

MPSC SET-2

Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
1	Which player secured bronze medal in men's singles at BWF world Badminton Championships 2023?	Pullela gopichand	HS Prannoy	Srikanth kidambi	Parupalli kashyap	Choice 2	Indian badminton player HS Prannoy secured a bronze medal in the men's singles at the BWF World Badminton Championships 2023.
2	Which policy aimed at revamping the education system, emphasizing holistic learning and skill development?	New Education Policy	National Education policy of India(2020)	Digital education in India	The Movement to Educate all policy	Choice 2	The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) marks a transformative shift in India's education system. Focusing on holistic development, critical thinking, and vocational skills, NEP introduces a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure and emphasizes early childhood care, skill development, and teacher education reform.
3	Chandrayaan-3 has been launched from which of the following centres?	Vikram sarabhai space centre	ISRO	Satish dhawan Space Centre	Dr. Abdul kalam island	Choice 3	India launched its Chandrayaan-3 mission six weeks back. On July 14, ISRO's third mission to the Moon was successfully launched from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.
4	Who among the following has bagged the gold in women's javelin throws in Hangzhou in the Asian Games 2023?	Annu Rani	Parul Chaudhary	Lyu huihui	Deepa malik	Choice 1	Parul clinched gold in the 300m steeplechase while Annu Rani, with her season's best throw of 62.92m, won the gold medal in javelin throw at the Asian Games in Hangzhou, China.
5	In which state, G20 summit 2023 was held in India?	Rajasthan	Maharastra	New Delhi	Kolkata	Choice 3	The 18th G20 Summit, set to take place in New Delhi in 2023, carries a profound theme that resonates deeply with the global community. The theme, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," derived from ancient Sanskrit literature, embodies the essence of unity and interconnectedness.

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6	What was the theme of G20 summit 2023?	Jai jawan jai kisan	Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam	Jai Hind	Hamara bharat sabka bharat	Choice 2	The 18th G20 Summit, set to take place in New Delhi in 2023, carries a profound theme that resonates deeply with the global community. The theme, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," derived from ancient Sanskrit literature, embodies the essence of unity and interconnectedness.
7	Which of the following countries will unveil the largest statue of B R Ambedkar outside India on 14th October 2023?	New york	Dhaka	Maryland, U.S	Helsinki	Choice 3	Tallest statue of BR Ambedkar unveiled outside India in US. Here's why Oct 14 was chosen - World News.
8	Which institution has raised more than ₹1000 crore via social bonds?	NHB	SIDBI	RBI	NABARD	Choice 4	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) said it has issued its first rupee-denominated AAA rated social bonds with a total size of ₹1040.50 crore.
9	Who got the noble prize 2023 in the field of literature?	Jon Fosse	Stephen king	J.K.Rowling	Zadie smith	Choice 1	Jon Fosse born 29 September 1959) is a Norwegian author, translator, and playwright. In 2023, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable."
10	Who has been appointed as the chairman of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI)?	Shantanu Narayen	Saugata gupta	Parul chaudhary	Rishi raman	Choice 2	Saugata Gupta, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Marico Ltd, has been appointed new Chairman of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), at the board meeting of the self-regulatory body

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11	Who among the following has been honored with the Global Indian Award 2023 by the Canada India Foundation?	C Vijayakumar	K. Krithivasan	Sudha murty	Sundar pichai	Choice 3	Renowned author, philanthropist and the wife of Infosys co-founder N.R. Narayana Murthy, Sudha Murthy, was honored with the prestigious Global Indian Award by the Canada India Foundation (CIF) at a grand Indo-Canadian gala in Toronto. The award, which carries a value of \$50,000, is presented annually to an outstanding Indian personality who has left an indelible mark in their respective field.
12	Which of the following countries won the South Asian Football Federation (SAFF) Under-19 Championship 2023?	India	Pakistan	China	Indonesia	Choice 1	After a wait-and-see approach for the first 45 minutes, the Blue Colts decided to crack the whip in the second session and emerged the SAFF Men's U19 champions with a vigorous 3-0 triumph over Pakistan at the Dashrath Stadium in Kathmandu on Saturday, September 30, 2023. It was India's eighth youth title in the SAFF championships, a clear testimony of their regional supremacy.
13	Who is the author of book 'Neel Darpan' written on the miserable conditions of Indigo farmers?	Dinabandhu Mitra	Bankim chandra chatterji	Sharat chandra chatterji	Rabindranath chatterji	Choice 1	Mitra's Neel -Darpan Neel Darpan; or The Indigo Planting Mirror is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-1859. The play was essential to Neelbidraha, or Indigo revolt of February- March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to plant indigo in their fields as a protest against exploitative farming under the British Raj. The preface to the play addresses the numerous indigo planters who are offered the neel darpan

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14	Who was the leader of Munda Revolt?	Siddhu	Birsa Munda	Kanhu	Tilka manjhi	Choice 2	One of the most notable tribal uprisings in the history of Indian Independence was the Munda Rebellion, also known as the Munda Ulgulan. Birsa Munda, a Munda tribal independence fighter and national hero, served as its leader. During the British Raj in the late 19th century, this uprising took place in the Bengal Presidency (now Jharkhand).
15	Which one of the following upheavals took place in Bengal immediately after the Revolt of 1857?	Sanyasi	Santhal rebellion	Indigo rebellion	Pabna disturbance	Choice 3	The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against the indigo planters that arose in Bengal in 1859 just after the Revolt of 1857. The peasants were compelled to plant Indigo rather than the food Crops. The peasants were provided loans called "dadon" for indigo planting which was at a very high interest rate. The loan made the people indebted and resulted in a rebellion. The leaders were Digambar and Bishnu Bishwas.
16	Who organised the kuka movement?	Guru ram das	Guru nanak	Tilak raj	Baba ram singh	Choice 4	The Kuka Movement was led by the Kuka Sikhs, also known as the Namdhari Sikhs, under the leadership of Baba Ram Singh. The movement had social, religious, and political dimensions and aimed to reform Sikh society and resist British colonial rule. The first notable uprising in Punjab against the new British authority was the Kuka Movement. It was the Sikh community's first significant response to the British Empire's post-1849 new governmental system.

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17	Who led the santhal rebellion?	Jaipal singh	Master Tara singh	Siddhu and kanhu	Shibu soren	Choice 3	On 30 June 1855, two Santal rebel leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, mobilized roughly 60,000 Santhals and declared a rebellion against the East India Company. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousand Santhals to run a parallel government during the rebellion.
18	Which tribal leader is known as 'Dharti Aaba' (Father of World)?	Birsa Munda	Roop nayak	Kanu sanyal	Jiraiya bhagat	Choice 1	November 15th, marks the birth anniversary of the iconic and legendary tribal leader Birsa Munda. Known as 'Dharti Aaba' (Father of Earth), and 'Bhagwan' Birsa Munda, he is known to have mobilised the Munda and Oraon tribal communities against the British forcing the colonial officials to introduce laws protecting the land rights of the tribals.
19	Which emperor spread Buddhism religion after kalinga war?	Akbar	Balaji bajirao	Humayun	Ashoka	Choice 4	The fifth century saw the unification of India under Ashoka, who had converted to Buddhism, and it is in his reign that Buddhism spread in many parts of Asia. In the eighth century Islam came to India for the first time and by the eleventh century had firmly established itself in India as a political force.
20	In the third battle of panipat, who defeated marathas?	Shuja-ud-daulah	Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani)	Timur shah	Bahadur shah	Choice 2	In the third battle of Panipat in 1761 - the king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali along with his allies defeated the Marathas.
21	Who wrote song 'Vande Mataram'?	Rabindranath tagore	Bankim chandra chatterji	Mahatma gandhi	Sarojni naidu	Choice 2	The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana.

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22	In which year Delhi was declared as the capital of India?	1900	1907	1931	1920	Choice 3	In December 1911 King George V of Britain decreed that the capital of British India would be moved from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi. Construction began in 1912 at a site about 3 miles (5 km) south of the Delhi city centre, and the new capital was formally dedicated in 1931.
23	Which place in India was Gandhi's first satyagraha held at?	Champaran	Dandi	Kheda	Surat	Choice 1	The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India and is considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period.
24	Who was the first Muslim invader in India?	Nadir shah	Timur shah	Babur	Mahommad Bin Qasim	Choice 4	While historical events should be judged in the context of their times, it cannot be denied that even in that bloody period of history, no mercy was shown to the Hindus unfortunate enough to be in the path of either the Arab conquerors of Sindh and south Punjab, or the Central Asians who swept in from Afghanistan. The Muslim heroes who figure larger than life in our history books committed some dreadful crimes. Mahmud of Ghazni, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Balban, Mohammed bin Qasim, and Sultan Mohammad Tughlak, all have blood-stained hands that the passage of years has not cleansed..Seen through Hindu eyes, the Muslim invasion of their homeland was an unmitigated disaster.

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25	Which river flows through the city of pune?	Yamuna	Godavari	Mula	Tapi	Choice 3	Mula and Mutha river meet near the College of Engineering, Pune. After confluence the river is known as Mula-Mutha. Mula-Mutha meet Bhima river at Ranjangaon Saandas in Shirur Tehsil.
26	Which mountain range runs along the western border of Maharashtra?	Western ghats	Vindhya range	Aravalli range	Eastern ghats	Choice 1	The Western Ghats in Maharashtra is also known as Sahydri mountain range, and is a range of gentle green hills and low mountains along India's southwestern coast. The mountains run parallel to the west coast of India in the southern-central states of Maharashtra and provide a natural barrier between Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the far south of India, helping to ensure the cultures there are separate and distinct. In this article, we will study the Western Ghats in Maharashtra, their extent, their threat to the Western Ghats, Biodiversity Sotsopts in Western ghats, etc.
27	Which famous national park in Maharashtra is known for its tiger population?	Tadoba Andhari Tiger reserve	Sanjay Gandhi National park	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary	Chandoli National park	Choice 1	The National Parks in Maharashtra showcase the region's rich biodiversity. The national parks like Tadoba and Bhamragad are fine places to spot tigers, blue bulls, leopards, peacocks, and other rare animals of the region. One can also marvel at the scenic natural beauty of these places.
28	Which city is often referred as the "wine capital of India" due to its vineyard wineries?	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Nagpur	Choice 2	Nashik is the earliest holy city situated in Maharashtra, a fantastic state in Western India. Nashik is one of the captivating place in India, the blend of ancient and modern touches. It is broadly known as the 'wine capital of India' as well as the 'Grape city of India.'

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29	Which district is known for its beautiful Ajanta and Ellora caves?	Pune	Aurangabad	Nashik	Kolhapur	Choice 2	The famous Ajanta Caves and Ellora Caves are a set of ancient rock cave monuments located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state in India. These caves are some of the most mind-blowing things I have ever seen, but in some ways, are quite similar to each other
30	Which dam on Godavari river is the biggest irrigation project in Maharashtra state?	Koyna Dam	Tungabhadra Dam	Jayakwadi Dam	Bhandardara Dam	Choice 3	Jayakwadi is a dam on the Godavari river in Paithan tehsil of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra, India. It is the biggest irrigation project in Maharashtra state. This dam is surrounded by a bird sanctuary.
31	What is the capital city of Maharashtra?	Pune	Nagpur	Nashik	Mumbai	Choice 4	Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. Mumbai is widely known as the financial, commercial, and entertainment capital of India. Until 1995, Bombay was the official name of Mumbai. This article will shed more light on the financial centre of India and the state of Maharashtra.

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32	Which mountain range separates Europe from Asia?	Rock mountain	Ural mountain	Himalayas	Alps	Choice 2	<p>The Ural mountain ranges separate the continents of Europe and Asia. They run in a north-south direction through Western Russia, with a length of 2500 metres. It is one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world.</p> <p>Ural mountains are divided into five mountain ranges. They are;</p> <p>The Polar Urals: This region covers an area of 239 miles and is composed of rocks with sharp ridges.</p> <p>Neter-polar Urals: They are higher and alpine ranges that extend for more than 225 km.</p> <p>Northern Ural: It consists of a number of parallel ridges with a height of 1000-1200 m and flattened tops.</p> <p>Middle Ural: The lowest part of the Ural, they extend from south of river Ufa and have smooth mountain tops.</p> <p>Southern Ural: It consists of numerous valleys and parallel ridges running in a southwest direction.</p> <p>The Ural range has the richest source of mineral deposits in the world, with more than 1000 types of minerals like gold, platinum, chalcopryite, chromite, coal, bauxite, coal, bauxite, lignite, etc.</p> <p>With a continental climate, Urals are home to animals like elk, brown fox, wolf, and wolverine, and have forests and steppes.</p>

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33	Which country is known as "the land of rising sun"?	China	India	Japan	South korea	Choice 3	Japan is known as the "land of the rising sun". Japan is an island nation found in the Pacific Ocean. The country is positioned off the eastern coast of mainland Asia. Japan's land surface area is about 145,916.9 square miles and consists of 6,852 islands. The nation has a population of approximately 127 million, ranking the country as the world's the 10th largest country by population with 9 million of them living within range of Tokyo

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34	What is the main objective of Reserve Bank of India?	Promote agricultural development	Regulating stock market	Promoting foreign direct investment	Controlling inflation and managing monetary policy	Choice 4	Headquartered in Mumbai, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) serves the financial market in various ways. For example, the bank sets the overnight interbank lending rate, known as Mumbai Interbank Offer Rate (MIBOR) and this acts as a benchmark for interest rate-related financial instruments in India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) origins can be traced to 1926, when the Hilton-Young Commission, known as Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, urged to create a central bank for India to separate the control of currency and credit from the Government and to extend the banking facilities throughout the nation. Hence, it was the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934 that led to the establishment of the Reserve Bank and set in motion various actions that led to the start of operations in 1935. Since then, RBI's functions and role have gone through numerous changes as the nature of the Indian financial sectors and economy changed. Initiating as a private shareholders' bank, it was in 1949 the RBI was nationalised, and then it assumed the responsibility to meet the aspirations of a newly independent nation and its people. RBI's nationalisation strived to achieve coordination between the policies of the government and those of the central bank.

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35	Who is considered the father of modern economics?	Adam smith	Karl marx	John maynard keynes	Milton friedman	Choice 1	Adam Smith was an 18th-century Scottish economist, philosopher, and author who is considered the father of modern economics. Smith argued against mercantilism and was a major proponent of laissez-faire economic policies. In his first book, <i>The Theory of Moral Sentiments</i> , Smith proposed the idea of an invisible hand—the tendency of free markets to regulate themselves using competition, supply and demand, and self-interest.
36	Which international organization is responsible for regulating global trade and resolving trade disputes?	United Nations	World Trade Organization	International Monetary fund	World Bank	Choice 2	<p>The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the primary international organization responsible for regulating global trade. Established in 1995, the WTO provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements, resolving trade disputes, and promoting the liberalization of trade.</p> <p>Currently, the WTO has 164 member countries, representing over 98% of global trade. Its primary agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), provide a basis for international trade rules and disciplines.</p>
37	Which part of Indian Constitution deals with fundamental rights?	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV	Choice 3	Fundamental rights are a set of basic human rights that are guaranteed to every citizen of a country to ensure their dignity, freedom, and well-being. In India, fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III (Articles 12 to 35) of the Constitution. Read here to know the articles in detail.

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38	Which of the following is top and highest court of India?	Supreme court	High court	District court	Lok adalat	Choice 1	The Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system. It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.
39	Which Directive principle of state policy in the Indian Constitution promotes equal pay for equal work for both men and women?	Article 38	Article 39(d)	Article 40	Article 44	Choice 2	The Indian Constitution recognized the principle of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' for both men and women, and 'Right to Work' through Article 39(d)
40	Which level of government in India is responsible for Panchayati Raj Institutions?	State level	District level	Municipal Corporation	Gram Panchayat	Choice 2	The Panchayati Raj signifies the system of rural self-government in India. It was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 and deals with the selection of the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels directly by the people.
41	Which Indian state was first to introduce Right to Information Act?	Maharashtra	Tamil nadu	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Choice 2	National Campaign for People's RTI – Formed in 1996; formulated initial draft of RTI law for the Government. Tamil Nadu became first Indian state to pass RTI law in 1997.
42	Which amendment to the Indian Constitution made Panchayati Raj institutions a part of the constitutional framework?	42nd Amendment	74th Amendment	73rd Amendment	86th Amendment	Choice 3	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. The Act added Part IX to the Constitution, "The Panchayats" and also added the Eleventh Schedule which consists of the 29 functional items of the panchayats.

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43	Who appoints the Governor of the state in India?	President	Council of ministers	Chief minister	Chief justice	Choice 1	<p>The state executive constitutes the Governor, the Chief Minister, and the Council of Ministers. The question is, "Who appoints the governor of the state in India?" A governor of the state is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years.</p> <p>A governor is the head of the state and is appointed for each state. However, Article 153 of the Indian Constitution allows a person to head two or more states. Article 154 grants the executive powers to the governor, "The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution."</p>
44	How many members does the Maharashtra legislative assembly have?	200	350	288	330	Choice 3	<p>The election commission of India released a notification for the Maharashtra Assembly Election schedule on 27 September 2019. About 8,95,62,706 registered voters decided the fate of candidates on October 21, 2019. There are 288 seats in the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha, of which 29 and 25 seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. Devendra Fadnavasi was the chief minister of Maharashtra since 2014, his term ended on 12 November 2019.</p>

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45	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Equality?	Article 14-18	Article 19-22	Article 23-24	Article 25-28	Choice 1	<p>Equality before the law (Article 14) Article 14 treats all people the same in the eyes of the law. This Article is described in two parts – which states and commands the State not to deny to any person ‘equality before the law’. Another part of it also commands the State not to deny the ‘equal protection of the laws’.</p> <p>This provision states that all citizens will be treated equally before the law and avoids any kind of discrimination. The law of the country protects everybody equally. Under the same circumstances, the law will treat people in the same manner.</p> <p>Prohibition of discrimination (Article 15) This article prohibits discrimination in any manner. This article secures the citizens from every sort of discrimination by the State, on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or of them.</p> <p>No citizen shall, on grounds only of race, religion, caste, place of birth, sex or any of them, be subject to any liability, disability, restriction or condition with respect to: Access to public places Use of tanks, wells, ghats, etc. that are maintained by the State or that are meant for the general public The article also mentions that special provisions can be made for women, children and the backward classes notwithstanding this article. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)</p>

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46	What is maximum term of a member of the Legislative Assembly?	3 years	4 years	5 years	8 years	Choice 3	After the Constitution (104th amendment) Act, 2019 which came into force on 25th January, 2020 the provision of nominating an Anglo-Indian member was abolished. At present the strength of Legislative Assembly is 403. The term of the Legislative Assembly is five years unless dissolved earlier.
47	Which one of the source of funding for Gram panchayat?	Sales profit	Securities	Government funds	Tax on Export	Choice 3	Solution: The sources of income of the Gram Panchayat are as follows: Collection of taxes on houses, marketplaces Government funds through Block and Jila Panchayat Donations for Community works.
48	Which of the following is not a responsibility of municipal government?	Maintenance of the roads	National immigration policy	Economic development	Tax collection	Choice 2	Municipality which is also called as Nagar Palika, municipal council or Municipal Corporation is a local self-governing body. These are found in the towns. Head of a municipality is Mayor. Among the following maintenance of health and sanitation, registration of births and deaths, providing primary education are the functions of Municipal Corporation whereas disposal of the civil disputes is not its function.
49	South Africa is a leading exporter of which mineral?	Copper	Silver	Diamond	Platinum	Choice 4	The correct option is diamonds, gold, and platinum Africa is rich in minerals. It is the world's largest producer of diamonds, gold, and platinum. Nearly 80% of the world's diamonds come from Africa.

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50	In which year did the word 'sustainable development 'came into existence?	1992	1978	1980	1987	Choice 4	It seems incredible but the 'sustainability' concept as we know it today dates back to under 30 years ago: it appeared for the first time in 1987 in the famous Brundtland Report (also entitled 'Our Common Future') produced by several countries for the UN.
51	What is the main objective of economic planning in India?	Increase poverty	Rapid economic development	Rise in unemployment	Less social justice	Choice 2	The main objective of economic planning in India is to reduce the number of people who belong below the poverty level and make a stable economic condition for the entire nation. The full form of NITI Aayog is "National Institution for Transforming India".
52	Who is pioneer of White revolution in India?	M.S. Swaminathan	Dr, Verghese kurien	Amrita patel	APJ Abdul kalam	Choice 2	The White Revolution's founding father is Dr. Verghese Kurien. He was born on March 28, 1921, to a farming family in Kozhencherry, Kerala. The National Dairy Development Board was founded by Dr. Kurien, who also served as its chairman (NDDDB). From 1965 until 2008, he served as its chairman. From 2009 until his passing in 2012.

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53	Which agency was assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of sustainable development goals in India?	NITI Aayog	The Energy Resource Institute	Center for environmental and sustainable development India	The comptroller and auditor general of India	Choice 1	<p>The NITI Aayog recently released the Baseline Report of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets.</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 as a part of the resolution, 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. India is committed to achieve the 17 SDGs and the 169 associated targets, which comprehensively cover social, economic and environmental dimensions of development and focus on ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions.</p> <p>At the Central Government level, NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of SDGs in the country.</p>
54	What is the cause of poverty in India?	High agriculture productivity	Population explosion	High rate of employment	High Economic development	Choice 2	<p>The population during the last 45 years has increased at the rate of 2.2% per annum. On average 17 million people are added every year to its population which raises the demand for consumption goods considerably.</p>
55	Which committee has made recommendations for new poverty line and estimates of poverty in 2009?	Tendulkar committee	Dandekar and rath committee	P.R. Brahmanand committee	Narsimhan committee	Choice 1	<p>Uniform Poverty line Basket: Unlike the Alagh Committee (which used distinct PLBs for rural and urban regions), the Tendulkar Committee used the uniform poverty line basket to calculate new poverty lines for rural and urban areas of each state, and found that the all-India poverty line (2004-05) was:</p> <p>₹446.68 per capita per month in rural areas ₹578.80 per capita per month in urban areas</p>

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56	What is the biggest challenge to democracy?	Higher education system	Food arrangement	Corruption and anti-social elements	Population control	Choice 3	<p>3 Challenges of Democracy</p> <p>3.1 Corruption and Inefficiency</p> <p>3.2 Role of Anti-Social Elements</p> <p>3.3 Growing Economic and Social Inequalities Among People</p> <p>3.4 Casteism and Communalism</p>
57	By giving the right to vote, the constitution of India establishes which democracy?	Social democracy	Political democracy	Procedural democracy	Authoritarian democracy	Choice 2	<p>Right to vote establishes Political Democracy in India. Right to vote is the constitutional right of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1950 all adult citizens (18 years or above) recognized by the constitution of India without any discrimination. • Under Article 326 Universal Suffrage was adopted by the constitution of India. • Constitution vests supreme power to people and protects fundamental rights, • provide universal adult franchise in the election • give responsible government where the executive is answerable to legislature and legislature elected by people.
58	Which state government launched 'Ladli bahna scheme' for women?	Rajasthan	Madhya pradesh	Chhatisgarh	Kolkata	Choice 2	<p>Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan on Sunday launched 'Laadli Behna' scheme wherein eligible women will get ₹1,000 monthly assistance. The process of accepting applications for the welfare scheme began on March 5 on the occasion of the chief minister's 65th birthday.</p>

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59	Union Cabinet approved 'Vibrant villages programme' for FY 2022-26. How many villages will be taken up in first phase of programme?	663	573	563	842	Choice 1	<p>The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "Vibrant Villages Programme" (VVP) for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2025-26 with financial allocation of Rs. 4800 Crore. Comprehensive development of villages of blocks on northern border thus improving the quality of life of people living in identified border villages. This will help in encouraging people to stay in their native locations in border areas and reversing the outmigration from these villages adding to improved security of the border.</p> <p>The scheme will provide funds for development of essential infrastructure and creation of livelihood opportunities in 19 Districts and 46 Border blocks 4 states and 1 UT along the northern land border of the country which will help in achieving inclusive growth and retaining the populatiion in the border areas. In the first phase 663 Villages will be taken up in the programme.</p> <p>The scheme will provide funds for development of essential infrastructure and creation of livelihood opportunities in 19 Districts and 46 Border blocks 4 states and 1 UT along the northern land border of the country which will help in achieving inclusive growth and retaining the populatiion in the border areas. In the first phase 663 Villages will be taken up in the programme.</p>

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
60	What is AMRUT stands for?	Atal mission for recycle and urban tranformation	Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation	Additional mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation	Additional mission for recycle and urban transformation	Choice 2	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in June 2015 by PM Narendra Modi under the Government of India. The AMRUT scheme is an initiative to provide basic civic amenities to the urban areas to improve the quality of life with major focus to the poor and the disadvantaged.
61	The kigali agreement was an amendment to which of the following international conventions aimed at conserving environment?	Montreal protocol	Stockholm Convention	Bonn convention	kyoto protocol	Choice 1	The Kigali Agreement is an amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which is an environmental treaty signed by countries to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) from the earth's atmosphere. Learn more about Kigali Amendment for the IAS Exam preparation.
62	Which of gas is not considered a direct greenhouse gas?	Methane	Water vapour	Carbon dioxide	Oxygen	Choice 4	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) is the most significant greenhouse gas. Natural sources of atmospheric CO ₂ include outgassing from volcanoes, the combustion and natural decay of organic matter, and respiration by aerobic organisms. These sources are balanced, on average, by a set of physical, chemical, or biological processes, called "sinks," that tend to remove CO ₂ from the atmosphere. Significant natural sinks include terrestrial vegetation, which takes up CO ₂ during photosynthesis. Carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour are greenhouse gases. But the main constituents of the atmosphere nitrogen and oxygen are not greenhouse gases.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
63	Which is the consequence of air pollution?	Human health problems	Increases biodiversity	Improved air quality	Enhanced agriculture productivity	Choice 1	According to the World Health Organization, an estimated seven million people die each year from air pollution. More than 4,000 people died in just a few months due to a severe smog event that occurred in London in 1952. Ground-level ozone causes muscles in the lungs to contract, making it difficult to breathe. Exposure to high ozone levels can cause sore throat, coughing, lung inflammation, and permanent lung damage. Long-term health effects from air pollution include heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory diseases such as emphysema. Air pollution can also cause long-term damage to people's nerves, brain, kidneys, liver, and other organs. Some scientists suspect air pollutants cause birth defects.
64	What is the mission of Ramsar convention is to conserve?	Wetlands	Oceans	Rivers	Desert	Choice 1	Ramsar Convention is a convention on wetlands that was signed in 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. The negotiations for the convention started in the 1960s by the different countries and NGOs for the protection of wetlands and their resources. Finally, it came into force in 1975. There are 42 Ramsar Sites in India listed under Ramsar Convention.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
65	What is the main cause of global warming?	Oxygen	Unemployment	Greenhouse gases	Agriculture productivity	Choice 3	Greenhouse Gases Are the Main Reasons for Global Warming Although carbon dioxide receives the most press as the culprit responsible for global warming, water vapor is actually the most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide still deserves its notoriety, however. It may be a minor component of the atmosphere, but its increased abundance is contributing to the warming trend, according to NASA. Humans exacerbate the problem by cutting trees that absorb this gas and by adding other greenhouse gases to the mixture over and above those that enter through natural processes. In addition, one of the global warming causes might be astronomical.
66	When was the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' scheme launched?	2008	2010	2015	2016	Choice 4	Launched in 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a large-scale crop subsidy insurance scheme that was aimed to safeguard farmers. This flagship scheme was designed in line with the One Nation–One Scheme and replaces three older initiatives—Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme and the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)—by incorporating their best features and removing inherent shortcomings to improve insurance services available to farmers. This scheme is being administered by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare under the Ministry of Agriculture, along with empanelled general insurance companies.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
67	Which one of the following is known as 'Poor man's Timber'?	Rubber	Bamboo	Rosewood	Plastic	Choice 2	Bamboo is commonly called as the poor man's timber because it is used in all aspects of life. Bamboo is also an icon of versatility. It forms part of the paper we use every day and of the houses we build.
68	Which of these has the most genetic diversity in India?	Teak	Tea	Mango	Potato	Choice 3	<p>A study has identified specific DNA markers that reveal the genetic variability of mango varieties (<i>Mangifera indica</i> L) grown in different parts of India.</p> <p>The markers show that the mango from east India, particularly the local genotypes of Odisha, have the highest genetic variability, followed by those from south, west and north India.</p> <p>Knowledge about the genetic background of the parent mango is a necessary prelude to developing new varieties that could adapt to the changing climatic conditions, a research team from the Utkal University in Odisha says. To date, only a few reports had shed light on the links between multiple markers and genetic diversity in Indian mango. To better understand this, the scientists analysed multiple markers, including gene-targeted and sequence-specific marker systems, in 70 Indian mango genotypes.</p>

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
69	Which of the following national parks of India is listed in Natural World Heritage Sites of UNESCO?	Namdapha national park	Dachigam national park	Keoladeo Ghana national park	Bandipur national park	Choice 3	<p>The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Keoladeo Ghana National Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place that is recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as of distinctive cultural or physical importance which is considered of outstanding value to humanity. • It is categorized under 3 categories namely, Natural, Cultural, and Mixed World Heritage Sites. • India has a total of 40 UNESCO World heritage sites that include 32 cultural, 7 natural, and 1 mixed heritage sites. • The list of 7 national Natural World Heritage sites of UNESCO are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Kaziranga National Park, Assam. o Sundarbans National Park, West Bengal. o Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh. o Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam. o Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan. o Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks, Uttarakhand. o The Western Ghats.
70	What is called the study of fruits?	Pomology	Olericulture	Viticulture	Fruitology	Choice 1	<p>Pomology is the branch of botany that deals with the study, fertilization, and cultivation of fruits, and the one who studies it is called a Pomologist.</p>

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
71	Which of these is an exhaustible natural resource?	Grains	Soil fertility	Minerals	Clothes	Choice 3	Basically exhaustible resources or non-renewable resources are very limited and easily get finished. For example, fossil fuels, are very limited in number and they will get replenished after few years. Some would say it is natural thus it will grow up again, but no fossil fuels made in 1000 years and we cannot wait for 1000 years. In recent studies, it has been found out the use of most of the exhaustible resources are not environmentally friendly as they are improperly and inefficiently used. Also, exhaustible resources are comparatively expensive than inexhaustible resources. e.g. Fossil fuels (Fuels that are made from the decomposition of plants and animals.) like Coal, Petroleum and Natural gas, minerals like Gold, Silver, etc.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
72	Who was an Indian environmentalist and leader of Chipko movement?	Amrita devi bishnoi	Medha patkar	A.K.Banerjee	Sunder lal bahuguna	Choice 4	He was born on January 9, 1927, near Tehri, Uttarakhand, British India. He was an Indian environmentalist and the leader of the Chipko movement. He fought for the preservation of forests in the Himalayas. In 1970, he first fought as a member of the Chipko movement and later spearheaded the anti-Tehri Dam movement from the 1980s to early 2004. We can say that he was one of the early environmentalists in India. As an environmental activist and a passionate defender of the Himalayan people and India's rivers, he also worked to improve the plight of the hill people, mainly working women. He was also associated with temperance movements and, earlier on, with struggles against casteist discrimination. He died on May 21, 2021, in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, India.
73	Which is the hotspot of biodiversity in India?	Gangetic plan	Sunderbans	Eastern ghats	Western ghats	Choice 4	Nature has liberally painted a variety of landscapes in our country. Many of these have been demarcated as Biodiversity Hotspots — areas that have extremely rich and diverse flora and fauna and are under threat of getting endangered. Officially, four out of the 36 Biodiversity Hotspots in the world are present in India: the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Indo-Burma region and the Sundaland.
74	Which freedom fighter is often referred to as 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Mahatma Gandhi	Sardar patel	Jawaharlal Nehru	Choice 1	The Indian Constitution and its drafting process are often seen as synonymous with Ambedkar. He is often referred to as the father of the Indian Constitution, and is probably the most well-known of all Constituent Assembly members.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
75	What is the upper house of the Indian Parliament called?	Lok sabha	Rajya sabha	Vidhan sabha	Legislative assembly	Choice 2	Lok Sabha is Lower House and Rajya Sabha is Upper House of the Parliament. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha along with the President make up Indian Parliament according to Article 79–122. Rajya Sabha is also known as the Council of States and Lok Sabha as the House of People.
76	Which political party is formed by Bal thackeray in 1966?	Bharatiya janta party	Indian national congress	Communist party of India	Shiv sena	Choice 4	Shiv Sena, roughly translated as the 'Army of Lord Shiva', is a regional political party, as approved by the Election Commission of India. The Shiv Sena is thus, a Hindu nationalist political organization. Formed on June 19, 1966, by the one-time political cartoonist Balasaheb Thackeray, famously known as Bal Thackeray, the Shiv Sena was really a brain child of Bal's father Keshav Sitaram Thackeray, who actively participated in the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement (United Maharashtra Movement).
77	Who is the head of Indian state and commander-in-chief of Indian Armed Forces?	President	Prime minister	Chief justice	Defense minister	Choice 1	The President is the chief commander of the Indian Armed Forces. Decisions regarding war and peace are made by the President.
78	The Right to education comes under which article of the Indian Constitution?	Article 19	Article 21A	Article 38	Article 15	Choice 2	Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
79	Which article is often referred to as 'Heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?	Article 14	Article 19	Article 32	Article 38	Choice 3	Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the "heart and soul" of the Indian Constitution because it guarantees the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights. The provision empowers individuals to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights in case of violation. This right is considered to be an essential aspect of a democratic society as it allows citizens to hold the government accountable and ensure that their rights are protected.
80	Who is the current chief minister of Maharashtra?	Uddhav thackeray	Devendra fadnavis	Nitin gadkari	Eknath shinde	Choice 4	The present Chief Minister Eknath Shinde took oath in June 2022 and is from Shiv-Sena party.
81	In the 2023 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly elections, which political alliance secured a majority and formed the government in the state?	Bhartiya janta party	Shiv sena	NCP-Congress	Samaj vadi party	Choice 1	he Maha Vikas Aghadi or Maharashtra Vikas Aghadi (MVA) is a state-level political coalition (Shiv Sena, NCP, Congress & others) formed after the 2019 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly election & Uddhav Thackeray took the oath of office on 28 November 2019 as the 19th Chief Minister of Maharashtra state. NDA led by BJP (BJP, RCP & others) are in Opposition in the 14th Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha
82	What is the official language of Maharashtra?	Hindi	Marathi	English	Kannada	Choice 2	arathi language, Indo-Aryan language of western and central India. Its range extends from north of Mumbai down the western coast past Goa and eastward across the Deccan; in 1966 it became the official language of the state of Maharashtra

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
83	In Maharashtra, what is the reservation of seats for women in panchayats?	1/4th	1/2nd	1/3rd	1/5th	Choice 2	The following states have made legal provision for 50% reservation for women among members and Sarpanches: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand
84	Which of the following system is established on the basis of the direct election?	Block committee	Gram panchayat	Zila parishad	Mayor	Choice 2	In every Gram Panchayat, seats must be set aside for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of these seats to the total number of seats in the Panchayat that will be filled through direct election must be as close to equal as possible.
85	Every village panchayat is divided into smaller areas. What are these areas called?	Gram	Town	Ward	District	Choice 3	Every village in Panchayat is divided into wards. The smaller units in a village panchayat are called wards. Each ward has an elected representative known as Panch
86	Which of the following article is related to panchayati raj?	Article 73	Article 324	Article 243	Article 124	Choice 3	Article 243 is related to Panchayati Raj. Art-243 To 243-Ois included. Art-243A tells about Gram Sabha. Art-243B tells about Constitution of Panchayats
87	Who was the first chief minister of maharashtra after state's formation in 1960?	Yashwantrao chavan	Vasantrao naik	Sharad pawar	Bal thackeray	Choice 1	Maharashtra was formed on 1 May 1960. Yashwantrao Chavan, became the first CM of Maharashtra who was from INC Party and was the only CM to die while in office. The present Chief Minister Eknath Shinde took oath in June 2022 and is from Shiv-Sena party. Vasantrao Naik, is the longest serving CM for more than 11 years. Devendra Fadnavis was the only Chief Minister from BJP who served for 5 years. Maharashtra has also been under Presidents rule thrice over a short period of time. The major ruling party has been INC, Shiv-Sena and the BJP

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
88	Which gas is taken in by plants during photosynthesis?	Carbon dioxide	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Hydrogen	Choice 1	During photosynthesis, plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen as a byproduct. The oxygen given out is utilized by humans and other animals for carrying out their own cellular functions.
89	Which of the following is a non-vascular plant that lacks true roots?	Fern	Moss	Pine tree	Sunflower	Choice 2	Mosses, being nonvascular plants, don't need roots to grow, so they can easily cover moist areas. Mosses commonly grow close together in clumps or mats in damp or shady locations.
90	Which organ in a bird is responsible for the production of sound?	Lungs	Liver	Stomach	Syrinx	Choice 4	The syrinx is a bird's vocal organ. It creates sounds without using vocal folds of mammals and is found at base of bird's trachea. Vibrations between any or all the membrana tympaniformis and pessulus, triggered by air passing through the syrinx, produce the sound.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
91	What is the process of water loss from aerial parts of a plant, primarily through small openings called stomata?	Transpiration	Germination	Photosynthesis	Respiration	Choice 1	Transpiration, in botany, a plant's loss of water, mainly through the stomata of leaves. Stomatal openings are necessary to admit carbon dioxide to the leaf interior and to allow oxygen to escape during photosynthesis. Hence, transpiration is generally considered to be merely an unavoidable phenomenon that accompanies the real functions of the stomata. It has been proposed that transpiration provides the energy to transport water in the plant and may aid in heat dissipation in direct sunlight (by cooling through evaporation of water), though these theories have been challenged. Excessive transpiration can be extremely injurious to a plant. When water loss exceeds water intake, it can retard the plant's growth and ultimately lead to death by dehydration.
92	What should be used to protect skin from harmful UV Rays?	Compact powder	Shampoo	Sunscreen	Moisturizer	Choice 3	To protect yourself from UV radiation Wear a wide brim hat to shade your face, head, ears, and neck. Wear wraparound sunglasses that block both UVA and UVB rays. Use sunscreen with sun protection factor (SPF) 15 or higher, for both UVA and UVB protection
93	Which class of vertebrates includes animals with dry, scaly skin and amniotic eggs?	Amphibians	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Choice 4	Reptiles are a class of vertebrates made up mostly of snakes, turtles, lizards, and crocodilians. These animals are most easily recognized by their dry, scaly skin. Almost all reptiles are cold-blooded, and most lay eggs—though some, like the boa constrictor, give birth to live young. Instead of possessing gills like fish or amphibians, reptiles have lungs for breathing.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
94	Who proposed the Big Bang Theory?	Geoges lemaitre	Albert Einstein	Galileo Galilei	Edwin Hubble	Choice 1	Georges Lemaître According to the Big Bang theory, the expansion of the observable universe began with the explosion of a single particle at a definite point in time. Georges Lemaître, (1894-1966), Belgian cosmologist, Catholic priest, and father of the Big Bang theory.
95	Which is the largest mammal on Earth?	African Elephant	Blue Whale	Giraffe	Polar Bear	Choice 2	The blue whale The blue whale is the largest mammal of all time, with the largest known specimen being 33.6 m (110.2 ft) long and the largest weighted specimen being 190 tonnes.
96	Which of the following is not a method of sterilization commonly used in healthcare settings?	Autoclaving	Filteration	Chemical disinfection	Radiation	Choice 2	It's important for hospitals and other health care facilities to sterilize medical equipment so that they can care for their patients safely. Hospital personnel use tools on multiple patients every day across different departments of the facility. As a result, medical instruments come into contact with various bacteria and other harmful particles. Removing these contaminants requires methods other than a simple cleaning. A clean object may be free of visible residue, but sterilization destroys all microbes on the surface.

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Q. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
97	What is the SI unit of force?	Joule	watt	Newton	Kelvin	Choice 3	<p>The SI unit of force is the newton, symbol N. The base units relevant to force are:</p> <p>The metre, unit of length — symbol m The kilogram, unit of mass — symbol kg The second, unit of time — symbol s Force is defined as the rate of change of momentum. For an unchanging mass, this is equivalent to mass x acceleration. So, $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}$, or 1 kg m/s^2.</p> <p>Historically, there have been a variety of units of force and conversion factors. Some of these are given in the table below. Exact conversions are shown in bold, others are quoted to seven significant figures.</p>
98	What is the chemical symbol for Iron?	Ir	In	I	Fe	Choice 4	<p>Iron is a chemical element with atomic number 26 which means there are 26 protons and 26 electrons in the atomic structure. The chemical symbol for Iron is Fe.</p>
99	What is the law conservation theory?	Energy can't be created, only transformed	Energy can be created	Energy can only be stored as potential energy	Energy can't be transformed	Choice 1	<p>The law of conservation of energy states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed - only converted from one form of energy to another. This means that a system always has the same amount of energy, unless it's added from the outside.</p>
100	Which of the following elements is a halogen?	Helium	Chlorine	Calcium	Iron	Choice 2	<p>The halogen elements are fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), astatine (At), and tennessine (Ts)</p>