

Physics

1. Which of the following is not a unit of power?
 - a) Watt
 - b) Volt
 - c) Joule per second
 - d) Horsepower
2. What is the SI unit of electric current?
 - a) Volt
 - b) Ohm
 - c) Ampere
 - d) Watt
3. What is the unit of electric charge?
 - a) Ampere
 - b) Coulomb
 - c) Volt
 - d) Watt
4. Which type of mirror is commonly used in rear-view car mirrors?
 - a) Concave mirror
 - b) Convex mirror
 - c) Plane mirror
 - d) Cylindrical mirror
5. In which state of matter do particles have the most kinetic energy?
 - a) Solid
 - b) Liquid
 - c) Gas
 - d) Plasma
6. Which law states that every object persists in its state of rest or uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force?
 - a) Newton's First Law
 - b) Newton's Second Law
 - c) Newton's Third Law
 - d) Archimedes' Principle
7. What is the force that opposes the relative motion or tendency of such motion of two surfaces in contact called?
 - a) Gravitational force
 - b) Magnetic force
 - c) Friction
 - d) Tension
8. What is the SI unit of force?
 - a) Joule
 - b) Newton
 - c) Pascal
 - d) Kilogram
9. Which of the following is NOT a vector quantity?
 - a) Displacement
 - b) Speed
 - c) Acceleration
 - d) Force
10. What is the phenomenon where light bends when it passes from one medium to another of different optical density called?
 - a) Reflection
 - b) Refraction
 - c) Dispersion
 - d) Diffraction
11. What is the SI unit of pressure?
 - a) Newton
 - b) Pascal
 - c) Joule
 - d) Watt
12. What is the term for a body's tendency to resist a change in motion?
 - a) Mass
 - b) Weight
 - c) Density
 - d) Volume
13. What is the principle that states that the buoyant force on an object in a fluid is equal to the weight of the fluid that the object displaces?
 - a) Pascal's Principle
 - b) Archimedes' Principle
 - c) Bernoulli's Principle
 - d) Newton's Principle
14. What is the term for the energy possessed by a body due to its motion?

- a) Potential energy
 - b) Kinetic energy
 - c) Mechanical energy
 - d) Thermal energy
15. Which of the following is a measure of the total internal energy of a system?
- a) Temperature
 - b) Heat
 - c) Work
 - d) Entropy
16. What is the energy stored in an object due to its position or state called?
- a) Kinetic energy
 - b) Potential energy
 - c) Mechanical energy
 - d) Thermal energy
17. Which law states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed from one form to another?
- a) Newton's First Law
 - b) Newton's Second Law
 - c) Law of Conservation of Energy
 - d) Newton's Third Law
18. What is the force that opposes the motion of an object through a fluid (liquid or gas)?
- a) Gravity
 - b) Tension
 - c) Air resistance
 - d) Friction
19. What type of energy is stored in an object when it is stretched or compressed?
- a) Gravitational potential energy
 - b) Elastic potential energy
 - c) Kinetic energy
 - d) Nuclear energy
20. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
- a) Natural gas
 - b) Coal
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) Nuclear energy
21. What is the unit of electric resistance?
- a) Volt
 - b) Ampere
 - c) Ohm
 - d) Watt
22. What type of energy is associated with the motion of an object?
- a) Thermal energy
 - b) Gravitational potential energy
 - c) Kinetic energy
 - d) Elastic potential energy
23. Which law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction?
- a) Newton's First Law
 - b) Newton's Second Law
 - c) Newton's Third Law
 - d) Archimedes' Principle
24. What is the force that opposes the relative motion or tendency of such motion of two surfaces in contact called?
- a) Gravitational force
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 - c) Friction
 - d) Tension
25. What is the term for the point inside a material through which the force of gravity appears to act?
- a) Center of mass
 - b) Center of gravity
 - c) Balance point
 - d) Weight center
26. What is the process of water vapor turning into liquid water called?
- a) Evaporation
 - b) Condensation
 - c) Precipitation
 - d) Sublimation
27. What is the primary function of a concave lens?
- a) To converge light rays
 - b) To diverge light rays
 - c) To magnify objects
 - d) To correct farsightedness

28. What is the phenomenon where light bends when it passes from one medium to another of different optical density called?

- a) Reflection
- b) Refraction
- c) Dispersion
- d) Diffraction

29. Which natural resource is primarily responsible for the

formation of fossil fuels?

- a) Sunlight
- b) Water
- c) Organic matter
- d) Wind

30. In which state of matter do particles have the most kinetic energy?

- a) Solid
- b) Liquid
- c) Gas
- d) Plasma

31. What is the SI unit of pressure?

- a) Newton
- b) Pascal
- c) Joule
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 - b) Condensation
 - c) Precipitation
 - d) Sublimation
51. What is the SI unit of work and energy?
- a) Joule
 - b) Newton
 - c) Watt
 - d) Ampere
52. Which of the following is NOT a type of electromagnetic wave?
- a) Radio waves
 - b) Ultraviolet rays
 - c) Sound waves
 - d) X-rays
53. What is the force that pulls objects towards the center of the Earth?
- a) Magnetic force
 - b) Tension
 - c) Gravitational force
 - d) Friction
54. What is the term for the change in position of an object with respect to time?
- a) Speed
 - b) Velocity
 - c) Acceleration
 - d) Displacement

55. What is the principle that states that a liquid exerts pressure equally in all directions?
- Archimedes' Principle
 - Pascal's Principle
 - Bernoulli's Principle
 - Newton's Third Law
56. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?
- Wind energy
 - Solar energy
 - Fossil fuels
 - Hydropower
57. Which type of energy is associated with the temperature of an object?
- Kinetic energy
 - Potential energy
 - Thermal energy
 - Elastic potential energy
58. What is the law that states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant?
- Newton's First Law
 - Newton's Second Law
 - Law of Conservation of Energy
 - Newton's Third Law
59. What is the term for the energy associated with the random motion of particles in a substance?
- Kinetic energy
 - Potential energy
 - Thermal energy
 - Elastic potential energy
60. Which of the following is a measure of the disorder or randomness of a system?
- Temperature
 - Heat
 - Work
 - Entropy
61. What type of energy is associated with the position or height of an object above the ground?
- Kinetic energy
 - Potential energy
 - Mechanical energy
 - Thermal energy
62. Which law states that an object at rest tends to stay at rest, and an object in motion tends to stay in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an external force?
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 - Newton's Third Law
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 - c) Precipitation
 - d) Sublimation

Chemistry

1. What is the smallest unit of an element that retains its chemical properties?
- a) Atom
 - b) Molecule
 - c) Compound
 - d) Ion
2. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?
- a) Helium
 - b) Neon
 - c) Argon
 - d) Nitrogen
3. What is the chemical symbol for sodium?
- a) So
 - b) Sa
 - c) Sn
 - d) Na
4. How many electrons are in the outermost energy level (valence shell) of an atom?
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
5. What is the chemical formula for water?
- a) H₂O
 - b) CO₂
 - c) O₂
 - d) H₂O₂
6. Which of the following is a chemical change?
- a) Melting ice
 - b) Boiling water
 - c) Burning paper
 - d) Dissolving salt in water
7. What is the pH value of a neutral solution?
- a) 0

- b) 7
 - c) 14
 - d) 1
8. What is the chemical formula for methane?
- a) CH₃
 - b) CO₂
 - c) CH₄
 - d) C₂H₆
9. Which gas is responsible for the green color of plants?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Chlorophyll
10. What is the chemical formula for sulfuric acid?
- a) H₂SO₃
 - b) H₂SO₄
 - c) H₂S
 - d) H₂O₂
11. What is the process of a solid changing directly into a gas without passing through the liquid phase called?
- a) Evaporation
 - b) Condensation
 - c) Sublimation
 - d) Freezing
12. Which element is the most abundant in Earth's crust?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Silicon
 - c) Carbon
 - d) Hydrogen
13. Which gas is responsible for the "greenhouse effect" in the Earth's atmosphere?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Hydrogen
14. What is the chemical formula for table salt (sodium chloride)?
- a) NaCl
 - b) KCl
 - c) HCl
 - d) CaCl₂
15. What is the chemical formula for ammonia?
- a) NH₃
 - b) N₂
 - c) NO₂
 - d) NH₄
16. Which type of chemical bond involves the sharing of electrons between atoms?
- a) Ionic bond
 - b) Covalent bond
 - c) Metallic bond
 - d) Hydrogen bond
17. What is the SI unit of pressure?
- a) Newton
 - b) Pascal
 - c) Joule
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b) Nitrogen
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a) NaCl
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23. What is the chemical formula for ammonia?
a) NH₃
b) N₂
c) NO₂
d) NH₄
24. Which type of chemical bond involves the sharing of electrons between atoms?
a) Ionic bond
b) Covalent bond
c) Metallic bond
d) Hydrogen bond
25. Which gas is responsible for the "rotten egg" smell in some natural gas deposits?
a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Methane
d) Hydrogen sulfide
26. What is the chemical formula for carbon dioxide?
a) CO₂
b) CO
c) CH₄
d) C₆H₁₂O₆
27. What is the process of converting a liquid into vapor, especially through heating called?
a) Sublimation
b) Boiling
c) Condensation
d) Evaporation
28. What is the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid?
a) HCl
b) H₂SO₄
c) H₂O₂
d) NaOH
29. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?
a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Helium
30. What is the chemical formula for calcium carbonate?
a) CaCO₃
b) CaCl₂
c) Ca(NO₃)₂
d) CaSO₄
31. What is the SI unit of temperature?
a) Kelvin
b) Celsius
c) Fahrenheit
d) Rankine
32. What is the chemical formula for hydrogen peroxide?
a) H₂O
b) H₂SO₄
c) H₂O₂
d) NaOH
33. What is the process of a gas changing directly into a solid without passing through the liquid phase called?
a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Sublimation
d) Deposition
34. Which of the following is NOT a metal?
a) Copper
b) Aluminum
c) Oxygen

- d) Iron
35. What is the chemical formula for carbon monoxide?
a) CO₂
b) CO
c) CH₄
d) C₆H₁₂O₆
36. What is the chemical formula for sodium hydroxide?
a) HCl
b) NaCl
c) NaOH
d) H₂SO₄
37. What is the chemical formula for methane?
a) CH₃
b) CO₂
c) CH₄
d) C₂H₆
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a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
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d) Deposition
47. What is the chemical formula for calcium carbonate?
a) CaCO₃
b) CaCl₂
c) Ca(NO₃)₂
d) CaSO₄
48. What is the SI unit of temperature?

- a) Kelvin
 - b) Celsius
 - c) Fahrenheit
 - d) Rankine
49. What is the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid?
- a) HCl
 - b) H₂SO₄
 - c) H₂O₂
 - d) NaOH
50. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Helium
51. What is the smallest unit of an element that retains the properties of that element?
- a) Atom
 - b) Molecule
 - c) Compound
 - d) Ion
52. Which subatomic particle is negatively charged?
- a) Proton
 - b) Neutron
 - c) Electron
 - d) Nucleon
53. What is the chemical symbol for oxygen?
- a) O₂
 - b) O
 - c) Ox
 - d) O_{x2}
54. The atomic number of an element is determined by the number of:
- a) Protons
 - b) Electrons
 - c) Neutrons
 - d) Nucleons
55. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?
- a) Helium
 - b) Neon
 - c) Argon
 - d) Nitrogen
56. What is the chemical formula for water?
- a) H₂O
 - b) CO₂
 - c) O₂
 - d) CH₄
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 - c) CO₂
 - d) O₂
59. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Hydrogen
60. The pH scale measures the acidity or alkalinity of a substance. What does a pH of 7 indicate?
- a) Neutral
 - b) Acidic
 - c) Alkaline
 - d) Basic
61. Which gas is responsible for the blue color of the Earth's atmosphere?
- a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide

- d) Ozone
62. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
a) Go
b) Au
c) Ag
d) Go₂
63. What is the chemical formula for table salt (sodium chloride)?
a) NaCl
b) H₂O
c) CO₂
d) CH₄
64. Which of the following is a common fossil fuel?
a) Hydrogen
b) Solar energy
c) Natural gas
d) Wind energy
65. What is the process of converting a solid directly into a gas without passing through the liquid state called?
a) Melting
b) Sublimation
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
66. What is the chemical symbol for carbon?
a) Co
b) Cr
c) Ca
d) C
67. Which gas is responsible for the pungent smell in rotten eggs?
a) Oxygen
b) Hydrogen
c) Sulfur dioxide
d) Carbon dioxide
68. What is the chemical formula for sulfuric acid?
a) H₂SO₄
b) NaOH
c) CO₂
d) HCl
69. Which of the following is a chemical element commonly used in batteries?
a) Helium
b) Lithium
c) Argon
d) Nitrogen
70. Which gas is essential for respiration and is exhaled by humans when they breathe out?
a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Hydrogen
71. What is the chemical formula for ammonia?
a) NH₃
b) CH₄
c) CO₂
d) H₂O
72. Which type of chemical reaction involves the combination of two or more substances to form a single product?
a) Decomposition reaction
b) Displacement reaction
c) Combination reaction
d) Redox reaction
73. What is the chemical symbol for sodium?
a) So
b) Na
c) K
d) Sd
74. Which of the following is a strong acid?
a) Vinegar
b) Lemon juice
c) Hydrochloric acid
d) Milk
75. What is the chemical formula for carbon dioxide?
a) CO₂

- b) CH₄
- c) H₂O
- d) O₂

76. Which gas is responsible for the production of fizzy bubbles in carbonated drinks?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Helium

77. What is the chemical formula for hydrogen peroxide?

- a) H₂O
- b) H₂O₂
- c) CO₂
- d) CH₄

78. What is the chemical formula for methane?

- a) CH₄
- b) H₂O
- c) CO₂
- d) O₂

79. What is the chemical formula for table sugar (sucrose)?

- a) C₆H₁₂O₆
- b) NaCl
- c) CO₂
- d) H₂O

80. Which type of chemical reaction involves the breakdown of a single substance into two or more simpler substances?

- a) Combination reaction
- b) Decomposition reaction
- c) Displacement reaction
- d) Redox reaction

81. What is the chemical symbol for calcium?

- a) Ca
- b) Co
- c) Cl
- d) C

82. Which gas is essential for combustion to occur?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Hydrogen

83. What is the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid?

- a) HCl
- b) NaOH
- c) CO₂
- d) H₂O

84. Which of the following is a chemical element commonly used in fluorescent lights?

- a) Neon
- b) Xenon
- c) Krypton
- d) Argon

85. What is the chemical formula for sodium hydroxide?

- a) NaCl
- b) H₂O
- c) NaOH
- d) CH₄

86. Which gas is produced during photosynthesis by plants and is essential for the respiration of animals?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Hydrogen

87. What is the chemical formula for acetic acid, the main component of vinegar?

- a) CH₄
- b) H₂O
- c) CH₃COOH
- d) CO₂

88. What is the chemical symbol for iron?

- a) Ir
- b) Fe
- c) F
- d) In

89. Which gas is commonly used in fire extinguishers to suppress fires?
- Oxygen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Nitrogen
 - Helium
90. What is the chemical formula for sulfur dioxide?
- SO₂
 - O₂
 - CH₄
 - H₂O
91. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?
- Helium
 - Neon
 - Argon
 - Nitrogen
92. What is the chemical formula for ammonia?
- NH₃
 - CH₄
 - CO₂
 - H₂O
93. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
- Go
 - Au
 - Ag
 - Go₂
94. What is the chemical formula for sulfuric acid?
- H₂SO₄
 - NaOH
 - CO₂
 - HCl
95. Which gas is responsible for the blue color of the Earth's atmosphere?
- Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Ozone
96. What is the process of converting a solid directly into a gas without passing through the liquid state called?
- Melting
 - Sublimation
 - Evaporation
 - Condensation
97. What is the chemical symbol for carbon?
- Co
 - Cr
 - Ca
 - C
98. Which gas is responsible for the pungent smell in rotten eggs?
- Oxygen
 - Hydrogen
 - Sulfur dioxide
 - Carbon dioxide
99. What is the chemical formula for table salt (sodium chloride)?
- NaCl
 - H₂O
 - CO₂
 - CH₄
100. What is the smallest unit of an element that retains the properties of that element?
- Atom
 - Molecule
 - Compound
 - Ion

Biology

1. Which organelle is responsible for protein synthesis in a cell?
- Mitochondria
 - Nucleus
 - Golgi apparatus
 - Ribosome

2. What is the term for the process by which plants convert sunlight into chemical energy?
- Photosynthesis
 - Respiration
 - Fermentation
 - Digestion
3. Which of the following is a function of the circulatory system?
- Digestion
 - Transportation of oxygen
 - Reproduction
 - Excretion
4. What is the primary function of red blood cells (erythrocytes)?
- Transporting nutrients
 - Transporting oxygen
 - Fighting infections
 - Clotting blood
5. Which part of the human brain is responsible for coordinating balance and posture?
- Cerebrum
 - Cerebellum
 - Medulla oblongata
 - Hypothalamus
6. What is the process by which an organism changes over time in response to its environment?
- Evolution
 - Adaptation
 - Photosynthesis
 - Mutation
7. Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect on Earth?
- Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Hydrogen
8. In humans, what is the function of the epiglottis?
- Aiding in digestion
 - Filtering blood
 - Preventing food from entering the windpipe
 - Controlling the heartbeat
9. What is the process by which an organism produces offspring that are genetically identical to itself?
- Sexual reproduction
 - Asexual reproduction
 - Fertilization
 - Mutation
10. Which of the following is a characteristic of all living organisms?
- Consciousness
 - Movement
 - Color
 - Hard shell
11. What is the smallest unit of life that can carry out all the processes of life?
- Tissue
 - Cell
 - Organ
 - Organism
12. What is the role of the stomata in plant leaves?
- Absorbing sunlight
 - Transpiring water vapor
 - Producing glucose
 - Storing nutrients
13. Which of the following is not a major type of blood vessel in the circulatory system?
- Artery
 - Vein
 - Capillary
 - Tendon
14. In humans, where does the process of digestion begin?
- Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Mouth
 - Liver
15. Which part of a plant is responsible for the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil?
- Leaves
 - Flowers
 - Roots

d) Stems

16. What is the term for the process by which plants release water vapor into the atmosphere?
- Photosynthesis
 - Transpiration
 - Respiration
 - Fermentation
17. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the pancreas to regulate blood sugar levels?
- Insulin
 - Adrenaline
 - Testosterone
 - Thyroxine
18. What is the primary function of white blood cells (leukocytes)?
- Transporting oxygen
 - Clotting blood
 - Fighting infections
 - Digesting food
19. What is the term for the process of breaking down food into smaller molecules for absorption in the digestive system?
- Respiration
 - Circulation
 - Digestion
 - Reproduction
20. Which of the following is a function of the nervous system?
- Digestion
 - Transportation of nutrients
 - Coordination of body activities
 - Respiration
21. Which of the following is a component of the cell membrane that helps regulate the passage of substances in and out of the cell?
- Cytoplasm
 - Nucleus
 - Ribosome
 - Phospholipid bilayer
22. What is the term for the process by which plants produce their own food using sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water?
- Respiration
 - Fermentation
 - Photosynthesis
 - Digestion
23. In humans, which organ is responsible for the filtration of blood and the formation of urine?
- Liver
 - Kidneys
 - Stomach
 - Heart
24. Which of the following is a function of the respiratory system?
- Filtration of blood
 - Transport of nutrients
 - Exchange of gases
 - Digestion
25. What is the process by which organisms produce offspring by combining genetic material from two parents?
- Asexual reproduction
 - Mutation
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Fertilization
26. What is the term for the process by which an organism maintains a stable internal environment despite external changes?
- Homeostasis
 - Evolution
 - Adaptation
 - Mutation
27. Which organelle is responsible for the synthesis of lipids and detoxification of drugs and poisons in a cell?
- Mitochondria
 - Nucleus
 - Endoplasmic reticulum
 - Golgi apparatus
28. What is the term for the chemical reactions that occur within cells to release energy from nutrients?
- Photosynthesis
 - Respiration
 - Fermentation
 - Digestion
29. What is the process by which genetic information is transferred from DNA to RNA?
- Translation

- b) Transcription
- c) Replication
- d) Recombination

30. Which of the following is a function of the skeletal system?

- a) Filtration of blood
- b) Protection of organs
- c) Coordination of body activities
- d) Digestion

31. What is the term for the process by which a cell engulfs and digests foreign particles or cellular debris?

- a) Fermentation
- b) Exocytosis
- c) Phagocytosis
- d) Osmosis

32. What is the role of the endocrine system in the body?

- a) Filtration of blood
- b) Coordination of body activities through hormones
- c) Digestion of food
- d) Absorption of nutrients

33. Which of the following is a type of connective tissue in the human

body?

- a) Nerve tissue
- b) Muscle tissue
- c) Epithelial tissue
- d) Cartilage

34. What is the term for the process by which plants produce new plants from a single parent without seeds or spores?

- a) Asexual reproduction
- b) Sexual reproduction
- c) Pollination
- d) Fertilization

35. What is the function of the hypothalamus in the human brain?

- a) Regulation of body temperature and hunger
- b) Coordination of muscle movements
- c) Memory and learning
- d) Filtering toxins from the blood

36. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical and behavioral characteristics are influenced by its genes?

- a) Evolution
- b) Adaptation
- c) Heredity
- d) Mutation

37. Which part of the human respiratory system is responsible for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood?

- a) Trachea
- b) Bronchi
- c) Alveoli
- d) Larynx

38. What is the function of the mitochondria in a cell?

- a) Storage of genetic material
- b) Production of ATP (energy)
- c) Synthesis of proteins
- d) Transport of substances

39. In humans, which organ is responsible for the digestion and absorption of nutrients from food?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Small intestine
- d) Stomach

40. What is the term for the process by which organisms break down glucose to produce energy in the absence of oxygen?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Respiration
- c) Fermentation
- d) Digestion

41. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the adrenal glands to prepare the body for the "fight or flight" response?

- a) Insulin
- b) Estrogen
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Thyroxine

42. What is the function of the chloroplasts in plant cells?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Storage of water
- c) Photosynthesis (capture of sunlight and production of glucose)

- d) Protection of the nucleus
43. In humans, which part of the digestive system is responsible for the absorption of water and electrolytes from undigested food?
a) Small intestine
b) Liver
c) Stomach
d) Colon (large intestine)
44. What is the term for the process by which a fertilized egg develops into an embryo within the uterus?
a) Menstruation
b) Implantation
c) Fertilization
d) Ovulation
45. Which of the following is a function of the excretory system in the body?
a) Digestion of food
b) Transportation of nutrients
c) Removal of waste products from the blood
d) Production of hormones
46. What is the term for the region on a chromosome where a specific gene is located?
a) Allele
b) Chromatid
c) Locus
d) Homologous region
47. What is the function of the Golgi apparatus in a cell?
a) Synthesis of proteins
b) Packaging and modification of proteins for transport
c) Production of ATP (energy)
d) Storage of genetic material
48. In plants, which part is primarily responsible for the support and transport of water and nutrients?
a) Leaves
b) Flowers
c) Roots
d) Stems
49. What is the term for the process by which an organism's traits are passed on to the next generation through the transfer of genetic information?
a) Reproduction
b) Mutation
c) Heredity
d) Variation
50. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the pituitary gland that stimulates growth and development?
a) Insulin
b) Thyroxine
c) Adrenaline
d) Growth hormone
51. What is the role of the nucleolus within the nucleus of a cell?
a) Synthesizing RNA
b) Storing genetic material
c) Producing ATP (energy)
d) Producing ribosomes
52. In humans, what is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?
a) Digestion of food
b) Storage of bile produced by the liver
c) Absorption of nutrients
d) Production of insulin
53. What is the term for the process by which an organism produces gametes (sperm and egg) for sexual reproduction?
a) Fertilization
b) Ovulation
c) Meiosis
d) Mutation
54. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland that regulates metabolism and growth?
a) Insulin
b) Estrogen
c) Thyroxine
d) Adrenaline
55. What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?
a) Synthesis of proteins
b) Storage of water
c) Storage of genetic material
d) Site of many cellular processes
56. In humans, what is the primary function of the bladder in the excretory system?
a) Filtration of blood

- b) Storage of urine
- c) Production of urine
- d) Digestion of food

57. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are determined by a combination of its genetic makeup and environmental factors?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Variation
- d) Heredity

58. Which part of the human eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?

- a) Cornea
- b) Lens
- c) Retina

d) Sclera

59. What is the function of the lysosomes in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
- b) Breaking down cellular waste and foreign materials
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of energy

60. In plants, what is the primary function of the xylem and phloem?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Support and transport of water and nutrients
- c) Production of seeds
- d) Protection from predators

61. What is the term for the process by which organisms produce offspring without the involvement of gametes from two parents?

- a) Asexual reproduction
- b) Sexual reproduction
- c) Meiosis
- d) Fertilization

62. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the pancreas to regulate blood sugar levels?

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Insulin
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Estrogen

63. What is the function of the centrioles in animal cells?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Cell division and formation of microtubules
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of enzymes

64. In humans, which part of the digestive system is responsible for storing and releasing bile into the small intestine to aid in digestion?

- a) Liver
- b) Stomach
- c) Gallbladder
- d) Colon

65. What is the term for the process by which an organism responds to a stimulus in its environment?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Homeostasis
- d) Behavior

66. Which organelle is responsible for the breakdown of cellular waste and cellular recycling in a cell?

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Ribosome
- c) Lysosome
- d) Endoplasmic reticulum

67. What is the function of the peroxisomes in a cell?

- a) Production of energy
- b) Detoxification of harmful substances
- c) Synthesis of proteins
- d) Storage of water

68. In humans, which part of the digestive system is responsible for grinding food and mixing it with digestive juices?

- a) Small intestine
- b) Stomach
- c) Liver
- d) Esophagus

69. What is the term for the process by which genetic material is transferred from one generation to the next, leading to genetic variation?

- a) Reproduction
- b) Mutation
- c) Heredity

d) Variation

70. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the sleep-wake cycle and other daily physiological processes in humans?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Melatonin
- d) Adrenaline

71. What is the function of the nucleoid in prokaryotic cells (bacteria)?

- a) Storage of genetic material
- b) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- c) Production of ribosomes
- d) Cellular respiration

72. In humans, which organ is responsible for the filtration of blood and the removal of waste products through urine production?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Stomach
- d) Heart

73. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are influenced by changes in its environment during its lifetime?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Heredity
- d) Variation

74. What is the role of the endoplasmic reticulum in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Storage of genetic material
- c) Protein synthesis and lipid metabolism
- d) Production of ribosomes

75. In humans, which part of the digestive system is responsible for the absorption of most nutrients from digested food?

- a) Colon (large intestine)
- b) Small intestine
- c) Stomach
- d) Liver

76. What is the term for the process by which a fertilized egg attaches to the uterine wall to establish pregnancy?

- a) Menstruation
- b) Fertilization
- c) Implantation
- d) Ovulation

77. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating blood calcium levels and bone growth in humans?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Parathyroid hormone

78. What is the function of the cell wall in plant cells?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Protection and structural support
- c) Storage of water
- d) Production of enzymes

79. In humans, what is the primary function of the esophagus in the digestive system?

- a) Storage of food
- b) Mixing food with digestive juices
- c) Absorption of nutrients
- d) Transport of food to the stomach

80. What is the term for the process by which a cell engulfs liquid or small particles from its surroundings?

- a) Phagocytosis
- b) Osmosis
- c) Exocytosis
- d) Active transport

81. Which of the following hormones is produced by the adrenal glands and plays a role in regulating metabolism, immune response, and stress response?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Estrogen

82. What is the function of the vacuole in plant cells?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Storage of genetic material
- c) Storage of water, nutrients, and waste products
- d) Production of ribosomes

83. In humans, which organ is responsible for the detoxification of drugs, metabolism of nutrients, and storage of glycogen?
- Liver
 - Kidneys
 - Stomach
 - Heart
84. What is the term for the process by which an organism responds to internal changes in its environment to maintain a stable internal condition?
- Homeostasis
 - Mutation
 - Adaptation
 - Variation
85. Which of the following hormones is produced by the pineal gland and is involved in regulating sleep-wake cycles?
- Insulin
 - Thyroxine
 - Adrenaline
 - Melatonin
86. What is the function of the flagellum in some cells?
- Synthesis of ATP (energy)
 - Locomotion (movement)
 - Storage of genetic material
 - Protein synthesis
87. In plants, which part is primarily responsible for the production of seeds and reproductive structures?
- Leaves
 - Flowers
 - Roots
 - Stems
88. What is the term for the process by which organisms exchange genetic material to create genetic diversity?
- Reproduction
 - Mutation
 - Heredity
 - Genetic recombination
89. Which of the following hormones regulates water balance and blood pressure in the human body?
- Insulin
 - Thyroxine
 - Aldosterone
 - Estrogen
90. What is the function of the ribosomes in a cell?
- Synthesis of ATP (energy)
 - Protein synthesis
 - Storage of genetic material
 - Detoxification
91. In humans, what is the function of the pancreas in the digestive system?
- Storage of bile
 - Absorption of nutrients
 - Production of insulin and digestive enzymes
 - Transport of nutrients
92. What is the term for the process by which genetic material is copied during cell division and growth?
- Mutation
 - Adaptation
 - Replication
 - Variation
93. What is the role of the lysosomes in animal cells?
- Synthesis of proteins
 - Storage of genetic material
 - Digesting cellular waste and foreign materials
 - Synthesis of ATP (energy)
94. In humans, what is the primary function of the rectum in the digestive system?
- Storage of urine
 - Storage of feces
 - Digestion of food
 - Absorption of nutrients
95. What is the term for the process by which an organism's traits are passed on to the next generation through genetic material from two parents?
- Mutation
 - Adaptation
 - Heredity
 - Variation
96. Which of the following hormones regulates the menstrual cycle and female secondary sexual characteristics?
- Insulin
 - Thyroxine
 - Estrogen

d) Adrenaline

97. What is the function of the mitochondria in plant cells?

- a) Synthesis of ATP (energy)
- b) Photosynthesis (capture of sunlight and production of glucose)
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of ribosomes

98. In humans, which part of the digestive system is responsible for absorbing vitamin B12 and producing intrinsic factor?

- a) Small intestine
- b) Liver
- c) Stomach
- d) Colon

99. What is the term for the process by which a plant responds to environmental stimuli, such as light or gravity?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Tropism
- d) Variation

100. Which of the following hormones is produced by the parathyroid glands and plays a role in calcium regulation in the body?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Parathyroid hormone

101. What is the function of the nucleoplasm in a cell's nucleus?

- a) Storage of genetic material
- b) Protein synthesis
- c) Detoxification of drugs
- d) Production of energy

102. In humans, what is the primary function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?

- a) Digestion of food
- b) Storage of bile produced by the liver
- c) Absorption of nutrients
- d) Production of insulin

103. What is the term for the process by which an organism produces gametes (sperm and egg) for sexual reproduction?

- a) Fertilization
- b) Ovulation
- c) Meiosis
- d) Mutation

104. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland that regulates metabolism and growth?

- a) Insulin
- b) Estrogen
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Adrenaline

105. What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
- b) Storage of water
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Site of many cellular processes

106. In humans, what is the primary function of the bladder in the excretory system?

- a) Filtration of blood
- b) Storage of urine
- c) Production of urine
- d) Digestion of food

107. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are determined by a combination of its genetic makeup and environmental factors?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Variation
- d) Heredity

108. Which part of the human eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?

- a) Cornea
- b) Lens
- c) Retina
- d) Sclera

109. What is the function of the lysosomes in a cell?

- d) Synthesis of proteins
- b)

) Breaking down cellular waste and foreign materials

- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of energy

110. In plants, what is the primary function of the xylem and phloem?
- Photosynthesis
 - Support and transport of water and nutrients
 - Production of seeds
 - Protection from predators
111. What is the term for the process by which organisms produce offspring without the involvement of gametes from two parents?
- Asexual reproduction
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Meiosis
 - Fertilization
112. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the sleep-wake cycle and other daily physiological processes in humans?
- Insulin
 - Thyroxine
 - Melatonin
 - Adrenaline
113. What is the function of the nucleolus within the nucleus of a cell?
- Synthesizing RNA
 - Storing genetic material
 - Producing ATP (energy)
 - Producing ribosomes
114. In humans, what is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?
- Digestion of food
 - Storage of bile produced by the liver
 - Absorption of nutrients
 - Production of insulin
115. What is the term for the process by which an organism produces gametes (sperm and egg) for sexual reproduction?
- Fertilization
 - Ovulation
 - Meiosis
 - Mutation
116. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland that regulates metabolism and growth?
- Insulin
 - Estrogen
 - Thyroxine
 - Adrenaline
117. What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?
- Synthesis of proteins
 - Storage of water
 - Storage of genetic material
 - Site of many cellular processes
118. In humans, what is the primary function of the bladder in the excretory system?
- Filtration of blood
 - Storage of urine
 - Production of urine
 - Digestion of food
119. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are determined by a combination of its genetic makeup and environmental factors?
- Mutation
 - Adaptation
 - Variation
 - Heredity
120. Which part of the human eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?
- Cornea
 - Lens
 - Retina
 - Sclera
121. What is the role of the lysosomes in a cell?
- Synthesis of proteins
 - Breaking down cellular waste and foreign materials
 - Storage of genetic material
 - Production of energy
122. In plants, what is the primary function of the xylem and phloem?
- Photosynthesis
 - Support and transport of water and nutrients
 - Production of seeds
 - Protection from predators
123. What is the term for the process by which organisms produce offspring without the involvement of gametes from two parents?
- Asexual reproduction
 - Sexual reproduction

- c) Meiosis
- d) Fertilization

124. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the sleep-wake cycle and other daily physiological processes in humans?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Melatonin
- d) Adrenaline

125. What is the function of the nucleolus within the nucleus of a cell?

- a) Synthesizing RNA
- b) Storing genetic material
- c) Producing ATP (energy)
- d) Producing ribosomes

126. In humans, what is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?

- a) Digestion of food
- b) Storage of bile produced by the liver
- c) Absorption of nutrients
- d) Production of insulin

127. What is the term for the process by which an organism produces gametes (sperm and egg) for sexual reproduction?

- a) Fertilization
- b) Ovulation
- c) Meiosis
- d) Mutation

128. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland that regulates metabolism and growth?

- a) Insulin
- b) Estrogen
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Adrenaline

129. What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
- b) Storage of water
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Site of many cellular processes

130. In humans, what is the primary function of the bladder in the excretory system?

- a) Filtration of blood
- b) Storage of urine
- c) Production of urine
- d) Digestion of food

131. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are determined by a combination of its genetic makeup and environmental factors?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Variation
- d) Heredity

132. Which part of the human eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?

- a) Cornea
- b) Lens
- c) Retina
- d) Sclera

133. What is the role of the lysosomes in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
- b) Breaking down cellular waste and foreign materials
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of energy

134. In plants, what is the primary function of the xylem and phloem?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Support and transport of water and nutrients
- c) Production of seeds
- d) Protection from predators

135. What is the term for the process by which organisms produce offspring without the involvement of gametes from two parents?

- a) Asexual reproduction
- b) Sexual reproduction
- c) Meiosis
- d) Fertilization

136. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the sleep-wake cycle and other daily physiological processes in humans?

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Melatonin
- d) Adrenaline

137. What is the function of the nucleolus within the nucleus of a cell?

- a) Synthesizing RNA
- b) Storing genetic material
- c) Producing ATP (energy)
- d) Producing ribosomes

138. In humans, what is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?

- a) Digestion of food
- b) Storage of bile produced by the liver
- c) Absorption of nutrients
- d) Production of insulin

139. What is the term for the process by which an organism produces gametes

(sperm and egg) for sexual reproduction?

- a) Fertilization
- b) Ovulation
- c) Meiosis
- d) Mutation

140. Which of the following is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland that regulates metabolism and growth?

- a) Insulin
- b) Estrogen
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Adrenaline

141. What is the function of the cytoplasm in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
- b) Storage of water
- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Site of many cellular processes

142. In humans, what is the primary function of the bladder in the excretory system?

- a) Filtration of blood
- b) Storage of urine
- c) Production of urine
- d) Digestion of food

143. What is the term for the process by which an organism's physical traits are determined by a combination of its genetic makeup and environmental factors?

- a) Mutation
- b) Adaptation
- c) Variation
- d) Heredity

144. Which part of the human eye is responsible for focusing light onto the retina?

- a) Cornea
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145. What is the role of the lysosomes in a cell?

- a) Synthesis of proteins
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- c) Storage of genetic material
- d) Production of energy

146. In plants, what is the primary function of the xylem and phloem?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Support and transport of water and nutrients
- c) Production of seeds
- d) Protection from predators

147. What is the term for the process by which organisms produce offspring without the involvement of gametes from two parents?

- a) Asexual reproduction
- b) Sexual reproduction
- c) Meiosis
- d) Fertilization

148. Which of the following hormones is responsible for regulating the sleep-wake cycle and other daily physiological processes in humans?

- a) Insulin
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149. What is the function of the nucleolus within the nucleus of a cell?

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Maths

1. Simplify the expression: $2x - 5 + 3x + 8$.

- a) $5x + 3$
- b) $5x - 13$
- c) $5x + 13$
- d) $5x - 3$

2. Solve for x: $2x + 7 = 15$.

- a) $x = 4$
- b) $x = 6$
- c) $x = 8$
- d) $x = 10$

3. Factor the expression: $3x^2 - 12x$.

- a) $3x(x - 4)$

- b) $3(x - 4)$
c) $12x(x - 3)$
d) $3x(4 - x)$
4. If $a = 5$ and $b = 3$, what is the value of $2a - 3b$?
a) 4
b) 5
c) 6
d) 7
5. Solve for x : $4(x - 3) = 12$.
a) $x = 3$
b) $x = 4$
c) $x = 5$
d) $x = 6$
6. Simplify the expression: $2(x + 5) - 3(x - 2)$.
a) $5x + 16$
b) $5x - 16$
c) $-5x + 16$
d) $-5x - 16$
7. Find the value of x in the equation: $3x/2 = 9$.
a) $x = 6$
b) $x = 12$
c) $x = 18$
d) $x = 27$
8. Solve the inequality: $2x - 3 < 5$.
a) $x < 4$
b) $x > 4$
c) $x < 1$
d) $x > 1$
9. Factor the expression: $x^2 - 4$.
a) $(x - 2)(x - 2)$
b) $(x + 2)(x - 2)$
c) $(x - 4)(x + 4)$
d) $(x + 4)(x + 4)$
10. If $3y = 24$, what is the value of y ?
a) $y = 6$
b) $y = 8$
c) $y = 12$
d) $y = 18$
11. Solve for x : $2(x - 1) = 6$.
a) $x = 2$
b) $x = 3$
c) $x = 4$
d) $x = 5$
12. Simplify the expression: $4(x + 3) - 2(2x - 5)$.
a) $2x + 22$
b) $6x + 22$
c) $2x - 22$
d) $6x - 22$
13. Find the value of x in the equation: $5x/3 = 15$.
a) $x = 3$
b) $x = 5$
c) $x = 9$
d) $x = 15$
14. Solve the inequality: $3x + 7 > 16$.
a) $x > 3$
b) $x < 3$
c) $x > 9$
d) $x < 9$
15. Factor the expression: $9x^2 - 25$.
a) $(3x + 5)(3x - 5)$
b) $(3x + 5)(3x + 5)$
c) $(3x - 5)(3x - 5)$
d) $(3x - 5)(3x + 5)$
16. If $a = 7$ and $b = 2$, what is the value of $3a + 2b$?
a) 17
b) 20
c) 21
d) 24

17. Solve for x : $6x - 9 = 27$.
- a) $x = 6$
 - b) $x = 8$
 - c) $x = 9$
 - d) $x = 10$
18. Simplify the expression: $5(2x + 3) - 3(4x - 1)$.
- a) $3x + 8$
 - b) $3x - 8$
 - c) $8x + 8$
 - d) $8x - 8$
19. Find the value of x in the equation: $2(x - 4) = 10$.
- a) $x = 4$
 - b) $x = 5$
 - c) $x = 7$
 - d) $x = 9$
20. Solve the inequality: $4x + 5 < 13$.
- a) $x < 2$
 - b) $x > 2$
 - c) $x < 3$
 - d) $x > 3$
21. Simplify the expression: $2(3x - 4) + 5(2x + 1)$.
- a) $7x + 6$
 - b) $13x + 7$
 - c) $6x - 3$
 - d) $8x + 9$
22. Solve for x : $3x/4 = 9$.
- a) $x = 3$
 - b) $x = 12$
 - c) $x = 16$
 - d) $x = 36$
23. Factor the expression: $x^2 - 9$.
- a) $(x - 3)(x - 3)$
 - b) $(x + 3)(x - 3)$
 - c) $(x - 3)(x + 3)$
 - d) $(x + 3)(x + 3)$
24. If $a = 10$ and $b = 3$, what is the value of $2a + 3b$?
- a) 23
 - b) 26
 - c) 29
 - d) 32
25. Solve for x : $5(2x - 1) = 35$.
- a) $x = 2$
 - b) $x = 4$
 - c) $x = 5$
 - d) $x = 6$
26. Simplify the expression: $3(x + 4) - 2(3x - 5)$.
- a) $13x + 22$
 - b) $11x + 22$
 - c) $13x - 22$
 - d) $11x - 22$
27. Find the value of x in the equation: $4x/5 = 12$.
- a) $x = 2$
 - b) $x = 15$
 - c) $x = 20$
 - d) $x = 24$
28. Solve the inequality: $3x - 4 > 10$.
- a) $x > 5$
 - b) $x < 5$
 - c) $x > 7$
 - d) $x < 7$
29. Factor the expression: $16x^2 - 25$.
- a) $(4x + 5)(4x - 5)$
 - b) $(4x + 5)(4x + 5)$
 - c) $(4x - 5)(4x - 5)$
 - d) $(4x - 5)(4x + 5)$
30. If $a = 8$ and $b = 6$, what is the value of $3a - 2b$?
- a) 12
 - b) 14
 - c) 16

d) 18

31. Solve for x: $7(x - 2) = 21$.

- a) $x = 5$
- b) $x = 4$
- c) $x = 3$
- d) $x = 6$

32. Simplify the expression: $6(x + 2) - 4(3x - 1)$.

- a) $10x + 8$
- b) $8x + 8$
- c) $10x - 8$
- d) $8x - 8$

33. Find the value of x in the equation: $2(x - 5) = 8$.

- a) $x = 5$
- b) $x = 7$
- c) $x = 6$
- d) $x = 4$

34. Solve the inequality: $2x + 3 < 11$.

- a) $x > 4$
- b) $x < 4$
- c) $x > 5$
- d) $x < 5$

35. Factor the expression: $x^2 - 49$.

- a) $(x - 7)(x - 7)$
- b) $(x + 7)(x - 7)$
- c) $(x - 7)(x + 7)$
- d) $(x + 7)(x + 7)$

36. If $a = 12$ and $b = 4$, what is the value of $5a + 2b$?

- a) 64
- b) 70
- c) 78
- d) 80

37. Solve for x: $4x/3 = 16$.

- a) $x = 4$
- b) $x = 12$
- c) $x = 6$
- d) $x = 18$

38. Simplify the expression: $3(2x + 3) - 2(4x - 1)$.

- a) $10x + 11$
- b) $11x + 11$
- c) $10x - 11$
- d) $11x - 11$

39. Find the value of x in the equation: $3(x - 3) = 9$.

- a) $x = 3$
- b) $x = 6$
- c) $x = 9$
- d) $x = 12$

40. Solve the inequality: $3x - 2 > 7$.

- a) $x > 3$
- b) $x < 3$
- c) $x > 4$
- d) $x < 4$

41. Simplify the expression: $4(2x - 3) + 7(3x + 2)$.

- a) $17x + 29$
- b) $11x + 11$
- c) $10x - 6$
- d) $13x + 2$

42. Solve for x: $2(x/3 - 5) = 10$.

- a) $x = 45$
- b) $x = 15$
- c) $x = 35$
- d) $x = 55$

43. Factor the expression: $x^2 - 64$.

- a) $(x - 8)(x - 8)$
- b) $(x + 8)(x - 8)$
- c) $(x - 8)(x + 8)$
- d) $(x + 8)(x + 8)$

44. If $a = 9$ and $b = 2$, what is the value of $4a - 3b$?

- a) 35

- b) 36
- c) 37
- d) 38

45. Solve for x: $6(2x + 4) = 54$.

- a) $x = 4$
- b) $x = 3$
- c) $x = 2$
- d) $x = 6$

46. Simplify the expression: $5(x + 3) - 2(4x - 2)$.

- a) $7x + 17$
- b) $9x + 17$
- c) $7x - 17$
- d) $9x - 17$

47. Find the value of x in the equation: $5(x - 6) = 5$.

- a) $x = 6$
- b) $x = 11$
- c) $x = 5$
- d) $x = 10$

48. Solve the inequality: $2x - 1 < 7$.

- a) $x > 4$
- b) $x < 4$
- c) $x > 3$
- d) $x < 3$

49. Factor the expression: $25x^2 - 49$.

- a) $(5x + 7)(5x - 7)$
- b) $(5x + 7)(5x + 7)$
- c) $(5x - 7)(5x - 7)$
- d) $(5x - 7)(5x + 7)$

50. If $a = 7$ and $b = 4$, what is the value of $2a + 5b$?

- a) 29
- b) 30
- c) 31
- d) 32

51. Solve for x: $3x/2 = 9$.

- a) $x = 6$
- b) $x = 12$
- c) $x = 18$
- d) $x = 27$

52. Simplify the expression: $6(3x - 2) - 4(2x + 1)$.

- a) $16x + 14$
- b) $14x + 14$
- c) $16x - 14$
- d) $14x - 14$

53. Find the value of x in the equation: $2(x + 5) = 16$.

- a) $x = 3$
- b) $x = 5$
- c) $x = 6$
- d) $x = 8$

54. Solve the inequality: $4x + 3 > 15$.

- a) $x > 3$
- b) $x < 3$
- c) $x > 4$
- d) $x < 4$

55. Factor the expression: $x^2 - 81$.

- a) $(x - 9)(x - 9)$
- b) $(x + 9)(x - 9)$
- c) $(x - 9)(x + 9)$
- d) $(x + 9)(x + 9)$

56. If $a = 6$ and $b = 5$, what is the value of $3a - 2b$?

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 14
- d) 15

57. Solve for x: $2x/4 = 3$.

- a) $x = 1.5$
- b) $x = 6$
- c) $x = 12$
- d) $x = 24$

58. Simplify the expression: $4(3x + 2) - 2(5x - 1)$.

- a) $2x + 10$
- b) $10x + 2$
- c) $2x - 10$
- d) $10x - 2$

59. Find the value of x in the equation: $6(x - 2) = 6$.

- a) $x = 2$
- b) $x = 4$
- c) $x = 6$
- d) $x = 8$

60. Solve the inequality: $5x - 2 < 13$.

- a) $x > 3$
- b) $x < 3$
- c) $x > 5$
- d) $x < 5$

History

1. Who was the founder of the Maurya dynasty in ancient India?

- A) Chandragupta Maurya
- B) Ashoka the Great
- C) Harsha
- D) Kanishka

2. The Indus Valley Civilization was primarily located in which modern-day country?

- A) India
- B) Pakistan
- C) Nepal
- D) Sri Lanka

3. Who was the first Mughal Emperor of India?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Shah Jahan

4. The Indian leader who played a significant role in India's struggle for independence and was known as the "Father of the Nation" is:

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

5. The Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir is located in which region of India?

- A) Northern
- B) Eastern
- C) Southern
- D) Western

6. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of India?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Sonia Gandhi
- D) Pratibha Patil

7. Which event marked the official end of British colonial rule in India?

- A) The Quit India Movement
- B) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- C) The Dandi March
- D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

8. The ancient text "Arthashastra" is attributed to which Indian scholar and strategist?

- A) Chanakya
- B) Aryabhata
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Vatsyayana

9. Who was the famous emperor of the Gupta Empire known for his contributions to mathematics and astronomy?

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

10. The Taj Mahal, one of the most iconic structures in India, was built during the reign of which Mughal emperor?

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

11. Who was the first Emperor of the Maurya dynasty to unify the Indian subcontinent?

- A) Ashoka the Great
 - B) Bindusara
 - C) Chandragupta Maurya
 - D) Harsha
12. Which event marked the beginning of the Indian independence movement against British colonial rule?
- A) The First War of Independence (1857-1858)
 - B) The Dandi March
 - C) The Quit India Movement
 - D) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
13. The Great Indian Rebellion of 1857 is also known as the:
- A) Sepoy Mutiny
 - B) Mughal Revolt
 - C) Indian Uprising
 - D) Gandhian Revolution
14. The famous Indian leader who is known for his role in promoting civil rights and social reform for the "untouchables" is:
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - C) Rajendra Prasad
 - D) Sardar Patel
15. Who was the founder of the Sikh religion and the first Guru of the Sikhs?
- A) Guru Nanak Dev
 - B) Guru Gobind Singh
 - C) Guru Har Rai
 - D) Guru Tegh Bahadur
16. The ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro was part of which ancient civilization?
- A) Vedic civilization
 - B) Mauryan civilization
 - C) Harappan civilization
 - D) Gupta civilization
17. The Chola dynasty was known for its achievements in which field?
- A) Art and architecture
 - B) Medicine and surgery
 - C) Philosophy and literature
 - D) Astronomy and mathematics
18. The famous ancient Indian physician who is often regarded as the "Father of Medicine" is:
- A) Aryabhata
 - B) Ashoka
 - C) Charaka
 - D) Sushruta
19. The battle of Panipat in 1526 marked the beginning of which Mughal ruler's dynasty in India?
- A) Babur
 - B) Akbar
 - C) Aurangzeb
 - D) Jahangir
20. Who was the first Indian woman to fly an aircraft solo, making her a pioneer in aviation?
- A) Rani Padmini
 - B) Rani Laxmi Bai
 - C) Sarojini Naidu
 - D) J.R.D. Tata
21. Who was the British Viceroy of India when the country gained independence in 1947?
- A) Lord Mountbatten
 - B) Lord Dalhousie
 - C) Lord Curzon
 - D) Lord Ripon
22. Which ancient Indian text is considered the oldest known legal code?
- A) Manusmriti
 - B) Arthashastra
 - C) Ramayana
 - D) Mahabharata
23. The famous rock-cut temples of Ellora and Ajanta are predominantly associated with which religion?
- A) Hinduism
 - B) Buddhism
 - C) Jainism
 - D) Sikhism
24. The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in which year?
- A) 1857
 - B) 1885
 - C) 1901

- D) 1947
25. The famous emperor known as "Akbar the Great" belonged to which dynasty?
A) Maurya
B) Gupta
C) Chola
D) Mughal
26. Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of India?
A) Sonia Gandhi
B) Pratibha Patil
C) Indira Gandhi
D) Sarojini Naidu
27. The period of Indian history known for its cultural and artistic achievements is often referred to as the:
A) Vedic Age
B) Gupta Empire
C) Mughal Dynasty
D) Indus Valley Civilization
28. The famous rock edicts of Emperor Ashoka, which promoted principles of non-violence and morality, were inscribed in:
A) Prakrit
B) Sanskrit
C) Pali
D) Tamil
29. Which Mughal emperor commissioned the construction of the Red Fort in Delhi?
A) Akbar
B) Aurangzeb
C) Shah Jahan
D) Babur
30. The ancient trade route that connected India with Europe and China, facilitating cultural and economic exchanges, is known as the:
A) Silk Road
B) Spice Route
C) Grand Trunk Road
D) Royal Road
31. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?
A) Bahadur Shah II
B) Aurangzeb
C) Shah Jahan
D) Akbar
32. The Bhakti and Sufi movements in medieval India were known for promoting:
A) Caste divisions
B) Religious tolerance and unity
C) Monastic life
D) Atheism
33. The ancient Indian epic "Mahabharata" is traditionally attributed to the sage:
A) Valmiki
B) Vyasa
C) Tulsidas
D) Kalidasa
34. The Indian leader who played a significant role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War was:
A) Sardar Patel
B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Subhas Chandra Bose
D) Lal Bahadur Shastri
35. Who was the founder of the Khilji dynasty in India?
A) Alauddin Khilji
B) Muhammad Ghori
C) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
D) Babur
36. The ancient city of Varanasi, also known as Banaras, is situated on the banks of which river?
A) Ganges
B) Yamuna
C) Brahmaputra
D) Godavari
37. The Indian leader who advocated for the "Purna Swaraj" (complete independence) declaration in 1930 was:
A) Sardar Patel
B) Bhagat Singh
C) Jawaharlal Nehru
D) Mahatma Gandhi
38. The famous Harappan site in India, known for its impressive Great Bath and advanced city planning, is:

- A) Harappa
 - B) Mohenjo-Daro
 - C) Lothal
 - D) Kalibangan
39. The ancient university of Nalanda, known for its Buddhist teachings and scholars, was located in which present-day Indian state?
- A) Bihar
 - B) Uttar Pradesh
 - C) Madhya Pradesh
 - D) West Bengal
40. Who was the first European to establish direct sea trade with India, opening the sea route to the East in the late 15th century?
- A) Vasco da Gama
 - B) Christopher Columbus
 - C) Ferdinand Magellan
 - D) Marco Polo
41. The Indian leader who is known for his role in the formation of the Indian National Army (INA) to fight against British colonial rule was:
- A) Bhagat Singh
 - B) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) Sardar Patel
42. The Indian social reformer and champion of women's rights who played a significant role in abolishing the practice of sati was:
- A) Rani Laxmi Bai
 - B) Jhansi Ki Rani
 - C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - D) Sarojini Naidu
43. The "Tryst with Destiny" speech, delivered on the eve of India's independence in 1947, was given by:
- A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Sardar Patel
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) Subhas Chandra Bose
44. The famous temple complex of Khajuraho, known for its intricate erotic sculptures, is dedicated primarily to which deity?
- A) Vishnu
 - B) Shiva
 - C) Durga
 - D) Saraswati
45. Which Mughal emperor is credited with commissioning the construction of the Jama Masjid in Delhi?
- A) Babur
 - B) Akbar
 - C) Shah Jahan
 - D) Aurangzeb
46. The Indian leader who played a crucial role in drafting the Indian Constitution and was also the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was:
- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - B) Rajendra Prasad
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) C. Rajagopalachari
47. The first Indian to go into space was:
- A) Rakesh Sharma
 - B) Kalpana Chawla
 - C) Sunita Williams
 - D) Gagan Narang
48. The famous "Champaran Satyagraha" in 1917 was led by Mahatma Gandhi in which state of India?
- A) Gujarat
 - B) Bihar
 - C) Punjab
 - D) Uttar Pradesh
49. The Indian king who sent the famous scholar Chanakya (Kautilya) as his advisor was:
- A) Ashoka
 - B) Chandragupta Maurya
 - C) Harsha
 - D) Kanishka
50. The "Rigveda," one of the oldest sacred texts in Hinduism, consists of hymns dedicated to which deities?
- A) Vishnu and Shiva
 - B) Durga and Kali
 - C) Agni and Varuna
 - D) Ganesha and Lakshmi
51. The famous 'Round Table Conferences' held in London in the 1930s aimed at discussing India's constitutional reforms were chaired by:
- A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru

- C) Lord Mountbatten
D) British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald
52. The Mughal Emperor who imposed the 'Jizya' tax on non-Muslims was:
A) Akbar
B) Babur
C) Jahangir
D) Aurangzeb
53. The first war of Indian independence in 1857 was also known as the:
A) Sepoy Mutiny
B) Non-Cooperation Movement
C) Quit India Movement
D) Civil Disobedience Movement
54. Who was the founder of the Indian National Army (INA) during World War II?
A) Subhas Chandra Bose
B) Bhagat Singh
C) Sardar Patel
D) Jawaharlal Nehru
55. The famous 'Dandi March' led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 was a protest against:
A) Partition of Bengal
B) Salt Tax
C) Rowlatt Act
D) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
56. The Chola dynasty reached its zenith under the reign of which Chola ruler?
A) Rajendra Chola
B) Parantaka Chola
C) Raja Raja Chola
D) Aditya Chola
57. The "Battle of Plassey" in 1757, which marked the beginning of British colonial rule in India, took place in the present-day state of:
A) Bihar
B) West Bengal
C) Uttar Pradesh
D) Punjab
58. The "Caste System" in India is associated with which ancient religious texts?
A) Vedas
B) Upanishads
C) Puranas
D) Bhagavad Gita
59. The famous Indian leader who was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and became the first woman President of the Indian National Congress was:
A) Sarojini Naidu
B) Rani Laxmi Bai
C) Indira Gandhi
D) Annie Besant
60. The first battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between:
A) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
B) Akbar and Rana Pratap
C) Sher Shah and Humayun
D) Jahangir and Shivaji
61. Who was the author of the ancient Indian treatise on statecraft and political ethics, "Arthashastra"?
A) Kalidasa
B) Chanakya (Kautilya)
C) Vatsyayana
D) Tulsidas
62. The famous monument known as the "Gateway of India" is located in which city?
A) Mumbai
B) New Delhi
C) Kolkata
D) Jaipur
63. The event that marked the end of the Mughal Empire was:
A) The death of Akbar
B) The Indian Rebellion of 1857
C) The arrival of the British East India Company
D) The Battle of Plassey
64. The Indus Valley Civilization was characterized by its well-planned cities and advanced knowledge of:
A) Iron metallurgy
B) Bronze casting
C) Agriculture and trade
D) Astronomy and astrology

65. The famous Indian leader who was instrumental in the formation of the BRICS group, representing five major emerging economies, was:
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Rajiv Gandhi
 - C) Manmohan Singh
 - D) Narendra Modi
66. The famous Indian mathematician who introduced the concept of zero and the decimal system was:
- A) Aryabhata
 - B) Brahmagupta
 - C) Bhaskara I
 - D) Ramanujan
67. The "Champaran Satyagraha" was a movement led by Mahatma Gandhi against the exploitation of indigo farmers in the Champaran district of which state?
- A) Gujarat
 - B) Punjab
 - C) Bihar
 - D) Maharashtra
68. The architectural wonder known as the "Sun Temple" is located in:
- A) Konark
 - B) Khajuraho
 - C) Ellora
 - D) Hampi
69. The famous Indian leader who was the first and only woman to hold the office of the Prime Minister of India was:
- A) Indira Gandhi
 - B) Sarojini Naidu
 - C) Sonia Gandhi
 - D) Priyanka Gandhi
70. The "Quit India Movement" launched in 1942 was led by which prominent Indian leader?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Sardar Patel
 - C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - D) Mahatma Gandhi
71. The "Koh-i-Noor" diamond, which became a part of the British Crown Jewels, was originally mined from which Indian region?
- A) Golconda
 - B) Orissa
 - C) Rajasthan
 - D) Punjab
72. The "Jallianwala Bagh Massacre" took place in which city in 1919?
- A) Amritsar
 - B) Delhi
 - C) Mumbai
 - D) Kolkata
73. The founder of the Maratha Empire and a prominent ruler was:
- A) Shivaji
 - B) Baji Rao I
 - C) Peshwa Madhavrao I
 - D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
74. The "Harappan" or "Indus Valley" script, discovered from archaeological findings, is still undeciphered. It is primarily written from:
- A) Left to right
 - B) Right to left
 - C) Top to bottom
 - D) Bottom to top
75. The Indian leader who delivered the historic "Tryst with Destiny" speech on the night of India's independence was:
- A) Sardar Patel
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
76. The famous Indian emperor who was instrumental in spreading Buddhism and sending missionaries to different parts of the world was:
- A) Ashoka
 - B) Chandragupta Maurya
 - C) Harsha
 - D) Kanishka
77. The "Kalinga War," a major event in ancient Indian history, led to the conversion of Emperor Ashoka to which religion?
- A) Hinduism
 - B) Jainism
 - C) Buddhism
 - D) Zoroastrianism
78. The Indian leader and freedom fighter who is known for his role in the "Chittagong Armoury Raid" during the freedom struggle was:
- A) Bhagat Singh
 - B) Subhas Chandra Bose

- C) Netaji
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

79. The famous Indian physicist who is often referred to as the "Father of the Indian Nuclear Program" is:

- A) Srinivasa Ramanujan
- B) C.V. Raman
- C) Satyendra Nath Bose
- D) Homi J. Bhabha

80. The historic "Dandi March" led by Mahatma Gandhi was a protest against:

- A) Salt Tax
- B) Partition of Bengal
- C) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- D) Rowlatt Act

81. The famous "Kumbh Mela" is a major religious gathering in India that takes place at the confluence of three sacred rivers. Which are these rivers?

- A) Ganges, Yamuna, and Saraswati
- B) Brahmaputra, Godavari, and Krishna
- C) Ganges, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra
- D) Ganges, Yamuna, and Sutlej

82. The Indian state of Telangana was officially formed in which year?

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 2014
- D) 2000

83. The famous "Poona Pact" of 1932 was signed between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi to ensure political representation for which group of people?

- A) Women
- B) Dalits (Scheduled Castes)
- C) Religious minorities
- D) Farmers

84. The "Swadeshi Movement" during India's struggle for independence aimed to:

- A) Promote foreign goods
- B) Encourage international trade
- C) Boycott British goods
- D) Promote British culture

85. The Indian leader who is often referred to as the "Lion of Punjab" and was a prominent freedom fighter during the Indian independence movement is:

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

86. The "Hornbill Festival," celebrating the rich cultural heritage of Nagaland, takes place in which Indian state?

- A) Assam
- B) Nagaland
- C) Manipur
- D) Meghalaya

87. The first successful organized revolt against British rule in India occurred in 1857 and is known by various names, including the:

- A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- B) Indian Rebellion of 1857
- C) Quit India Movement
- D) Dandi March

88. The ancient trade route that connected India with the Roman Empire and extended to the Mediterranean region is known as the:

- A) Silk Road
- B) Spice Route
- C) Incense Route
- D) Amber Road

89. The famous "Battle of Buxar" in 1764 marked a turning point in the control of India and was fought between the British East India Company and which Indian rulers?

- A) Marathas
- B) Mughals
- C) Nawabs of Bengal
- D) Sikhs

90. The "Bhakti Movement" in India encouraged devotion to a personal god and was instrumental in promoting religious tolerance. Which saint is often associated with this movement?

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Adi Shankaracharya
- C) Ramanuja
- D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

91. The ancient Indian text "Yajur Veda" primarily deals with:

- A) Medicine and surgery
- B) Mathematics and astronomy
- C) Rituals and mantras
- D) Philosophy and ethics

92. The "Simon Commission" appointed in 1927 was boycotted by the Indian National Congress because:
- A) It was chaired by a British official and did not include any Indian members.
 - B) It proposed major constitutional reforms.
 - C) It recommended greater Indian representation in the British Parliament.
 - D) It advocated for religious freedom.
93. The first woman to become the President of India was:
- A) Sarojini Naidu
 - B) Rani Laxmi Bai
 - C) Indira Gandhi
 - D) Pratibha Patil
94. The "Bharat Ratna" is the highest civilian award in India. Who was the first recipient of this award?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) C.V. Raman
 - C) Sardar Patel
 - D) Rajendra Prasad
95. The famous Indian leader and freedom fighter who played a pivotal role in the Salt March during the Civil Disobedience Movement was:
- A) Sardar Patel
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Bhagat Singh
 - D) Mahatma Gandhi
96. The "Hampi Ruins," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, are located in which state of India?
- A) Rajasthan
 - B) Karnataka
 - C) Uttar Pradesh
 - D) Madhya Pradesh
97. The Indian leader known for his contribution to the development of the Green Revolution, significantly increasing agricultural production, was:
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C) C.V. Raman
 - D) M.S. Swaminathan
98. The historic event known as the "Jallianwala Bagh Massacre" took place during which British Viceroy's tenure in India?
- A) Lord Cornwallis
 - B) Lord Curzon
 - C) Lord Mountbatten
 - D) General Dyer
99. The Indian state of Jharkhand was officially formed in which year?
- A) 2000
 - B) 1950
 - C) 1947
 - D) 2014
100. The "Partition of Bengal" in 1947 resulted in the creation of which new country?
- A) Nepal
 - B) Sri Lanka
 - C) Pakistan
 - D) Bangladesh

Geography

1. Which mountain range separates the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau?
- A) Western Ghats
 - B) Eastern Ghats
 - C) Himalayas
 - D) Vindhya Range
2. The Indian state of Kerala is known for its extensive network of interconnected waterways and is often referred to as the:
- A) Land of Lakes
 - B) Backwater Paradise
 - C) Desert State
 - D) Garden City
3. The major river system of North India, which includes the Ganges, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra rivers, is commonly known as the:
- A) Godavari System
 - B) Deccan System
 - C) Indo-Gangetic Plain
 - D) Western Ghats
4. The southernmost point of the Indian subcontinent is known as:
- A) Kanyakumari
 - B) Goa
 - C) Rameswaram

- D) Andaman Islands
5. The Thar Desert, also known as the "Great Indian Desert," is primarily located in which Indian state?
A) Rajasthan
B) Gujarat
C) Haryana
D) Punjab
6. India's largest freshwater lake, known for its famous houseboats, is:
A) Dal Lake
B) Vembanad
C) Chilika Lake
D) Wular Lake
7. Which of the following states shares its borders with Nepal, Bhutan, and the Indian states of Sikkim and West Bengal?
A) Uttar Pradesh
B) Jharkhand
C) Assam
D) Arunachal Pradesh
8. The Dhauladhar Range is a part of which major mountain range in India?
A) Western Ghats
B) Eastern Ghats
C) Aravalli Range
D) Himalayas
9. The largest river island in the world, located in the Brahmaputra River, is known as:
A) Andaman Island
B) Majuli
C) Lakshadweep
D) Rameswaram
10. The Indian state of Karnataka is known for its high-quality iron ore deposits in a region called:
A) Singhbhum
B) Kudremukh
C) Rourkela
D) Bhilai
11. The Western Ghats are known for their lush tropical forests and are an important biodiversity hotspot in India. What is their other name?
A) Sahyadri Mountains
B) Nilgiri Mountains
C) Eastern Ghats
D) Western Slopes
12. The India-Pakistan border in the western part of the country is defined by a natural feature known as the:
A) Thar Desert
B) Ganges River
C) Indus River
D) Brahmaputra River
13. The city of Jaipur, known for its historic palaces and forts, is part of which Indian state?
A) Rajasthan
B) Gujarat
C) Madhya Pradesh
D) Haryana
14. The state of Mizoram shares its international borders with which two countries?
A) Nepal and Bhutan
B) Bangladesh and Myanmar
C) Bhutan and Myanmar
D) China and Myanmar
15. The highest peak in India, and the second-highest in the world, is:
A) Kangchenjunga
B) Nanda Devi
C) Mount Everest
D) Annapurna
16. The river that flows through the Sundarbans Delta and is known for its population of Bengal tigers is the:
A) Brahmaputra
B) Godavari
C) Yamuna
D) Ganges
17. The state of Goa is known for its scenic beaches and is located on the western coast of India along the:
A) Bay of Bengal
B) Arabian Sea
C) Indian Ocean
D) Andaman Sea
18. The Indian state of Tamil Nadu is bordered by which major water body to the east?

- A) Arabian Sea
- B) Bay of Bengal
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) Gulf of Kutch

19. The northeastern state of Manipur is famous for its large and beautiful freshwater lake. What is the name of this lake?

- A) Vembanad
- B) Loktak Lake
- C) Chilika Lake
- D) Dal Lake

20. Which Indian state is known as the "Land of Five Rivers" due to its five major river systems?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Bihar
- C) Punjab
- D) Maharashtra

21. The state of Sikkim is located in which region of India and shares its borders with China, Bhutan, and Nepal?

- A) Western India
- B) Northern India
- C) Eastern India
- D) Southern India

22. The southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, where the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean meet, is known as:

- A) Cape Comorin
- B) Cape Verde
- C) Cape Horn
- D) Cape of Good Hope

23. The Western Ghats are home to the famous hill station known as the "Queen of the Nilgiris." What is its name?

- A) Ooty
- B) Darjeeling
- C) Shimla
- D) Mussoorie

24. The city of Agra, known for the iconic Taj Mahal, is situated on the banks of which river?

- A) Yamuna
- B) Ganges
- C) Brahmaputra
- D) Indus

25. The "Cardamom Hills," a mountain range in southern India, are part of which state?

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Karnataka

26. The "Thar Desert" is mainly located in India and which other country?

- A) Pakistan
- B) Bangladesh
- C) Nepal
- D) Bhutan

27. The state of Meghalaya is known for receiving one of the highest amounts of rainfall in the world. Which place in Meghalaya holds this record?

- A) Guwahati
- B) Cherrapunji
- C) Shillong
- D) Gangtok

28. The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the Eastern Coast of India. What is the other name for the Eastern Ghats?

- A) Vindhyas
- B) Satpura Range
- C) Nilgiri Hills
- D) Purbanchal

29. Which Indian city, also known as the "Pink City," is famous for its historic palaces and colorful architecture?

- A) Jaipur
- B) Udaipur
- C) Jodhpur
- D) Jaisalmer

30. The Laccadive Islands, a group of islands in the Arabian Sea, are a union territory of India. What is their other name?

- A) Andaman Islands
- B) Nicobar Islands
- C) Lakshadweep Islands
- D) Maldives

31. The Deccan Plateau, a vast elevated region in southern India, is primarily composed of which type of rock?

- A) Granite
- B) Limestone
- C) Sandstone

- D) Basalt
32. The "Aravalli Range," one of the oldest mountain ranges in India, is known for its rich reserves of which mineral?
A) Iron ore
B) Coal
C) Bauxite
D) Gold
33. The Indian state of Assam is famous for its tea plantations. Which river valley is renowned for tea cultivation in Assam?
A) Yamuna Valley
B) Brahmaputra Valley
C) Godavari Valley
D) Ganges Valley
34. The famous "Valley of Flowers National Park," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in which state of India?
A) Himachal Pradesh
B) Uttarakhand
C) Sikkim
D) Arunachal Pradesh
35. The "Cherrapunji Plateau" in Meghalaya is known for holding the world record for the highest annual rainfall. What is the annual average rainfall in this region?
A) 1,000 mm
B) 2,000 mm
C) 4,000 mm
D) 12,000 mm
36. The Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the world's oceans, is located in the western Pacific Ocean. Which ocean is closest to India?
A) Atlantic Ocean
B) Indian Ocean
C) Pacific Ocean
D) Arctic Ocean
37. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is known for its scenic Dal Lake and is sometimes referred to as:
A) The Venice of the East
B) The Land of Lakes
C) The Blue City
D) The Pink City
38. The Indian state of Odisha has a long coastline along the Bay of Bengal. Which city serves as its major port?
A) Visakhapatnam
B) Paradip
C) Kolkata
D) Chennai
39. The "Mangrove Forests of the Sundarbans" are home to the Bengal tiger. This delta region is formed by the confluence of which two major rivers?
A) Ganges and Brahmaputra
B) Godavari and Krishna
C) Yamuna and Gandak
D) Indus and Chenab
40. Which is the largest brackish water lagoon in India and is a major habitat for various species of birds and marine life?
A) Chilika Lake
B) Vembanad
C) Dal Lake
D) Wular Lake
41. The "Andaman and Nicobar Islands" are a group of islands located in which body of water?
A) Arabian Sea
B) Bay of Bengal
C) Indian Ocean
D) Andaman Sea
42. The state of Haryana is well-known for its production of which agricultural crop, also known as the "Golden Fiber"?
A) Wheat
B) Rice
C) Jute
D) Sugarcane
43. The Thar Desert in India is part of a larger arid region that extends into Pakistan. What is this desert called?
A) Sahara Desert
B) Arabian Desert
C) Kutch Desert
D) Cholistan Desert
44. The Indian state of Goa shares its borders with which two states?
A) Maharashtra and Karnataka
B) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
C) Gujarat and Rajasthan
D) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
45. The state of West Bengal is home to the "Sundarbans," the largest mangrove forest in the world. What endangered species is found in this region?

- A) Snow leopard
 - B) Indian rhinoceros
 - C) Bengal tiger
 - D) Asiatic lion
46. The famous "Red Fort" (Lal Qila) is located in which Indian city?
- A) Agra
 - B) Delhi
 - C) Jaipur
 - D) Hyderabad
47. The "Kaveri River" is one of the major rivers of South India. Which state is not traversed by the Kaveri River?
- A) Karnataka
 - B) Tamil Nadu
 - C) Andhra Pradesh
 - D) Kerala
48. The Indian state of Jharkhand is known for its mineral resources. Which city is often referred to as the "Steel City of India"?
- A) Jamshedpur
 - B) Ranchi
 - C) Bokaro
 - D) Dhanbad
49. The "Dal Lake" in Srinagar is famous for its floating gardens and houseboats. In which Indian union territory is Srinagar located?
- A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - B) Puducherry
 - C) Ladakh
 - D) Jammu and Kashmir
50. The "Gulf of Mannar" lies between the southeastern tip of India and which island nation to the south?
- A) Sri Lanka
 - B) Maldives
 - C) Seychelles
 - D) Mauritius
51. The state of Punjab, known for its fertile plains, is irrigated by the waters of which river?
- A) Yamuna
 - B) Ganges
 - C) Sutlej
 - D) Brahmaputra
52. The "Western Coastal Plain" along the Arabian Sea is also referred to as the:
- A) Konkan Coast
 - B) Coromandel Coast
 - C) Malabar Coast
 - D) Odisha Coast
53. The "Great Indian Bustard," a critically endangered bird species, is mainly found in the arid regions of which Indian state?
- A) Rajasthan
 - B) Kerala
 - C) Tamil Nadu
 - D) Assam
54. The Indian state of Bihar is bisected by which river, often associated with the spread of early civilization in the Indian subcontinent?
- A) Godavari
 - B) Ganges
 - C) Brahmaputra
 - D) Yamuna
55. The city of Chennai, formerly known as Madras, is located in which Indian state?
- A) Kerala
 - B) Karnataka
 - C) Tamil Nadu
 - D) Andhra Pradesh
56. The "Dandakaranya Forest" in central India is known for its dense vegetation and is home to several indigenous tribal communities. In which state is it primarily located?
- A) Chhattisgarh
 - B) Jharkhand
 - C) Odisha
 - D) Madhya Pradesh
57. The "Barkha River" is a major tributary of which river that flows through the Thar Desert in western India?
- A) Luni
 - B) Godavari
 - C) Tapti
 - D) Yamuna
58. The state of Mizoram shares its southern border with which country?
- A) Bhutan
 - B) Bangladesh
 - C) Nepal

- D) Myanmar
59. The "Khasi Hills," known for receiving heavy rainfall and containing the "Mawsynram" village, one of the wettest places on Earth, are located in which Indian state?
A) Sikkim
B) Meghalaya
C) Arunachal Pradesh
D) Nagaland
60. The "Gulf of Kutch" is a part of which larger body of water along the western coast of India?
A) Arabian Sea
B) Bay of Bengal
C) Indian Ocean
D) Andaman Sea
61. The "Western Ghats" are known for their rich biodiversity and are sometimes referred to as the:
A) Emerald Hills
B) Blue Mountains
C) Green Lung of India
D) Western Slopes
62. The city of Agra, famous for the Taj Mahal, is located on the banks of which river?
A) Ganges
B) Yamuna
C) Brahmaputra
D) Tapi
63. The state of Himachal Pradesh is known for its apple orchards and is often called the:
A) Orange Bowl
B) Apple State
C) Land of Spices
D) Strawberry Fields
64. The "Indira Point," the southernmost point of the Indian subcontinent, is located on which island?
A) Andaman Islands
B) Nicobar Islands
C) Lakshadweep Islands
D) Maldives
65. The "Arabian Sea" borders the western coast of India. What major feature lies to the west of the Arabian Sea?
A) Himalayas
B) Deccan Plateau
C) Eastern Ghats
D) Arabian Peninsula
66. The state of Karnataka is known for its production of which aromatic spice, often referred to as "Black Gold"?
A) Cardamom
B) Cloves
C) Cinnamon
D) Pepper
67. The "Thar Desert" is sometimes called the "Indian Desert" and extends into which neighboring country?
A) Nepal
B) Bangladesh
C) Pakistan
D) Bhutan
68. The Indian state of Punjab is often referred to as the "Granary of India" due to its high production of which crop?
A) Wheat
B) Rice
C) Sugarcane
D) Cotton
69. The "Western Coastal Plain" along the Arabian Sea is home to several important ports. Which city serves as the major port of Karnataka on this coast?
A) Mumbai
B) Chennai
C) Mangaluru (Mangalore)
D) Kochi
70. The state of Kerala is known for its unique dance form, which combines both dance and martial arts. What is the name of this dance?
A) Bharatanatyam
B) Odissi
C) Kathakali
D) Kuchipudi
71. The "Lunisolar" calendar, widely used in India, is also known by which name?
A) Gregorian calendar
B) Hindu calendar
C) Islamic calendar
D) Mayan calendar
72. The state of Gujarat is known for its extensive salt flats, often referred to as the "White Desert" or "Salt Desert." What is the name of this region?

- A) Rann of Kutch
 - B) Thar Desert
 - C) Deccan Plateau
 - D) Coromandel Coast
73. The "Kaziranga National Park," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is famous for its conservation of which endangered species?
- A) Bengal tiger
 - B) Indian rhinoceros
 - C) Snow leopard
 - D) Asiatic lion
74. The "Western Ghats" are known for their significant biodiversity. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site in Kerala is part of the Western Ghats?
- A) Sundarbans
 - B) Western Ghats Monsoon Forests
 - C) Western Ghats Mountains
 - D) Nilgiri Hills
75. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is bounded by which two countries to the west and north?
- A) Bhutan and Nepal
 - B) Nepal and China
 - C) China and Pakistan
 - D) Pakistan and Afghanistan
76. The "Thar Desert" extends into which Indian state located to the south of the desert?
- A) Haryana
 - B) Punjab
 - C) Rajasthan
 - D) Gujarat
77. The "Indian Standard Time (IST)" is based on which meridian?
- A) Prime Meridian
 - B) Tropic of Cancer
 - C) 75th meridian east
 - D) 90th meridian east
78. The "Loktak Lake," known for its floating islands called "phumdis," is located in which Indian state?
- A) Manipur
 - B) Assam
 - C) Mizoram
 - D) Tripura
79. The "Indian Sundarbans" is known for its mangrove forests and is home to the Royal Bengal tiger. In which state is it located?
- A) Odisha
 - B) West Bengal
 - C) Andhra Pradesh
 - D) Kerala
80. The "Deccan Plateau" is characterized by its rugged terrain and is primarily located in which region of India?
- A) Northern India
 - B) Western India
 - C) Central India
 - D) Eastern India
81. The "Gulf of Mannar" lies between the southeastern tip of India and which island nation to the south?
- A) Sri Lanka
 - B) Maldives
 - C) Seychelles
 - D) Madagascar
82. Which mountain range separates the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau?
- A) Western Ghats
 - B) Eastern Ghats
 - C) Himalayas
 - D) Vindhya Range
83. The "Kaveri River" is one of the major rivers of South India. In which state does the Kaveri River have its source?
- A) Kerala
 - B) Karnataka
 - C) Tamil Nadu
 - D) Andhra Pradesh
84. The state of Uttarakhand is known for its picturesque hill stations and is often referred to as the "Land of the Gods." What is the capital of Uttarakhand?
- A) Shimla
 - B) Dehradun
 - C) Manali
 - D) Nainital
85. The "Thar Desert" is mainly located in India and which other country?
- A) Pakistan
 - B) Bangladesh
 - C) Nepal

D) Bhutan

86. The state of Chhattisgarh is known for its rich mineral resources and extensive forests. Which river flows through Chhattisgarh?

- A) Brahmaputra
- B) Godavari
- C) Narmada
- D) Tungbhadra

87. The "Indian Sundarbans" is known for its mangrove forests and is home to the Royal Bengal tiger. In which state is it located?

- A) Odisha
- B) West Bengal
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Kerala

88. The "Cardamom Hills," known for their lush greenery and spice cultivation, are located in which Indian state?

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

89. The "Andaman and Nicobar Islands" are a group of islands located in which body of water?

- A) Arabian Sea
- B) Bay of Bengal
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) Andaman Sea

90. The state of Goa is known for its scenic beaches and is located on the western coast of India along the:

- A) Bay of Bengal
- B) Arabian Sea
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) Andaman Sea

91. The "Western Coastal Plain" along the Arabian Sea is also referred to as the:

- A) Konkan Coast
- B) Coromandel Coast
- C) Malabar Coast
- D) Odisha Coast

92. The "Great Indian Bustard," a critically endangered bird species, is mainly found in the arid regions of which Indian state?

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Kerala
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Assam

93. The "Red Fort," a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in which Indian city?

- A) Agra
- B) Delhi
- C) Jaipur
- D) Hyderabad

94. The state of West Bengal is home to the "Sundarbans," the largest mangrove forest in the world. What endangered species is found in this region?

- A) Snow leopard
- B) Indian rhinoceros
- C) Bengal tiger
- D) Asiatic lion

95. The state of Haryana is well-known for its production of which agricultural crop, also known as the "Golden Fiber"?

- A) Wheat
- B) Rice
- C) Jute
- D) Sugarcane

96. The "Dandakaranya Forest" in central India is known for its dense vegetation and is home to several indigenous tribal communities. In which state is it primarily located?

- A) Chhattisgarh
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Odisha
- D) Madhya Pradesh

97. The "Barkha River" is a major tributary of which river that flows through the Thar Desert in western India?

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- C) Tapti
- D) Yamuna

98. The "Indian Standard Time (IST)" is based on which meridian?

- A) Prime Meridian
- B) Tropic of Cancer
- C) 75th meridian east
- D) 90th meridian east

99. The "Thar Desert" extends into which neighboring country?

- A) Nepal
- B) Bangladesh
- C) Pakistan
- D) Bhutan

100. The state of Punjab, known for its fertile plains, is irrigated by the waters of which river?

- A) Yamuna
- B) Ganges
- C) Sutlej
- D) Brahmaputra

Polity of India

1. Who is the head of the Indian State according to the Indian Constitution?

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

2. How many members does the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) have?

- A) 545
- B) 552
- C) 250
- D) 245

3. What is the minimum voting age in India for general elections?

- A) 16 years
- B) 18 years
- C) 21 years
- D) 25 years

4. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- A) 15th August 1947
- B) 26th January 1950
- C) 26th November 1949
- D) 26th January 1951

5. Who is the guardian of fundamental rights in India?

- A) Parliament
- B) President
- C) Supreme Court
- D) Prime Minister

6. What is the term of the Lok Sabha in India?

- A) 4 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 6 years
- D) 7 years

7. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

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

8. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:

- A) Lok Sabha members only
- B) Rajya Sabha members only
- C) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members
- D) State Legislative Assemblies

9. What does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- C) Right against Exploitation
- D) Right to Freedom of Religion

10. What is the retirement age for judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- A) 60 years
- B) 62 years
- C) 65 years
- D) 70 years

11. Who can initiate the process of impeachment of the President of India?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) Rajya Sabha
- C) Any State Legislative Assembly
- D) A Joint Sitting of Parliament

12. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from:
- A) The UK Constitution
 - B) The US Constitution
 - C) The Irish Constitution
 - D) The French Constitution
13. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?
- A) President
 - B) Parliament
 - C) Supreme Court
 - D) Prime Minister
14. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is appointed by:
- A) The President
 - B) The Prime Minister
 - C) The Chief Justice of India
 - D) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
15. In the Indian context, what does "secular" mean?
- A) Promotion of a particular religion
 - B) Opposition to all religions
 - C) Equal treatment of all religions
 - D) No recognition of religion
16. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and removal of the Vice President of India?
- A) Article 72
 - B) Article 75
 - C) Article 76
 - D) Article 63
17. What is the term of office for a Member of Parliament (MP) in the Lok Sabha?
- A) 2 years
 - B) 3 years
 - C) 4 years
 - D) 5 years
18. The Indian Constitution is:
- A) Rigid
 - B) Flexible
 - C) Partly rigid and partly flexible
 - D) Neither rigid nor flexible
19. Who presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha?
- A) President
 - B) Vice President
 - C) Prime Minister
 - D) Leader of the Opposition
20. What is the minimum voting age for elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions in India?
- A) 16 years
 - B) 18 years
 - C) 21 years
 - D) 25 years
21. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - D) Sardar Patel
22. Which fundamental right is also known as the "heart and soul" of the Indian Constitution?
- A) Right to Equality
 - B) Right to Freedom
 - C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - D) Right to Property
23. The system of government in India is:
- A) Federal
 - B) Unitary
 - C) Parliamentary
 - D) Presidential
24. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of Indian citizens as per the Constitution?
- A) Right to Education
 - B) Right to Work
 - C) Right to Information
 - D) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
25. What is the term of office for the Vice President of India?
- A) 2

- years
- B) 3 years
 - C) 4 years
 - D) 5 years
26. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
- A) The President
 - B) The Prime Minister
 - C) The Vice President
 - D) The Chief Justice of India himself
27. Which of the following is not a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution?
- A) Right to Equality
 - B) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - C) Right to Strike
 - D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
28. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
- A) 40th Amendment Act
 - B) 42nd Amendment Act
 - C) 44th Amendment Act
 - D) 46th Amendment Act
29. Who is the chief executive of a state in India?
- A) Governor
 - B) Chief Minister
 - C) Prime Minister
 - D) President
30. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- A) Part I
 - B) Part III
 - C) Part IV
 - D) Part V
31. What is the term of office for a Member of Parliament (MP) in the Rajya Sabha?
- A) 2 years
 - B) 3 years
 - C) 4 years
 - D) 6 years
32. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Constitutional Remedies?
- A) Article 14
 - B) Article 21
 - C) Article 32
 - D) Article 44
33. The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment on the grounds of:
- A) Corruption
 - B) Violation of the Constitution
 - C) Poor health
 - D) Disobeying the Prime Minister
34. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
- A) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - B) Right to Vote
 - C) Right to Equality
 - D) Right to Freedom of Religion
35. The term "Socialist" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
- A) 40th Amendment Act
 - B) 42nd Amendment Act
 - C) 44th Amendment Act
 - D) 46th Amendment Act
36. What is the retirement age for judges of the High Courts in India?
- A) 60 years
 - B) 62 years
 - C) 65 years
 - D) 70 years
37. The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is this officer called?
- A) Chief Secretary
 - B) Deputy Speaker
 - C) Chief Commissioner
 - D) Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
38. Who is the custodian of the Indian Constitution?
- A) The President
 - B) The Prime Minister
 - C) The Parliament
 - D) The Judiciary

39. The "Right to Information" is a fundamental right under which article of the Indian Constitution?
A) Article 14
B) Article 19
C) Article 21
D) Article 32
40. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
A) The President
B) The Lok Sabha
C) The Rajya Sabha
D) The Chief Justice of India
41. What is the term of office for the Chief Justice of India?
A) 2 years
B) 3 years
C) 4 years
D) 5 years
42. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the freedom to practice and propagate one's religion?
A) Article 19
B) Article 25
C) Article 32
D) Article 44
43. Who is the final interpreter of the Constitution of India?
A) The President
B) The Parliament
C) The Supreme Court
D) The Election Commission
44. What is the term of office for the Chief Justice of a High Court in India?
A) 2 years
B) 3 years
C) 4 years
D) 5 years
45. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the languages recognized by the Constitution?
A) First Schedule
B) Second Schedule
C) Eighth Schedule
D) Tenth Schedule
46. What does the term "bicameral legislature" mean?
A) A legislature with a single house
B) A legislature with two houses
C) A legislature with three houses
D) A legislature with four houses
47. Who is responsible for the preparation of the Union Budget in India?
A) The Prime Minister
B) The Finance Minister
C) The President
D) The Comptroller and Auditor General
48. In the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, what does "Sovereign" mean?
A) Absolute power of the government
B) Independence from foreign control
C) Authority of the judiciary
D) Economic self-sufficiency
49. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains provisions related to the Panchayati Raj system?
A) Part III
B) Part IV
C) Part IX
D) Part XI
50. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:
A) The President
B) The Prime Minister
C) The Members of Parliament
D) The Members of the Lok Sabha