

**MPSC SET-6**

S. No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
1	Which country recently hosted the 2023 Cricket World Cup?	South Africa	England	Australia	India	Choice 4	India will host the 2023 Cricket World Cup.
2	Who is the current Chancellor of Germany?	Friedrich Merz	Annalena Baerbock	Angela Merkel	Olaf Scholz	Choice 4	Olaf Scholz, (born June 14, 1958, Osnabrück, West Germany [now in Germany]), German politician who became chancellor of Germany in 2021.
3	Which state in India recently became the first to provide free COVID-19 vaccination for all adults?	Bihar	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Himachal Pradesh	Choice 4	Himachal Pradesh was the first in the country to vaccinate all eligible beneficiaries with at least one dose.
4	Who won the 2022 FIFA World Cup?	Italy	France	Brazil	Argentina	Choice 4	Argentina won the FIFA World Cup 2022.
5	Which country recently announced plans to phase out gasoline and diesel cars by 2030?	Japan	United Kingdom	Canada	France	Choice 2	UK Government to ban sales of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030
6	Who is the current Prime Minister of Australia?	Malcolm Turnbull	Julia Gillard	Tony Abbott	Anthony Albanese	Choice 4	Anthony Albanese is prime minister of Australia
7	Which city will host the 2024 Summer Olympics?	London	Tokyo	Los Angeles	Paris	Choice 4	On 13 September at the IOC Session in Lima, it was confirmed that Paris will host the Olympic Games 2024
8	Who is the current President of France?	Jacques Chirac	Nicolas Sarkozy	François Hollande	Emmanuel Macron	Choice 4	Emmanuel Macron is President of France
9	Which country recently became the first to achieve net-zero emissions?	Canada	Denmark	Nepal	Bhutan	Choice 4	Bhutan becomes country with 'net zero carbon emissions'
10	Who won the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize?	Abiy Ahmed	Dmitry Muratov	Maria Ressa	Ales Bialiatski	Choice 4	The 2022 Peace Prize is awarded to human rights advocate Ales Bialiatski from Belarus, the Russian human rights organisation Memorial and the Ukrainian human rights organisation Center for Civil Liberties.
11	Which state in India recently became the first to achieve 100% primary education?	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Choice 4	Kerala becomes first state in India to achieve 100 percent primary education
12	Who is the current Secretary-General of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)?	Kofi Annan	Anders Fogh Rasmussen	Ban Ki-moon	Jens Stoltenberg	Choice 4	Jens Stoltenberg (NATO Secretary General 2014)
13	Who was the founder of the Maratha Empire?	Rani Lakshmbai	Peshwa Baji Rao I	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Choice 3	The formal Maratha empire began in 1674 with the coronation of Shivaji as Chhatrapati ("Keeper of the Umbrella") and ended in 1818 after defeat by the English East India Company.

14	Which British governor general announced the Doctrine of Lapse?	Lord Canning	Lord Cornwallis	Lord Hastings	Lord Dalhousie	Choice 4	Doctrine of lapse, in Indian history, formula devised by Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of India (1848–56), to deal with questions of succession to Hindu Indian states.
15	The battle of Koregaon was fought between British and which community?	Peshwas	Marathas	Dalits	Mughals	Choice 1	The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought on 1st January, 1818. The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought between the Peshwa faction of the Maratha Confederacy and the British East India Company.
16	Who was the first governor general of india?	Lord Canning	Lord Wellesley	Lord Warren Hastings	Lord Cornwallis	Bonus mark	
17	Who founded the Asiatic society of Bombay?	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	James Mackintosh	Mahatma Gandhi	Choice 3	The Asiatic Society of Mumbai originated as the Literary Society of Bombay which first met in Mumbai on 26 November 1804, and was founded by Sir James Mackintosh
18	Which British viceroy was associated with the partition of Bengal in 1905?	Lord Mayo	Lord Ripon	Lord Lytton	Lord Curzon	Choice 4	Bengal was partitioned on October 16, 1905, by Viceroy Lord Curzon.
19	Who was the first president of Indian national Congress?	Allan Octavian Hume	Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee	A. O. Hume	Dadabhai Naoroji	Choice 2	The president of the party has effectively been the party's national leader, head of the party's organisation, head of the Working Committee, the chief spokesman, and all chief Congress committees. After the party's foundation in December 1885, Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee became its first president.
20	The first session of INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS was held in which year?	1885	1905	1920	1947	Choice 1	The Indian National Congress was formed in Mumbai in 1885. Its first session was conducted in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil Service officer Allan Octavian Hume. It was conducted in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.
21	Who was the Maratha king responsible for the significant expansion of the Maratha Empire in the Deccan region during the 17th century?	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Rajaram Chhatrapati	Sambhaji	Chhatrapati Shahu	Choice 1	The Marathas became prominent in the seventeenth century under the leadership of Shivaji, who revolted against the Adil Shahi dynasty and the Mughals to carve out a kingdom with Raigad as his capital.
22	In which year did the Battle of Koregaon take place, a significant event in the history of the Dalit movement?	1831	1827	1805	1818	Choice 4	Battle of Koregaon: The victory pillar commemorates the Battle of Koregaon, which had taken place on January 1, 1818, between the British East Indian Company on one side and the Peshwa faction of the Maratha confederacy on the other.

23	Who founded the Prarthana Samaj?	Mahadev Govind Ranade	Atmaram Panduranga	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Choice 2	The Prarthana Samaj, a leading society for socio-religious reform was established on 31 March 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Panduranga.
24	Who was a social reformer in India in the field of women's welfare?	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Jyotirao Phule	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve	Choice 4	Dhondo Keshav Karve (18 April 1858 – 9 November 1962) (pronunciation), popularly known as Maharshi Karve, was a social reformer in India in the field of women's welfare. He advocated widow remarriage and he himself married a widow.
25	Which city is known as the "Financial Capital of India"?	Chennai	Kolkata	Mumbai	Delhi	Choice 3	Mumbai, apart from being the capital of the state of Maharashtra, is the Indian financial capital and a dominant urban landscape of the western part of the country.
26	What is the largest desert in the world?	Atacama Desert	Gobi Desert	Sahara Desert	Arabian Desert	Choice 3	The Sahara Desert is the largest non-polar desert in the world, which means it's hot and arid and extremely hostile for plant and animal life.
27	Which state in India is known as the "Land of Five Rivers"?	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Haryana	Punjab	Choice 4	The name Punjab is made of two words Punj (Five) + Aab (Water) i.e. land of five rivers. These five rivers of Punjab are Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum. Only Sutlej, Ravi and Beas rivers flow in today's Punjab.
28	Which ocean lies to the west of India?	Arctic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Arabian sea	Choice 4	The Arabian Sea lies to the west of India.
29	What is the capital of Maharashtra?	Aurangabad	Mumbai	Pune	Nagpur	Choice 2	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.
30	Which state in India is known as the "Land of Seven Sisters"?	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Bonus mark	
31	Which continent is known as the "Land of Kangaroos"?	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Choice 3	Popularly known as the land of Kangaroos, Australia is both the smallest continent and the largest island country in the world.
32	Which river is considered the holiest in Hinduism?	Brahmaputra	Ganges	Yamuna	Saraswati	Choice 2	The Ganges has been revered from the earliest times and today is regarded as the holiest of rivers by Hindus.
33	Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?	Lhotse	Kangchenjunga	K2	Mount Everest	Choice 4	Mount Everest's peak is the highest altitude above mean sea level at 29,029 feet [8,848 meters].
34	Which city is known as the "Pink City" of India?	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Jodhpur	Udaipur	Choice 2	Jaipur became known as "The Pink City" when, in 1876, Maharaja Ram Singh had most of the buildings painted pink—the color of hospitality—in preparation for a visit by Britain's Queen Victoria.
35	Which state in India is known for its backwaters?	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Goa	Choice 3	Kerala, famous for backwaters, is a state in southern India known for its breathtaking backwaters. The backwaters are a series of interconnected, brackish lakes and rivers that wind their way through the state.

36	Which is the largest saltwater lake in India?	Pulicat Lake	Dal Lake	Vembanad	Chilika Lake	Choice 4	Chilka lake is One of India's largest saltwater lakes, it is 40 miles (65 km) long, 5 to 13 miles (8 to 20 km) wide, and about 6 feet (2 metres) deep.
37	Who is the head of the State Legislative Assembly in Maharashtra?	Deputy Chief Minister	Governor	Chief Minister	Speaker	Choice 4	The Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is the presiding officer of the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra, the main law-making body for the Indian state of Maharashtra
38	Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights in India?	Supreme Court	Judiciary	President	Prime Minister	Choice 1	The Supreme Court of India, as the Guardian of Fundamental Rights
39	Which local government body is responsible for rural areas in India?	Urban Local Body	Gram Sabha	Municipal Corporation	Panchayati Raj	Choice 4	One is the Municipal self-government for urban areas, and the second is the Panchayat self-government for rural areas. Ans. The main form of local self-government in Indian villages is the Panchayat.
40	In which year was the Panchayati Raj system introduced in India?	2001	1959	1992	1973	Choice 2	1959 - The three-tier scheme of Panchayati Raj began functioning on October 2, 1959.
41	Which type of legislature does Maharashtra follow?	Bicameral	Unicameral	Parliamentary	Judiciary	Choice 1	It is a bicameral legislature composed of the Governor of Maharashtra and two houses, The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Maharashtra Vidhan Parishad) and The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha).
42	Which type of government does India have?	Parliamentary Democracy	Presidential Democracy	Authoritarian	Totalitarian	Choice 1	India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with unitary features. There is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to advise the President who is the constitutional head of the country.
43	Who is the Chief Justice of India (as of September 2021)?	Dipak Misra	Ranjan Gogoi	Sharad Arvind Bobde	N. V. Ramana	Choice 4	Nuthalapati Venkata Ramana (N. V. Ramana) is a former Indian judge and journalist who served as the 48th Chief Justice of India. N. V. Ramana. Ramana in 2021
44	Which institution is known as the "Lower House" of the Indian Parliament?	Vidhan Parishad	Vidhan Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha	Choice 4	Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house has 543 members. Members are directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of universal adult franchise representing parliamentary constituencies across the country.

45	Which schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the powers and functions of Municipalities?	Twelfth Schedule	Eleventh Schedule	Ninth Schedule	Tenth Schedule	Choice 1	Twelfth Schedule of the Indian constitution contains the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. This schedule has 18 items. Twelfth Schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992
46	What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha (House of the People)?	550	543	552	545	Choice 1	The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories.
47	Which Indian state has the highest number of seats in the Lok Sabha?	West Bengal	Bihar	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Choice 4	Uttar Pradesh - state has the highest number of seats in the Lok Sabha - There are 80 parliamentary constituencies and 403 legislative assembly constituency in Uttar Pradesh.
48	Who was the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra?	Sudhakarrrao Naik	Vasantrao Naik	Shankarrao Chavan	Yashwantrao Chavan	Choice 4	Maharashtra was formed by dissolution of Bombay State and Hyderabad State on 1 May 1960. Yashwantrao Chavan, who was serving as the third CM of Bombay State since 1956, became the first CM of Maharashtra.
49	According to the World Bank's definition, what is the global poverty line in terms of income (as of 2021)?	\$5.50 per day	\$3.20 per day	\$1.25 per day	\$2.00 per day	Choice 3	The poverty line was set at \$1.25 per day.
50	Which of the following appropriately described best for the Indian economy?	Mixed economy	Traditional economy	Capitalist economy	Socialist economy	Choice 1	Mixed Economy - Few of the industries were kept under public domain whereas others were open for private entrepreneur thus making it a mixed economy.
51	Which of the following is the best example of a transfer payment in India?	Unemployability fund	Employee bonus	Commission on sale	Retirement Pension	Choice 1	Unemployability fund - Transfer payments include examples like old age, disability and unemployment funds.
52	Which among the following is not considered as an effect of globalization?	Increased Transport of Goods	Reduction of barriers	Economic Specialization	Decreased Biodiversity	Choice 2	Reduction of barriers - There are several benefits of globalization, such as increased international trade and cooperation and less international aggression. Social globalization—the sharing of ideas and information between countries—has led to innovation in the medical, technological, and environmental preservation industries.

53	When did GST first introduced in India?	2017	2016	2018	2019	Choice 1	2017 - The tax came into effect from 1 July 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Indian government. 1st July is celebrated as GST Day. The GST replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and state governments.
54	Who is responsible for keeping the Cash Reserve Ration(CRR)in India?	International Monetary fund	Finance commission of India	Reserve bank of India	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Choice 3	RBI - Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the share of a bank's total deposit that is mandated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to be maintained with the latter as reserves in the form of liquid cash
55	Which of the following is not a components of the Physical Quality of Life Index?	Life expectancy	Infant mortality rate	Basic literacy	Per capita income	Choice 4	Per capita income - Per capita income (PCI) or total income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is national income divided by population size.
56	Which of the following helps in determining the income inequality of a country?	Minhas Curve	Chidambaram Curve	Lorenz curve	Jailey curve	Choice 3	Lorenz curve -The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or wealth in a society. Basically, the farther the curve moves from the baseline, represented by the straight diagonal line, the higher the level of inequality.
57	Who is responsible for publishing the economic survey?	NITI Aayog	Indian Statistical Institute	Government of India	Ministry of finance	Choice 4	Ministry of finance-The Economic Survey of India is an annual document released by the Finance Ministry, Government of India and reviews the developments in the Indian economy over the past twelve months
58	What is selling of the share of public sector companies to the private institution known as?	Communisation	Privatization	Nationalization	Delimitation	Choice 2	Privatization - Privatisation of the public sector undertakings by selling off parts of the equity of PSUs to the private sector is known as disinvestment. The purpose of the sale is mainly to improve financial discipline and facilitate modernisation.
59	The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was introduced by:	Mahatma Gandhi	Indira Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru	Mansukh Mandaviya	Choice 2	Indira Gandhi - Former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi gave the slogan garibi hatao.

60	What is the Sustainable development report (SDG) ranking of India in 2023?	112	101	158	128	Choice 1	112 - According to the United Nations SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2023, which assesses countries' progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDG Index Rank of India is 112 out of 166 countries
61	Which country is called as the bird richest country in the world?	Peru	Colombia	Brazil	South Africa	Choice 2	Colombia - Colombia's secret to hosting almost 20 per cent of the world's bird species—a complex topography that supports a vast array of different habitat zones. At just one-seventh the area of Australia, Colombia boasts over twice as many bird species. Colombian-born Eduardo Gallo guides us around the world's birdiest country.
62	What type of conservation in its natural habitat is called?	Ex-situ conservation	On-situ conservation	In-situ conservation	No conservation	Choice 3	In-situ conservation is done by conserving the species in their natural habitats. It is the best way of biodiversity conservation
63	Which animal is the symbol of World Wildlife Fund?	Peacock	Hornbill	Tiger	Giant Panda	Choice 4	The giant panda is the featured animal on the logo for World Wildlife Fund as a symbol of all endangered species that would be able to thrive if permitted the range and natural environment of their origin.
64	Where is Forest Research Institute situated in India?	PantNagar	Shimla	Shillong	Dehradun	Choice 4	It is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand, and is among the oldest institutions of its kind. In 1991, it was declared a deemed university by the University Grants Commission.
65	Chandoli National Park is situated in:	Maharashtra	Tamil Naidu	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Choice 1	Chandoli National Park is a national park established in Sangli district (Maharashtra) on May 2004.
66	Which of the following organisms is known as decomposer in the food chain? A) Virus B) Fungi C) Bacteria	Only A	Only B	Only C	Both B and C	Choice 4	B & C. Bacteria and fungi, both are decomposers.
67	Which of the following tree is considered as an environmental hazard?	Neem	Eucalyptus	Amaltas	Babul	Choice 2	Eucalyptus. Explanation: It is considered to be an environmental hazard as it depletes ground water table. Growing eucalyptus in low rainfall areas may cause.

68	Which of the following countries is the largest emitter of carbon?	America	India	China	European Union	Choice 3	China. China is the biggest polluter in the world, emitting more than 10 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide each year
69	How does global warming affect the layers of the atmosphere?	Expanding the troposphere	Expanding the ionosphere	Expanding the Stratosphere	Expanding the Mesosphere	Choice 1	Warming temperatures are expanding the troposphere. The troposphere (seen here in orange) is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere and where nearly all weather occurs. Over the last 40 years, the boundary between the troposphere and the neighboring stratosphere (pink) has risen as a result of climate change.
70	Which layer protect us from the harmful UV rays of sun?	Ozone	Troposphere	Ionosphere	Mesosphere	Choice 1	The ozone layer protects us from potentially harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. CAMS monitors stratospheric ozone and provides UV forecasts based on this information.
71	Which compounds are responsible for the depletion of ozone layer?	Methanol	Chlorofluorocarbons	PolyVinylChloride	BioPolymer	Choice 2	Chlorofluorocarbons -Ozone depleting substances like chlorofluorocarbons, hydrocarbon, N <sub>2</sub> O, chlorine, etc. are responsible for the depletion of ozone layer.
72	Ecology is permanent economy is the slogan of which movement?	Appiko Movement	Narmada Bachao Andolan	Navdaya Movement	Chipko movement	Choice 4	Chipko movement- Sunderlal Bahuguna was a Gandhian activist who gave proper way and direction for the success of Chipko movement. This movement was responsible to spread awareness regarding environmental conservation. Sunderlal Bahuguna gave the slogan for this movement, i.e. "Ecology is the permanent economy.
73	Tropic level 1 includes:	Onmnivorous plants	Green plants	Herbivorous plants	Carnivorous plants	Choice 2	Green Plants - Level 1- Plants and algae which produce their own food called producers.
74	Where may one find "The Kailasha Temple," a Hindu temple carved out of rock?	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Nashik, Maharashtra	Pune, Maharashtra	Osmanabad, Maharashtra	Choice 1	The Kailasha Temple -Ellora Caves are a multi-religious rock-cut cave complex with inscriptions dating from the period 6th century CE onwards, located in the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra, India.



75	Who was the founder of Arya Mahila Samaj Pune?	Tarabai Modak	Savita Ambedkar	Pandita Ramabai	Ramabai Bhimrao Ambedkar	Choice 3	The Arya Mahila Samaj was founded on November 30, 1882. It was founded by Pandita Ramabai with the aim of 'empowering and educating each woman to lead a dignified life'. Pandita Ramabai was a women's rights & education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India, and a social reformer.
76	Where in Maharashtra are the "Ajanta Caves" located?	Thane	Aurangabad	Pune	Maval	Choice 2	The Ajanta Caves are 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the second century BCE to about 480 CE in the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra state in India
77	Which Marathi newspaper did Bal Gangadhar Tilak publish?	Bombay Darpan	Loknayak	Ekmat	Kesari	Choice 4	Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the popular freedom fighters in India. He started two newspapers, a Marathi newspaper called "Kesari"
78	What year did the University of Mumbai first open its doors?	1856	1857	1888	1889	Choice 2	The University of Mumbai (known earlier as University of Bombay) is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent to 'Wood's Education Dispatch drafted by Charles Wood in 1854.
79	How many total parliamentary constituencies does Maharashtra have?	48	22	35	12	Choice 1	48 - "Lok Sabha constituencies in Maharashtra is 48"
80	In which year, Bombay city has been Governmental renamed as Mumbai?	1994	1998	1995	1999	Choice 3	The city's official name change, to Mumbai from Bombay happened when regional political party Shiv Sena came into power in 1995. The Shiv Sena saw Bombay as a legacy of British colonialism and wanted the city's name to reflect its Maratha heritage, hence renaming it to pay tribute to the goddess Mumbadev
81	Who is the state tree of Maharashtra?	Ashoka Tree	Mango Tree	Coconut Tree	Banyan Tree	Choice 2	Mango Tree (Mangifera indica)

82	Who won Panipat war between Maratha and Afghanistan?	Genghis Khan	Ibrahim Khan Lodi	Babur	Ahmad Shah Durrani	Choice 4	The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops. Protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The forces led by Ahmad Shah Durrani came out victorious after destroying several Maratha flanks.
83	What is the helpline number for ladies in Maharashtra?	100	1072	102	103	Choice 4	Call 103 – 24 hour helpline for crime against women in Mumbai and the police will be there immediately to take action.
84	Which is the highest institution under Panchayati Raj in India?	Zila Parishad	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Block Panchayat	Choice 1	The Zila Parishad is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in India. It is at the apex of a Panchayati Raj system
85	For whom seats are reserved in Gram Panchayat? A) Scheduled Castes B) Scheduled Tribes C) Other Backward Classes	Only A	Only B	Both A and B	Both B and C	Choice 3	A & B - Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Gram Panchayat.
86	What was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj?	Tamil Naidu	Maharashtra	Gujrat	Rajasthan	Choice 4	Rajasthan was the first state to implement it. Nehru inaugurated Panchayat Raj in Andhra Pradesh on October 11, 1959 on the occasion of Dussehra. The system was gradually established all over India. The system was modified in 1992 with the 73rd constitutional amendment.
87	Who presided the meeting of Gram Panchayat?	BDO	Sarpanch	Gram Sevak	Tehsildar	Choice 2	The panchayat is chaired by the president of the village, known as a Sarpanch. At every meeting of Gram Panchayat, the Pradhan or in his absence the Up-Pradhan shall preside, and in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside for the occasion.
88	What is the term for the process of pollen transfer from the another to the stigma in flowering plants?	Fertilization	Germination	Pollination	Photosynthesis	Choice 3	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. The goal of every living organism, including plants, is to create offspring for the next generation.

89	Which of the following is a nocturnal animal?	Cheetah	Owl	Eagle	Kangaroo	Choice 2	OWL -Nocturnal animals are those which search for their food only at night. During daytime they hide in dark places. Among the given organisms, cockroaches, rats and bats are nocturnal.
90	Which is a female reproductive organ in a plant?	Stamen	Pistil	Petal	Sepal	Choice 2	Pistil - The pistil is a plant's female part. It generally is shaped like a bowling pin and is located in the flower's center. It consists of a stigma, style and ovary.
91	Which is the following is a type of food borne disease?	Hepatitis	Dengue	Headache	Food poisoning	Choice 4	Food poisoning is an illness caused by eating contaminated food. It's not usually serious and most people get better within a few days without treatment
92	What is the primary function of a fish's gills?	Smelling	Hearing	Breathing	Tasting	Choice 3	Breathing -Fish gills are organs that allow fish to breathe underwater. Most fish exchange gases like oxygen and carbon dioxide using gills that are protected under gill covers (operculum) on both sides of the pharynx (throat). Gills are tissues that are like short threads, protein structures called filaments.
93	What is the main function of Concave lens?	To converge light rays	To diverge or straight light rays	To bend light rays	To focus light rays	Choice 2	A concave lens is used to minimise the proportions of the objects and gives a wider view of the object or area.
94	Which class of animals includes frog and toads?	Amphibia	Mammalia	Reptilia	Aves	Choice 1	Amphibia - Toad belongs to class Amphibia.
95	What is the main function of root system in plants?	Photosynthesis	Absorption of water and nutrients	Reproduction	Storage of excess sugars	Choice 2	Absorption of water and nutrients-What is the main function of root system in plants?
96	Which of the following element is a noble gas?	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Carbon Dioxide	Argon	Choice 4	Argon (Ar) are indicated by Nobel gas.
97	Which is a common source of indoor pollution that can affect hygiene?	Candles	Houseplants	Freshair	Ventilation	Choice 1	Beyond providing ambience, certain types of candles can add toxic pollutants to your indoor air.
98	What is the chemical symbol for gold?	Go	Ag	Au	Ge	Choice 3	Gold's chemical symbol AU is derived from the Latin word aurum, meaning gold.
99	Which gas makes up the majority of Earth's atmosphere?	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Carbon Dioxide	Hydrogen	Choice 2	Gas -Nitrogen (N2)-78.084%
100	What is the process of converting a solid directly into a gas?	Condensation	Fusion	Evaporation	Sublimation	Choice 4	Sublimation is the process in which solid directly changes to gas.

