

Question Booklet

Candidate's name: _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%; font-size: small;"> (First) (Middle) (Surname) </div>
Roll No. : <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

	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.	2	1-2	30 minutes (12.30 p.m. - 1.00 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) At the test venue, 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 table, calculators or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like cellular phone/pager/docupen, etc. to the Examination Hall.

3) Please use **ONLY** blue/black ball point pen to fill details and to darken the ovals on the OMR sheet. **USE OF PENCIL 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 questions are **COMPULSORY**. Each multiple choice question carries 1 mark. There will be no **NEGATIVE MARKING**. The Statement of Purpose will not be evaluated as part of this Entrance Test; however it will be reviewed by the panelists at the time of interview.

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 the **WRONG** 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 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 will be distributed after collection of the Question Booklets.

9) 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

Direction for questions 1 to 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

School education in India has been driven by high-stake examinations based on information-loaded textbooks. Despite the review of the Curriculum Framework in 2000, the issues of curriculum load and the pressure of examinations remained unresolved. The current review exercise takes into account both positive and negative developments in the field and attempts to address the future requirements of school education. In this attempt, several interrelated aspects have been kept in mind, namely, the aims of education, the social context of children, the nature of knowledge in its broader sense, the nature of human development and the process of human learning.

The term National Curriculum Framework is often wrongly interpreted to mean that uniformity is being proposed. The intention as articulated in the NPE, 1986 and the Programme of Action (PoA) 1992 was quite the contrary. NPE proposed a national framework for curriculum as a means of evolving a national system of education capable of responding to India's diversity of geographical and cultural contexts while ensuring a common core of values along with academic components. "The NPE - PoA envisaged a child-centered approach to promote universal enrolment and universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and substantial improvement in the quality of education in the school" (PoA, P. 77). The PoA further elaborated on this vision of NPE by emphasizing relevance, flexibility and quality as characteristics of the National Curriculum Framework. Thus, both these documents envisioned the National Curriculum Framework as a means of modernising the system of education.

1. The biggest misunderstanding related to the term National Curriculum Framework is that:
 - (A) It is seen to deal with diverse issues
 - (B) It takes into consideration the social and cultural context
 - (C) It proposes uniformity
 - (D) It deals with issues of enrolment and retention of children

2. The key idea of the National framework for curriculum implies:
 - (A) A common curriculum for the country
 - (B) A framework that takes into consideration the diversity of the country
 - (C) A framework for curriculum reform
 - (D) A curriculum that teaches religious values to children
3. The current review process does not take into account:
 - (A) How children learn
 - (B) The social and cultural environment of children
 - (C) Challenges to education in the future
 - (D) Financial obligations in reforming the education system
4. In the above passage, the major problem with school education has been identified as:
 - (A) High drop-out rates of children
 - (B) Poor teacher training programmes
 - (C) Examination driven curriculum and information loaded textbooks
 - (D) Poor infrastructure and lack of facilities in schools
5. A child-centered approach was proposed in the following policy documents:
 - (A) Both NPE and PoA
 - (B) Only the NPE
 - (C) Only the PoA
 - (D) None of the above

Direction for questions 6 to 10

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

Health should be viewed as not merely the absence of disease but as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. At present, India's health care system consists of a mix of public and private sector providers of health services. Networks of health care facilities at the primary, secondary and tertiary level, run mainly by State Governments, provide free or very low cost medical services. There is also an extensive private health care sector. The existing system suffers from the following weaknesses:

- The availability of health care services from the public and private sectors taken together is inadequate. This is evident from the data on doctors or nurses per lakh of the population. At the start of the Eleventh Plan, the number of doctors per lakh of population was only 45, whereas the desirable number is 85 per lakh population. Rural areas are especially poorly served.

- The quality of healthcare services varies considerably in both the public and private sectors. Many practitioners in the private sector are actually not qualified doctors. Regulatory standards for public and private hospitals are not adequately defined and, in any case, are ineffectively enforced.

- The affordability of health care is a serious problem for the vast majority of the population, especially in case of tertiary care. The lack of extensive and adequately funded public health services pushes large numbers of people to incur heavy expenditures on private health services. Additional expenditures arise even in public sector hospitals as patients have to buy “out of stock” medicines. This results in a very high financial burden on families in case of severe illness.

The problems outlined above are likely to worsen in the future. Health care costs are expected to increase because, with rising life expectancy, a larger proportion of our population will become vulnerable to chronic Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which typically require expensive treatment.

6. The above paragraph says that health is a:
- Matter of lifestyle
 - Matter of money
 - Matter of well-being
 - Matter of opinion
7. The health care services in India are of standard quality:
- In the public sector
 - In the private sector
 - In the rural areas
 - Neither in private nor the public sector

8. Health care is a serious problem for the vast majority of the population because of:
- Non-availability of medicines
 - High financial cost
 - Inadequate availability of doctors and nurses
 - All of the above
9. India's health care system consists of:
- A mix of private and public sectors
 - Mainly private sector
 - Only government primary health care centres
 - Only qualified medical practitioners
10. The problem of health care is likely to worsen in the future because:
- People do not have health insurance
 - Primary health care centers are not working well
 - People are less health conscious than before
 - More people will become vulnerable to chronic diseases as life expectancy increases

Direction for questions 11 to 15

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

Five states account for about two-thirds of all farm suicides in the country, as NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) data show. These are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The share of these 'Big 5' in total farm suicides was higher in 2011 than it was in 2001. At the same time, the new census data show that four of these States have far fewer farmers than they did a decade ago. Only Maharashtra reports an increase in their numbers. In as many as 16 of 22 major States, the farm suicide rate was higher than the rate among the rest of the population in 2011.

The data for 2011 is badly skewed, with states like Chhattisgarh declaring 'zero' farm suicides that year. The same state reported an increase in total suicides that same year, but claimed that not one of these was a farmer. Ten States show a higher farmer suicide rate in 2011 than in 2001. These include major farming states like Punjab and Haryana. The average farm suicide rate in the 'Big 5' is slightly up, despite a decline in Karnataka and also a fall in Maharashtra. Census 2011 tells us Maharashtra has added 1.2 million farmers ('main

cultivators') since 2001. That's against a nationwide decline of 7.7 million in the same years. So, Maharashtra's farm suicide rate shows a fall. Yet, its farmer suicide numbers have not gone down by much. A farmer in this State is two-and-a-half times more likely to kill himself than anyone else in the country, other than farmers.

At least 270,940 Indian farmers have taken their lives since 1995, NCRB records show. This occurred at an annual average of 14,462 in six years, from 1995 to 2000 and at a yearly average of 16,743 in 11 years between 2001 and 2011.

11. In most states of India the farmer suicide rate is:
- Less than the suicide rate among other sections of the population
 - More than the suicide rate among other sections of the population
 - They are the same for all sections
 - Can't say from the data given
12. Key agricultural states like Punjab and Haryana have shown a decline in farmer suicides in 2011 compared to 2001. This statement is:
- True for both states
 - False for both states
 - Only Haryana has shown a decline
 - Only Punjab has shown a decline
13. What is the percentage increase in the annual average rate of farmer suicides between the 1995-2000 and 2001-2011 periods?
- Can't say from the given data
 - 15.77 per cent
 - 13.06 per cent
 - No change
14. Which of the following states has reported an increase in the farmer population, even though the total farmer population has decreased in the country as a whole?
- Karnataka
 - Maharashtra
 - Chhattisgarh
 - Punjab

15. The data reported by states is "badly skewed" because:

- Some states are reporting "zero" farm suicides and claiming that the suicides reported are not among farmers
- States are saying that it is difficult to estimate the numbers
- All states are showing an increase in the farmer population
- None of the above

Direction for questions 16 to 20

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

"Re-imagining India", published recently by McKinsey, has 63 essays and several suggestions on "unlocking the potential of Asia's next superpower". The list of recommendations is impressive, but what are the biggest challenges confronting India?

The first is environment. In the entire McKinsey volume only 2 out of 63 contributors, or 3% of all the authors, focus on environment — roughly the amount of policy attention the Indian government devotes to India's ecology. Yet, the fact is that if India does not do something about climate change, cleaning up its soil and water (including its rivers) and reviving its forests, everything else will become irrelevant.

Climate change may be the biggest worry. India is one of 12 countries that will be hardest hit by climate change. Its policy of urging the developed world to curb carbon emissions is justified but useless: the rich countries will be the least affected by global warming and can survive the longest in climate change negotiations. If so, India needs to be far more focused on coping with the effects of climate change, for the millions of its citizens who are most at risk.

The second great challenge is human development. As Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen show in their recent book, India is now worse off in several areas of human development than its South Asian neighbours and sub-Saharan Africa. The quantity and quality of education in India at every level is poor: we are nowhere in the world rankings of school and university education and 26% of Indians are still illiterate. If the rest of the world and especially Asian countries have moved ahead, it is because after 1945 they took care of education.

The government's record on public health is equally poor. Its per capita expenditure on health is less than that of Sri Lanka. This is the lowest of the BRIC countries, amounting to less than 2% of GDP. More than food security bills and MGNREGA, we need universal health coverage.

The third vital challenge is infrastructure. There is no hope of sustained economic growth, human development and good governance with the kind of infrastructure that India possesses. That is the lesson of East Asia and Southeast Asia. A country with poor public transport, energy supply, sewage systems and electronic communications cannot compete with other societies.

16. According to the above passage, India needs to:

- (A) Clean up its rivers
- (B) Improve its public transport system
- (C) Provides universal health coverage
- (D) All of the above

17. In the above passage, which country is being referred to as 'Asia's next Superpower'?

- (A) China
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) India
- (D) None of the above

18. According to the passage, the following is an indicator of India's poor public health care system:

- (A) Poor expenditure on health
- (B) Few schemes for the sick
- (C) Changing climate and environmental conditions
- (D) Poor awareness levels on health facilities

19. According to the passage, India urging the developed world to reduce carbon emissions is useless because:

- (A) Developed countries can survive longer in negotiations
- (B) They are more affected by global warming
- (C) Developed countries have less population
- (D) None of the above

20. One lesson that India can learn from East Asia is that:

- (A) Good Infrastructure is a precondition for sustained economic growth
- (B) Food security bills strengthen human development
- (C) Universal health coverage does not lead to progress
- (D) Climate change is preventable

Section 2 – Logical Ability

Direction for questions 21 to 24

Read the following information and answer the questions.

Seven instructors A, B, C, D, E, F and G teach management courses in an institute. Each instructor teaches during exactly one of the three terms: the first term, the second term, or the third term. The following conditions apply

- 'F' teaches during the second term.
- Exactly twice as many instructors teach during the third term as teach during the first term and twice as many instructors teach during the first term as teach during the second term.
- 'C' and 'D' teach during the same term.
- 'A' and 'G' never teach during the term of 'E'.
- 'B' and 'E' are ready to teach during any term.

21. In which term does only one instructor teach?

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) I & II

22. Which of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) There are exactly equal numbers of instructors in each term
- (B) There are as many as four times the numbers of instructors in third term as the second term
- (C) 'A' & 'B' teach during different terms
- (D) 'F' is the only instructor during the second term

23. During which term does 'B' teach?

- (A) I & II
- (B) III
- (C) II
- (D) IV

24. Which of the following teach during the same term?

- (A) A & E
- (B) D & F
- (C) B & G
- (D) C & E

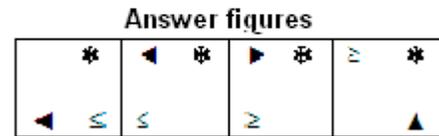
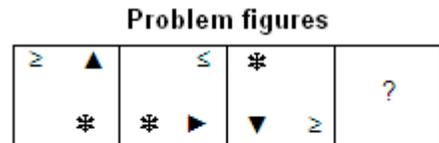
25. If $2 \times 5 = 48$, $4 \times 7 = 120$, then $7 \times 9 = ?$

- (A) 126
- (B) 255
- (C) 250
- (D) 180

26. If 'SECRET' is written as 'VHFUHW', how will 'DECODING' be written?

- (A) GHFRGQLJ
- (B) GHFRGLJQ
- (C) GHFRGLQJ
- (D) GHFRLGQJ

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



1 2 3 4

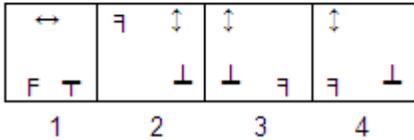
- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

28. Three figures are given below that follow a certain sequence or pattern. Find the next figure in the sequence from the answer choices provided below them.

Problem figures



Answer figures



- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
29. Find the wrong number in the following series
 5, 8, 14, 26, 50, 100, 194...
- (A) 8
 (B) 26
 (C) 100
 (D) 194
30. Two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II are given below. Given the two statements, which of the conclusions logically follows.

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: All papers are books.
 Some books are bags.

Conclusions: I. Some papers are bags.
 II. Some books are papers.

- (A) A
 (B) B
 (C) C
 (D) D

31. Given below are four figures, of which three are similar and the fourth one is different. Find the odd figure.
- I. ⇔
 II. →
 III. ⇒
 IV. ⇛

- (A) I
 (B) II
 (C) III
 (D) IV

32. Find the missing number in the following table

18	4	5	15
7	13	12	10
11	9	8	?
6	16	17	3

- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 14
 (D) 18

33. Given below are four sets of numbers. Find the odd set of numbers among these.

- I. 224, 368, 512
 II. 150, 230, 320
 III. 127, 221, 315
 IV. 141, 253, 365

- (A) I
 (B) II
 (C) III
 (D) IV

34. Each letter represents a unique single digit number.

WINDOW+HONEY=WNYYWWN. If W=8, N=7, I=3, D=1, Y=9, H=4 and O=2, then what is the value of 'E'?

- (A) 5
 (B) 0
 (C) 6
 (D) 4

35. In the question below, there are two statements and some conclusions. Choose the conclusion that logically follows.
- I. Some girls are dancers
II. Some boys are players
- (A) Some girls are not dancers
(B) Some girls are players
(C) Some boys are dancers
(D) None of the above
40. Find the next number in the following series
2, 3, 8, 63...
- (A) 3698
(B) 504
(C) 540
(D) 3968

36. Find the missing number in the following table

13	7	10
8	17	5
11	5	?

- (A) 14
(B) 12
(C) 16
(D) 13
37. Each letter represents a unique single digit number.
FREEZE-FILLER=LLLLL. If F=9, Z=6, I=1, R=3 and E = 4, then what is the value of L?
- (A) 2
(B) 8
(C) 5
(D) 7
38. If 'TRAINING' is written as 'UQBHOHOF', how will 'IMPLICIT' be written?
- (A) JLQKJBJS
(B) QJLKJJBS
(C) JLQJKSBJ
(D) JLQJSBJK
39. If $1 * 4 = 8$, $3 * 7 = 28$, then $8 * 11 = ?$
- (A) 56
(B) 48
(C) 88
(D) 99

Section 3 – General and Social Awareness

41. Which of the following institutions prepares primary school textbooks?
- (A) CBSE
(B) NCERT
(C) ICSE
(D) UGC
42. Who constitutes the Gram Sabha?
- (A) All elected representatives
(B) All elected representatives and officials
(C) All the adults of the village
(D) All the adults living in the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat
43. In 2014, general elections shall be held to constitute the _____.
- (A) 15th Lok Sabha
(B) 16th Lok Sabha
(C) 14th Lok Sabha
(D) 17th Lok Sabha
44. Which of the following is associated with Aruna Roy?
- (A) Centre for Indian Trade Unions
(B) Bharath Kisan Union
(C) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
(D) Adivasi Mukti Samiti
45. If the Indian Parliament rejects the Finance Bill (Union budget), then:
- (A) The Government re-introduces the Bill
(B) The Government re-introduces the Bill with modifications
(C) The Government sends the Bill to the President of India
(D) The Government falls
46. Which of the following is the focus of NRLM?
- (A) Land Rights
(B) Labour Rights Movement
(C) Land Development
(D) Livelihood security
47. Of the following, which approach did Maria Montessori emphasize?
- (A) Activity-based learning
(B) Continuous written assessment
(C) Strict discipline
(D) Rote learning
48. FM radio receives _____ signals.
- (A) Frequency Modulated
(B) Frequency Moderated
(C) Fair Media
(D) Free Means
49. Who among the following is the only Indian woman to have won both the Jnanapith Award and the Magsaysay Award?
- (A) Mahasweta Devi
(B) Mahadevi Varma
(C) Kamala Das
(D) Anita Desai
50. Why has the Government of the United States of America been trying to arrest Edward Snowden?
- (A) He was involved in terrorist activities
(B) He stole enriched Uranium from Pentagon
(C) He disclosed documents related to mass surveillance
(D) He assassinated a CIA chief
51. Which of the following is a well-known work of Rabindranath Tagore?
- (A) Meghadutam
(B) Kafan
(C) Pather Panchali
(D) Gitanjali
52. Which of the following companies was responsible for the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
- (A) Monsanto
(B) General Motors
(C) Union Carbide
(D) Hindustan Lever

53. Who developed an approach to education called Basic Education or Nai Talim?
- (A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Thomas B. Macaulay
(D) Kothari Commission
54. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- (A) V.S. Sampath
(B) Navin Chawla
(C) H.S. Brahma
(D) Nasim Zaidi
55. The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) is popularly known as _____.
- (A) Radhakrishnan Commission
(B) Azad Commission
(C) Kothari Commission
(D) Sadgopal commission
56. Who among the following was the architect of the Second Five-year Plan?
- (A) Manmohan Singh
(B) Amartya Sen
(C) P.C. Mahalanobis
(D) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
57. Which of the following gases is related to global warming?
- (A) Oxygen
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Chlorine
(D) Carbon dioxide
58. What is the name of the current President of Sri Lanka?
- (A) Mahinda Rajapaksa
(B) Milinda Rajapaksa
(C) Malinda Rajapaksa
(D) Ranasinghe Premadasa
59. In which of the following years was the Emergency imposed in India?
- (A) 1956
(B) 1971
(C) 1975
(D) 1984
60. What percentage of children in rural India go to government schools?
- (A) About 15 per cent
(B) About 50 per cent
(C) About 70 per cent
(D) About 95 per cent
61. Who can make laws on education in India?
- (A) Only State Governments
(B) Only the Central Government
(C) Both State and Central Governments
(D) Only Panchayats and Municipalities or Local Governing Bodies
62. Which of the following states is associated with Madhubani, a style of folk paintings?
- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Madhya Pradesh
63. Which of the following is biodegradable?
- (A) Thermocole packaging material
(B) A plastic carry bag
(C) A Bisleri water bottle
(D) A cotton t-shirt
64. When was the word 'Socialist' introduced in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?
- (A) At the time of adoption of the constitution
(B) During the Emergency period
(C) After the liberalisation of the economy
(D) During the war with China

65. Which of the following is a plant fibre?
- (A) Silk
 - (B) Wool
 - (C) Cotton
 - (D) Nylon
66. Which of the following diseases was eradicated from the world through vaccination?
- (A) Jaundice
 - (B) Diabetes
 - (C) Smallpox
 - (D) Typhoid
67. Which of the following is the focus of the Sachar Committee Report?
- (A) Status of Muslims in India
 - (B) Status of Christians in India
 - (C) Land acquisition in India
 - (D) Wild life protection in India
68. Who wrote the book Divaswapna?
- (A) Aurobindo
 - (B) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (C) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
 - (D) Gijubhai Badheka
69. What is the status of the Lok Pal Bill recently passed by the Parliament?
- (A) It has received the President's assent
 - (B) It has been referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee
 - (C) It has been deferred
 - (D) It is awaiting the President's assent
70. Endosulphan is _____.
- (A) An anti-depressant
 - (B) A diuretic
 - (C) An antibiotic
 - (D) A pesticide
71. Which of the following social groups is most over-represented in higher education, compared to its proportion in the population?
- (A) Scheduled Tribes
 - (B) Scheduled Castes
 - (C) Other Backward Classes
 - (D) General Category
72. Which psychologist proposed a theory of stages of Cognitive Development?
- (A) Jiddu Krishnamurti
 - (B) Jean Piaget
 - (C) Lev Vygotsky
 - (D) Howard Gardner
73. The Juvenile Justice Act is applicable to children upto the age of _____.
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 14 years
 - (C) 16 years
 - (D) 18 years
74. Which of the following states has the highest literacy rate in India?
- (A) Bihar
 - (B) Madhya Pradesh
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Kerala
75. Who wrote the book The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Aruna Roy
 - (B) Arundhati Raja
 - (C) Amitav Ghosh
 - (D) Arundhati Nag
76. PUCL works in the area of _____.
- (A) Human Rights
 - (B) Trade Promotion
 - (C) Animal Rights
 - (D) Technology Innovation

77. In which of the following states is the Sangai festival celebrated?
- (A) Assam
 - (B) Manipur
 - (C) Bihar
 - (D) Karnataka
78. Which of the following books was written by Nelson Mandela?
- (A) Guns, Germs and Steel
 - (B) Cry, the beloved Country
 - (C) Long Walk to Freedom
 - (D) Invictus
79. Who was the first woman of Indian origin to undertake space travel?
- (A) Durba Banerjee
 - (B) Svetlana Savitskaya
 - (C) Anousheh Ansari
 - (D) Kalpana Chawla
80. Which of the following is affected by Section 377 of the IPC?
- (A) Child Labour
 - (B) Domestic Violence
 - (C) Communalism
 - (D) Sexual Orientation
81. Who conducts Gram Panchayat elections in India?
- (A) Zilla Panchayats
 - (B) State Election Commission
 - (C) Chief Electoral Officer of the State
 - (D) District Collector
82. Which of the following is a source of renewable energy?
- (A) Sun
 - (B) Coal
 - (C) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
 - (D) Petrol
83. Which of the following can be used to identify the biological parents of a child?
- (A) Facial appearance
 - (B) Skin colour
 - (C) Finger prints
 - (D) DNA
84. Which of the following accounts for most of the revenue earned by State Governments in India?
- (A) Land Development Tax
 - (B) Commercial Taxes
 - (C) Entertainment Taxes
 - (D) Income Tax
85. Which constitutional body recommends the distribution of resources between the Union Government and the State Governments in India?
- (A) Planning Commission
 - (B) Finance Commission
 - (C) Inter-State Council
 - (D) National Integration Council
86. Which of the following is true of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme?
- (A) It is a Self-employment Programme
 - (B) It is a Wage-employment Programme
 - (C) It is implemented by NGOs
 - (D) It was launched on the 50th anniversary of India's Independence
87. Which of the following will complete this food chain:
Leaves --- _____ --- small bird --- eagle
- (A) Rabbit
 - (B) Grasshopper
 - (C) Cow
 - (D) Snake
88. In India, the shortest day of the year occurs in the month of _____.
- (A) January
 - (B) March
 - (C) August
 - (D) December

89. Anemia is caused by the lack of _____.

- (A) Iron
- (B) Calcium
- (C) Magnesium
- (D) Iodine

90. What percentage of seats are reserved in private schools under the Right to Education Act (2009) for children from underprivileged backgrounds?

- (A) 15 per cent
- (B) 25 per cent
- (C) 35 per cent
- (D) 45 per cent

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work: