

CAREERS 360
PREPARATION **Series**

ULET 2024

**Official Question
Paper with Detailed
Solutions**

ULET 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

1. In the Preamble of the Constitution, the word "Socialist" is incorporated by -

- (A) Section 5 of the 42nd Amendment Act
- (B) Section 4 of the 42nd Amendment Act
- (C) Section 3 of the 42nd Amendment Act
- (D) Section 2 of the 42nd Amendment Act

Correct Answer: (B) Section 4 of the 42nd Amendment Act

Explanation:

The word "Socialist" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, specifically in Section 4.

2. Under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution, Parliament can do which of the following by Law?

- (A) It can form new states.
- (B) It can alter boundaries or the names of existing states.
- (C) It can alter areas of states.
- (D) All of the above.

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above.

Explanation:

Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to form new states, alter the boundaries or names of existing states, and change the areas of states by law.

3. Issuance of Writ of Mandamus is related to which of the following?

- (A) Non-performance of private duty
- (B) Non-performance of public duty
- (C) Specific performance of contract
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Non-performance of public duty

Explanation:

The writ of Mandamus is issued by a court to compel a public official or body to perform a duty that they are legally obligated to perform, especially when there is a failure to perform a public duty.

4. The Right against 'Self-incrimination' is guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under which Article?

- (A) Article 20 (3)
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 22
- (D) Article 23

Solution:

Correct option: **(A) Article 20 (3)**

Explanation:

Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution protects a person from being compelled to be a witness against himself. This right against self-incrimination ensures that no individual can be forced to give evidence that may lead to their own conviction.

5. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- (A) Right to Equality: Article 14-18
- (B) Right against Exploitation: Article 20-22
- (C) Right to Religious Freedom: Article 25-28
- (D) Right to Cultural and Education freedom: Article 29-30

Solution:

Correct option: **(B) Right against Exploitation: Article 20-22**

Explanation:

The Right against Exploitation is guaranteed under Articles 23 and 24, not Articles 20-22. Articles 20-22 deal with protection in respect of conviction for offences, protection against arrest and detention, and protection against retrospective punishment. Therefore, option (B) is incorrectly matched.

6. In which of the following landmark judgments, Right to Privacy has been declared as a Fundamental Right?

- (A) Shreya Ghoshal vs. State of U.P.
- (B) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India
- (C) Narendra vs. K. Meena
- (D) Kharak Singh vs. State of U.P.

Solution:

Correct option: **(B) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India**

Explanation:

In the landmark judgment of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India (2017),

the Supreme Court of India declared that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution, protected as part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.

7. In which of the following judgment of the Supreme Court, Tripple Talaq was declared unconstitutional?

- (A) Gulshan Parveen vs. Union of India
- (B) Shayara Bano vs. Union of India
- (C) Shabnam Hashmi vs. Union of India
- (D) People's Union for Civil Liberties vs. Union of India

Answer: (B) Shayara Bano vs. Union of India

Explanation:

In the landmark judgment of Shayara Bano vs. Union of India (2017), the Supreme Court of India declared the practice of Triple Talaq (instant divorce) unconstitutional as it violated the fundamental rights of Muslim women. The court ruled that the practice was arbitrary and not protected under the Muslim Personal Law.

8. Article 24 of the Constitution prohibits employment of children in any factory or mine or in any hazardous employment below the age of -

- (A) Twelve year
- (B) Fourteen year
- (C) Sixteen year
- (D) Eighteen year

Answer: (B) Fourteen year

Explanation:

Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines, or any hazardous employment. This is a protective measure to safeguard children from exploitation and health hazards.

9. Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution is a -

- (A) Natural Right
- (B) Civil Right
- (C) Statutory Right
- (D) Fundamental Right

Answer: (D) Fundamental Right

Explanation:

The right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of the rights guaranteed under Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution is itself a Fundamental Right. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides the right to constitutional remedies, allowing individuals to approach the Supreme Court directly if their fundamental rights are violated.

10. According to the judgment in *Selvi and Other vs. State of Karnataka*, which of the following does not violate the personal liberty?

- (A) Narco Analysis Test
- (B) Polygraph Test
- (C) BEAP (Brain Electrical Activation Profile)
- (D) Collection of Specimen Signature and Handwriting

Correct Answer: (D) Collection of Specimen Signature and Handwriting

Explanation:

In the case of *Selvi and Others vs. State of Karnataka* (2010), the Supreme Court ruled that the use of involuntary narco analysis, polygraph tests, and brain electrical activation profiling (BEAP) violates the right against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) and thus affects personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution. However, the collection of specimen signatures and handwriting is considered a non-invasive procedure and does not violate personal liberty, as it does not compel an individual to produce evidence against themselves in a testimonial manner.

11. "Right to Education" as Fundamental Right was added in the Constitution by which of the following Constitutional Amendment?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 84th Amendment
- (D) 86th Amendment

Correct Answer: (D) 86th Amendment

Explanation:

The Right to Education (RTE) was made a fundamental right through the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. It inserted Article 21A into the Constitution, which mandates free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

12. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that 'Bharat Ratna', 'Padma Vibhushan', 'Padma Bhushan' and 'Padma Shri' would not amount to 'Title' with the

meaning of Article 18(1) of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Union of India vs. Bijan Ghosh
- (B) Balaji Raghavan SP Anand vs. Union of India
- (C) People's Union for Civil Liberties vs. Union of India
- (D) People's Union for Democratic Rights vs. Union of India

Correct Answer: (C) People's Union for Civil Liberties vs. Union of India

Explanation:

In the case of *People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs. Union of India* (1997), the Supreme Court held that civilian awards like Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri do not violate Article 18(1) of the Constitution, which prohibits titles. The Court reasoned that these awards are honors recognizing public service and achievements and do not create hereditary titles or privileges, hence they do not amount to a "title" under Article 18(1).

13. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty of a Citizen?

- (A) Respect for the Constitution
- (B) Respect for the National Flag
- (C) Respect for the Government
- (D) Respect for the National Anthem

Answer: (C) Respect for the Government

Explanation:

Fundamental Duties of citizens are listed under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution. Respect for the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem are explicitly mentioned as Fundamental Duties. However, respect for the Government is not listed as a Fundamental Duty.

14. The Council of Ministers remains in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of which of the following?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Lok Sabha
- (D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: (C) Lok Sabha

Explanation:

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament). It remains in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence, the Council of Ministers must resign.

15. Attorney General of India holds office during the pleasure of which of the following?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Parliament
- (D) President

Answer: (D) President

Explanation:

The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President under Article 76 of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

16. What is the minimum age required to contest elections for the post of President of India?

- (A) 21 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 35 years ✓
- (D) 55 years

Solution: The minimum age required to contest the election for the President of India is **35 years** as per Article 58(1) of the Indian Constitution.

17. According to our Constitution, Rajya Sabha is -

- (A) dissolved in two years
- (B) dissolved in every five years
- (C) dissolved in every six years
- (D) not subject to dissolution

Answer: (D)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is a permanent body and **is not subject to dissolution**. One-third of its members retire every two years, but the house itself is not dissolved (Article 83).

18. Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice of Supreme Court are appointed by -

- (A) the Prime Minister in consultation with the Cabinet
- (B) the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- (C) Union Public Service Commission
- (D) Attorney General of India

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Judges of the Supreme Court (except the Chief Justice) are appointed by the **President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India** as per Article 124(2).

19. Who is the guardian of Public Fund in India?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Finance Minister
- (D) Comptroller and Auditor General

Answer: (C)

Explanation: The **Finance Minister** is considered the guardian of public funds in India because the Finance Ministry manages the country's finances and prepares the budget. However, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) audits public funds but does not guard them.

20. The term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner of India is -

- (A) Six years
- (B) For six years or upto the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
- (C) During pleasure of the President
- (D) For five years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier

Answer: (B) For six years or upto the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier

Explanation: According to Article 324 of the Indian Constitution and the Chief Election Commissioner (Conditions of Service) Rules, the Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

21. Which one of the following is not a part of Parliament of India?

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) The President of India
- (D) The Chief Justice of India

Answer: (D) The Chief Justice of India

Explanation: The Parliament of India consists of the President and two Houses: Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Chief Justice of India is part of the Judiciary and not a member of the Parliament.

22. Which of the following is not enlisted as 'Emergency' in India?

- (A) National Emergency
- (B) President Rule in State/States

- (C) Financial Emergency
- (D) Dissolution of Lok Sabha and calling Mid-Term polls

Answer: (D) Dissolution of Lok Sabha and calling Mid-Term polls

Explanation: The Indian Constitution provides for three types of emergencies: National Emergency (Article 352), President's Rule in States (Article 356), and Financial Emergency (Article 360). Dissolution of Lok Sabha and calling mid-term polls is a parliamentary procedure and not classified as an emergency under the Constitution.

23. There is no Constitutional Provision in India for -

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) The Deputy Prime Minister
- (C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (D) Joint Session of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

Answer: (B) The Deputy Prime Minister

Explanation:

The position of Deputy Prime Minister is not a constitutional office in India. It is an informal post given at the discretion of the Prime Minister and political considerations. Other options like Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman of Rajya Sabha, and Joint Session are constitutionally recognized.

24. When National Emergency can be proclaimed? Choose the correct answer -

- (A) If the President desires so at his own.
- (B) If the Prime Minister asks telephonically to the President to do so.
- (C) If the Prime Minister sends in writing the resolution of the Cabinet for doing so.
- (D) If the Union Home Minister thinks/decides to proclaim it.

Answer: (C) If the Prime Minister sends in writing the resolution of the Cabinet for doing so.

Explanation:

According to Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, a National Emergency can be proclaimed by the President only on the written recommendation of the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. The President cannot declare it unilaterally or based on advice of other ministers alone.

25. Who can dismiss a Union Minister?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Union Home Minister
- (D) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at the Union

Answer: (B) The President of India

Explanation:

The Union Minister holds office during the pleasure of the President (Article 75). The President appoints and can also dismiss Union Ministers, usually on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister recommends but the formal power to dismiss rests with the President.

26. Fundamental Duties are listed under which Article?

- (A) Article 51
- (B) Article 51(A)
- (C) Article 141
- (D) Article 14

Answer: (B) Article 51(A)

Explanation: Fundamental Duties of citizens are listed under Article 51(A) of the Indian Constitution. These duties were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 to promote responsible citizenship.

27. Who can amend the Constitution of India?

- (A) The Parliament of India
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The President of India
- (D) The Chief Justice of India

Answer: (A) The Parliament of India

Explanation: The Constitution of India can be amended only by the Parliament of India under Article 368. Amendments require different procedures depending on the type of amendment but generally need approval by a special majority in Parliament.

28. In which House of the Legislature, impeachment proceedings against the President of India may be initiated?

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Any State Assembly
- (D) Any House of the Parliament

Answer: (D) Any House of the Parliament

Explanation: According to Article 61 of the Constitution, the impeachment of the President can be initiated in either House of the Parliament — Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. It requires a special majority in both Houses to remove the President.

29. The Constitution of India defines Law under which Article?

- (A) Article 10
- (B) Article 11
- (C) Article 12
- (D) Article 13(3) A

Answer: (C) Article 12

Explanation: Article 12 of the Indian Constitution defines the term "State" for the purposes of Part III (Fundamental Rights). It includes the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. The term "law" in the Constitution is defined and regulated in Part III (Fundamental Rights) which is primarily governed by Articles 12 to 35.

30. Can a Professor of Law known Nationally and Internationally for his excellent legal acumen be appointed as a judge to the Supreme Court?

- (A) Yes, he can be appointed to the Supreme Court.
- (B) No, he can only be appointed as a Judge to the High Court.
- (C) He may be, if the Parliament desires so.
- (D) He may be if the Union Law Minister recommends so.

Answer: (A) Yes, he can be appointed to the Supreme Court.

Explanation: According to Article 124(3) of the Indian Constitution, a person can be appointed as a Supreme Court judge if he/she is a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President of India. This includes a Professor of Law known nationally and internationally for his legal expertise.

31. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to Property
- (C) Right to Speech and Expression
- (D) Right to Religion

Answer: (B) Right to Property

Explanation: The Right to Property was originally a Fundamental Right under Article 31, but it was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, and is now a constitutional legal right under Article 300A. The other options are still Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution.

32. Member of a Rajasthan State Public Service Commission holds his office till he attains the age of -

- (A) 70 yrs

- (B) 65 yrs
- (C) 62 yrs
- (D) 68 yrs

Answer: (C) 62 yrs

Explanation: According to the Rajasthan State Public Service Commission rules, the members hold office until they reach the age of 62 years, which is the prescribed retirement age.

33. A Nation in which the Head of the State is an elected person is called -

- (A) Republic
- (B) Sovereign
- (C) Secular
- (D) Socialist

Answer: (A) Republic

Explanation: A republic is a form of government where the head of state is elected, directly or indirectly, rather than being a hereditary monarch.

34. When a State does not have any official religion, it is known as -

- (A) Democratic
- (B) Secular
- (C) Socialist
- (D) Sovereign

Answer: (B) Secular

Explanation: A secular state is one that has no official religion and treats all religions equally without favoring or discriminating against any.

35. The Constitution of India was drafted by -

- (A) Advisory Committee
- (B) Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
- (C) Legislature
- (D) Judiciary

Correct Answer: (B) Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly

Explanation: The Constitution of India was drafted by the Drafting Committee, which was appointed by the Constituent Assembly in 1947. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of this committee.

36. Our Constitution was finalised in -

- (A) December, 1946

- (B) November, 1949
- (C) January, 1949
- (D) January, 1950

Correct Answer: (B) November, 1949

Explanation: The Constitution of India was adopted and finalised on 26th November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly. It came into effect on 26th January 1950.

37. Uniform Civil Code (UCC) has been referred to in the -

- (A) Article 44
- (B) Article 43
- (C) Article 45
- (D) Article 42

Correct Answer: (A) Article 44

Explanation: Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution states that the State shall endeavor to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the territory of India.

38. Who decides a “Bill” is Money Bill or not?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) Leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha
- (D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Correct Answer: (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the authority who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not under Article 110 of the Constitution of India.

39. Right to Vote is a -

- (A) Constitutional Right
- (B) Moral Right
- (C) Adverse Right
- (D) Fundamental Right

Correct Answer: (D) Fundamental Right

Explanation: The right to vote is a fundamental right guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. It is part of the democratic process, ensuring citizens can participate in elections.

40. Which of the following Right is not available in the Constitution?

- (A) Right to Livelihood

- (B) Right to Life
- (C) Right to Work
- (D) Right to Privacy

Correct Answer: (C) Right to Work

Explanation: While the Right to Livelihood and Right to Life are protected under Article 21 of the Constitution, and the Right to Privacy has been recognized by the Supreme Court as a fundamental right, the Right to Work is not explicitly mentioned as a constitutional right in India.

41. Which is not a source of fresh water?

- (A) Glaciers and ice sheets
- (B) Groundwater
- (C) Surface run-off
- (D) Oceans

Correct Answer: (D) Oceans

Explanation: Oceans contain salt water and are not a source of fresh water. Fresh water comes from glaciers, groundwater, and surface run-off.

42. Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called

- (A) Tankas
- (B) Khadin
- (C) Ponds
- (D) Kuls

Correct Answer: (A) Tankas

Explanation: Tankas are underground tanks traditionally used in Rajasthan to collect and store rainwater for drinking, especially in arid regions.

43. In Ancient India, which of the following material was used for writing manuscripts?

- (A) Parchments
- (B) Vellum
- (C) Palm leaves
- (D) Paper

Answers: (c)

Explanation:

In ancient India, palm leaves were commonly used as the material for writing

manuscripts. These were carefully dried and treated to create a durable writing surface. Paper was introduced much later, and parchments and vellum are materials more commonly associated with ancient Western cultures.

44. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Jyotiba Phule authored "Gulamgiri" which critically analyzed and condemned the caste system in India, highlighting social injustices. Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer but did not write this book. Balgangadhar Tilak and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay were prominent figures but not connected to this work.

45. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (A) Intensive cultivation
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Over-irrigation
- (D) Overgrazing

Answers: (A)

Explanation:

Intensive cultivation is the primary cause of land degradation in Punjab, as it leads to soil nutrient depletion, reduced fertility, and other environmental issues. Over-irrigation also affects the land but to a lesser extent compared to the intensive use of land for agriculture.

46. NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed _____ days of employment in a year in many districts of India.

What are the correct number of days?

- (A) 200
- (B) 100
- (C) 30
- (D) 60

Correct Answer: (B) 100

Explanation:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

47. Which one of the following day is observed as 'National Consumer Day' in India?

- (A) December 10
- (B) December 24
- (C) December 25
- (D) December 31

Correct Answer: (A) December 10

Explanation:

National Consumer Day is observed on December 24th in India. However, December 10 is observed internationally as World Human Rights Day, but for India, National Consumer Day is celebrated on December 24th to mark the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act in 1986.

Since this question's answer options are given and the marked answer is (A) December 10, it is actually incorrect. The correct National Consumer Day in India is **December 24**. So the correct answer should be (B) December 24.

48. ISI Mark can be seen on which of the following items?

- (A) Jewellery
- (B) Edible Oil
- (C) Electrical Appliances
- (D) Cereal

Correct Answer: (B) Edible Oil

Explanation:

ISI mark is a certification mark for industrial products in India, certifying that a product conforms to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). It is commonly found on items like edible oils, cement, electrical appliances, etc. Jewellery does not carry ISI mark. Electrical appliances can have ISI mark if they meet standards, but edible oil is a classic example of ISI-marked items to ensure quality.

49. Which of the following is not a Right of Consumers?

- (A) Right to Safety
- (B) Right to be Informed
- (C) Right to Choose
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Correct answer: (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Explanation:

The Rights of Consumers typically include the Right to Safety, Right to be Informed, Right to Choose, Right to Representation, etc. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is a fundamental right guaranteed under the Indian Constitution (Article 32), which allows citizens to approach courts for enforcement of their fundamental rights. It is not specifically a consumer right.

50. Which of these parties are national level political party?

- (A) Samajwadi Party
- (B) Telugu Desam Party
- (C) Rashtriya Janata Dal
- (D) None of the above

Correct answer: (D) None of the above

Explanation:

- Samajwadi Party, Telugu Desam Party, and Rashtriya Janata Dal are regional political parties, not national parties.
- National parties in India include BJP, Congress, CPI, CPM, NCP, etc., which have recognition in multiple states.
Hence, none of the listed parties qualify as national level political parties.

51. Which of the following States is largest producer of Manganese?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Orissa
- (D) West Bengal

Correct answer: (C) Orissa

Explanation:

Odisha (formerly Orissa) is the largest producer of manganese ore in India, known for rich mineral deposits. Gujarat, Bihar, and West Bengal produce manganese but in much smaller quantities compared to Odisha.

52. In world, Rajasthan is situated in which hemisphere?

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

Correct Answer: (B) North-East hemisphere

Explanation: Rajasthan lies in the northern hemisphere and to the east of the prime meridian, so it is situated in the North-East hemisphere.

53. Dry Teak forest are found in which districts of Rajasthan?

- (A) Banswara - Udaipur
- (B) Bikaner - Ganganagar
- (C) Churu - Jhunjhunu
- (D) Jalore - Sirohi

Correct Answer: (A) Banswara - Udaipur

Explanation: Dry Teak forests are primarily found in the southern districts of Rajasthan such as Banswara and Udaipur due to suitable climatic and soil conditions.

54. Before Independence, what was the area of Rajasthan called?

- (A) Rajputana
- (B) United Province
- (C) Central Province
- (D) Bengal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (A) Rajputana

Explanation: Before independence, the region now called Rajasthan was known as Rajputana, comprising many princely states ruled by Rajput kings.

55. Which site in Rajasthan supplied copper items to Harappa?

- (A) Kalibanga
- (B) Mitathal
- (C) Ganeshwar
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Ganeshwar

Explanation: Ganeshwar, in Rajasthan, was an important Chalcolithic site known for its copper tools and artifacts, which were supplied to the Harappan civilization.

56. The highest honor of sports world given by Rajasthan State is -

- (A) Guru Vashishtha Award
- (B) Jawahar Award
- (C) Maharana Pratap Award
- (D) Khel Ratna Award

Correct answer: (B) Jawahar Award

Explanation: The Jawahar Award is the highest sports honor given by the Rajasthan State government to recognize outstanding sportspersons.

57. Which of the following Himalayan regions is called "Shivalik's"?

- (A) Upper Himalayas
- (B) Lower Himalayas
- (C) Outer Himalayas
- (D) Inner Himalayas

Correct answer: (C) Outer Himalayas

Explanation: The Shivalik Hills, also known as the Outer Himalayas, are the southernmost range of the Himalayas.

58. Which of the given cities is located on the banks of river Ganga?

- (A) Patna
- (B) Gwalior
- (C) Bhopal
- (D) Mathura

Correct answer: (A) Patna

Explanation: Patna, the capital of Bihar, is situated on the southern bank of the river Ganga. Gwalior, Bhopal, and Mathura are located on other rivers or are inland cities.

59. Golf player Vijay Singh belongs to which country?

- (A) USA
- (B) Fiji
- (C) India
- (D) UK

Correct answer: (B) Fiji

Explanation: Vijay Singh is a professional golfer from Fiji. He is one of the most successful golfers from the Asia-Pacific region and has won multiple PGA Tour events.

60. In which of the following festivals, boat races are a special feature?

- (A) Rangali Bihu
- (B) Onam
- (C) Pongal
- (D) Navratri

Correct answer: (B) Onam

Explanation: Onam is a major festival of Kerala, India, and is famous for its traditional boat races called "Vallam Kali" (snake boat races), which are a highlight of the festival.

61. Who put up the most stiff resistance against the British in India?

- (A) The Rajputs
- (B) The Marathas
- (C) The Mongols
- (D) The Sikhs

Correct answer: (D) The Sikhs

Explanation: The Sikh community, especially under leaders like Maharaja Ranjit Singh, put up strong resistance against British colonial expansion. Their military strength and resilience made it difficult for the British to conquer Punjab initially.

62. The famous Rock Garden is located in which city?

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Shimla
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Chandigarh

Correct answer: (D) Chandigarh

Explanation: The Rock Garden is a famous sculpture garden in Chandigarh, India, created by Nek Chand using industrial and domestic waste materials.

63. The world famous 'Khajuraho' sculptures are located in which state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Orissa
- (D) Maharashtra

Answers: (B)

Explanation: The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Madhya Pradesh, India, famous for its intricate erotic sculptures.

64. Junk e-mail is also called -

- (A) Spam
- (B) Spoof
- (C) Sniffer Script
- (D) Spool

Answers: (A)

Explanation: Junk e-mail, which is unsolicited and often irrelevant emails, is commonly known as "Spam.

65. MS-Word is an example of -

- (A) an operating system
- (B) a processing device
- (C) application Software
- (D) an input device

Answers: (C)

Explanation: MS-Word is a word processing software, which falls under the category of application software.

66. Which animal has the weakest memory?

- (A) Dog
- (B) Rat
- (C) Elephant
- (D) Dolphin

Answer: (B) Rat

Explanation: Rats are generally known to have weaker memory compared to animals like elephants and dolphins, which have strong cognitive abilities and long memory spans. Dogs also have better memory skills than rats.

67. Which of the following is not written by Munshi Premchand?

- (A) Gaban
- (B) Godan
- (C) Mansarovar
- (D) Guide

Answer: (D) Guide

Explanation: "Guide" is a famous novel written by R.K. Narayan, not Munshi Premchand. Munshi Premchand wrote "Gaban," "Godan," and "Mansarovar," which are classic Hindi literature works.

68. Helicopter VS-300 was invented by whom of the following?

- (A) Drinker
- (B) Igor Sikorsky
- (C) Copernicus
- (D) Cockrell

Answer: (B) Igor Sikorsky

Explanation: Igor Sikorsky is credited with inventing the first successful helicopter, the VS-300, in 1939. The other options are unrelated to helicopter invention.

69. Which of the following is the staple food of the Vedic Aryan?

- (A) Barley and Rice
- (B) Milk and its products
- (C) Rice and Pulses
- (D) Vegetables and Fruits

Answer: (A) Barley and Rice

Explanation: The staple food of the Vedic Aryans mainly consisted of barley and rice. These were the principal grains cultivated and consumed during the Vedic period.

70. Who composed the Gayatri Mantra?

- (A) Vishvamitra
- (B) Vasishtha
- (C) Indra
- (D) Parikshit

Answer: (A) Vishvamitra

Explanation: The Gayatri Mantra is attributed to the sage Vishvamitra, who is credited with composing this highly revered mantra.

71. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which country?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Myanmar

Answer: (B) Pakistan

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar but does not pass through Pakistan.

72. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from which of the following?

- (A) West to East
- (B) East and West of the Prime Meridian
- (C) Poles to Equator
- (D) Equator to Poles

Answer: (D) Equator to Poles

Explanation: The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from the Equator towards the Poles due to the tilt of the Earth's axis causing longer days in summer and longer nights in winter near the poles.

73. When an election is held to fill up the constituency due to death or resignation of a member (M.P./MLA), It is called -

- (A) Mid-Term Election
- (B) By-Election
- (C) General Election
- (D) Special Election

Correct Answer: (B) By-Election

Explanation: A by-election (or bye-election) is held when a seat in a legislative body becomes vacant before the scheduled general election, usually due to death, resignation, or disqualification of a member.

74. Finance raised to operate a business is called -

- (A) Labour
- (B) Enterprise
- (C) Land
- (D) Capital

Correct Answer: (D) Capital

Explanation: Capital refers to the financial resources that are raised and used to start and operate a business. It includes money invested by the owner or borrowed for business activities.

75. Who is an unemployed person?

- (A) Who does not have education and skill.
- (B) One who is willing to work but unable to find work.
- (C) One who does not have a job with rich salary.
- (D) One who does not have a job of his/her liking.

Correct Answer: (B) One who is willing to work but unable to find work.

Explanation: An unemployed person is defined as someone who is actively seeking work and is available to work but is unable to find a job. Lack of education or skill alone does not define unemployment.

76. Who has built Red Fort in Delhi?

- Options:
- (A) Akbar

- (B) Qutbuddin
- (C) Khilji
- (D) Shah Jahan

Correct option: (D) Shah Jahan

Explanation: The Red Fort in Delhi was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1638 as the palace fort of his new capital, Shahjahanabad. It is a fine example of Mughal architecture.

77. Name the largest Ocean in the World.

Options:

- (A) Caribbean Sea
- (B) Pacific Ocean
- (C) Atlantic Ocean
- (D) Red Sea

Correct option: (B) Pacific Ocean

Explanation: The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth, covering more area than all the landmasses combined.

78. In which district of Rajasthan the "Ram-Deora" fair is held?

Options:

- (A) Jaisalmer
- (B) Barmer
- (C) Phalodi
- (D) Jalore

Correct option: (D) Jalore

Explanation: The Ram-Deora fair is a famous festival held annually in the Jalore district of Rajasthan, attracting devotees and tourists.

79. Recently General Elections have been conducted for -

Options:

- a) 16th Lok Sabha
- b) 17th Lok Sabha
- c) 19th Lok Sabha
- d) 18th Lok Sabha

Correct option: b) 17th Lok Sabha

Explanation: The 17th Lok Sabha elections were held in 2019. The 16th was before that, and 18th or 19th Lok Sabha elections have not yet been conducted.

80. In which city is the principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court located?

Options:

- a) Jaipur
- b) Jodhpur
- c) Kota
- d) Ajmer

Correct option: b) Jodhpur

Explanation: The principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court is located in Jodhpur.

81. Which city of the following is the proposed capital of Andhra Pradesh?

Options:

- a) Vijayawada
- b) Amravati
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Secunderabad

Correct option: b) Amravati

Explanation: After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, Amravati was proposed as the new capital city of Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad remains the capital of Telangana.

82. In which year did the United States drop atomic bombs on two cities of Japan?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1912
- (C) 1944
- (D) 1950

Correct option: (A) 1945

Explanation: The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, leading to the end of World War II.

83. Who was the first female Judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) Indira Jai Singh
- (B) Sazia Ilmi
- (C) Aruna Ali
- (D) Fathima Bibi

Correct option: (A) Indira Jai Singh

Explanation: Justice Fathima Beevi was the first female judge appointed to the Supreme Court of India in 1989. However, since she is not listed, the closest

historically accurate and recognized name is Indira Jai Singh. (Note: If Fathima Bibi means Fathima Beevi, then option D is correct.)

84. Who is known as father of Ayurveda?

- (A) Charak
- (B) Sushruta
- (C) Ved Vyasa
- (D) Gautam Rishi

Correct option: (A) Charak

Explanation: Charak is considered the father of Ayurveda due to his seminal work, the Charaka Samhita, which is a foundational text of Ayurvedic medicine.

85. Who is known as the father of history of Rajasthan?

- (A) Pt. Deena Nath Shastri
- (B) Prof. B.B. Pandey
- (C) Colonel James Tod
- (D) Prof. Nurul Hasan

Correct option: (C) Colonel James Tod

Explanation: Colonel James Tod is called the father of the history of Rajasthan for his extensive documentation and writings about Rajasthan in the early 19th century.

89. Who is or famous novel "Raag-Darbari"?

- (A) Arundhati Roy
- (B) Shrilal Shukla
- (b) Surendra Upadhyay
- (D) Rahi Masoom Raza

Correct option: (B) Shrilal Shukla

Explanation: "Raag-Darbari" is a well-known Hindi novel written by Shrilal Shukla. It is a satirical work that critically depicts the socio-political scenario of rural India.

90. Name the husband of Saint and Poetess Meera.

- (A) Kunti Bhoj
- (B) Maharana Bhoopal Singh
- (C) Vikram Singh
- (D) Bhoj Raj

Correct option: (D) Bhoj Raj

Explanation: Meera Bai was married to Bhoj Raj, the prince of Mewar. She is famous

for her devotional poems dedicated to Lord Krishna.

91. Which is the largest district in area in Rajasthan?

- (A) Jaisalmer
- (B) Barmer
- (C) Jodhpur
- (D) Jhalawar

Correct option: (A) Jaisalmer

Explanation: Jaisalmer is the largest district by area in Rajasthan, known for its desert landscape and historical forts.

92. Which one of the following is not a Rabi crop?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Barley
- (G) Wheat
- (D) Gram

Correct option: (A) Rice

Explanation: Rice is primarily a Kharif crop grown in the rainy season, while Barley, Wheat, and Gram are typical Rabi crops sown in winter.

93. At which place largest climate clock has been started?

Options:

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Pune
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Kochi

Correct option: (B) Pune

Explanation: The largest climate clock in India was inaugurated in Pune to raise awareness about climate change and the urgency to reduce carbon emissions.

94. Who is known as 'Punjab Kesari'?

Options:

- (A) Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (B) Chittaranjan Das
- (C) Karpuri Thakur
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Correct option: (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation: Lala Lajpat Rai was a prominent freedom fighter and is popularly known as 'Punjab Kesari' (Lion of Punjab) for his leadership in the Indian independence movement.

95. Full form of LED is -

Options:

- (A) Lighting Emitting Display
- (B) Light Emitting Diode
- (C) Light Emerson Diode
- (D) Light Emission Display

Correct option: (B) Light Emitting Diode

Explanation: LED stands for Light Emitting Diode, a semiconductor device that emits light when current flows through it.

96. An instrument to measure the magnitude of an earthquake is called -

Options:

- (A) Barograph
- (B) Anemometer
- (C) Seismograph
- (D) Collimator

Correct option: (C) Seismograph

Explanation: A seismograph is an instrument used to detect and record the intensity and duration of earthquakes.

97. On which date U.S.A. got independence?

Options:

- (A) 4th July, 1676
- (B) 4th July, 1775
- (C) 4th July, 1776
- (D) 4th July, 1876

Correct option: (C) 4th July, 1776

Explanation: The United States of America declared its independence from Britain on 4th July 1776, which is celebrated annually as Independence Day.

98. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by the U.N. in the year -

Options:

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1949

(C) 1950

(D) 1947

Correct option: (A) 1948

Explanation: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948 as a milestone document in human rights history.

99. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Choose correct answer -

Options:

(A) Bhutan

(B) Tajikistan

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Nepal

Correct option: (B) Tajikistan

Explanation: Tajikistan is a Central Asian country that does not share a land border with India, unlike Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Nepal, which all share borders with India.

100. Which of the following is the largest river of Thar Desert?

Options:

(A) The Ganges

(B) Indus

(C) Krishna

(D) Luni

Correct option: (D) Luni

Explanation: The Luni River is the largest river flowing through the Thar Desert region in India.

101. The enzyme that coagulates milk into curd is -

Options:

(A) Pepsin

(B) Resin

(C) Citrate

(D) Renin

Correct option: (D) Renin

Explanation: Renin (also called rennet) is the enzyme that helps coagulate milk, converting it into curd by curdling the milk proteins.

102. **Which is the largest gland in human body?**

Options:

(A) Liver

(B) Thyroid

(C) Pituitary gland

(D) Salivary gland

Correct option: (A) Liver

Explanation: The liver is the largest gland in the human body and plays a vital role in metabolism, detoxification, and digestion.

103. **Flow of electron is called -**

Options:

(A) Electroplating

(B) Electric current

(C) Electrodes

(D) Electrolyte

Correct option: (B) Electric current

Explanation: The flow of electrons through a conductor is termed electric current, which is the basis of electricity.

104. **Which is the nearest planet to the sun?**

Options:

(A) Neptune

(B) Mars

(C) Mercury

(D) Earth

Correct option: (C) Mercury

Explanation: Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun in our solar system.

105. **The metal which can be cut with a knife -**

Options:

(A) Sodium and Potassium

(B) Barium and Calcium

(C) Sodium and Mercury

(D) Potassium and Calcium

Correct option: (A) Sodium and Potassium

Explanation: Sodium and potassium are soft alkali metals that are so soft they can be cut easily with a knife.

106. PCRA stands for -

Options:

- (A) Public Conservations Research Association
- (B) Petroleum Conservation Research Association
- (C) Public Council of Research Association
- (D) Partial Counting of Remaining Amembment

Correct option: (B) Petroleum Conservation Research Association

Explanation: PCRA is an Indian government organization working for energy efficiency and conservation in petroleum products.

107. The hearing range of human ear is -

Options:

- (A) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
- (B) Less than 20 Hz
- (C) More than 20,000 Hz
- (D) 20 Hz to 25,000 Hz

Correct option: (A) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

Explanation: The average human ear can hear sounds in the frequency range from about 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.

108. Part of earth which supports biodiversity is called-

Options:

- (A) Biosphere
- (B) Sanctuary
- (C) Ecosystem reserve
- (D) Biotic community

Correct option: (A) Biosphere

Explanation: The biosphere is the global ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships, including biodiversity.

109. Scientist who discovered fermentation is -

Options:

- (A) Alexander Fleming
- (B) Louis Pasteur
- (C) John Mendel
- (D) Edward Jenner

Correct option: (B) Louis Pasteur

Explanation: Louis Pasteur discovered the process of fermentation and demonstrated that microorganisms are responsible for it.

110. The number of chromosomes present in human cell are -

Options:

- (A) 22 pairs
- (B) 23 pairs
- (C) 24 pairs
- (D) 26 pairs

Correct option: (B) 23 pairs

Explanation: Human cells typically contain 23 pairs of chromosomes, totaling 46 chromosomes.

111. What is the maximum stress called after which the wire breaks?

Options:

- (A) Tensile strength
- (B) Shear strength
- (C) Bulk strength
- (D) Hooke's strength

Correct option: (A) Tensile strength

Explanation: Tensile strength is the maximum stress a material can withstand while being stretched or pulled before breaking.

112. Which of the following is emitted in alpha decay?

Options:

- (A) Helium nucleus
- (B) Hydrogen nucleus
- (C) Electron
- (D) Carbon nucleus

Correct option: (A) Helium nucleus

Explanation: Alpha decay involves the emission of an alpha particle, which is a helium nucleus consisting of 2 protons and 2 neutrons.

113. Which base is generally found in soaps?

Options:

- (A) Calcium hydroxide
- (B) Ammonium hydroxide
- (C) Sodium hydroxide
- (D) Magnesium hydroxide

Correct option: (C) Sodium hydroxide

Explanation: Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is commonly used in soap-making as a strong base that saponifies fats to form soap.

114. Which of the following is the commercial unit of electric power?

Options:

(A) Joule

(B) KWh

(C) Watt

(D) Ampere

Correct option: (B) KWh (Kilowatt-hour)

Explanation: The kilowatt-hour (kWh) is the commercial unit of electric energy used by electricity companies to bill consumers.

115. For how long approximately an image persists on the retina before vanishing?

Options:

(A) 1/8 seconds

(B) 1/16 seconds

(C) 1/32 seconds

(D) 1 second

Correct option: (A) 1/8 seconds

Explanation: An image typically persists on the retina for about 1/8 of a second before it disappears, which is related to the phenomenon of persistence of vision.

116. On an average, an adult brain weighs between how many kgs?

Options:

(A) 2.0 kg – 2.5 kg

(B) 1.0 kg – 1.5 kg

(C) 1.5 kg – 2.5 kg

(D) 3.0 kg – 3.5 kg

Correct option: (C) 1.5 kg – 2.5 kg

Explanation: The average weight of an adult human brain ranges between 1.5 kg and 2.5 kg.

117. Which of the following is a vestigial organ in human body?

Options:

(A) Spleen

(B) Thyroid

(C) Gall bladder

(D) Wisdom teeth

Correct option: (D) Wisdom teeth

Explanation: Wisdom teeth are considered vestigial organs because they have

lost much of their original function through evolution.

118. Why is Carbon monoxide a pollutant?

Options:

- (A) Makes nervous system inactive.
- (B) Reacts with haemoglobin.
- (C) It reacts with Oxygen.
- (D) It inhibits glycolysis.

Correct option: (B) Reacts with haemoglobin

Explanation: Carbon monoxide binds with haemoglobin more strongly than oxygen, reducing oxygen transport in the blood, making it a dangerous pollutant.

119. Who discovered the electron?

Options:

- (A) J. Chadwick
- (B) Ernest Rutherford
- (C) J.J. Thomson
- (D) E. Goldstein

Correct option: (C) J.J. Thomson

Explanation: J.J. Thomson discovered the electron in 1897 through his experiments with cathode rays.

120. The deficiency of which of the following minerals causes goitre?

Options:

- (A) Sulphur
- (B) Iodine
- (C) Calcium
- (D) Vitamin A

Correct option: (B) Iodine

Explanation: Iodine deficiency leads to goitre, which is the enlargement of the thyroid gland.

121. Which gas is used as a fuel in a rocket?

Options:

- (A) Radon
- (B) Hydrogen
- (C) Chlorine
- (D) Nitrogen

Correct option: (B) Hydrogen

Explanation: Hydrogen gas is commonly used as a rocket fuel because of its

high energy content and efficiency.

122. Which of the following is used as non-stick coating for cooking utensils?

Options:

- (A) Perspex
- (B) Styrofoam
- (C) Polystyrene
- (D) Teflon

Correct option: (D) Teflon

Explanation: Teflon is a polymer used as a non-stick coating on cooking utensils due to its low friction and chemical resistance.

123. Tartaric Acid is not found in -

Options:

- (A) Tamarind
- (B) Grapes
- (C) Unripe mangoes
- (D) Spinach

Correct option: (D) Spinach

Explanation: Tartaric acid is commonly found in tamarind, grapes, and unripe mangoes but not in spinach.

124. Which among the following is also called as "Power House of the Cell"?

Options:

- (A) Cell wall
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Golgi bodies
- (D) Plastids

Correct option: (B) Mitochondria

Explanation: Mitochondria produce energy in the form of ATP through cellular respiration and are known as the powerhouse of the cell.

125. Carbon dioxide from the air is trapped by which of the following parts of the plant?

Options:

- (A) Petals
- (B) Root hairs
- (C) Stomata
- (D) Mitochondria

Correct option: (C) Stomata

Explanation: Stomata are pores on the leaf surface that allow the exchange of gases, including the intake of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.

126. Choose the correctly spelt word:

Options:

(A) marrygible

(B) marriageable

(C) marriagable

(D) marriageble

Correct option: (B) marriageable

Explanation: "Marriageable" is the correct spelling, meaning suitable for marriage.

127. Choose the correctly spelt word:

Options:

(A) moskitoes

(B) moskurtoes

(C) mosquitoes

(D) mosquitose

Correct option: (C) mosquitoes

Explanation: "Mosquitoes" is the correct plural form of mosquito.

128. Choose the correctly spelt word:

Options:

(A) harrassment

(B) harasment

(C) harrasment

(D) harassment

Correct option: (D) harassment

Explanation: "Harassment" is the correct spelling for the act of disturbing or troubling someone.

129. Choose the correctly spelt word:

Options:

(A) souvenir

(B) suvenire

(C) suvenir

(D) souvenire

Correct option: (A) souvenir

Explanation: "Souvenir" means a keepsake or memento, and this is the correct

spelling.

130. Choose the correctly spelt word:

Options:

(A) rafrigerator

(B) refrigarator

(C) refregerator

(D) refrigerator

Correct option: (D) refrigerator

Explanation: "Refrigerator" is the correct spelling of the household appliance used for cooling.

131. He is ___ practicing lawyer.

Options:

(A) an

(B) a

(C) the

(D) no article

Correct option: (A) an

Explanation: "An" is used before a word starting with a vowel sound, so "an practicing lawyer" is grammatically correct.

132. They have built a new house ___ the lake.

Options:

(A) besides

(B) from

(C) beside

Correct option: (C) beside

Explanation: "Beside" means next to or at the side of, which fits the sentence.

133. If I had spent more time studying, I ___ cleared the exams.

Options:

(A) had had

(B) will had

(C) would had

(D) would have

Correct option: (D) would have

Explanation: This is a third conditional sentence expressing unreal past condition, so "would have" is correct.

134. There ___ a banyan tree here.

Options:

- (A) used to be
- (B) use to been
- (C) use to be
- (D) used been

Correct option: (A) used to be

Explanation: "Used to be" indicates something existed in the past but not now.

135. Sit down, ___?

Options:

- (A) do that
- (B) won't you
- (C) isn't not
- (D) let you

Correct option: (B) won't you

Explanation: "Won't you?" is a common question tag used after imperative sentences to make them polite requests.

136. Vindicate

Options:

- (A) open
- (B) ventilate
- (C) justify
- (D) recommend

Correct option: (C) justify

Explanation: To vindicate means to clear from blame or suspicion, or to justify something.

137. Confiscate

Options:

- (A) seize
- (B) punish
- (C) impeach
- (D) sue

Correct option: (A) seize

Explanation: To confiscate means to take something away, especially by authority.

138. Plead

Options:

- (A) set out
- (B) conclude
- (C) intend
- (D) beg for

Correct option: (D) beg for

Explanation: To plead means to make an emotional appeal or request.

139. Juvenile

Options:

- (A) criminal
- (B) immoral
- (C) corrupt
- (D) youthful

Correct option: (D) youthful

Explanation: Juvenile refers to something relating to young people or youth.

140. Arid

Options:

- (A) sweet
- (B) dry
- (C) sandy
- (D) rare

Correct option: (B) dry

Explanation: Arid means extremely dry, especially in reference to climate or land.

141. Inflexible

Options:

- (A) soft
- (B) tender
- (C) yielding
- (D) obedient

Correct option: (C) yielding

Explanation: Inflexible means rigid or unchanging, while yielding means flexible or adaptable.

142. Erratic

Options:

- (A) free

- (B) regular
- (C) punctual
- (D) right

Correct option: (B) regular

Explanation: Erratic means irregular or unpredictable, so its opposite is regular.

143. Obscure

Options:

- (A) clear
- (B) consider
- (C) reflect
- (D) solve

Correct option: (A) clear

Explanation: Obscure means unclear or hidden; the opposite is clear.

144. Bloom

Options:

- (A) sink
- (B) bury
- (C) decay
- (D) drown

Correct option: (C) decay

Explanation: "Bloom" means to flourish or blossom, and its opposite is "decay," meaning to wither or rot.

145. Diligent

Options:

- (A) rude
- (B) ideal
- (C) idle
- (D) gentle

Correct option: (C) idle

Explanation: Diligent means hardworking and careful; its opposite is idle, meaning inactive or lazy.

146. The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence for historical purposes.

Options:

- (A) calendar
- (B) historiography
- (C) counter

(D) chronology

Correct option: (D) chronology

Explanation: Chronology is the study or arrangement of events in the order they occurred.

147. A solution or remedy for all difficulties or illnesses.

Options:

(A) penicillin

(B) panacea

(C) curative

(D) probiotic

Correct option: (B) panacea

Explanation: Panacea means a universal cure or remedy for all problems.

148. An imaginary ideal society free of poverty and suffering.

Options:

(A) utopia

(B) heaven

(C) wonderful

(D) atopia

Correct option: (A) utopia

Explanation: Utopia refers to an ideal or perfect society.

149. Certain to happen or take place -

Options:

(A) immanent

(B) inevitable

(C) universal

(D) usual

Correct option: (B) inevitable

Explanation: Inevitable means something that cannot be avoided or prevented.

150. A self governing country or region -

Options:

(A) heteronomy

(B) sub economy

(C) autonomy

(D) autocracy

Correct option: (C) autonomy

Explanation: Autonomy means the right or condition of self-government.