

GKINDIA

1. Which of the following metals forms an amalgam with other metals?

- A. Tin
- B. Mercury
- C. Lead
- D. Zinc

Answer: B

2. The confirmatory test for HIV virus causing AIDS is:

- A. CDR count
- B. Western blot test
- C. ELISA test
- D. PCR

Answer: C

3. Micro-organisms are seen only with-

- A. Open eye
- B. Naked eye
- C. Microscope
- D. None

Answer: C

4. Viruses are-

- A. Complete saprophytes
- B. Partial parasites
- C. Partial saprophytes
- D. Total parasite

Answer: D

5. The discovery of viruses was made by-

- A. Ivanowski
- B. Beijerinck
- C. Miller
- D. Stanley

Answer: A

6. Genetic material of a virus is-

- A. DNA
- B. RNA
- C. Either DNA or RNA
- D. Both DNA and RNA

GKINDIA

Answer: C

7. Bacteria was discovered first by-

- A. Leeuwenhook
- B. Robert hook
- C. Louis pasteur
- D. Robert Koch

Answer: A

8. Curd is sour due to presence of

- A. Citric Acid
- B. Lactic Acid
- C. Acetic Acid
- D. None of these

Answer: B

9. Smallest form of bacteria is called-

- A. Vibrio
- B. Cocci
- C. Bacilli
- D. Spirilla

Answer: B

10. Bacteria which are round in shape are called-

- A. Vibrio
- B. Bacillus
- C. Coccus
- D. Spirilla

Answer: C

11. Yeast is an important source of-

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Protein
- C. Vitamin B
- D. Invertase

Answer: C

GKINDIA

12. Fiber of cotton is obtain from-

- A. Stem
- B. Seed
- C. Fruit
- D. Root

Answer: C

13. Quinine is obtained from-

- A. Pappaver
- B. Canabies
- C. Cinchona
- D. Aconitum

Answer: C

14. Good source of vitamin 'C' is-

- A. Lemon
- B. Orange
- C. Amla
- D. Chilli

Answer: C

15. Medicine for high blood pressure is obtained from-

- A. Digitalies
- B. Syncona species
- C. Rauwolffia species
- D. Pappaver species

Answer: C

16. In the leaf of tobacco which of the following is found-

- A. Capsicin
- B. Cholcechen
- C. Nicoten
- D. Asperin

Answer: C

17. Rubber is commonly got from-

- A. Castilla elastica
- B. Michelia Champaca
- C. Ficus elastica
- D. Hevea brasiliensis

GKINDIA

Answer: D

18. Pulse are rich in protein because of-

- A. Insectivorous habit
- B. Requiring high dose of nitrogen fertilizer
- C. Rhizobium
- D. Green manuring

Answer: C

19. The stimulant present in Tea is -

- A. Tannin
- B. Nicotine
- C. Coffeine
- D. Codeine

Answer: C

20. An important product obtained from styles and stigma is-

- A. Saffron
- B. Asafoetida
- C. Fennel
- D. Turmeric

Answer: A

21. Bamboo is classified as-

- A. Tree
- B. Grass
- C. Shurb
- D. Herb

Answer: B

22. Turpentine is got from-

- A. Angiosperm wod
- B. Angiosperm fruit
- C. Gymnosperm wood
- D. Pine cones

Answer: C

23. Botanical name of Soyabean is-

- A. Lathyrus odratus
- B. Glycine max
- C. Pisum sativum
- D. Brassica nigra

Answer: B

24. Which plant is called Herbal-Indian Doctor?

- A. Neem
- B. Amla
- C. Mango
- D. Tulsi

Answer: D

25. Cactus is referred to as-

- A. Hydrophyte
- B. Mesophyte
- C. Xerophyte
- D. Epiphyte

Answer: C

26. The gas used for artificial ripening of fruit is-

- A. Ether
- B. Ammonia
- C. Acetylene
- D. Ethylene

Answer: D

27. Branch of science which deals with the study of skin of man-

- A. Physiology
- B. Anatomy
- C. Biochemistry
- D. Dermatology

Answer: D

28. Study of bone is called-

- A. Orology
- B. Osteology
- C. Seromology
- D. Geology

Answer: B

29. Study of insects is called-

- A. Ichthyology
- B. Neonatology
- C. Entomology
- D. Anthropology

Answer: C

30. Ichthyology is study of-

- A. Snakes
- B. Lizards
- C. Aves
- D. Fish

Answer: D

31. Study of butterfly is-

- A. Ichthyology
- B. Neonaology
- C. Lepidopterozoology
- D. Polynology

Answer: C

32. Study of system of animal body which protect it from infection of various disease is called-

- A. Hemology
- B. Immunology
- C. Microbiology
- D. Pathology

Answer: B

33. Ornithology is the study of-

- A. Mammal
- B. Birds
- C. Fishes
- D. Bat

Answer: B

34. The ore of Aluminium is-

- A. Bauxite
- B. Chromium
- C. Mica
- D. Manganese

Answer: A

35. Which one of the following is known as "Brown Coal"?

- A. Bituminous
- B. Anthracite
- C. Peat
- D. Lignite

Answer: D

36. The energy that can harness heat stored below the earth's surface is known as-

- A. Thermal energy
- B. Nuclear energy
- C. Tidal energy
- D. Geo-thermal energy

Answer: D

37. In the context of alternative sources of energy, ethanol as a viable bio-fuel can be obtained from-

- A. Potato
- B. Rice
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Wheat

Answer: C

38. The highest grade and best quality coal is-

- A. Lignite
- B. Anthracite
- C. Bituminous
- D. Peat

Answer: B

39. Which one among the following food crops is not categorized under 'millets'?

- A. Ragi
- B. Wheat
- C. Bajra
- D. Jowar

Answer: B

40. Which of the following was the earliest plantation crop introduced in India?

- A. Tea
- B. Rubber
- C. Indigo
- D. Coffee

Answer: D

41. Which one of the following is not a rabi crop?

- A. Mustard
- B. Rice
- C. Wheat
- D. Gram

Answer: B

42. The golden fibre of India is-

- A. Cotton
- B. Hemp
- C. Jute
- D. Silk

Answer: C

43. Chemical formula for water is

- A. H_2O
- B. $CaSiO_3$
- C. Al_2O_3
- D. $NaAlO_2$

Answer: A

44. Which of the gas is not known as green house gas?

- A. Methane
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Nitrous oxide

Answer: B

45. The gas usually filled in the electric bulb is

- A. nitrogen
- B. carbon dioxide
- C. hydrogen
- D. oxygen

Answer: A

46. Which of the gas is not known as green house gas?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Methane
- D. Nitrous oxide

Answer: B

47. Washing soda is the common name for

- A. Calcium bicarbonate
- B. Calcium bicarbonate
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. Sodium carbonate

Answer: D

48. The hardest substance available on earth is

- A. Diamond
- B. Iron
- C. Gold
- D. Platinum

Answer: A

49. Which of the following is used as a lubricant?

- A. Silica
- B. Graphite
- C. Iron Oxide
- D. Diamond

Answer: B

50. Tetraethyl lead is used as

- A. mosquito repellent
- B. pain killer
- C. fire extinguisher
- D. petrol additive

Answer: D

51. Bromine is a

- A. red liquid
- B. colourless gas
- C. black solid
- D. highly inflammable gas

Answer: A

52. The variety of coal in which the deposit contains recognisable traces of the original plant material is

- A. anthracite
- B. peat
- C. lignite
- D. bitumen

Answer: B

53. The inert gas which is substituted for nitrogen in the air used by deep sea divers for breathing, is

- A. Helium
- B. Xenon
- C. Argon
- D. Krypton

Answer: A

54. The average salinity of sea water is

- A. 2%
- B. 2.5%
- C. 3%
- D. 3.5%

Answer: D

55. Heavy water is

- A. PH7
- B. deuterium oxide
- C. rain water
- D. tritium oxide

Answer: B

56. When an iron nail gets rusted, iron oxide is formed

- A. with increase in the weight of the nail B. with decrease in the weight of the nail
C. without any change in the weight of the nail D. without any change in colour or weight of the nail

Answer: A

57. Galvanised iron sheets have a coating of

- A. chromium B. tin
C. zinc D. lead

Answer: C

58. The group of metals Fe, Co, Ni may best called as

- A. main group metals B. transition metals
C. alkali metals D. rare metals

Answer: B

59. Among the various allotropes of carbon

- A. diamond is the hardest, lamp black is the softest B. coke is the hardest, graphite is the softest
C. diamond is the hardest, coke is the softest D. diamond is the hardest, graphite is the softest

Answer: D

60. The chemical (ethyl mercaptan) added to the otherwise odourless LPG cooking gas for imparting a detectable smell to the gas is a compound of

- A. sulphur B. fluorine
C. bromine D. chlorine

Answer: A

61. The element common to all acids is

GKINDIA

- A. hydrogen
- C. carbon
- B. sulphur
- D. oxygen

Answer: A

62. Non stick cooking utensils are coated with

- A. PVC
- C. polystyrene
- B. Teflon
- D. black paint

Answer: B

63. Monazite is an ore of

- A. thorium
- C. iron
- B. zirconium
- D. titanium

Answer: A

64. Carbon, diamond and graphite are together called

- A. isotopes
- C. isomers
- B. allotropes
- D. isomorphs

Answer: B

65. Most soluble in water is

- A. sugar
- C. sulphur
- B. camphor
- D. common salt

Answer: A

66. Potassium nitrate is used in

- A. glass
- C. fertiliser
- B. salt
- D. medicine

Answer: C

67. Permanent hardness of water may be removed by the addition of

- A. alum
- B. sodium carbonate
- C. lime
- D. potassium permanganate

Answer: B

68. The most important ore of aluminium is

- A. calamine
- B. calcite
- C. bauxite
- D. galena

Answer: C

69. Soda water contains

- A. carbon dioxide
- B. carbonic acid
- C. sulphuric acid
- D. nitrous acid

Answer: A

70. Which of the following was to be discovered first in the chromospheres of the sun?

- A. Krypton
- B. Helium
- C. Xenon
- D. Neon

Answer: B

71. Which of the following is in liquid form at room temperature?

- A. Sodium
- B. Lithium
- C. Francium
- D. Cerium

Answer: C

72. From which mineral is radium obtained?

- A. Haematite
- B. Rutile
- C. Limestone
- D. Pitchblende

GKINDIA

Answer: D

73. Sodium metal is kept under

- A. alcohol
- B. kerosene
- C. petrol
- D. water

Answer: B

74. Which of the following are the ingredients of gun metal?

- A. Iron, Brass, Tin
- B. Iron, tin
- C. Copper, Tin
- D. Iron, Zinc, Titanium

Answer: C

75. Diamond is an allotropic form of

- A. silicon
- B. germanium
- C. carbon
- D. sulphur

Answer: C

76. What is laughing gas?

- A. Nitrous Oxide
- B. Sulphur dioxide
- C. Carbon monoxide
- D. Hydrogen peroxide

Answer: A

77. The filament of an electric bulb is made of

- A. tungsten
- B. graphite
- C. nichrome
- D. iron

Answer: A

78. Actinides are the elements with atomic numbers from

- A. 36 from 43
- B. 89 to 103
- C. 97 to 104
- D. 101 to 115

Answer: B

79. The type of glass used in making lenses and prisms is

- A. pyrex glass
- B. flint glass
- C. jena glass
- D. soft glass

Answer: B

80. Glass is made of the mixture of

- A. salt and quartz
- B. sand and silicates
- C. quartz and mica
- D. sand and salt

Answer: B

81. The vast resources of unutilised natural gas can be used in the production of

- A. Synthetic petroleum
- B. fertilisers
- C. graphite
- D. carbide

Answer: B

82. Paper is manufactured by

- A. Wood, calcium, hydrogen sulphite and resin
- B. Wood and resin
- C. Wood, sodium and bleaching powder
- D. Wood and bleaching powder

Answer: A

83. Soap is a mixture of sodium or potassium salts of

- A. monocarboxylic acids
- B. glycerol
- C. dicarboxylic acids
- D. tricarboxylic acids



Answer: A

84. Gypsum is added to cement clinker to

- A. increase the tensile strength of cement
- B. decrease the rate of setting of cement
- C. facilitate the formation of colloidal gel
- D. bind the particles of calcium silicate

Answer: B

85. Detergents used for cleaning clothes and utensils contain?

- A. nitrates
- B. sulphonates
- C. bicarbonates
- D. bismuthates

Answer: B

86. Epoxy resins are used as

- A. insecticides
- B. detergents
- C. adhesives
- D. moth repellents

Answer: C

87. Which of the following is commonly called a 'polyamide'?

- A. Terylene
- B. Rayon
- C. Nylon
- D. Orlon

Answer: C

88. Which of the following is used for removing air bubbles from glass during its manufacture?

- A. Arsenous oxide
- B. Soda ash
- C. Potassium carbonate
- D. Feldspar

Answer: A

GKINDIA

89. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of

- A. gun powder
- B. paper
- C. ink
- D. paint

Answer: B

90. Rayon is chemically

- A. amylase
- B. pectin
- C. glucose
- D. cellulose

Answer: D

91. Optic fibres are mainly used for which of the following?

- A. Communication
- B. Food industry
- C. Weaving
- D. Musical instruments

Answer: A

92. The disease not transmitted by house-fly is

- A. Cholera
- B. Dysentery
- C. Dengue fever
- D. None of these

Answer: C

93. The first effective vaccine against polio was prepared by-

- A. Jonas E. Salk
- B. John H. Gibbon
- C. James Simpson
- D. Robert Edward

Answer: A

94. Ampicillin is used as on

- A. Anti - inflammatory agent
- B. Anti - malarial drug
- C. Anti - cancer agent
- D. Antibiotic drug



Answer: D

95. Rain drops are spherical due to

- A. Viscosity of water
- B. Surface tension
- C. Air friction
- D. Continuous evaporation

Answer: B

96. What is the unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound?

- A. Decibel
- B. Coulomb
- C. Hum
- D. Cycles

Answer: A

97. Reading of a barometer going down is an indication of

- A. snow
- B. storm
- C. intense heat
- D. rainfall

Answer: D

98. Decibel is the unit for

- A. speed of light
- B. radio wave frequency
- C. intensity of sound
- D. intensity of heat

Answer: C

99. One fathom is equal to

- A. 6 feet
- B. 6 meters
- C. 60 feet
- D. 100 cm

Answer: A

100. Fathom is the unit of

A. sound

C. frequency

B. depth

D. distance

Answer: B