpose booklet to the Room Invigilator. **DO NOT** carry the question booklet or any part thereof outside the Examination Hall.

Section 1 – Reading Comprehension

Directions for the questions 1 to 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

For the purposes of the Right to Education Act, 2009;

- A school shall admit in Class I, at least twenty five per cent children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory education to them.
- No school shall, while admitting a child, collect any capitation fee and subject the child or his or her parents or guardian to any testing procedure.
- No child shall be denied admission for want of documentation of age.
- No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school until the completion of elementary education.
- No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.
- Any person who establishes or runs a school without obtaining a certificate of recognition shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.
- A school shall constitute a School Management Committee consisting of the following: elected representatives of the local authority; parents or guardians of students; teachers. At least three-fourths of the members of such a Committee shall be parents or guardians.
- Proportionate representation shall be given to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. In addition to this, fifty per cent of the members of the School Management Committee shall be women.
- The School Management Committee shall perform the following functions: (a) monitor the working of the school; (b) prepare a school development plan; (c) monitor the utilisation of grants from the appropriate tier of government; (d) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

1. According to the above passage, the reserved seats for students from weaker sections must be:
 - A) Less than 25 per cent
 - B) More than 25 per cent
 - C) Less than or equal to 25 per cent
 - D) More than or equal to 25 per cent

2. Which of the following is true according to the RTE Act?
 - A) A child has to pass at least half of the exams
 - B) No child can be held back until the completion of elementary school
 - C) The school authorities can decide on retention in any class
 - D) The education officer of the district makes the final decision on retention
3. The functions of the School Management Committee include:
 - A) Supervising how funds are used
 - B) Curriculum development
 - C) Deciding on appropriate punishment
 - D) All of the above
4. If a school has 12 School Committee members, how many must be parents or guardians?
 - A) 6
 - B) 5
 - C) 9
 - D) 4
5. For admission into school:
 - A) Age proof is not mandatory
 - B) Age proof is mandatory
 - C) Capitation fee must be paid
 - D) A prospective student must undergo an admission test

Directions for the questions 6 to 10

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

One of the most remarkable features of the second half of the twentieth century has been the spectacular growth of urban population. Developing countries, in particular, have experienced rapid urbanisation and the growth of large cities. However, the level of urbanisation in India is one of the lowest in the world. With about 31 per cent of the total population living in urban areas (Census 2011), India is less urbanised compared to many countries of Asia, such as China (49 per cent), Indonesia (50 per cent), Japan (91 per cent), South Korea (83 per cent)

and Pakistan (36 per cent). Urbanisation can result from (1) a natural increase in population; (2) net migration from rural areas to urban areas; and (3) reclassification of villages as towns largely because of changes in the nature of economic activities.

After independence, several developments contributed to increased mobility and migration. Some of these include a shift of workforce from agriculture to industry and service sectors, progress in the field of education and better transport and communication facilities. Withdrawal or displacement of workforce from the rural economy and their absorption into urban sectors has created serious problems in cities. The capacity of cities and towns to assimilate migrants by providing employment, access to land, and basic amenities is limited. Rural-urban migration has often been considered the major factor for the growth of slums in urban areas. A recent report on Migration in India (2007-08) released by NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) reveals that the migration rate was found to be lowest in lower income groups in both rural and urban areas. There is an increase in the rate of migration with the increase in the standard of living, with the migration rate peaking among the richest. Therefore, it is necessary to view urban poverty as distinct from rural poverty and not as a mere transfer of rural poverty into urban areas.

6. According to this passage, which of the following is a problem faced by rural migrants to urban areas?
- Accessing public transport
 - Voting in elections
 - Finding employment
 - Learning a new language
7. According to this passage, mobility and migration from rural to urban areas in India:
- First began because of colonial rule
 - Increased after independence
 - Has doubled during the last ten years
 - None of the above

8. The NSSO data reported in this passage reveal that:
- People from higher income groups are most likely to migrate
 - People with lower income in rural areas are most likely to migrate to cities
 - All rural people are equally likely to migrate to cities
 - Rural and urban people are equally likely to migrate
9. According to this passage, the reasons for urbanisation in India are:
- The net migration of individuals from rural areas to urban areas
 - Reclassification of villages as towns
 - Both 'A' and 'B'
 - Governments encouraging urbanisation
10. Based on the above passage, we can infer that:
- Poverty is the same in rural and urban areas
 - Rural poverty and urban poverty are qualitatively different
 - Rural poverty is worse than urban poverty
 - Urban poverty can be reduced more easily than rural poverty

Directions for the questions 11 to 15

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Despite India's progress, its HDI (Human Development Index) of 0.554 is below the average of 0.64 for countries in the medium human development group, and of 0.558 for countries in South Asia. In South Asia, Bangladesh and Pakistan have HDI ranks close to that of India. But the Human Development Report points out that the ranking masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population.

On the Gender Inequality Index - inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity - India has been ranked 132nd among the 148 countries for which data are available. In India, only 10.9 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 26.6 per cent of adult women have reached a secondary or higher level of education, compared with 50.4 per cent for men. For every 100,000 live births, 200 women die of causes related to pregnancy. Female participation in the labour market is 29 per cent, compared with 80.7 per cent for men.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), identifies multiple disadvantages in education, health and living standards within a household. With a score of 0.283, India is barely ahead of Bangladesh and Pakistan. The figures for evaluating MPI have been drawn from a 2005-06 survey, according to which 53.7 per cent of the population lived in multidimensional poverty, while an additional 16.4 per cent were vulnerable to multiple disadvantages.

11. It is clearly evident from the above passage that:
- More than 50 per cent of women in India have not received secondary or higher education
 - Less than 50 per cent of women in India drop out of school
 - More than 50 per cent of women in India are not enrolled in schools
 - Less than 50 per cent of women in India are treated equally in schools
12. In terms of gender inequality, India's ranking appears to be:
- High because it ranks 132nd out of 148 countries
 - Poor because it ranks 132nd out of 148 countries
 - High in the areas of reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity
 - No conclusion can be drawn from the passage
13. According to the above passage, India's Human Development Index is:
- Above the average for countries in the medium human development group
 - The best in South Asia
 - Close to Bangladesh and Pakistan
 - All of the above
14. The above passage indicates that:
- More men than women participate in the labour market
 - Men do not experience poverty in India
 - Men live longer than women in India
 - More than 30 per cent of parliament seats are held by women

15. "For every 100,000 live births, 200 women die of causes related to pregnancy" means:
- In India, 100,000 babies are born everyday
 - In India, 200 women die of pregnancy related causes everyday
 - Pregnancy is the biggest cause of death among women in India
 - None of the above

Directions for the questions 16 to 20

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Amid the public protests on the streets over incidences of rape of children across the nation, the victimised and abused child suffers in silence. On May 22, 2012, the Parliament passed the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), which came into force on November 14, 2012. This special law to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, remains an unimplemented law, unknown to most and beyond the reach of those who need it. In India, 40 per cent of the population is below the age of 18. Over 53 per cent of the children surveyed in 2007 had experienced one or more forms of sexual abuse. There are demands for stiff penalties, new laws and fast-track courts, although POCSO, already addresses such demands. Until recently, various provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) were used to deal with sexual offences against children as the law did not make a distinction between an adult and a child. POCSO deals with sexual offences against persons below 18, who are deemed as children. The offence is considered more serious if it is committed by one of the following: a police officer; a public servant; a staff member at a remand home, protection or observation home, jail, hospital or educational institution; or by a member of the armed or security forces. Despite POCSO requiring the Central and State governments to take measures for giving wide publicity through the media, the Act is relatively unknown. In the infamous Apna Ghar Rohtak shelter home case of May 2012, where over 100 inmates were allegedly subjected to sexual abuse, the POCSO provisions have reportedly still not been invoked against the accused. The Act requires that the National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights shall ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of POCSO. The Supreme Court had, in a directive issued on February 7, 2013, ordered all States to ensure that the regulatory and monitoring bodies are

constituted and made operational. However, till date, such Commissions are either only partially-functional or effectively non-functional. The Justice Verma Committee Report, in one of its conclusions on child sexual abuse, holds that “there is an urgent need to audit the performance of all institutions of governance and law and order”. We need to combine our efforts and focus our energies on existing laws rather than amend existing laws or make new laws. On the whole, POCSO is a comprehensive law covering child sexual abuse.

16. The POCSO Act makes the following bodies responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Act:

- A) Local authorities and civic bodies
- B) State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights
- C) Police and the judiciary
- D) State legislatures

17. According to the passage:

- A) We need more laws to protect children
- B) We need to institute stiffer punishments
- C) We need fast track courts
- D) We need to focus on existing laws and their implementation

18. According to this passage, which of the following is true?

- A) Approximately one in two children in India have suffered some form of sexual abuse
- B) Child sexual abuse is an urban issue only
- C) Less than 20 per cent of children have suffered sexual abuse
- D) POCSO implementation has reduced child sexual abuse by 53 per cent

19. The author says that in the Apna Ghar Rohtak case:

- A) The main accused have not been punished
- B) The main accused have not been arrested
- C) The main accused have not been charged under the provisions of POCSO
- D) The main accused have not been identified

20. According to the passage, the chief problem with respect to POCSO is that:

- A) It is not sufficiently strict
- B) It is applicable to a few states
- C) It is too complicated
- D) It is not adequately implemented

Section 2 – Logical Ability

Directions for the questions 21 to 24

Read the following information and answer the question that follows.

Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and V are sitting in a row facing north but NOT necessarily in the same order.

S is sitting third to the right of T who is NOT sitting on either end of the row.

Q is sitting to the immediate left of V and P is sitting to the immediate right of S.

21. Who is sitting at the left end of the row?

- A) Q
- B) V
- C) R
- D) P

22. What is the position of V with respect to P?

- A) Third to the right
- B) Second to the right
- C) Second to the left
- D) Third to the left

23. Who is sitting between T and V?

- A) Q
- B) S
- C) P
- D) R

24. What is the position of S with respect to R?

- A) Second to the right
- B) Fourth to the left
- C) Third to the right
- D) Fourth to the right

25. Two statements and a few conclusions are given below. Choose the conclusion that follows logically.

- I. Some rabbits are mammals.
- II. All mammals are animals.

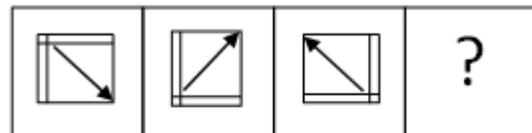
- A) All animals are rabbits
- B) Some rabbits are animals
- C) No rabbit is a mammal
- D) None of these

26. If $2 @ 6 = 14$, $3 @ 5 = 17$ and $7 @ 3 = 23$, then $4 @ 6 = ?$

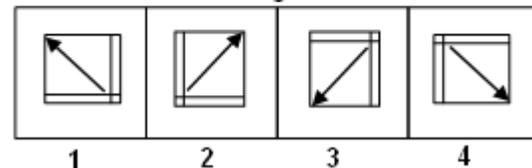
- A) 24
- B) 25
- C) 26
- D) 27

27. Three figures are given below that follow a specific pattern. Find the next figure in the sequence from the choices provided below.

Problem figures



Answer figures



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

28. Two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II are given below. Given the two statements, which of the conclusions follows logically?

Give your answer as:

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
 (b) if only conclusion II follows
 (c) if either I or II follows
 (d) if neither I nor II follows

Statements:

- I. Some rats are cats.
 II. All cats are dogs.

Conclusions:

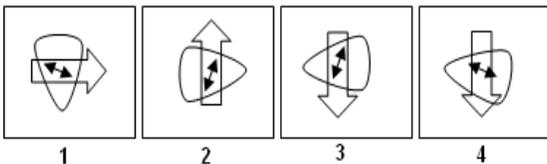
- I. Some rats are dogs.
 II. All rats are dogs.

- A) a
 B) b
 C) c
 D) d

29. Assume each letter represents a unique single digit number. If $PM \times NM = 875$ and if $N = 3$, then what is the value of P?

- A) 5
 B) 6
 C) 4
 D) 2

30. Three of the following four figures are similar. Find the one which is different.



- A) 1
 B) 2
 C) 3
 D) 4

2	3	5
1	5	4
3	6	?

- A) 1
 B) 2
 C) 3
 D) 4

32. Find the next term in the following series

2, 5, 12, 27, 58, ...

- A) 120
 B) 121
 C) 134
 D) 144

33. Find the missing number in the following table.

4	3	7
2	6	5
8	18	?

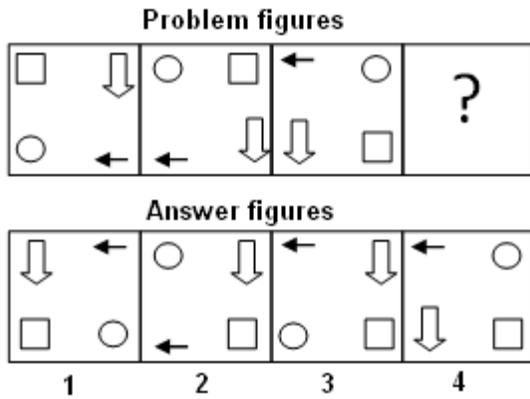
- A) 25
 B) 35
 C) 45
 D) 40

34. Find the next term in the following series:

0, 1, 5, 14, 30, ...

- A) 45
 B) 55
 C) 65
 D) 75

35. Three figures are given below that follow a specific pattern. Find the next figure in the sequence from the options provided below:



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

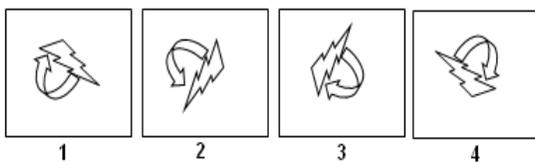
36. If $5 \# 6 = 10$, $3 \# 5 = 7$ and $6 \# 2 = 7$, then $9 \# 5 = ?$

- A) 11
- B) 12
- C) 13
- D) 14

37. If 'CLUSTER' is written as 'DMVTUFS' in a language, how would 'INSPIRE' be written?

- A) JOTQJSE
- B) JOTQJSF
- C) JOTQKSF
- D) JOTRJSF

38. Three of the following four figures are similar. Find the one which is different.



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

39. If 'SCOOTER' is written as 'RDNPSFQ' in a language, how would 'DEDUCTIVE' be written?

- A) CFCVDUHUD
- B) DECVBUHWD
- C) CFCVBUHWD
- D) DECVDUHUD

40. Assume each letter represents a unique single digit number. If $JKL + KL = 14L$, then what is the value of K?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 1
- D) 0

Section 3 – General and Social Awareness

41. The process by which biodegradable wastes can be converted into fertilizer is known as _____.
- A) Composting
B) Mulching
C) Bricketting
D) Refining
42. Which of the following states has the lowest female literacy rate?
- A) Jammu & Kashmir
B) New Delhi
C) Mizoram
D) Rajasthan
43. Which of the following is governed by the Vishaka Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in 1997?
- A) The rights of women workers in anganwadis
B) The prevention of sexual trafficking of women
C) The prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace
D) The rights of women regarding inheritance of property
44. Which of the following is associated with E.V. Ramasamy 'Periyar'?
- A) Bhoodan movement
B) Self-respect movement
C) Dalit movement in Maharashtra
D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
45. Which of the following reports on education in India made learning without burden its central theme?
- A) Kothari Commission Report
B) Mudaliar Commission Report
C) Pitroda Commission Report
D) Yashpal Commission Report
46. Which of the following is not a BRIC country?
- A) Brazil
B) Russia
C) India
D) Chile
47. What is the total number of member(s) in the Election Commission of India?
- A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
48. When are shadows shortest?
- A) In the morning, when the sun is rising
B) At midday, when the sun is directly overhead
C) In the evening, when the sun is setting
D) None of the above
49. Which of the following is true of organic farming?
- A) It limits the use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides
B) It is based on organic chemistry
C) It involves artificial production of fibres
D) It does not need irrigation
50. Which of the following issues are addressed by the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995)?
- A) Full participation
B) Protection of rights
C) Equal opportunities
D) All of the above
51. Which of the following organisations spearheaded the Right to Information campaign?
- A) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
B) Narmada Bachao Andolan
C) Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha
D) Bandhua Mukti Andolan
52. Why is carbon dioxide classified as a greenhouse gas?
- A) It is used in photosynthesis
B) It absorbs infrared radiation
C) It emits visible radiation
D) Its concentration always remains higher than other gases

53. Who is the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
 - B) Indira Gandhi
 - C) Mayawati
 - D) Meira Kumar
54. Who is the author of the book *Everybody Loves a Good Drought?*
- A) Devindar Sharma
 - B) Tarun Tejpal
 - C) Amartya Sen
 - D) P. Sainath
55. Which of the following is the second largest economy in the world?
- A) India
 - B) China
 - C) United States of America
 - D) United Kingdom
56. Which of the following is true of home-schooling?
- A) Schools which are set up by principals within their own homes
 - B) Teachers visiting students in their homes to give them special coaching
 - C) Special rooms at home where children can sit and study
 - D) Parents/Guardians teaching their children by themselves at home, rather than sending them to schools
57. In which of the following countries is the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation located?
- A) Malaysia
 - B) Indonesia
 - C) The Philippines
 - D) India
58. Which of the following is the highest civilian honour awarded by the Government of India?
- A) Padmashree
 - B) Padma Vibhushan
 - C) Padma Bhushan
 - D) Bharat Ratna
59. The Governor addresses the joint session of the State Legislature as part of:
- A) The first session after each general election and the first session of each year
 - B) Every session
 - C) Emergency sessions
 - D) The Monsoon session
60. What is the name of the current President of the People's Republic of China?
- A) Hu Jintao
 - B) Xi Jinping
 - C) Wen Jiabao
 - D) Li Keqiang
61. Who among the following Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh died while in office?
- A) Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy
 - B) Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
 - C) Kiran Reddy
 - D) Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy
62. Which of the following residential schools of excellence are funded and managed by the Government of India?
- A) Navodaya schools
 - B) Grameen schools
 - C) Transition schools
 - D) Navyug schools
63. Which state in India has the largest number of big and medium-sized dams?
- A) Gujarat
 - B) Maharashtra
 - C) Madhya Pradesh
 - D) Tamil Nadu
64. What is inscribed on the National Emblem of India?
- A) Satyameva Jayate
 - B) Nahi Jnanena Sadrusham
 - C) Tat Tvam Asi
 - D) Satyam Shivam Sundaram

65. Which of the following officers is in charge of the overall administration of a district in India?
- A) Commissioner
 - B) Collector
 - C) Superintendent of Police
 - D) District Development Officer
66. Who among the following wrote the book *Why I am not a Hindu*?
- A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
 - C) Kancha Ilaiah
 - D) Namdeo Dhasal
67. Which of the following is the second brightest object in the night sky?
- A) Pluto
 - B) Pisces
 - C) Venus
 - D) Regulus
68. Whose life is portrayed in the mural paintings of Ajanta?
- A) Mahavira
 - B) Buddha
 - C) Ashoka
 - D) Ajatshatru
69. Which of the following cities is famous for the Ratha Yatra?
- A) Puri
 - B) Dispur
 - C) Srinagar
 - D) Dimapur
70. Which of the following local governments collects taxes?
- A) Zilla Panchayats
 - B) Taluk Panchayats
 - C) Gram Panchayats
 - D) None of the above
71. Which Indian freedom fighter quit nationalist politics and later came to be known for his contributions to educational thought?
- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - B) Sri Aurobindo
 - C) Rabindranath Tagore
 - D) Subhash Chandra Bose
72. Who among the following was the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- A) Vinod Rai
 - B) T.N. Seshan
 - C) V.S. Ramadevi
 - D) S.S. Meenakshi Sundaram
73. Who among the following was the first Scheduled Caste President of India?
- A) R.K. Narayan
 - B) Babu Jagjivan Ram
 - C) K.R. Narayanan
 - D) B.R. Ambedkar
74. What is India's literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?
- A) 74 per cent
 - B) 8 per cent
 - C) 68 per cent
 - D) 29 per cent
75. Who among the following established innovative pre-primary schools (Bal Mandir) in 1920 at Bhavnagar, Gujarat?
- A) Gijubhai Bhadega
 - B) Sri Aurobindo
 - C) S. Radhakrishnan
 - D) Rabindranath Tagore
76. Which of the following Union Ministries is responsible for conducting the population census in India?
- A) The Ministry of Home Affairs
 - B) The Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
 - C) The Ministry of Finance
 - D) The Ministry of Family Welfare

77. Where was India's permanent research station Dakshin Gangotri located?
- A) Indian Ocean
 - B) Himalayas
 - C) Arabian Sea
 - D) Antarctica
78. Which one of the following hastens the natural process of decomposition of organic waste?
- A) Ants
 - B) Earthworms
 - C) Beetles
 - D) Caterpillars
79. Which of the following is the oldest football club of India?
- A) Mohun Bagan A.C.
 - B) East Bengal F.C.
 - C) Churchill Brothers S.C.
 - D) Shillong Lajong Football Club
80. How do honeybees communicate the location of tasty flowers to each other?
- A) Chirping
 - B) Facial expression
 - C) Waggle dance
 - D) Humming
81. Whose novel inspired the film Devdas?
- A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - B) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
 - C) Agneya Singh
 - D) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
82. Who was the Finance Minister when the P.V. Narasimha Rao government introduced economic reforms?
- A) Manmohan Singh
 - B) P. Chidambaram
 - C) Pranab Mukherji
 - D) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
83. In which of the following villages is the social activist Anna Hazare based?
- A) Hivre Bazar
 - B) Parner
 - C) Ralegan-Siddhi
 - D) Raj Gaon Siddhi
84. *The Race of My Life* is the autobiography of _____.
- A) P.T. Usha
 - B) Shiny Abraham
 - C) Usain Bolt
 - D) Milkha Singh
85. Which of the following scientists propounded the Theory of Evolution?
- A) Charles Darwin
 - B) Issac Newton
 - C) Aristotle
 - D) Alexander Fleming
86. What is the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Delhi?
- A) 50
 - B) 70
 - C) 100
 - D) 150
87. What type of electromagnetic radiation is used in the remote control of a television?
- A) Infrared
 - B) Ultraviolet
 - C) Visible
 - D) None of the above
88. Which of the following is among the responsibilities of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)?
- A) Making schooling available to those who cannot attend regular school
 - B) Training teachers to be more open to students
 - C) Training principals to be more open to teachers
 - D) Teaching architects to make better designs for school buildings

89. Which is India's most populous state?
- A) Uttar Pradesh
 - B) Rajasthan
 - C) Maharashtra
 - D) Andhra Pradesh
90. What is the full form of CCE, an assessment format introduced by the CBSE?
- A) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
 - B) Continuous and Competitive Evaluation
 - C) Consistent and Continuous Evaluation
 - D) Consistent and Centralised Evaluation

Space for Rough Work:

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