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TOPIC OVERVIEW

IMPORTANT EXAM TIPS

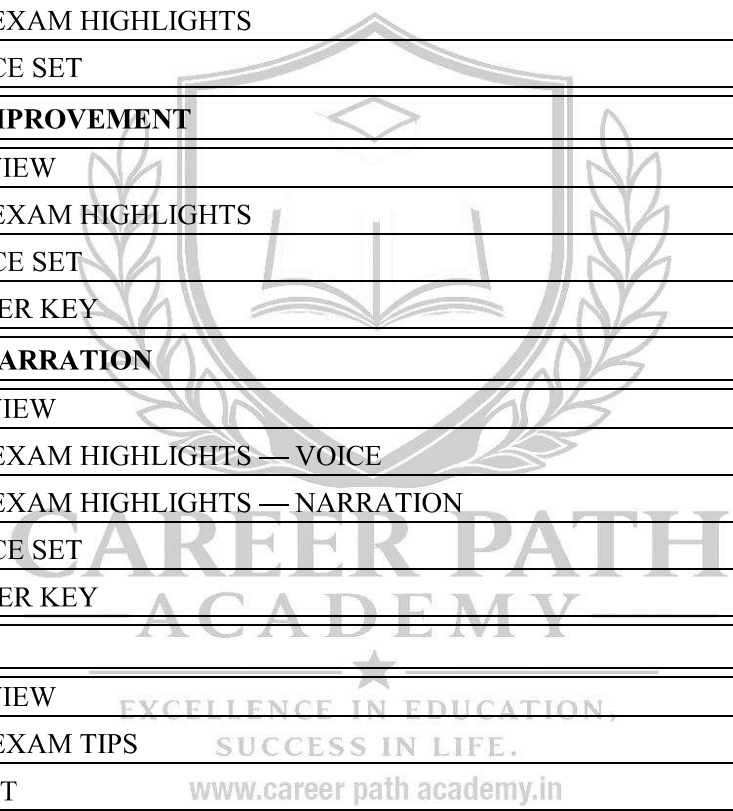
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13.READING COMPREHENSION

TOPIC OVERVIEW

EXPERT RC SOLVING STRATEGY

PRACTICE SET



ENGLISH ONE SHOT

CHAPTER 1

ARTICLES

(A / AN / THE / Zero Article)

TOPIC OVERVIEW

Articles are determiners placed before nouns to indicate definiteness or indefiniteness. English has three articles: 'A', 'An' (Indefinite Articles), and 'The' (Definite Article). The correct use of articles is one of the most tested grammar topics in all competitive exams. Questions range from basic identification to complex idiomatic and context-based usage.

IMPORTANT EXAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Use 'A' before consonant sounds: a book, a university (/j/), a European (/j/), a one-eyed man (/w/).
- Use 'An' before vowel sounds: an apple, an hour (silent h), an honest man (silent h), an MBA (/em/).
- Use 'The' for: unique nouns (sun, moon, earth), rivers/oceans/mountain ranges, superlatives, second mention, specific reference.
- Zero Article for: proper nouns (cities, countries), languages, sports & games, meals, abstract nouns in general sense, appointed/elected unique posts.
- The + Adjective = class of people (the poor, the rich, the blind).
- The + Proper Noun = comparison to great personality (He is the Newton of our class).
- A/An in distributive sense: Rs 500 a day, twice a week.
- 'A few' (some) vs. 'Few' (hardly any) | 'A little' (some) vs. 'Little' (almost none) — very high frequency trap!
- Fixed idioms: in the wrong, the apple of one's eye, at top speed, the same, the + late.
- Newspapers, scriptures, mountain ranges, oceans, countries with 'United/Republic/Kingdom' always take 'The'.

QUICK REFERENCE: ARTICLE USAGE RULES

USE 'A'	USE 'AN'	USE 'THE'	NO ARTICLE
Before consonant sounds	Before vowel sounds	Unique nouns (sun, moon)	Proper names of cities/countries
a university, a European	an hour, an honest man	The Himalayas, The Nile	English, Hindi (languages)
a one-eyed man (/w/)	an MBA, an IAS officer	Superlatives: the best	Sports: play hockey

ENGLISH ONE SHOT

Distributive: Rs 100 a day	an heir (silent h)	Holy books: The Bible	Meals: have lunch
First mention	an M.L.A. (/em/)	Newspapers: The Hindu	After appointed/elected/made

MCQ PRACTICE SET

100 Questions | PYQ-Style | Exam-Oriented | With Answers & Explanations

General Instructions

- Each question carries one mark in most competitive exams.
- Choose the most appropriate option to fill in the blank or identify the error.
- Answers and explanations are provided immediately after each question.

Q1. _____ sun rises in the east.

- (a) A
- (b) An
- (c) The
- (d) No article

Answer: (C) **Explanation:** 'The' is used with unique nouns — there is only one sun.

Q2. She is _____ honest woman.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) no article

Answer: (B) **Explanation:** 'An' is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. 'Honest' starts with a silent 'h', so vowel sound /ɒ/. www.career path academy.in

Q3. He is _____ European.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) no article

Answer: (A) **Explanation:** 'European' starts with /j/ (consonant sound), so 'a' is used, not 'an'.

Q4. I saw _____ one-eyed man yesterday.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the

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- 3.15 Towards Independence and the Constitution
- 3.16 Post-Independence India



PART I — ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

1.1 Sources of Indian History & Foreign Travellers

1. Who is known as the "Father of History"?

- A) Megasthenes B) Herodotus C) Kalhana D) Banabhatta

Ans: B) Herodotus

2. The book "Indica" was written by:

- A) Fa-Hien B) Megasthenes C) Hiuen Tsang D) Pliny

Ans: B) Megasthenes

3. Megasthenes visited India during the reign of:

- A) Ashoka B) Chandragupta Maurya C) Harsha D) Samudragupta

Ans: B) Chandragupta Maurya

4. The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of:

- A) Ashoka B) Harsha C) Chandragupta II D) Samudragupta

Ans: C) Chandragupta II

5. Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of:

- A) Ashoka B) Samudragupta C) Harsha D) Kanishka

Ans: C) Harsha

6. Al-Biruni came to India along with:

- A) Babur B) Timur C) Mahmud of Ghazni D) Muhammad Ghori

Ans: C) Mahmud of Ghazni

7. Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of:

- A) Balban B) Alauddin Khalji C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq D) Sikandar Lodi

Ans: C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

8. Ibn Battuta wrote the famous travelogue:

- A) Tarikh-i-Firozshahi B) Rihla C) Akbarnama D) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

Ans: B) Rihla

9. Domingo Paes (Portuguese traveller) visited the court of:

- A) Shivaji B) Krishnadevaraya C) Akbar D) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: B) Krishnadevaraya

1.2 Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization

10. The earliest evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent was found at:

- A) Harappa B) Mehrgarh C) Lothal D) Kalibangan

Ans: B) Mehrgarh

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TOPIC 1: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1.1 Himalayan Mountain System

- Which is the highest mountain peak in India?
(a) Kanchenjunga (b) Nanda Devi (c) K2 (d) Kamet
Ans: (a) Kanchenjunga
- The Himalayas are an example of which type of mountains?
(a) Fold Mountains (b) Block Mountains (c) Volcanic Mountains (d) Residual Mountains
Ans: (a) Fold Mountains
- Mount Everest lies in which Himalayan range?
(a) Himadri (Greater Himalaya) (b) Himachal (c) Shiwalik (d) Purvanchal
Ans: (a) Himadri (Greater Himalaya)
- Which Himalayan range is permanently snow-covered?
(a) Shiwalik (b) Himachal (c) Himadri (d) Purvanchal
Ans: (c) Himadri
- The outermost (southernmost) range of the Himalayas is:
(a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shiwalik (d) Karakoram
Ans: (c) Shiwalik
- The Shiwalik Hills are composed mainly of:
(a) Granite rocks (b) Volcanic rocks (c) Unconsolidated sediments (d) Basalt rocks
Ans: (c) Unconsolidated sediments
- Which range separates the Kashmir Valley from the Punjab Plains?
(a) Karakoram (b) Zaskar (c) Pir Panjal (d) Himadri
Ans: (c) Pir Panjal
- Which range separates the Kashmir Valley from Ladakh?
(a) Zaskar Range (b) Pir Panjal (c) Karakoram (d) Aravalli
Ans: (a) Zaskar Range
- K2 (Mt. Godwin Austen), the second highest peak in the world, lies in:
(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Karakoram Range (d) Nepal Himalayas
Ans: (c) Karakoram Range
- Karewa formations are found in:
(a) Himachal (b) Kashmir Valley (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh
Ans: (b) Kashmir Valley
- The Purvanchal Hills are an extension of:
(a) Aravalli Range (b) Satpura Range (c) Himalayas (d) Western Ghats
Ans: (c) Himalayas
- Which mountain range separates India from Myanmar?
(a) Satpura (b) Aravalli (c) Purvanchal (d) Vindhya
Ans: (c) Purvanchal
- Which is the easternmost Himalayan range in India?
(a) Karakoram (b) Purvanchal (c) Zaskar (d) Ladakh
Ans: (b) Purvanchal

1.2 Peninsular Mountain Ranges & Peaks

- Which is the oldest fold mountain range in India?
(a) Himalayas (b) Vindhyas (c) Satpuras (d) Aravallis
Ans: (d) Aravallis
- The Aravalli Range extends from:
(a) Gujarat to Haryana (b) Rajasthan to Delhi

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY ONESHOT

(c) Gujarat to Delhi (d) Rajasthan to Haryana

Ans: (c) Gujarat to Delhi

16. The highest peak of the Aravalli Range is:

(a) Doddabetta (b) Anaimudi (c) Guru Shikhar (d) Mahendragiri

Ans: (c) Guru Shikhar

17. The Aravalli Range is the richest in which mineral?

(a) Coal (b) Copper (c) Gold (d) Petroleum

Ans: (b) Copper

18. The Satpura Range lies between which two rivers?

(a) Ganga and Yamuna (b) Narmada and Tapi
(c) Godavari and Krishna (d) Krishna and Kaveri

Ans: (b) Narmada and Tapi

19. The highest peak of the Satpura Range is:

(a) Mahendragiri (b) Dhupgarh (c) Guru Shikhar (d) Anaimudi

Ans: (b) Dhupgarh

20. The Vindhya Range acts as a watershed between:

(a) East and West India (b) North and South India
(c) Coastal and Inland India (d) Plains and Plateau

Ans: (b) North and South India

21. The Western Ghats are also known as:

(a) Eastern Ghats (b) Sahyadri (c) Vindhyas (d) Satpuras

Ans: (b) Sahyadri

22. The highest peak of the Western Ghats (and of South India) is:

(a) Doddabetta (b) Anaimudi (c) Mahendragiri (d) Kalsubai

Ans: (b) Anaimudi

23. Anaimudi Peak is located in which state?

(a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

Ans: (c) Kerala

24. The second highest peak of the Western Ghats is:

(a) Doddabetta (b) Mullayanagiri (c) Kalsubai (d) Mahabaleshwar Peak

Ans: (b) Mullayanagiri

25. The highest peak of the Eastern Ghats is:

(a) Mahendragiri (b) Anaimudi (c) Doddabetta (d) Guru Shikhar

Ans: (a) Mahendragiri

26. Mahendragiri Hills are located in:

(a) Odisha (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

Ans: (a) Odisha

27. The Eastern and Western Ghats meet at:

(a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Aravalli Hills (c) Satpura Hills (d) Vindhya Hills

Ans: (a) Nilgiri Hills

28. The highest peak of the Nilgiri Hills is:

(a) Anaimudi (b) Doddabetta (c) Mahendragiri (d) Guru Shikhar

Ans: (b) Doddabetta

29. The southernmost hill range in India is:

(a) Cardamom Hills (Kerala) (b) Nilgiri Hills (c) Anaimalai Hills (d) Aravalli Hills

Ans: (a) Cardamom Hills (Kerala)

1.3 Plateaus & Plains

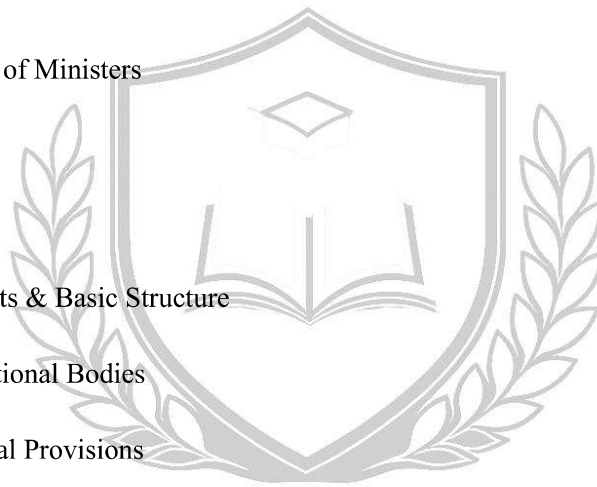
30. The Northern Plains of India are formed by:

(a) Black soil (b) Lava deposits (c) Alluvial deposits (d) Desert sand

INDIAN POLITY ONE SHOT

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1. Making of the Constitution

Constituent Assembly & Adoption

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed under the:

- (A) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (B) Mountbatten Plan
- (C) Cripps Mission
- (D) Simon Commission

Ans: (A) Cabinet Mission Plan

2. The Constituent Assembly first met on:

- (A) 15 August 1947
- (B) 9 December 1946
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 26 January 1950

Ans: (B) 9 December 1946

3. The temporary (interim) chairman of the Constituent Assembly was:

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Sachchidananda Sinha
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) B. R. Ambedkar

Ans: (B) Sachchidananda Sinha

4. The President of the Constituent Assembly was:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Sardar Patel

Ans: (B) Rajendra Prasad

5. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was:

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Sardar Patel

Ans: (C) B. R. Ambedkar

6. The chief architect / 'Father of the Indian Constitution' is:

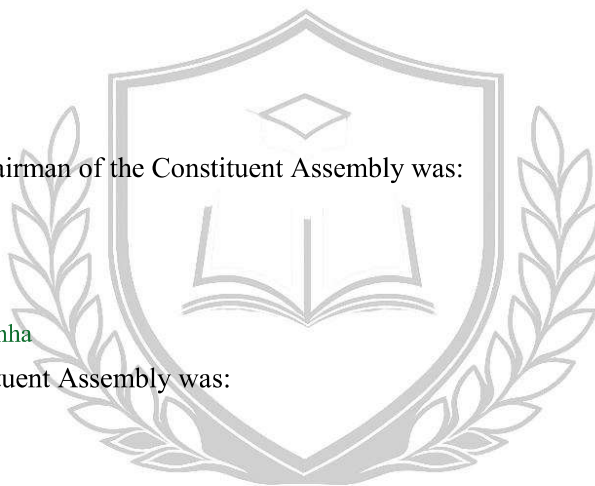
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (C) B. R. Ambedkar

7. The Objective Resolution was moved by:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru



INDIAN POLITY ONE SHOT

8. The Objective Resolution was adopted on:

- (A) 22 January 1947
- (B) 15 August 1947
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 26 January 1950

Ans: (A) 22 January 1947

9. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 15 August 1947
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 9 December 1946

Ans: (C) 26 November 1949

10. The Constitution of India came into force on:

- (A) 15 August 1947
- (B) 26 January 1950
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 2 October 1950

Ans: (B) 26 January 1950

11. Time taken to frame the Constitution was:

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years 11 months 18 days
- (C) 4 years
- (D) 5 years

Ans: (B) 2 years 11 months 18 days

12. Number of members who signed the Constitution:

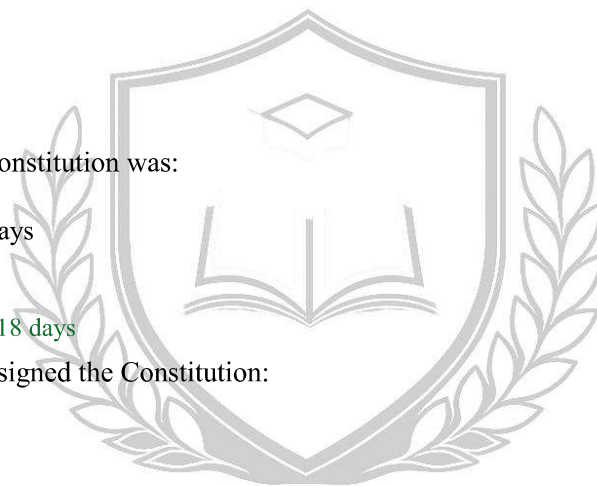
- (A) 284
- (B) 299
- (C) 389
- (D) 395

Ans: (A) 284

13. The Constituent Assembly had representatives from:

- (A) Provinces only
- (B) Princely states only
- (C) Provinces and princely states
- (D) British Parliament

Ans: (C) Provinces and princely states



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Original Text & Numbers

14. The Constitution was handwritten in:

- (A) Hindi only
- (B) English only
- (C) Hindi and English
- (D) Sanskrit

Ans: (C) Hindi and English

15. The calligraphy of the original Constitution was done by:

- (A) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
- (B) Nandalal Bose
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (A) Prem Behari Narain Raizada

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1. Cell Biology

1.1 Cell Structure & Organelles

1. Cell was discovered by:

- (A) Darwin
- (B) Robert Hooke
- (C) Mendel
- (D) Leeuwenhoek

Ans: B

2. Living substance of cell is:

- (A) Cell wall
- (B) Cytoplasm
- (C) Protoplasm
- (D) Nucleus

Ans: C

3. Plasma membrane is mainly composed of:

- (A) Protein only
- (B) Lipid only
- (C) Lipid and protein
- (D) Carbohydrate only

Ans: C

4. Ribosomes are mainly responsible for:

- (A) Respiration
- (B) Digestion
- (C) Protein synthesis
- (D) Excretion

Ans: C

5. The cell wall of plants is mainly made of:

- (A) Protein
- (B) Cellulose
- (C) Lipid
- (D) Chitin

Ans: B

6. Site of protein synthesis:

- (A) Ribosome
- (B) Lysosome
- (C) Vacuole
- (D) Chloroplast

Ans: A

7. Which organelle contains chlorophyll?

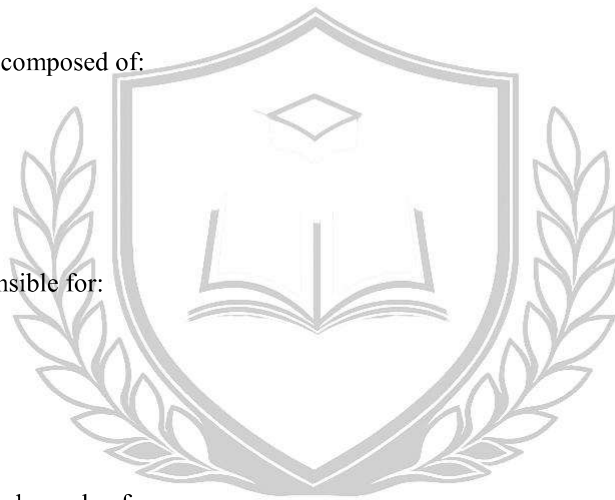
- (A) Vacuole
- (B) Chloroplast
- (C) Lysosome
- (D) Centrosome

Ans: B

8. Suicide bags of the cell are:

- (A) Ribosomes
- (B) Lysosomes
- (C) Golgi bodies
- (D) Centrosomes

Ans: B



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9. ATP is mainly produced in:

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Ribosome
- (D) Golgi apparatus

Ans: B

10. Diffusion is movement of particles from:

- (A) Low to high concentration
- (B) High to low concentration
- (C) Equal concentration
- (D) None

Ans: B

11. Osmosis involves movement of:

- (A) Solute
- (B) Water
- (C) Protein
- (D) Lipid

Ans: B

12. Crossing over occurs during:

- (A) Prophase-I
- (B) Metaphase
- (C) Telophase
- (D) Cytokinesis

Ans: A

13. The nucleus was discovered by:

- (A) Robert Hooke
- (B) Robert Brown
- (C) Leeuwenhoek
- (D) Mendel

Ans: B

14. The functional unit of life is:

- (A) Tissue
- (B) Organ
- (C) Cell
- (D) Organism

Ans: C

15. Enzymes are mainly:

- (A) Lipids
- (B) Proteins
- (C) Vitamins
- (D) Minerals

Ans: B

16. Human cheek cells are:

- (A) Plant cells
- (B) Animal cells
- (C) Prokaryotic
- (D) Fungal

Ans: B



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A. Quick Revision Points

QUICK REVISION POINTS

- SI base units (7): metre (m), kilogram (kg), second (s), ampere (A), kelvin (K), mole (mol), candela (cd).
- Force = MLT^{-2} , Work/Energy = ML^2T^{-2} , Pressure = $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$, Power = ML^2T^{-3} , Momentum = MLT^{-1} .
- 1 kWh = 3.6×10^6 J ; 1 HP \approx 746 W ; 1 N = 10^5 dyne ; 1 J = 10^7 erg.
- Impulse has same unit as momentum (kg·m/s or N·s).
- Vernier callipers → small lengths; Screw gauge → diameter of thin wires.

B. Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. SI unit of force is

- (A) Joule
 (B) Newton
 (C) Watt
 (D) Pascal

✓ Ans: (B)

Q2. SI unit of pressure / stress is

- (A) Newton
 (B) Pascal
 (C) Joule
 (D) Dyne

✓ Ans: (B)

Q3. SI unit of power is

- (A) Joule
 (B) Newton
 (C) Watt
 (D) Pascal

✓ Ans: (C)

Q4. SI unit of energy / work is

- (A) Newton
 (B) Joule
 (C) Watt
 (D) Pascal

✓ Ans: (B)

Q5. SI unit of electric current is

- (A) Coulomb
 (B) Ampere
 (C) Volt
 (D) Ohm

✓ Ans: (B)

Q6. SI unit of electric charge is

- (A) Coulomb
 (B) Ampere
 (C) Volt
 (D) Ohm

PHYSICS ONE SHOT

✓ Ans: (A)

Q7. SI unit of resistance is

- (A) Volt (B) Ohm
(C) Ampere (D) Coulomb

✓ Ans: (B)

Q8. SI unit of resistivity is

- (A) Ohm (B) Ohm-metre
(C) Volt (D) Ampere

✓ Ans: (B)

Q9. SI unit of capacitance is

- (A) Henry (B) Farad
(C) Tesla (D) Weber

✓ Ans: (B)

Q10. SI unit of inductance is

- (A) Weber (B) Henry
(C) Tesla (D) Farad

✓ Ans: (B)

Q11. SI unit of magnetic flux is

- (A) Tesla (B) Weber
(C) Henry (D) Farad

✓ Ans: (B)

Q12. SI unit of luminous flux is

- (A) Candela (B) Lumen
(C) Lux (D) Dioptré

✓ Ans: (B)

Q13. SI unit of luminous intensity is

- (A) Lux (B) Candela
(C) Lumen (D) Dioptré

✓ Ans: (B)

Q14. SI unit of viscosity is

- (A) Pascal-second (B) Newton
(C) Dyne (D) Poise

✓ Ans: (A)

Q15. SI unit of surface tension is

- (A) N/m (B) Joule
(C) Pascal (D) Watt

✓ Ans: (A)

NORTH-EAST INDIA GK

MCQ Practice Book for Competitive Exams

360 Exam-Oriented MCQs | Arranged State-wise & Topic-wise

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SECTION 1: NORTH-EAST AT A GLANCE (GENERAL)

Q1. When was the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDONER) set up?

- (a) September 2001
- (b) August 1995
- (c) January 1971
- (d) May 1975

Answer: (a)

Explanation: MoDONER was set up in September 2001.

Q2. The North Eastern Council (NEC) was constituted in which year?

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1995

Answer: (b)

Explanation: States are officially recognized under the NEC, constituted in 1971.

Q3. North-East India constitutes about what percentage of India's total area?

- (a) 3.1%
- (b) 8%
- (c) 12%
- (d) 15%

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The North-East constitutes about 8% of India's total size.

Q4. As per the 2011 Census, North-East India represents what share of India's total population?

- (a) 3.1%
- (b) 8%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 2%

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The region holds 3.1% of India's population (combined ~45 million).

Q5. North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi) was set up on:

- (a) 9 August 1995
- (b) 1 December 1963
- (c) September 2001
- (d) 21 January 1972

Answer: (a)

Explanation: NEDFi was established on 9 August 1995.

Q6. Which was the first North-Eastern state to attain statehood (1 Dec 1950)?

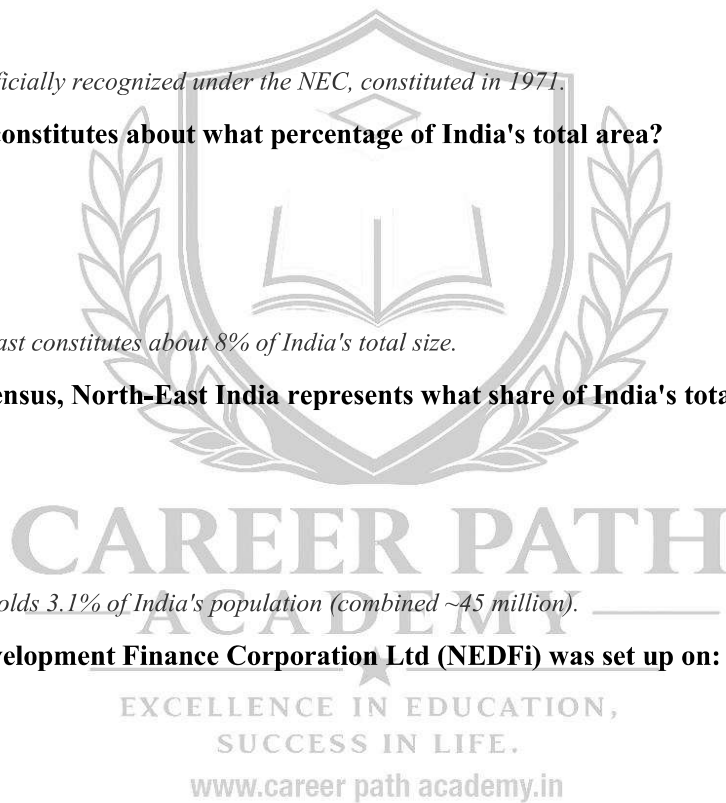
- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Assam
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Tripura

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Assam attained statehood on 1 December 1950.

Q7. Nagaland attained statehood on:

- (a) 1 December 1963
- (b) 21 January 1972



- (c) 20 February 1987
- (d) 16 May 1975

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Nagaland became a state on 1 Dec 1963 under the State of Nagaland Act, 1962.

Q8. Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura all attained statehood on the same date. Which date?

- (a) 21 January 1972
- (b) 1 December 1963
- (c) 20 February 1987
- (d) 16 May 1975

Answer: (a)

Explanation: All three became states on 21 January 1972.

Q9. Which states attained statehood on 20 February 1987?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
- (b) Assam and Nagaland
- (c) Manipur and Tripura
- (d) Sikkim and Meghalaya

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Both Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram became states on 20 February 1987.

Q10. Sikkim became a state of India on:

- (a) 16 May 1975
- (b) 20 February 1987
- (c) 21 January 1972
- (d) 1 December 1963

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sikkim became India's 22nd state on 16 May 1975.

Q11. Sikkim was integrated as the 8th North-Eastern Council state in:

- (a) 2002
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1971

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sikkim joined the NEC in 2002.

Q12. The previous capital of Assam (before Dispur) was;

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Jorhat
- (d) Tezpur

Answer: (a)

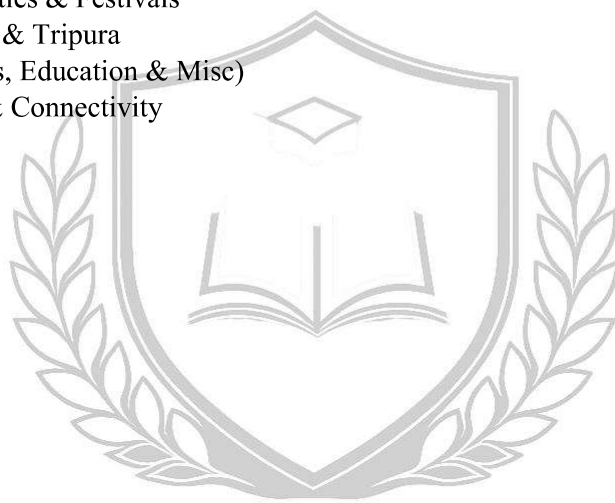
Explanation: Shillong was the earlier capital of Assam.

Q13. Match the State with its Statehood Act:

1. Nagaland - i. North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971
 2. Manipur - ii. State of Nagaland Act, 1962
 3. Mizoram - iii. State of Mizoram Act, 1986
 4. Sikkim - iv. 35th CAA
- (a) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv
 - (b) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii
 - (c) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii

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17. National Highways & Connectivity



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1. Tripura History

Q1. In which year did the Tripura era (Tripurabda) start?

- (a) 590 AD (b) 1464 AD
(c) 1501 AD (d) 590 BC

Ans: (a) *The Tripura era began in 590 AD.*

Q2. Who introduced the first coin in Tripura?

- (a) Dhanya Manikya (b) Ratna Manikya
(c) Krishna Manikya (d) Bir Chandra

Ans: (b) *Ratna Manikya introduced coins in Tripura in 1464.*

Q3. In which year was the first coin of Tripura introduced?

- (a) 1464 (b) 1501
(c) 1761 (d) 1844

Ans: (a) *Ratna Manikya introduced the coin in 1464.*

Q4. The Tripureswari Temple was constructed by which king?

- (a) Ratna Manikya (b) Govinda Manikya
(c) Dhanya Manikya (d) Amar Manikya

Ans: (c) *Dhanya Manikya built the Tripureswari Temple in 1501.*

Q5. In which year was the Tripureswari Temple constructed?

- (a) 1464 (b) 1501
(c) 1571 (d) 1601

Ans: (b) *Built by Dhanya Manikya in 1501.*

Q6. The capital of Tripura was shifted from Udaipur to Puran Agartala by which king?

- (a) Krishna Manikya (b) Krishna Kishore Manikya
(c) Ratna Manikya (d) Dharma Manikya

Ans: (a) *Krishna Manikya shifted the capital from Udaipur to Puran Agartala in 1761.*

Q7. In which year was the capital shifted from Udaipur to Puran Agartala?

- (a) 1701 (b) 1744
(c) 1761 (d) 1801

Ans: (c) *Krishna Manikya shifted it in 1761.*

Q8. The capital was shifted from Puran Agartala to present Agartala by:

- (a) Krishna Manikya (b) Krishna Kishore Manikya
(c) Bir Chandra Manikya (d) Radha Kishore Manikya

Ans: (b) *Krishna Kishore Manikya shifted it in 1844.*

Q9. In which year was the capital shifted to present Agartala?

- (a) 1761 (b) 1844
(c) 1871 (d) 1896

Ans: (b) *Krishna Kishore Manikya shifted it in 1844.*

Q10. Who was the first Political Agent appointed in Tripura?

- (a) A. L. Dias (b) A. W. Power
(c) B. K. Nehru (d) Martin Berne

Ans: (b) *A. W. Power was appointed Political Agent in 1871.*

Q11. In which year was the Political Agent appointed in Tripura?

- (a) 1844 (b) 1871
(c) 1896 (d) 1909

Ans: (b) *The Political Agent was appointed in 1871.*

Q12. The Birchandra State Public Library was established by:

- (a) Bir Chandra Manikya (b) Radha Kishore Manikya
(c) Bir Bikram Kishore (d) Birendra Kishore

Ans: (b) *Radha Kishore Manikya established it in 1896.*

Q13. Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya died in a car accident at:

- (a) Agartala (b) Kolkata
(c) Sarnath, UP (d) Delhi

Ans: (c) He died in a car accident at Sarnath, UP in 1909.

Q14. In which year did Radha Kishore Manikya die?

- (a) 1896 (b) 1909
(c) 1923 (d) 1941

Ans: (b) He died in a road accident in 1909.

Q15. The title 'Bharat Bhaskar' was awarded to Rabindranath Tagore by:

- (a) Radha Kishore Manikya (b) Birendra Kishore
(c) Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya (d) Bir Chandra

Ans: (c) Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya awarded it in 1941.

Q16. In which year was the 'Bharat Bhaskar' title awarded to Tagore?

- (a) 1900 (b) 1921
(c) 1941 (d) 1947

Ans: (c) Awarded by Bir Bikram Kishore in 1941.

Q17. What was the old name of Tripura?

- (a) Hill Tipperah (b) Kirat Desh
(c) Ranjamati (d) Tippera

Ans: (b) The old name of Tripura was Kirat Desh.

Q18. Who is regarded as the first king of Tripura?

- (a) Dhruha (b) Maha Manikya
(c) Ratna Manikya (d) Dhanya Manikya

Ans: (a) Dhruha is regarded as the first Tripura king.

Q19. Which king abolished slavery in Tripura?

- (a) Bir Chandra (b) Govinda Manikya
(c) Krishna Manikya (d) Amar Manikya

Ans: (a) Bir Chandra Manikya abolished slavery.

Q20. The Jamatiya Revolt of 1863 took place during the reign of:

- (a) Ishan Chandra Manikya (b) Bir Chandra Manikya
(c) Radha Kishore Manikya (d) Krishna Kishore

Ans: (b) The Jamatiya Revolt occurred in 1863 during Bir Chandra Manikya.

Q21. Rabindranath Tagore wrote 'Rajarshi' and 'Bisarjan' based on the story of which king?

- (a) Amar Manikya (b) Govinda Manikya
(c) Bir Chandra (d) Dhanya Manikya

Ans: (b) Both works were based on King Govinda Manikya.

Q22. Tagore's drama 'Mukut' was based on the conflict between the sons of:

- (a) Govinda Manikya (b) Amar Manikya
(c) Bir Chandra (d) Ratna Manikya

Ans: (b) 'Mukut' was based on the conflict between sons of King Amar Manikya.

Q23. The town 'Udaipur' was renamed from 'Ranjamati' by:

- (a) Uday Manikya (b) Krishna Manikya
(c) Dhanya Manikya (d) Ratna Manikya

Ans: (a) Uday Manikya changed the name from Ranjamati to Udaipur.

Q24. According to the Rajmala, the total number of Tripura kings is:

- (a) 149 (b) 165
(c) 179 (d) 185

Ans: (c) The Rajmala lists 179 Tripura kings.

Q25. Who is referred to as the 'Vikramaditya of Tripura'?

- (a) Bir Chandra (b) Radha Kishore

FLORA & FAUNA

Topic-wise MCQs

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SEC 1 BASICS OF FLORA & FAUNA

- "Flora" refers to:
(A) Animal life (B) Plant life
(C) Aquatic life only (D) Human population [Ans:B]
- "Fauna" refers to:
(A) Plant life (B) Soil organisms only
(C) Animal life (D) Forest cover [Ans:C]
- Science of plants is:
(A) Zoology (B) Botany
(C) Ecology (D) Taxonomy [Ans:B]
- Science of animals is:
(A) Botany (B) Ecology
(C) Zoology (D) Genetics [Ans:C]
- Variety of species in an area is called:
(A) Ecology (B) Biodiversity
(C) Taxonomy (D) Evolution [Ans:B]
- Which is biotic?
(A) Water (B) Air
(C) Soil (D) Plants [Ans:D]
- Which is abiotic?
(A) Tiger (B) Grass
(C) Water (D) Bacteria [Ans:C]
- Organisms producing own food are:
(A) Consumers (B) Decomposers
(C) Producers (D) Parasites [Ans:C]
- Green plants are producers because they:
(A) Eat animals (B) Produce O₂ only
(C) Make own food (D) Live in forests [Ans:C]
- Animals depending on others for food are:
(A) Producers (B) Consumers
(C) Decomposers (D) Autotrophs [Ans:B]
- Classification science is called:
(A) Ecology (B) Genetics
(C) Taxonomy (D) Evolution [Ans:C]
- Father of Taxonomy is:
(A) Darwin (B) Linnaeus
(C) Mendel (D) Aristotle [Ans:B]
- Scientific naming system is called:
(A) Ecology (B) Taxonomy
(C) Binomial nomenclature (D) Morphology [Ans:C]
- Scientific names are written in:
(A) English (B) Sanskrit
(C) Latin (D) French [Ans:C]
- First word of scientific name indicates:
(A) Species (B) Family
(C) Genus (D) Kingdom [Ans:C]
- In 'Homo sapiens', sapiens refers to:
(A) Genus (B) Species
(C) Family (D) Order [Ans:B]
- Kingdom for plants is:
(A) Animalia (B) Plantae
(C) Protista (D) Fungi [Ans:B]
- Kingdom for animals is:
(A) Plantae (B) Animalia
(C) Fungi (D) Monera [Ans:B]
- Animals without backbone are:
(A) Vertebrates (B) Mammals
(C) Invertebrates (D) Amphibians [Ans:C]
- Animals with backbone are:
(A) Invertebrates (B) Vertebrates
(C) Arthropods (D) Molluscs [Ans:B]
- Green pigment in plants is:
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Hemoglobin
(C) Melanin (D) Xanthophyll [Ans:A]
- Photosynthesis mainly occurs in:
(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Leaf (D) Flower [Ans:C]
- Plants absorb water through:
(A) Stem (B) Leaves
(C) Roots (D) Flowers [Ans:C]
- Gas absorbed during photosynthesis:
(A) Oxygen (B) CO₂
(C) Nitrogen (D) Hydrogen [Ans:B]
- Gas released during photosynthesis:
(A) CO₂ (B) Nitrogen
(C) Oxygen (D) Hydrogen [Ans:C]
- Organelle conducting photosynthesis:
(A) Chloroplast (B) Root hair
(C) Xylem (D) Phloem [Ans:A]
- Xylem transports:
(A) Food (B) Water and minerals
(C) Oxygen (D) CO₂ [Ans:B]
- Phloem transports:
(A) Water (B) Minerals
(C) Food (D) Oxygen [Ans:C]
- Flowering plants are:
(A) Gymnosperms (B) Angiosperms
(C) Bryophytes (D) Pteridophytes [Ans:B]
- Non-flowering seed plants are:
(A) Angiosperms (B) Bryophytes
(C) Gymnosperms (D) Algae [Ans:C]
- Plant-eating animals are called:
(A) Carnivores (B) Herbivores
(C) Omnivores (D) Parasites [Ans:B]
- Flesh-eating animals are called:
(A) Herbivores (B) Omnivores
(C) Carnivores (D) Decomposers [Ans:C]

A. QUICK REVISION POINTS

- Longest river in India → **Ganga (~2525 km)**
- Largest river basin in India → **Ganga Basin**
- Longest peninsular river → **Godavari**
- Largest delta in the world → **Ganga–Brahmaputra (Sundarbans)**
- Largest inhabited river island → **Majuli (Brahmaputra)**
- West-flowing major rivers → **Narmada & Tapi**
- Rivers flowing through rift valleys → **Narmada & Tapi**
- Rivers forming estuary (no delta) → **Narmada & Tapi**
- Dakshin Ganga → **Godavari**
- Ganga of South India → **Kaveri**
- Sorrow of Bihar → **Kosi**
- Sorrow of Bengal → **Damodar**
- Sorrow of Assam → **Brahmaputra**
- Male river of India → **Brahmaputra**
- Tibetan name of Brahmaputra → **Tsangpo**
- Indus, Sutlej & Brahmaputra origin → **Near Mansarovar Lake**
- Ganga officially formed at → **Devprayag**
- Largest tributary of Ganga → **Yamuna**
- River draining Chotanagpur Plateau → **Damodar**
- Inland drainage river → **Luni**
- Longest river in the world → **Nile**
- River with largest discharge → **Amazon**
- River crossing Equator twice → **Congo**
- Busiest river of Europe → **Rhine**

B. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

▶ **I. INDIAN RIVER SYSTEM**

(i) Himalayan River System

1. Which is the longest river in India?
(A) Brahmaputra (B) Godavari (C) Ganga (D) Yamuna **Ans: (C)**
2. Which is the largest river basin in India?
(A) Krishna Basin (B) Godavari Basin (C) Narmada Basin (D) Ganga Basin **Ans: (D)**
3. The Ganga originates from:
(A) Yamunotri Glacier (B) Gangotri Glacier (C) Milam Glacier (D) Satopanth Glacier **Ans: (B)**
4. The Bhagirathi river originates from:
(A) Gangotri Glacier (B) Pindari Glacier (C) Siachen Glacier (D) Zemu Glacier **Ans: (A)**
5. The Ganga is officially formed at:
(A) Rudraprayag (B) Devprayag (C) Karnaprayag (D) Vishnuprayag **Ans: (B)**
6. Devprayag is the confluence of:
(A) Bhagirathi & Mandakini (B) Alaknanda & Bhagirathi (C) Pindar & Alaknanda (D) Mandakini & Pindar **Ans: (B)**
7. The Yamuna originates from:
(A) Gangotri Glacier (B) Yamunotri Glacier (C) Pindari Glacier (D) Satopanth Glacier **Ans: (B)**
8. The Yamuna joins the Ganga at:
(A) Haridwar (B) Kanpur (C) Prayagraj (D) Patna **Ans: (C)**
9. Which is the largest tributary of the Ganga?
(A) Son (B) Yamuna (C) Gandak (D) Gomti **Ans: (B)**
10. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of Bihar”?
(A) Gandak (B) Son (C) Damodar (D) Kosi **Ans: (D)**
11. Which river is called the “Sorrow of Bengal”?
(A) Teesta (B) Damodar (C) Hooghly (D) Mahananda **Ans: (B)**
12. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of Assam”?
(A) Lohit (B) Subansiri (C) Brahmaputra (D) Barak **Ans: (C)**
13. The Brahmaputra is known as Tsangpo in:
(A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) Tibet (D) Myanmar **Ans: (C)**
14. The Brahmaputra enters India through:
(A) Assam (B) Sikkim (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Nagaland **Ans: (C)**
15. Which river is known as the “Male River” of India?
(A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra (C) Godavari (D) Indus **Ans: (B)**

BASIC MATHEMATICS

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PROFIT AND LOSS

Rules:

- i) Profit = S.P – C.P
- ii) Percentage of Profit = (Total Profit / Cost Price(C.P)) × 100
- iii) S.P (Selling Price) = ((100 + % of Profit) / 100) × C.P
- iv) C.P (Cost Price) = (100 / (100 + Profit%)) × S.P
- v) Loss = C.P – S.P
- vi) Percentage of loss = (Total Loss / Cost Price) × 100
- vii) S.P = ((100 – loss%) / 100) × C.P
- viii) C.P = 100 / (100 – loss%) × S.P
- ix) Marked Price (M.P) = $100 \times SP / (100 - \text{Rate of discount}(\%))$
 $S.P = M.P \times [(100 - \text{Rate of discount}(\%)) / 100]$
- x) If X% and Y% be two successive discounts, then a single equivalent discount = $(X + Y - XY/100)\%$
- xi) When a dishonest trader uses a false weight, then his percentage of profit is calculated as:
 $\text{Profit}\% = ((\text{True Weight} - \text{False Weight}) / \text{False Weight}) \times 100$

Examples:

1) An article is brought for 54 and sold at 60. Find the gain percent.

Solution:

$$\text{Profit} = \text{S.P} - \text{C.P} = 60 - 54 = 6$$

$$\text{Gain}\% = (\text{gain}/\text{CP}) \times 100 = (6/54) \times 100 = 11 \frac{1}{9}\%$$

Ans.

2) Rajesh buys a cycle for Rs.2500 and sells it for Rs.2000. Find his percent of loss.

Solution:

$$\text{Loss} = \text{C.P} - \text{S.P} = 2500 - 2000 = 500$$

$$\text{Loss}\% = (\text{loss}/\text{C.P}) \times 100 = (500/2500) \times 100 = 20\% \quad \text{The loss percent} = 20\%$$

Ans.

3) Apples were brought at 7 for Rs.6 and sold at 6 for Rs.7. Find the profit percent.

Solution:

$$\text{L.C.M of 6 and 7} = 42$$

$$\text{C.P of 42 Apples} = (6/7) \times 42 = 36$$

$$\text{S.P of 42 apples} = (7/6) \times 42 = 49$$

$$\text{Profit} = (49 - 36) = 13$$

$$\text{Profit}\% = (\text{Profit}/\text{C.P}) \times 100 = (13/36) \times 100 = 36 \frac{1}{9}\%$$

Ans.

4) A man sold two scooters for Rs.2500 each. On one he gains 30% and on the other he loses 30%. How much does he lose or gain in the whole transaction?

Solution:

In such transaction there is always a loss. The SP amount is immaterial. But the common loss or gain% holds the main importance.

$$\text{Here loss}\% = [\text{Common Loss or gain}\% / 10]^2$$

$$= [30/10]^2 = 9\% \text{ loss}$$

Ans.

5) Rajesh buys a computer set for Rs.25000 and spends Rs.3000 on its up gradation. At what Price should he sell so as to make a profit of 15%?

QUANT ONE SHOT

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.P of the computer} &= \text{Rs. } 25000 \\ \text{Expenses on its up gradation} &= \text{Rs. } 3000 \\ \therefore \text{ gross C.P} &= (25000 + 3000) = 28000 \\ \text{Profit} &= 15\% \\ \therefore \text{ S.P} &= (100+15)/100 \times 28000 = 32200 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

6) By selling an article for Rs.450, a man loses 20%. At what price must he sell it to make a profit of 20%?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.P} &= \text{Rs.} 450 \quad \text{Loss} = 20\% \\ \therefore \text{ C.P} &= 100/(100-20) \times 450 = 562.50 \\ \text{Now required profit} &= 20\% \\ \therefore \text{ S.P} &= (100+20)/100 \times 562.50 = 675 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

7) If the selling price of 10 articles is equal to cost price of 11 articles, find the gain percent.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given, cost price of 11 articles} &= \text{selling price of 10 articles} \\ \text{Here, } X &= 11 \text{ \& } Y = 10 \\ \text{So, Profit\%} &= [(X-Y)/Y \times 100] = [(11-10)/10 \times 100] = 10\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

8) If marked price is 30% above cost price and a discount of 10% is given for cash payment, what is the profit?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let C.P} &= 100, \text{ marked price} = 130 \\ \text{Discount} &= 10\% \\ \therefore \text{ S.P} &= 130[(100-10)/100] = 117 \\ \text{S.P} &= 117 \text{ and C.P} = 100 \\ \text{Profit} &= \text{S.P} - \text{C.P} = 117 - 100 = 17 \\ \text{Profit\%} &= (\text{Profit}/\text{C.P}) \times 100 = (17/100) \times 100 = 17\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

9) What would be that only single discount which is equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 15%?

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The equivalent single discount would be:} \\ &= (X + Y - XY/100)\% \\ &= (20 + 15 - 20 \times 15/100)\% \quad | \text{ here } X = 1\text{st discount} = 20\% \text{ and } Y = 2\text{nd discount} = 15\% \\ &= 32\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

10) A dishonest shop-keeper professes to sell goods at his cost price but uses a false weight of 950 g.ms. For each kilogram, find his gain percent.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gain\%} &= ((\text{True Weight} - \text{False Weight}) / \text{False Weight}) \times 100 \\ &= ((1000 - 950) / 950) \times 100 \quad | \text{ here } 1 \text{ Kg} = 1000 \text{ gm, and false weight} = 950 \text{ gm} \\ &= 5.26\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

SOLVED EXAMPLES (Basic to Moderate)

Example 1: A shopkeeper buys an article for Rs. 800 and sells it for Rs. 1000. Find the Profit%.

Step-by-Step Solution:

$$CP = \text{Rs. } 800, SP = \text{Rs. } 1000$$

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP = 1000 - 800 = \text{Rs. } 200$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = (\text{Profit} / CP) \times 100 = (200 / 800) \times 100 = 25\%$$

Shortcut Method:

$$\text{Profit\%} = (SP - CP) / CP \times 100 = (200/800) \times 100 = 25\%$$

Alternative Method:

$$\text{Fraction method: } 200/800 = 1/4 = 25\% \text{ (memorize: } 1/4 = 25\%)$$

Example 2: If CP = Rs. 500 and Profit% = 20%, find the Selling Price.

Step-by-Step Solution:

$$SP = CP \times (100 + \text{Profit\%}) / 100$$

$$SP = 500 \times (100 + 20) / 100$$

$$SP = 500 \times 120 / 100 = 500 \times 1.2 = \text{Rs. } 600$$

Shortcut Method:

$$\text{Profit } 20\% \text{ means multiply CP by } 6/5, SP = 500 \times 6/5 = \text{Rs. } 600$$

Alternative Method:

$$\text{Multiplying factor: } 20\% \text{ profit } \Rightarrow \times 1.20, 500 \times 1.20 = 600$$

Example 3: An article is sold at Rs. 420 at a loss of 16%. Find the Cost Price.

Step-by-Step Solution:

$$SP = CP \times (100 - \text{Loss\%}) / 100$$

$$420 = CP \times (100 - 16) / 100$$

$$420 = CP \times 84/100$$

$$CP = 420 \times 100/84 = 42000/84 = \text{Rs. } 500$$

Shortcut Method:

$$CP = SP \times 100 / (100 - L\%) = 420 \times 100/84 = \text{Rs. } 500$$

Alternative Method:

$$\text{Loss } 16\% \text{ means SP is } 84\% \text{ of CP. So } CP = 420 / 0.84 = \text{Rs. } 500$$

Example 4: Two articles are sold at Rs. 990 each. One at 10% Profit and other at 10% Loss. Find overall Profit or Loss.

Step-by-Step Solution:

MOST IMPORTANT 50 QUESTIONS (MCQ)

Questions 1 – 50

Q1. A book is bought for Rs. 250 and sold for Rs. 300. Find the Profit%.

- A) 10%
- B) 15%
- C) 20%
- D) 25%

Answer: C) 20%

Solution: Profit = 50; Profit% = $50/250 \times 100 = 20\%$

Shortcut: $50/250 = 1/5 = 20\%$

Q2. An article is purchased for Rs. 400 and sold at a loss of 15%. Find the SP.

- A) Rs. 330
- B) Rs. 340
- C) Rs. 360
- D) Rs. 380

Answer: B) Rs. 340

Solution: SP = $400 \times 85/100 = \text{Rs. } 340$

Shortcut: Loss 15% => multiply by 0.85. $400 \times 0.85 = 340$

Q3. A trader sells a cycle at Rs. 1440 making a profit of 20%. Find CP.

- A) Rs. 1100
- B) Rs. 1200
- C) Rs. 1250
- D) Rs. 1300

Answer: B) Rs. 1200

Solution: CP = $1440 \times 100/120 = \text{Rs. } 1200$

Shortcut: SP = 120% of CP => CP = $1440/1.2 = 1200$

Q4. By selling an article for Rs. 360, a shopkeeper incurs a loss of 10%. At what price should he sell to gain 10%?

- A) Rs. 420
- B) Rs. 440
- C) Rs. 460
- D) Rs. 480

Answer: B) Rs. 440

Solution: CP = $360 \times 100/90 = \text{Rs. } 400$. To gain 10%: SP = $400 \times 110/100 = \text{Rs. } 440$

Shortcut: CP = 400; SP for 10% profit = $400 \times 1.1 = 440$

Q5. The Profit% on selling a product at Rs. 720 is twice the Loss% when it is sold at Rs. 480. Find the CP.

- A) Rs. 550