



1. What is the main site of photosynthesis in plants?

- A) Mitochondria B) Nucleus
C) Chloroplast D) Endoplasmic Reticulum

2. Which of the following organisms perform autotrophic nutrition?

- A) Humans B) Fungi
C) Lions D) Plants

3. Which pigment is primarily responsible for capturing light during photosynthesis?

- A) Carotenoid B) Xanthophyll
C) Chlorophyll a D) Anthocyanin

4. What is the role of RuBisCO in photosynthesis?

- A) Absorbing sunlight B) Splitting water molecules
C) Carbon fixation D) Producing ATP

5. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting photosynthesis?

- A) Sunlight B) Carbon dioxide
C) Temperature D) Nitrogen concentration

6. What is the primary function of stomata in plants?

- A) Nutrient absorption B) Gas exchange
C) Protein synthesis D) Energy production

7. Which type of nutrition involves feeding on dead and decaying matter?

- A) Omnivores
B) Carnivores
C) Saprophytes
D) Parasites

8. In amoeba, the process of surrounding and engulfing food is called:

- A) Phagocytosis B) Osmosis
C) Diffusion D) Photosynthesis

9. Which nutrient is absorbed in large quantities by plants and is essential for protein synthesis?

- A) Iron (Fe) B) Nitrogen (N)
C) Zinc (Zn) D) Manganese (Mn)

10. Which muscle type is responsible for voluntary body movements?

- A) Striated muscle B) Smooth muscle
C) Cardiac muscle D) Adipose tissue

11. What type of connective tissue connects muscles to bones?

- A) Tendon B) Ligament
C) Cartilage D) Areolar tissue

12. Which type of muscle is found in the heart?

- A) Striated muscle B) Smooth muscle
C) Cardiac muscle D) Cuboidal epithelium

13. What is the function of blood in the body?

- A) Transport of oxygen and nutrients
B) Removal of waste products
C) Regulation of body temperature
D) All of the above

14. What is the lifespan of a red blood cell?

- A) 2-4 days B) 10-15 days
C) 20-120 days D) 3-5 days

15. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the body?

- A) Veins B) Capillaries
C) Arteries D) Lymph vessels

16. What is the main function of platelets?

- A) Oxygen transport B) Blood clotting
C) Immune response D) Hormone transport

17. Which type of blood vessel facilitates the exchange of gases and nutrients between blood and tissues?

- A) Arteries B) Veins
C) Capillaries D) Lymphatic vessels

18. Which of the following is a fluid connective tissue?

- A) Tendon B) Cartilage
C) Blood D) Ligament

19. Which nervous tissue component transmits electrical impulses?

- A) Neuroglia B) Neurons
C) Cardiac muscle D) Connective tissue

20. Which protein found in red blood cells is responsible for carrying oxygen?

- A) Albumin B) Fibrinogen
C) Hemoglobin D) Globulin

22. What is the main function of the cerebellum?

- A) Controlling heartbeat and breathing
B) Maintaining body balance
C) Interpreting sensory information
D) Managing emotional responses

23. Which part of the brain regulates body temperature, hunger, and emotions?

- A) Thalamus B) Hypothalamus
C) Cerebellum D) Medulla oblongata



24. Which of the following river originates as well as ends in the territory of India?

- A. Brahmaputra B. Indus
C. Kosi D. Chambal

25. Which of the following river is known as Dakshina Ganga?

- A. Krishna B. Mahanadi
C. Godavari D. Cauvery

26. Indira Sagar Dam located in Madhya Pradesh is built on which of the following river?

- A. Yamuna B. Chambal
C. Narmada D. Krishna

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- A. Yamuna B. Chambal
C. Narmada D. Krishna

28. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam, located in Karnataka is built on which of the following river?

- A. Cauvery B. Godavari
C. Krishna D. Mahanadi

29. Which of the following are the features of the Regulating Act of 1773?

1) It is provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).

2) It created executive council for Governor General of Bengal.

3) It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal.

4) It established Board of Control for managing Political Affairs.

- a. Only 2, 3 and 4 b. Only 1, 3 and 4
c. Only 1, 2 and 3 d. All of the above

30. Which of the following leaders are correctly matched to their portfolios in the first cabinet of free India?

1) Sardar Baldev Singh – Defense

2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad - Food and Agriculture

3) Dr. John Mathai – Finance

- a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2
c. 2, 3 d. All of the above

31. What were the salient features of Government of India Act 1935?

1) Federation and provincial autonomy

2) Dyarchy at the centre

3) Abolition of dyarchy in the state

a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3

c. 1, 2 and 3 d. 1, 2

32. Which of the following is/are true?

1) Simon Commission which was appointed in 1927, submitted its report in 1930, which suggested abolition of dyarchy.

2) The Poona Pact was a reaction to the Simon Commission and its Report.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. None of the above

33. Which of the following is/are true regarding the Government of India Act, 1919?

1) It abolished dyarchy introduced by 1909 Morley Minto reforms.

2) It introduced direct elections in the country.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2

34. Which of the following is/are true regarding the Charter Act of 1833?

1) Laws made under the Act of 1833 were called Regulations.

2) It made the East India Company a Commercial as well as Administrative body.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2

35. Which of the following is/are true regarding the Charter Act of 1853?

1) Act of 1853 was last of the Charter Acts and that made Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.

2) It combined the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2

36. Which of the following is/are true?

1) Act for the Good Government of India was passed in 1858.

2) Lord Dalhousie became the first Viceroy of India.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2

37. India Council's Act of 1861 provided for

1) Decentralization tendency

2) Legislative Council for Punjab

3) Rejected the Portfolio system

4) Started associating Indians with the law-making process.



- a. 1, 4
c. 2, 3

- b. 1, 2, 4
d. All of the above

38. In the context of Indian economy, which of the following is/are the purpose/purposes of "Statutory Reserve Requirements"?

- (i) To enable the Central Bank to control the amount of advances the banks can create
(ii) To make the people's deposits with banks safe and liquid
(iii) To prevent the commercial banks from making excessive profits
(iv) To force the banks to have sufficient vault cash to meet their day-to-day requirements

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) (i) only (b) (i) & (ii) only
(c) (ii) & (iii) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv) only

39. If the interest rate is decreased in an economy, it will

- (a) Decrease the consumption expenditure in the economy.
(b) Increase the tax collection of the Government
(c) Increase the investment expenditure in the economy
(d) Increase the total savings in the economy with reference to Indian economy, consider the following:

40. When the Reserve Bank of India reduces Statutory Liquidity Ratio by 50 basis points, which following is likely to happen? of

- (a) India's GDP growth rate increases drastically
(b) Foreign Institutional Investors may bring more capital into our country
(c) Scheduled Commercial Banks may cut their lending rates
(d) It may drastically reduce the liquidity to the banking system

41. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is aimed at

- (a) Bringing the small entrepreneurs into formal financial system (b)
(b) Providing loans to poor farmers for cultivating (g) particular crops
(c) Providing pension to old and destitute persons
(d) Funding the voluntary organizations involved in the promotion of skill development and employment generation

42. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the meaning of legal tender money?

- (a) The money which is tendered in courts of law to defray the fee of legal cases
(b) The money which a creditor is under compulsion to accept in settlement of his claims
(c) The bank money in the form of cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, etc.
(d) The metallic money in circulation in a country

43. Consider the following statements:

- (i) The Reserve Bank of India manages and services Government of India Securities but not any State Government Securities.
(ii) Treasury bills are issued by the Government of India and there are no treasury bills issued by the State Governments.
(iii) Treasury bills offer are issued at a discount from the par value.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) (i) & (ii) only (b) (iii) only
(c) (ii) & (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)

44. Consider the following statements:

- (i) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the amount that banks have to maintain in the form of their own funds to offset any loss that banks incur if the account-holders fail to repay dues.
(ii) CAR is decided by each individual bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) (i) only (b) (ii) only
(c) Both (i) & (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

45. If you withdraw Rs. 1,00,000 in cash from your demand deposit account at your bank, the immediate effect on aggregate money supply in the economy will be :-

- (a) To reduce it by Rs. 1,00,000
(b) To increase it by Rs. 1,00,000
(c) To increase it by more than Rs. 1,00,000
(d) To leave it unchanged



46. Consider the following statements:

- (i) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is appointed by the Central Government.
- (ii) Certain provisions in the Constitution of India give the Central Government the right to issue directions to the RBI in public interest.
- (iii) The Governor of the RBI draws his power from the RBI Act.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) (i) & (ii) only
- (b) (ii) & (iii) only
- (c) (i) & (iii) only
- (d) All of the above

47. Both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) are related to investment in a country. Which of the following statements best represents an important difference between the two?

- (a) FII helps bring better management skills and technology, while FDI only brings in capital
- (b) FII helps in increasing capital availability in general, while FDI only targets specific sectors
- (c) FDI flows only into the secondary market, while FII targets primary market
- (d) FII is considered to be more stable than FDI

48. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from :-

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Union Finance Minister

49. The Reserve Bank of India acts as a banker's bank. This would imply which of the following?

- (i) Other banks retain their deposits with the RBI
- (ii) The RBI lends funds to the commercial banks in times of need
- (iii) The RBI advises the commercial banks on monetary matters

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) (ii) & (iii) only
- (b) (i) & (ii) only
- (c) (i) & (iii) only
- (d) (i) ,(ii), (iii)

50. With the reference to Indian Economy , demand-pull inflation can be caused/increased by which of the following.

- i) Expansionary policies
- ii) Fiscal stimulus
- iii) Higher purchasing power
- iv) Rising interest rates

select the correct answer using the code given below :-

- a) i, ii iv only
- b) iii, iv & v only
- c) i, ii, iii only
- d) all of the above.

Mains Questions

- 1) How does the hypothalamus regulate essential body functions, and why is it considered a key part of the brain?
- 2) Compare and contrast the three types of muscle tissue: striated (skeletal), smooth, and cardiac muscles.
- 3) Difference between Regulating acts and Charter Act ?
- 4) Describe briefly the main events during company rule that shaped the Indian Constitution ?
- 5) Examine the effectiveness of RBI's monetary policy tools in controlling inflation and ensuring economic growth in India. How do these tools influence liquidity and credit availability in the market?



TEST NO - 4 Ans.

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| 1) C | 26) C |
| 2) D | 27) C |
| 3) C | 28) A |
| 4) C | 29) D |
| 5) D | 30) A |
| 6) B | 31) B |
| 7) C | 32) A |
| 8) A | 33) B |
| 9) B | 34) B |
| 10) A | 35) D |
| 11) A | 36) A |
| 12) C | 37) D |
| 13) D | 38) A |
| 14) C | 39) C |
| 15) C | 40) C |
| 16) B | 41) A |
| 17) C | 42) B |
| 18) C | 43) D |
| 19) B | 44) A |
| 20) C | 45) D |
| 21) x | 46) C |
| 22) B | 47) B |
| 23) B | 48) B |
| 24) D | 49) D |
| 25) C | 50) C |