

## Question Booklet

Applicant's Name: _____					
Roll Number:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Application Number:	<input type="text"/> A <input type="text"/> P <input type="text"/> U <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Date:	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 6	Test Centre: _____			

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
<b>Part I</b>	1. Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice	20	1-20	<b>2 hours</b> (10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.)
	2. Reasoning	Multiple choice	20	21-40	
	3. General and Social Awareness	Multiple choice	50	41-90	
<b>Part II</b>	Statement of Purpose (To be written on a separate booklet which, will be distributed at 12.40 p.m.)				<b>45 minutes</b> (12.45 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.)
<b>Part III</b>	Essay (To be answered ONLY by candidates applying for the LLM programme)				<b>45 minutes</b> (1.45 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.)

\* Candidates shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.

### Please read the following instructions carefully:

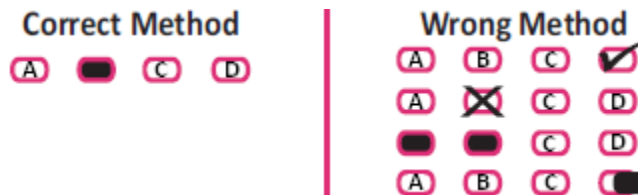
1) The instructions given by the Examination Administrators and Invigilators must be followed. Violation of instructions will result in disqualification and the candidate will be asked to leave the Examination Hall. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature inside the Examination 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) Before answering the questions, write your roll number in the space provided in the Question Booklet. On the OMR Answer Sheet, please fill in the necessary details and sign at the appropriate place.

4) All questions are **COMPULSORY**. Each multiple choice question carries one mark. There will be no **NEGATIVE MARKING**.

5) Each multiple type question is followed by four options. Please mark the correct/most appropriate option 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. **USE OF PENCILS IS PROHIBITED**. The **CORRECT** and **INCORRECT** methods of darkening an **OVAL** are shown here.



6) 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 question booklet for this purpose.

7) The Question Booklet and OMR sheet will be collected by the Invigilator at 12.30 p.m. The Statement of Purpose booklets shall be distributed at 12:40 p.m., after the collection of the Question Booklets and the OMR sheets.

8) In Part II, you are expected to write a Statement of Purpose by responding to questions related to your preferred programme. The Statement of Purpose will be reviewed at the time of interview.

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

## Part I

### Section 1- Reading Comprehension

No. of Questions: 20

Direction for Questions 1-5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Positioned at the bottom of caste, class and gender hierarchies, Dalit women experience gender and caste discrimination and violence as the outcomes of severely skewed distribution of social, economic, and political power in the society. Their socio-economic vulnerability and lack of political voice, when combined with the dominant risk factors of being Dalit and female, increase their exposure to potentially violent situations while simultaneously reducing their ability to escape. According to the Census of 2011, there are about 200 million Dalits, i.e. about 16.6 per cent of India's population. If approximately half are women, it means that 100 million Dalit women face multiple forms of discrimination in this country. The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women has noted that Dalit women "face targeted violence, even rape and death from state actors and powerful members of dominant castes, used to inflict political lessons and crush dissent within the community..."

Among the major forms of violence against Dalit women, six pertain to violence in the general community (physical assault, verbal abuse, sexual harassment and assault, rape, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, kidnapping and abduction) and three pertain to violence in the family (female foeticide and infanticide, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence). Child sexual abuse can also take the form of particularly early child marriages and sexual relations with girls below the age of 16 years. A recent three-year study of 500 Dalit women's experiences of violence across four Indian states revealed that a majority of Dalit women faced one or more incidents of sexual harassment and assault (46.8 per cent), physical assault (54.8 per cent), verbal abuse (62.4 per cent), domestic violence (43.0 per cent) and rape (23.2 per cent). The systemic nature of violence against Dalit women is accompanied by low rates of conviction. In 2006, the conviction rate for Dalit atrocity cases in general was just 5.3 per cent.

According to the aforesaid study:

- The accused were convicted by the courts in less than one per cent of cases.
- In 17.4 per cent of the cases, the police obstructed the women from obtaining justice.
- In 26.5 per cent of the cases, the perpetrators and their supporters, and/or the community at large, prevented the women from obtaining justice.
- In 40.2 per cent of the cases, the women did not attempt to obtain legal or community remedies for the violence

primarily out of fear of the perpetrators or social dishonour (if sexual violence was revealed), or ignorance of the law, or the belief that they would not get justice.

(Adapted from the 11th Annual Report of United Nation Human Rights Council)

1) Dalit women experience greater violence due to

- A) political factors.
- B) economic factors.
- C) social factors.
- D) All of the above.

2) From the above information, the total population of India can be estimated to be

- A) 1220 million.
- B) 1200 million.
- C) 1205 million.
- D) 1212 million.

3) The study of 500 Dalit women reveals that \_\_\_\_\_ is the most frequent form of violence against Dalit women.

- A) sexual harassment
- B) physical assault
- C) verbal abuse
- D) domestic violence

4) Out of every 100 accused of crimes against Dalit women, nearly \_\_\_\_ were acquitted (freed) by the courts.

- A) 99
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) 0

5) Out of every 100 cases of violence, Dalit women were prevented by the police, the perpetrators and their supporters, and/or the community from obtaining justice in approximately

- A) 54 cases.
- B) 44 cases.
- C) 34 cases.
- D) 0 cases.

Direction for Questions 6-10

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

One reason for the existence of such high levels of illiteracy in India, even today, is the low priority accorded to both adult literacy and primary education in the post-Independence years. The institutions of higher learning established in those years have contributed immeasurably to the country's emergence as a leader in the current knowledge-based global economy, but the lack of policy seriousness in tackling illiteracy through a grassroots

movement meant that increases in literacy levels took place incrementally. The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP), launched in 1978, was a national programme to remove illiteracy, under which funds were made available to states to set up departments of adult education. The next initiative, the National Literacy Mission (NLM) 1988, was launched in the then popular “mission” mode.

The Literacy Mission used a community-based approach to address adult illiteracy, drawing upon volunteers and NGOs and using catchy tactics such as *jathas* and street theatre to mobilise people. In some states, the Literacy Mission met with unexpected success in mobilising women around social issues, as in the anti-arrack agitation in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. This kind of social activism can be described as true education (through empowerment) in the broadest sense of the term. However, the outcomes of the efforts of the NLM, when viewed through the lens of census data on literacy, are somewhat mixed. In Karnataka, Bijapur and Dakshina Kannada were the first two districts to be selected for implementation of the NLM. It is now recognised that the NLM could neither eliminate illiteracy, as promised, nor make a great impact in Bijapur. Having completed the Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Campaign in all districts, continuing education programmes are now being run in 18 districts in Karnataka. At the village level, there are Continuing Education Centres (CEC) and Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCEC) at the taluk level. Currently there are 1,513 NCECs and 14,145 CECs in the state. Serious rethinking needs to take place in the state of Karnataka, which has a literacy rate of 67 percent, so that literacy becomes a living priority rather than reiteration of tired programmes. (Adapted from Suresha R. and B. C. Mylarappa (2013), *Literacy and Education System in Karnataka State*, Journal of Continuing Education and Professional Development, No. 1, pp 1-14)

6) According to the passage, what explains the continuing problem of illiteracy in the country?

- A) Low priority to adult literacy.
- B) Low priority to primary education.
- C) Lack of a well-formulated policy on grassroots organisations tackling illiteracy.
- D) All of the above.

7) What is the share of the population of people who are illiterates in Karnataka?

- A) 33 per cent
- B) 40 per cent
- C) 30 per cent
- D) 67 per cent

8) Under which of the following programmes were funds made available to states to set up literacy programmes?

- A) National Literacy Mission
- B) Adult Literacy Programme
- C) Continuing Education Programme
- D) National Adult Education Programme

9) \_\_\_\_\_ approach used *Jathas* and street plays to tackle the problem of illiteracy.

- A) The Science-based
- B) The Community-based
- C) The School-based
- D) The Culture-based

10) The effect of NLM in Karnataka is

- A) negligible.
- B) significant.
- C) not clear.
- D) None of the above.

Direction for Questions 11-15

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

On January 20, 1949, the day on which President Truman took office as President of the United States, a new era was opened for the world – the era of development. We must embark [President Truman said] on a bold new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. The old imperialism – exploitation for foreign profit – has no place in our plans. What we envisage is a programme of development based on the concepts of democratic fair dealing.

By using the word ‘underdevelopment’ for the first time in such a context, Truman changed the meaning of development and created a symbol and a concept which was later used as a cover for American domination. Never before had a word been universally accepted on the very day of its political coinage. A new perception was suddenly created. Two hundred years of social construction of the historical-political meaning of the term “development” were successfully stolen. A political and philosophical proposition of Marx, packaged American-style as a struggle against communism, succeeded in permeating both the popular and intellectual mind for the rest of the century.

Underdevelopment began, then on January 20, 1949. On that day, two billion people became underdeveloped. In a real sense, from that time on, they ceased being what they were, in all their diversity, and were transformed into an inverted mirror of others’ reality: a mirror that belittles them and sends them off to the end of the queue, a mirror that defines their identity, which is really that of a

heterogeneous and diverse majority, simply in the terms of a homogenising and narrow minority. Since then, development has connoted at least one thing: to escape from the undignified condition called underdevelopment. In order for someone to conceive the possibility of escaping from a particular condition, it is necessary first to feel that one has fallen into that condition. For those who make up two-thirds of the world's population today, to think of development – of any kind of development – requires first the perception of themselves as underdeveloped, with the whole burden of connotations that this carries. (Adapted from *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, 1992)

11) What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To define development
- B) To examine the historical emergence of the idea of underdevelopment
- C) To question the idea of development
- D) To give an alternative idea of development

12) According to the passage, President Truman repackaged the ideas of

- A) Abraham Lincoln.
- B) Karl Marx.
- C) Woodrow Wilson.
- D) None of the above.

13) The passage notes that the era of underdevelopment began \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) about 60 years ago
- B) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- C) in the nineteenth century
- D) None of the above

14) In President Truman's speech, what was the key tool for eradicating underdevelopment?

- A) Cultural sensitivity and appropriate technology
- B) American capital and technology
- C) The advance of democracy
- D) All of the above

15) During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, development has come to mean

- A) escape from poverty.
- B) escape from political subordination.
- C) escape from colonial exploitation.
- D) escape from underdevelopment.

Direction for Questions 16-20

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act 2014 as unconstitutional and void. The amendment was brought to replace the collegium system of appointment of judges. Ordering the revival of the collegium system which allowed judges to appoint new judges, the Bench rejected the government's plea to refer the case to a larger bench. The apex court has simultaneously invited suggestions to improve the collegium system, fixing November 3 for its hearing on the matter. The broader judicial message is clear. As senior lawyer Harish Salve put it, "[The] SC is giving a message that the power is with them." Attorney General Mukul Rohatgi called it "a judgment against the will of the Parliament, half the state legislatures and the will of the people".

The NJAC was indeed enacted after a broad political consensus which evolved after several commissions and parliamentary committees found flaws in the collegium system over the years. It was ratified by Parliament as well as 20 state legislatures. This is why Senior Advocate K. T. S. Tulsi, while expressing disappointment over the judgment, quoted parliamentarians talking of the "tyranny of the unelected over the elected". This paper has argued in favour of NJAC because it promised to end opacity in judicial appointments. Judges do not have unbridled power to appoint judges in most other liberal democracies. For example, the US Supreme Court judges are appointed by the president and ratified by the Senate. The Constitution envisages separation of powers between legislature, executive and legislature – which means each branch of government should stay within its own remit. Under NJAC the commission to select judges is composed equally of judges and non-judges, which should prevent power vesting exclusively with either judges or the political class. (Adapted from an editorial published in *The Times of India* on October 17, 2015.)

16) The five-judge Constitution bench of the Supreme Court has

- A) upheld the 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution.
- B) upheld the National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- C) declared the 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment to be unconstitutional.
- D) sent the amendment back to parliament for review.

17) The newspaper editorial seems to be

- A) in support of the Supreme court's decision.
- B) against the Supreme Court's decision.
- C) confused about the decision.
- D) neither in support of nor opposed to the Supreme Court's decision.

18) According to the editorial, the Supreme Court's ruling reflects:

- A) a struggle between the judiciary and the legislature.
  - B) a struggle between the power of the people and the power of the government.
  - C) a power struggle between the parliament and the state legislatures.
  - D) a struggle between modern institutions and traditional thinking.
- 

19) The editorial suggests that

- A) a completely new plan for judicial appointments should be put in place.
  - B) the collegium system was good and should not be changed.
  - C) the government should go for appeal against the Supreme Court decision.
  - D) the NJAC was enacted because the old system had many defects.
- 

20) The Supreme Court has

- A) agreed to reconsider the case on November 3.
- B) invited ideas for improving the collegium system.
- C) struck down the collegium system.
- D) asked the government to nominate judges.

## Section 2 - Reasoning

No. of Questions: 20

21) How many two digit even numbers can be formed using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5?

- A) 10
- B) 8
- C) 120
- D) None of the above

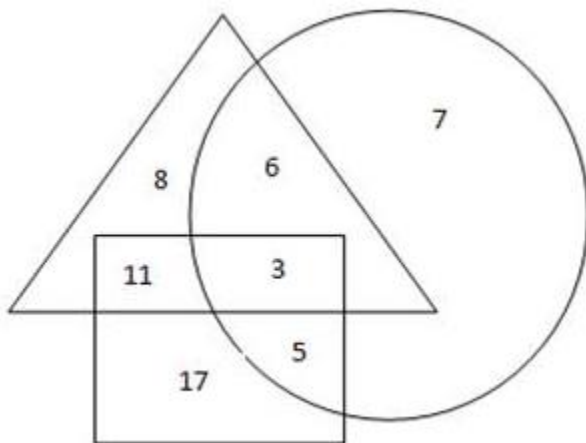
22) The following question consists of a related pair of words followed by four options. Select the option that best expresses an analogous relationship.

Exercise is to gym as

- A) Eating is to food.
- B) Eating is to dieting.
- C) Eating is to fitness.
- D) Eating is to restaurant.

23) In the following figure, the circle represents 'Employed People', the triangle represents 'Educated People' and the rectangle represents 'Rural People'.

How many educated people are employed?



- A) 20
- B) 18
- C) 9
- D) 15

24) Statement: Ten new television programmes were launched during the month of September. Five of them were family dramas, three were hour-long comedy serials, and two were news shows. By January, only seven of these new programmes including five family dramas were still on the air.

Which of the following statements agrees with the above statement?

- A) Only one of the news shows remained on the air.
- B) Only one of the hour-long comedy serials remained on the air.
- C) At least one of the programmes that was cancelled was an hour-long comedy serial.
- D) Television viewers prefer family dramas over hour-long comedy serials.

25) A shopkeeper sold two items, A at a profit of 50 per cent and B at a loss of 50 per cent. The net profit for the shopkeeper is

- A) 0 per cent.
- B) Rs.50.
- C) the information provided is insufficient to answer the question.
- D) 25 per cent.

26) After walking 6 km, I turned to the right and then walked 2 km. Then I turned to the left and walked 10 km. In the end, I was moving towards the North. In which direction did I start my journey?

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

27) The following question consists of a related pair of words followed by four options. Select the option that best expresses an analogous relationship.

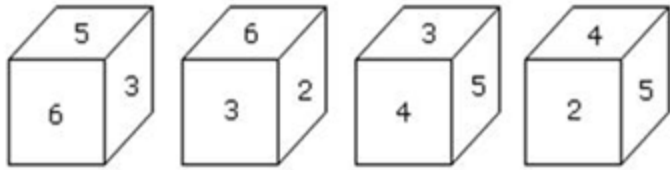
Reptile is to lizard as

- A) Flower is to petal.
- B) Flower is to stem.
- C) Flower is to rose.
- D) Flower is to alligator.

28) If 5 metres of cloth cost Rs.48, then 23 metres of cloth would cost \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Rs.220.80
- B) Rs.220.10
- C) Rs.221.80
- D) Rs.220

29) Four positions of a dice are shown below. What is the number on the face opposite to the face with the number 3?



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

30) The Government has reduced the price of petrol by five per cent after increasing the price by ten per cent. This means that the final price is

- A) 5 per cent more than the initial price.  
B) 5 per cent less than the initial price.  
C) 4.5 per cent more than the initial price.  
D) 4.5 per cent less than the initial price.

31) Five books A, B, C, D, and E are placed on a table. If A is placed below E, C is above D, B is below A and D is above E, then which of the following books is at the bottom?

- A) C  
B) B  
C) A  
D) E

32) The cube root of -27000 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 30  
B) 300  
C) -30  
D) -300

33) The points (0, -5), (0, -8), and (0, 2)

- A) Lie on the X axis  
B) Lie on the Y axis  
C) Do not lie on either X or Y axis  
D) Are at equal distance from X and Y axes

34) The following question consists of a related pair of words followed by four options. Select the option that best expresses an analogous relationship.

Thermometer is to temperature as

- A) Compass is to speed.  
B) Compass is to hiking.  
C) Compass is to needle.  
D) Compass is to direction.

35) If Naresh takes 150 steps in walking a distance of 125 metres, then the distance covered by him in 360 steps is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 275 m  
B) 300 m  
C) 320 m  
D) 310 m

36) If A is the son of Q, Q and Y are sisters, Z is the mother of Y and P is the son of Z, then which of the following statements is correct?

- A) P is the maternal uncle of A  
B) P and Y are sisters  
C) A and P are cousins  
D) None of the above

37) Two vehicles with wheel radii of 3 m and 6 m travel at the speed of 60 km/hr. The distance covered by them in three hours \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is equal  
B) is 180 km and 360 km  
C) is 360 km and 180 km  
D) None of the above

38) Manjula, a farmer, grows wheat, rice, and sugarcane in her field. She can only grow two crops in a year. Last year she grew wheat and sugarcane followed by sugarcane and rice this year. If a combination can be repeated twice, what can she grow next year?

- A) Either of the two combinations  
B) Wheat and rice  
C) Only wheat and sugarcane  
D) Only wheat

39) Statement: Three women X, Y, and Z marry three men A, B, and C. X is married to A, Y is not married to an engineer, Z is not married to a doctor, C is not a doctor and A is a lawyer.

Which of the following statements agrees with the above statement?

- A) Y is married to C who is an engineer  
B) Z is married to C who is a doctor  
C) X is married to a doctor  
D) None of the above

40) The following question consists of a related pair of words followed by four options. Select the option that best expresses an analogous relationship.

Pen is to poet as

- A) Needle is to thread.  
B) Needle is to button.  
C) Needle is to sewing.  
D) Needle is to tailor.

### Section 3 - General and Social Awareness

No. of Questions: 50

41) Which of the following parties/coalitions won the recent elections in Myanmar?

- A) National League for Democracy
- B) Arakan National Party
- C) Union Solidarity and Development Party
- D) Zomi Congress for Democracy

42) 'Glimpses of World History' was authored by:

- A) Ramachandra Guha.
- B) B. R. Ambedkar.
- C) Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- D) Mahatma Gandhi.

43) Which two countries are separated by the Palk Strait?

- A) India and Bangladesh
- B) Nepal and Bangladesh
- C) India and Sri Lanka
- D) India and Burma

44) Which sport is Seema Punia associated with?

- A) Discus Throw
- B) 4 x 100 metre relay running race
- C) Cricket
- D) Volleyball

45) Which organisation recently banned the registration of new diesel run vehicles in Delhi?

- A) Pollution Control Board of India
- B) National Green Tribunal
- C) Central Pollution Control Board
- D) State Green Tribunal

46) Which of the following committees has been formed to suggest changes to the Cinematograph Act?

- A) Shyam Benegal Committee
- B) Nilesh Jha Committee
- C) Chand Kiran Salooja Committee
- D) Rastogi Committee

47) "Instruments of Accession" were signed between the

- A) Britain and India.
- B) Princely states and the Indian Government.
- C) Pakistan and India.
- D) Bangladesh and India.

48) "Pink Panthers" is a team in the

- A) "Pro Kabbadi" League.
- B) Indian Premier League.
- C) Indian Soccer league.
- D) None of the above.

49) The Border Security Force (BSF) is

- A) a division of the Indian Army.
- B) a special security force, created by the respective state governments to guard their borders.
- C) a Paramilitary force.
- D) a joint force of the Indian Army, Navy and Air force.

50) In which of the following states is the International Kite Festival held every year?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Gujarat
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Goa

51) The 2015 meeting of the G20 heads of government was held in:

- A) Turkey.
- B) Brazil.
- C) Argentina.
- D) France.

52) 'Operation Bluestar' was the name given to a military operation launched by the Indian government in:

- A) Sri Lanka.
- B) Punjab.
- C) The Maldives.
- D) Jammu and Kashmir.

53) Itanagar is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Manipur
- B) Mizoram
- C) Assam
- D) Arunachal Pradesh

54) Population density of a city refers to

- A) the population of the city compared to the population of the state.
- B) the ratio of the population of the city to its area.
- C) the population of the city compared to population of other cities in the state.
- D) None of the above.

55) In which of the following decades did the Government of India set up the Atomic Energy Commission?

- A) 1940s
- B) 1970s
- C) 1990s
- D) 2000s



56) Mangesh Keshav Padgaonkar who passed away recently was a well-known:

- A) Cricket Commentator.
- B) Scientist.
- C) Poet.
- D) Political Activist.

57) Which state will host the National Games in 2016?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Karnataka
- C) Kerala
- D) Goa

58) In which of the following climatic zones are thorny bushes found?

- A) Tropical climate
- B) Desert climate
- C) Polar climate
- D) Temperate climate

59) A plant converts sunlight into chemical energy through

- A) Digestion.
- B) Decomposition.
- C) Cell division.
- D) Photosynthesis.

60) The Red Data Book is:

- A) a list of polluted cities/towns.
- B) a list of populated cities/towns.
- C) a list of threatened species of plants and animals.
- D) a list of conservative societies.

61) Which of the following rivers form deltas?

- A) Ganga, Narmada, and Saraswati
- B) Narmada, Kaveri, and Mahanadi
- C) Godavari, Kaveri, and Mahanadi
- D) Narmada, Krishna, and Kaveri

62) "OROP" is related to

- A) the selection of judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- B) pensions for retired defence personnel.
- C) the implementation of plans to link different rivers of India.
- D) the regulation of pharmaceutical industries.

63) Hypertension is a medical condition in which

- A) blood pressure is lower than normal.
- B) blood pressure is higher than normal.
- C) body temperature is higher than normal.
- D) None of the above.

64) The Secretary and Joint Secretaries in the different ministries of the Union Government are

- A) appointed by the President of India.
- B) elected through voting by the Council of Ministers.
- C) nominated by the members of the Parliament.
- D) None of the above.

65) The climate of India is mainly tropical because of

- A) the influence of upper air streams.
- B) the Himalayas in the north.
- C) the influence of Indian Ocean.
- D) the large Asian landmass.

66) Who among the following was honoured with the 2015 Jnanpith award?

- A) Ramakant Rath
- B) Raghuvver Chaudhary
- C) Leeladhar Mandloi
- D) Shamim Hanfi

67) Which of the following is the newest state of India?

- A) Chhattisgarh
- B) Uttarakhand
- C) Telangana
- D) Jharkhand

68) The Battle of Palashi (Plassey) was fought between:

- A) the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal.
- B) the Mughals and the British.
- C) Tipu Sultan and the British.
- D) Maratha chieftains and the British.

69) Electric current is measured in

- A) Volts.
- B) Ohms.
- C) Watts.
- D) Amperes.

70) India recently announced a "Bullet Train" project. The train will run between:

- A) Ahmedabad and Mumbai.
- B) Chennai and Bangalore.
- C) Delhi and Mumbai.
- D) Mumbai and Pune.

71) Which of the following does not conduct electricity?

- A) Common salt solution
- B) Sugar solution
- C) Distilled water
- D) Copper Sulfate solution

72) \_\_\_\_\_ crossed the McMahon Line and entered India on March 31st, 1959.

- A) Sir Edmund Hillary
- B) The Dalai Lama
- C) Ruskin Bond
- D) Mother Teresa

73) "Mean sea level" of a city refers to

- A) the average depth of the sea, along the coastline.
- B) the height of city above the sea level.
- C) the distance between the city and the sea.
- D) None of the above.

74) 'Charkula' is a

- A) Painting.
- B) Dance.
- C) Ancient Script.
- D) Folk song.

75) Who was Sania Mirza's partner in the Wimbledon Ladies' Doubles tournament in 2015?

- A) Martina Navratilova
- B) Maria Sharapova
- C) Martina Hingis
- D) Ana Ivanovic

76) The SETU is a Government of India initiative to encourage:

- A) building of roads across states.
- B) connecting rivers across states.
- C) start-up businesses and self-employment activities.
- D) sanitation drive in schools.

77) In which state was India's biggest wildlife rescue centre recently inaugurated?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Maharashtra
- C) West Bengal
- D) Assam

78) Which of the following is the proposed capital city of the state of Andhra Pradesh?

- A) Visakapatnam
- B) Nellore
- C) Amaravati
- D) Vijayawada

79) Which country recently elected its first women councillors?

- A) Kuwait
- B) Iraq
- C) Saudi Arabia
- D) Qatar

80) The Ministry of AYUSH was formed in November 2014. What does AYUSH stand for?

- A) Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
- B) Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
- C) Acupuncture, Yoga, Urine Therapy, Siddha and Homeopathy
- D) Acupuncture, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

81) The "Golden Quadrilateral" is

- A) a road network connecting cities/towns in the North, South, East and West of India.
- B) a road network connecting important cities of South India.
- C) an island in the Indian Ocean.
- D) the name of a train connecting important tourist places in Western India.

82) Which of the following scales is used to measure the magnitudes of earthquakes?

- A) Hertz scale
- B) Richter scale
- C) Bohr's scale
- D) Metre scale

83) The Land Boundary Agreement recently concluded between India and Bangladesh refers to

- A) an agreement for the exchange of land between India and Bangladesh.
- B) the renaming of towns and villages along the border between Bangladesh and India.
- C) an agreement for sharing river water between India and Bangladesh.
- D) None of the above.

84) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) after the Second Round Table Conference.
- B) before the Second Round Table Conference.
- C) during the Second Round Table Conference.
- D) at the Third Round Table Conference.

85) Which of the following was the first state to elect a Communist government?

- A) Tripura
- B) Kerala
- C) West Bengal
- D) Andhra Pradesh

86) Which of the following cities hosted the WTO negotiations held in December 2015?

- A) New Delhi, India
  - B) Paris, France
  - C) Nairobi, Kenya
  - D) Kyoto, Japan
- 

87) What is the chemical formula for methane?

- A) CH<sub>4</sub>
  - B) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - C) CCL<sub>4</sub>
  - D) CO
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88) The “National Day of Letters” is organised by the

- A) Association of Indian Writers.
  - B) Department of Posts.
  - C) Sahitya Akademi.
  - D) None of the above.
- 

89) Kidambi Srikanth is

- A) a national level badminton player.
  - B) a cricketer from Tamil Nadu.
  - C) highest goal scorer in the Indian Soccer League.
  - D) None of the above.
- 

90) Which of the following is the most abundant element in the universe?

- A) Aluminium
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Hydrogen
- D) Carbon

Space for Rough Work:

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