Q1. The first talkie film in India was
भारत में पहली टॉकी फिल्म कौन सी थी?

(a) Raja Harishchandra /राजा हरिश्चंद्र

(b) Alam Ara /आलम आरा

(c) Chandidas/ चंडीदास

(d) Jhansi Ki Rani /झाँसी की रानी

S1. Ans.(b)
Sol. Ardeshir Irani released Alam Ara which was the first Indian talkie film, on 14 March 1931. Irani later produced the first south Indian talkie film Kalidas directed by H. M. Reddy released on 31 October 1931. Jumai Shasthi was the first Bengali talkie.

Q2. Godwin Austen is a/an
गॉडविन ऑस्टेन एक _____ है

(a) Inventor of Telescope / टेलिस्कोप का आविष्कारक

(b) Geologist / भूविज्ञानी

(c) Glacier/ हिमनद

(d) Pass/दर्रा

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol. The Godwin-Austen Glacier is close to K2 in the Gilgit–Baltistan region of Pakistan. Its confluence with the Baltoro Glacier is called Concordia and is one of the most favorite spots for trekking in the area since it provides excellent views of four of the five eight-thousanders in the region.

Q3. What is the name of the famous folk drama of Bhils?
भील के प्रसिद्ध लोक नाटक का नाम क्या है?

(a) Gavari /गावरी

(b) Swang /स्वांग

(c) Tamasha /तमाशा

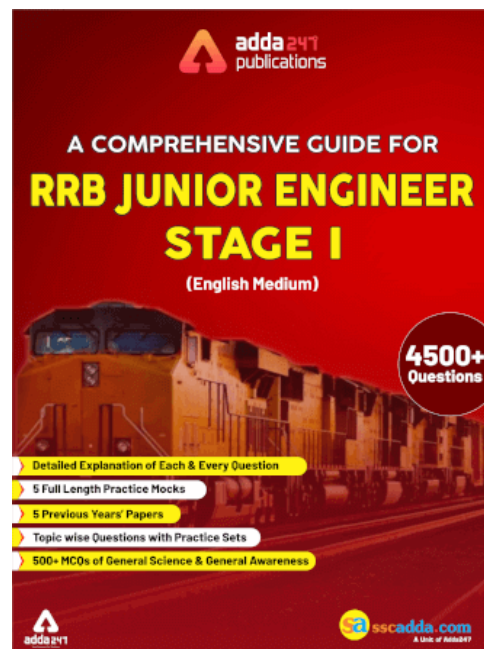(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S3. Ans.(a)
Sol. After the monsoons, in the months of September and October the forty-days-festival "GAVARI" is celebrated by Bhil tribe in Udaipur. The Bhils are the original inhabitants and tribal of Mewar- Vagad area of southern Rajasthan.

Q4. Where is the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade Located?
भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान कहाँ स्थित है?

(a) New Delhi /नई दिल्ली

(b) Hyderabad/ हैदराबाद

(c) Mumbai /मुंबई

(d) Ahmedabad /अहमदाबाद

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) is an autonomous public business school established in 1963 by the Government of India to help professionalize the country's foreign trade management and increase exports by developing human resources; generating, analysing and disseminating data; and conducting research. IIFT Delhi Centre is located in the Qutab Institutional Area in close vicinity of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi, India and is spread over 6 acres of land.

Q5. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश परमाणु आपूर्तिकर्ता समूह (NSG) का सदस्य नहीं हैं?

(a) France /फ्रांस

(b) Russia /रूस

(c) USA/अमेरिका

(d) Iran /ईरान

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports. 48 supplier states: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and United States.

Q6. Bhartiya Janta Party was formed as a separate party in
भारतीय जनता पार्टी की स्थापना एक अलग पार्टी के रूप में कब हुई थी?
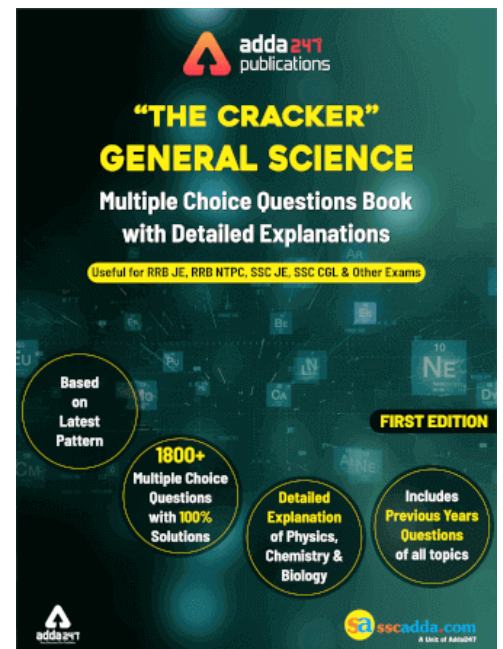
(a) 1925

(b) 1955

(c) 1980

(d) 2001

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The BJP is the successor party of the BJS, which merged itself into the Janata Party in 1977. The BJP was formed as a separate party in 1980 after internal differences in the Janata Party resulted in the collapse of the Janata government in 1979.

Q7. In which language, Lok Sabha debates are printed?
लोकसभा के वाद-विवाद किस भाषा में मुद्रित होते है?

(a) Hindi/हिंदी

(b) English/अंग्रेजी

(c) Sanskrit/संस्कृत

(d) Both Hindi & English/हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Three versions of the Lok Sabha Debates are prepared, viz., a Hindi Version, an English Version and an Original Version. Out of these, Hindi and English versions, are printed and distributed among the members and others. The Original Version is kept in the Parliament Library, suitably bound, for purposes of record and reference only.

Q8. Kane Stuart Williamson is a cricketer of _____.

केन स्टुअर्ट विलियमसन _____ के क्रिकेटर हैं।

(a) South Africa/दक्षिण अफ्रीका

(b) Australia/ऑस्ट्रेलिया

(c) England/इंग्लैंड

(d) New Zealand/ न्यूजीलैंड

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kane Stuart Williamson is a New Zealand international cricketer who is currently the captain of the New Zealand national team.

Q9. Who wrote the book -"The three Musketeers"?

"द श्री मस्किटर्स" पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?

(a) EM Forster/ ई.एम. फोरस्टर

(b) Gunter Grass/ गंटर ग्रास

(c) Edward Luce/ एडवर्ड लूस

(d) Alexandre Dumas/ अलेक्जेंडर डुमास

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Three Musketeers is a historical adventure novel written in 1844 by French author Alexandre Dumas.

Q10. How many chromosomes does a human cell contain?

मानव कोशिका में कितने क्रोमोसाम होते हैं?

(a) 6

(b) 26

(c) 46

(d) 66

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. In humans, each cell normally contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46. Twenty-two of these pairs, called autosomes, look the same in both males and females. The 23rd pair, the sex chromosomes, differ between males and females. Females have two copies of the X chromosome, while males have one X and one Y chromosome.

Q11. The Union Public Service Commission annually presents a report on its performance to–
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग सालाना अपने प्रदर्शन पर एक रिपोर्टन किस को प्रस्तुत करता है?

(a) President of India/भारत के राष्ट्रपति

(b) Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Governor/राज्यपाल

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. The UPSC presents a report on its performance to the president annually.

Q12. The matters of the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training are handled by-
सेवाओं के वर्गीकरण, वेतन और सेवा शर्तों, कैडर प्रबंधन, प्रशिक्षण के मामले किस के द्वारा संभाले जाते है?

(a) State Public Service Commission/ राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

(b) Union Public Service Commission/ संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

(c) Department of Personnel and Training/ कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग

(d) Parliament/ संसद

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training, these matters are handled by the Department of Personnel and Training—one of the three departments of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Q13. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?
भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?

(a) Council of Ministers/ मंत्रिमंडल

(b) Chief Justice/ मुख्य न्यायाधीश

(c) Prime Minister /प्रधान मंत्री

(d) President /राष्ट्रपति

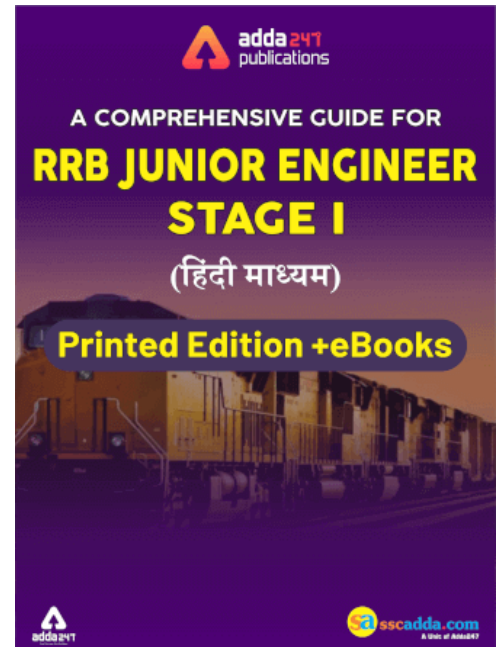**S13. Ans.(d)**

Sol. As per the constitution, as held by the court in the Three Judges Cases – (1982, 1993, 1998), a judge is appointed to the supreme court by the president on the recommendation of the collegium — a closed group of the Chief Justice of India, the four most senior judges of the court and the senior-most judge hailing from the high court of a prospective appointee.

Q14. Which of the following article is related to the salary and allowances of judges of Supreme Court?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन और भत्ते से संबंधित है?

(a) Article 126/ अनुच्छेद 126

(b) Article 124/ अनुच्छेद 124

(c) Article 125 / अनुच्छेद 125

(d) Article 128/ अनुच्छेद 128

S14. Ans.(c)
Sol. Article 125 in The Constitution of India deals with the Salaries, etc. of Judges.

Q15. Which of the following Constitutional amendment is related to Panchayati Raj?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संवैधानिक संशोधन पंचायती राज से संबंधित है?
(a) 74th
(b) 80th
(c) 111th
(d) 73rd
S15. Ans.(d)
Sol. The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.