



INDIAN ARMY ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF THE ST

Practice Sets

Practice Sets Designed as Per Latest Syllabus & Exam Pattern with OFFICIAL ONLINE PRACTICE TEST (SOLVED)







INDIAN ARMY AGNINGER G.D. Phase I Online Computer Based Written Exam (CEE)



Compiled & Edited by Arihant Expert Team

Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.



Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.

All Rights Reserved

© PUBLISHERS

No part of this publication may be re-produced, stored in a retrieval system or distributed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, web or otherwise without the written permission of the publisher. Arihant has obtained all the information in this book from the sources believed to be reliable and true. However, Arihant or its editors or authors or illustrators don't take any responsibility for the absolute accuracy of any information published and the damages or loss suffered there upon.

All disputes subject to Meerut (UP) jurisdiction only.

ADMINISTRATIVE & PRODUCTION OFFICES

S Regd. Office 'Ramchhaya' 4577/15, Agarwal Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi Tele: 011- 47630600, 43518550

> ℅ Head Office Kalindi, TP Nagar, Meerut (UP) - 250002

Tele: 0121-7156203, 7156204

SALES & SUPPORT OFFICES

Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bareilly, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jhansi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Nagpur & Pune

⅍ ISBN : 978-93-88127-11-0

፟ች **Price** : ₹ 175.00

PO No : TXT-XX-XXXXXXX-X-XX

Published by Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.

For further information about the books published by Arihant log on to www.arihantbooks.com or email to info@arihantbooks.com

Follow us on 🕤 🕒 💽

CONTENTS

OFFICIAL ONLINE PRACTICE TEST	1-10
50 PRACTICE SETS	
Practice Set 1	1-5
Practice Set 2	6-10
Practice Set 3	11-15
Practice Set 4	16-20
Practice Set 5	21-25
Practice Set 6	26-30
Practice Set 7	31-35
Practice Set 8	36-40
Practice Set 9	41-45
Practice Set 10	46-50
Practice Set 11	51-55
Practice Set 12	56-60
Practice Set 13	61-65
Practice Set 14	66-70
Practice Set 15	71-75
Practice Set 16	76-80
Practice Set 17	81-85
Practice Set 18	86-91
Practice Set 19	92-96
Practice Set 20	97-101
Practice Set 21	102-106
Practice Set 22	107-112
Practice Set 23	113-118
Practice Set 24	119-123

Practice Set 25	124-128
Practice Set 26	129-133
Practice Set 27	134-138
Practice Set 28	139-143
Practice Set 29	144-148
• Practice Set 30	149-153
Practice Set 31	154-158
Practice Set 32	159-163
• Practice Set 33	164-168
Practice Set 34	169-173
• Practice Set 35	174-178
Practice Set 36	179-183
• Practice Set 37	184-188
Practice Set 38	189-193
• Practice Set 39	194-198
Practice Set 40	199-203
Practice Set 41	204-208
Practice Set 42	209-213
Practice Set 43	214-218
Practice Set 44	219-223
Practice Set 45	224-228
Practice Set 46	229-233
Practice Set 47	234-237
Practice Set 48	238-242
• Practice Set 49	243-247
• Practice Set 50	248-252

SYLLABUS

General Knowledge

The test will include questions relating to India and its neighboring countries especially pertaining to History, Culture, Geography and who's who. In addition Abbreviations, Sports, Awards and Prizes, Terminology, Indian Armed Forces, Continents and Sub Continents, Inventions and Discoveries, The Constitution of India, International Organizations, Books and Authors, Knowledge of Important events that have happened in India and at world level in the recent years, Current important world events, Prominent personalities etc.

General Science

Question of General Science will include topic related to Physics, Chemistry and Biology. based on fundamentals and day to day activities(i.e, difference between the living and non- living, basis of life cells, protoplasms and tissues, growth and reproduction in plants and animals, elementary knowledge of human body and its important organs, common epidemics, their causes and prevention etc).

Mathematics

- Number Systems Computation of Whole Number, Decimal and Fractions, Relationship between numbers
- (ii) Fundamental Arithmetical Operations HCF, LCM, Decimal fraction, Percentages, Ratio and Proportion, Square roots, Averages, Interest (Simple and Compound), Profit and Loss, Discount, Partnership Business, Time and distance, Time and work.
- (iii) Algebra Basic algebraic problems
- (iv) **Geometry** Familiarity with elementary geometric figures and facts.
- (v) **Mensuration** Triangle, Ouadrilaterals, Regular Polygons, Circle etc
- (vi) Trigonometry Trigonometry, trigonometric ratios, complementary angles, height and distances etc

Logical Reasoning

The questions will be based on the logical ability of the candidates of age group ranging between 16 to 20 years.

INDIAN ARMY AGNIVEER



Indian Army

Agniveer General Duty Official Online Practice Test

- **1.** Who was the tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs?
 - (a) Guru Hargobind Dev (b) Guru Gobind Singh
 - (d) Guru Nanak Dev (c) Guru Arjan Dev
- 2. Who wrote the Arthashastra? (a) Chanakya (b) Banabhatta
 - (c) Aryabhatta (d) None of these
- 3. The famous book 'Geet Govind' was written by (a) Kalidas (b) Banabhatta
 - (d) Mirabai (c) Jayadev
- 4. Where is the Headquarter of United Nations? () T (1) 37

(a) London	(b) New York
(c) Geneva	(d) New Delhi

- 5. The National Aeronautical Laboratory is situated at (a) Hyderabad (b) Bengaluru
 - (c) Kolkata (d) Delhi
- 6. The national award given to the distinguished sportsmen/women in India is known as
 - (a) Bharat Award (b) Nehru Award (c) Urvashi Award (d) Arjuna Award
- 7. Who is presently the Foreign Minister of India? (a) Smriti Irani (b) Arun Jaitley
 - (c) Sushma Swaraj (d) S. Jaishanker
- 8. Who was the first lady Sultan of India?
 - (a) Nur Jahan (b) Kohinoor (d) Mumtaz Mahal (c) Raziya Sultana
- **9.** was the founder of Indian National Army.
 - (a) Bhagat Singh
 - (b) JL Nehru
 - (c) Cap. Gen. Mohan Singh
 - (d) Rash Behari Bose

- 10. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice?
 - (a) Rome
 - (b) Paris
 - (c) The Hague (Netherlands)
 - (d) Washington
- **11.** The Jallianwala Bagh is located in
 - (a) Phagwara (b) Amritsar
 - (c) Gandhinagar (d) Ferozepur
- 12. Ahmedabad is located on the banks of which river?
 - (a) Narmada river (b) Banas river (c) Luni river (d) Sabarmati river
- 13. Which state amongst the following does not share land boundary with Tamil Nadu?
 - (a) Telangana (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
- 14. When did World War II held? (a) 1939-43 (b) 1939-45 (c) 1934-36 (d) 1935-38
- 15. When did Quit India Movement begin? (a) 1929 (b) 1942 (c) 1940 (d) 1929
- **16.** Who discovered oxygen?
 - (a) Albert Einstein (b) John Emburey
 - (d) Joseph Priestly
- **17.** Formation of curd by milk is done by (a) Lactobacillus (b) Yeast (c) Moulds (d) None of these
- 18. Which gas is available in abundance in atmosphere? (a) Carbon monoxide (b) Oxygen
 - (c) Argon (d) Nitrogen

(c) Graham Bell

 (a) Constellation (b) Meteor (c) Galaxy (d) Planet (b) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen (c) Nitrogen (d) None of these (c) fungus (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution (c) Water pollution (d) mixed (d) T (d) 3 (e) T (d) 3 (f) Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sounlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) naCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 	10	What is Orion?		
 (c) Galaxy (d) Planet 20is essential in soil for plant growth. (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen 21. Polio is caused by a type of (a) bacteria (b) virus (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (c) NaOH (d) KCI 28is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 	13.		(b) Meteor	
 (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen 21. Polio is caused by a type of (a) bacteria (b) virus (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 				
 (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen 21. Polio is caused by a type of (a) bacteria (b) virus (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 	20.	is essential in so	il for plant growth.	
 21. Polio is caused by a type of (a) bacteria (b) virus (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (c) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 				
 (a) bacteria (b) virus (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of		(c) Nitrogen	(d) Hydrogen	
 (c) fungus (d) None of these 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 	21.	Polio is caused by a type	e of	
 22. Which type of pollution is responsible for acid rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 			. ,	
rain? (a) Soil pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of		6		
 (c) Water pollution (d) Noise pollution 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	22.		n is responsible for a	acid
 23. How many colours are there in a spectrum of light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 				
light? (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 3 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of		1	-	
 24. Urea fertiliser is (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	23.		there in a spectrum	of
 (a) nitrogenous (b) potassium based (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of		(a) 5 (b) 1	(c) 7 (d) 3	
 (c) phosphoric (d) mixed 25. What is required for the process of photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	24.			
 photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and water (c) Sunlight (d) All of the above 26. In nuclear reactor, heavy water is used as (a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 		0		
(a) moderator (b) atomic smasher (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of	25.	photosynthesis? (a) Chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and wa (c) Sunlight		
 (c) coolant (d) fuel 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	26.	In nuclear reactor, heavy	y water is used as	
 27. What is the chemical formula of salt? (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 				
 (a) ZnC (b) NaCl (c) NaOH (d) KCl 28 is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 				
 28is produced by the vibration of bodies. (a) Electricity (b) Light (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	27.			
(a) Electricity(b) Light(c) Thunder(d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat?(a) White(b) Black(c) Green(d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of	00			
 (c) Thunder (d) Sound 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of 	28.			es.
 29. Which colour objects absorb the most heat? (a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of				
(a) White (b) Black (c) Green (d) None of these 30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of	29.		sorb the most heat	- <u>?</u>
30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of				
30. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of iodine?			. ,	
	30.	Which disease is caused iodine?	due to the deficien	icy of
(a) Goiter (b) Scurvy			(b) Scurvy	
(c) Berry-Berry (d) Rickets		(c) Berry-Berry		
31. Ravi bought 1 shirt for ₹ 800 and sold for	31.			
		₹ 900, find his profit po		-
T 000 C 111 C		$\stackrel{\textbf{?}}{7}$ 900, find his profit po		-

(a) f (b) 2.f (c) 0 (d) 12.f	(a) 9	(b) 2.5	(c) 8	(d) 12.5
------------------------------	-------	---------	-------	----------

	32.	If $x + y = 4$ and $\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} = 4$	= 4, then find the value
		of $x^3 + y^3$. $x y$	
		(a) 52	(b) 25
		(c) 4	(d) 64
	33.		e of work in 4 days, how ired to get the same work
		(a) 8	(b) 6
acid	~ ((c) 12	(d) 10
	34.	The average of 3, 6, 9, 0	
		(a) 20 (c) 22	(b) 6 (d) 8
of	25		
of	30.	A batsman scores 80 run are thus increases his av average after six innings (a) 65 (c) 50	erage by 5. What is his
	36	What is 25% of 200?	
		(a) 55.5	(b) 50
		(c) 100	(d) 150
	37.	Which among the follow digit number that is div	
		(a) 9944	(b) 9988
		(c) 9966	(d) 6888
	38.	A man loses 10% by sel Find the cost price of th	ling his watch for ₹ 450. ne watch.
		(a) ₹ 500	(b) ₹ 140
		(c) ₹ 600	(d) ₹ 400
1	39.	The number 20% more	
es.		(a) 96	(b) 30
		(c) 90	(d) 36
	40.	34.36 - 45.67 + 86.56 =	
t?		(a) 37.29	(b) 36.29
		(c) 37.49	(d) 32.29
ncy of	41.	A number added to its t Find the number?	two-thirds is equal to 35.
		(a) 21	(b) 22
		(c) 24	(d) 23
	42.	The area of a circle is 15	54 cm ² whose radius is
		(a) 7	(b) 8
5		(c) 6	(d) 5

Official Online Practice Test

43. The diagonal and one side of a rectangular field are 289 m and 161 m respectively. Find the other side.

(a) 220 m	(b)	180	m
()	(-)		

(c) 230 m (d	240	m
--------------	-----	---

44. A can do a piece of work in 8h while B alone can do in 16 h. In how many hours, both A and B working together can finish the work?

(a) $5\frac{1}{2}$ h	(b) $5\frac{1}{4}$ h
(c) $5\frac{1}{3}$ h	(d) $5\frac{2}{3}$ h

45. In equilateral triangle, angles are

- (a) 60,60,60
- (b) 60, 80, 60
- (c) 90,30,60
- (d) 90, 45, 45

46. Find the missing term in the series: 5760, 960, ?, 48, 16, 8 (a) 192 (b) 240 (c) 120 (d) 160 47. If TOM means 48 and DILB means 27, then HARRY stands for (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 67 (d) 70 48. Hat : Head : : Spectacles : ? (a) Textiles (b) Eyes (c) Mouth (d) Hat **49.** In certain code word 'DELHI' is written in 'EFMIJ', then word 'BOMBAY' will be? (a) MJXVSU (b) AIJMJX (c) AMJWUR (d) CPNCBZ **50.** 10, 16, 21, 25, ... (a) 28 (b) 31

(d) 29

⊘ Answers]

(c) 27

1 (b)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (b)	5 (b)	6 (d)	7 (d)	8 (c)	9 (d)	10 (c)
11 (b)	12 (d)	13 (a)	14 (b)	15 (b)	16 (d)	17 (a)	18 (d)	19 (a)	20 (c)
21 (b)	22 (b)	23 (c)	24 (a)	25 (d)	26 (a)	27 (b)	28 (d)	29 (b)	30 (a)
31 (d)	32 (a)	33 (a)	34 (b)	35 (d)	36 (b)	37 (a)	38 (a)	39 (a)	40 (a)
41 (a)	42 (a)	43 (d)	44 (c)	45 (a)	46 (a)	47 (d)	48 (b)	49 (d)	50 (a)

Solutions

- 1. (b) Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Sikh Guru, a spiritual master, warrior, poet and philosopher. When his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur, was executed by the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind Singh was formally installed as the leader of the Sikhs at the age of nine, becoming the tenth and final human Sikh Guru. He founded the Sikh warrior community called Khalsa in 1699 and introduced the Five Ks, the five articles of faith that Khalsa Sikhs wear at all times. Guru Gobind Singh is credited with the Dasam Granth whose hymns are a sacred part of Sikh prayers and Khalsa rituals. He is also credited as the one who finalised and enshrined the Guru Granth Sahib as Sikhism's primary scripture and eternal Guru.
- (a) Chanakya (375-283 BCE) was an ancient Indian polymath who was active as a teacher, author, strategist, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor. He is traditionally identified as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the Arthashastra, a text dated to roughly between the fourth century BCE and the third century CE. He lived in the court of first Mauryan king Chandragupta Maurya.
- **3.** (c) 'The Gita Govinda' is a work composed by the 12th-century Hindu poet, Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Krishna, Radha and gopis of Vrindavan. The Gita Govinda is organised into twelve chapters. Each chapter is further sub-divided into one or more divisions called Prabandhas, totalling twenty-four in all.
- 4. (b) The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organisation whose stated purposes are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations. It is the world's largest and most familiar international organisation. The United Nations is headquartered in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, United States.
- 5. (b) National Aeronautical Research Laboratory was setup in Delhi in 1959. In March 1960, it set up an office in the palace of Maharaja of Mysore, Bengaluru. It is India's first and largest aerospace research firm established by the CSIR. It concentrates on research in advanced topics in aerospace and related disciplines.
- 6. (d) 'Arjuna Awards' are given to distinguished sportspersons for Outstanding Performance in Sports and Games. It is the second-highest sporting honour of India, the highest being the Major Dhyan Chand

Khel Ratna Award. The award is named after Arjuna, one of the characters of the Sanskrit epic 'Mahabharata' of ancient India. It is presented by Sports Authority of India.

- 7. (d) Subrahmanyam Jaishankar is an Indian diplomat and politician who is serving as the present Minister of External Affairs of the Government of India since 30th May, 2019. He is a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party and a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) Razia Sultana, was the first lady ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. She was the first female Muslim ruler of the subcontinent, and the only female Muslim ruler of Delhi. She belonged to the Slave dynasty and was the daughter of Iltutmish.
- **9.** (d) The Indian National Army was first formed in 1942 under Rash Behari Bose by Indian Prisoners of War (PoW) of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan campaign and at Singapore.

This first INA, which had been handed over to Rash Behari Bose, collapsed and was disbanded in December that year after differences between the INA leadership and the Japanese military over its role in Japan's war in Asia. Rash Behari Bose handed over INA to Subhash Chandra Bose.

10. (c) The International Court of Justice is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. It settles disputes between states in accordance with international law and gives advisory opinions on international legal issues.

It is headquartered in The Hague (Netherlands).

11. (b) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919 on the day of Baisakhi. A large peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, to protest against the Rowlatt Act and arrest of pro-independence activists Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.

The crowd gathered was attacked on the order of General Dyer that led to a huge mass killing.

- 12. (d) Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the banks of Sabarmati river. It is also known as the Manchester of India and is the largest city in the state of Gujarat. Ahmedabad is famous for its textile industry, and is known as the textile hub of India.
- **13.** (a) Telangana does not share the border with the state of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is a state in southern India and is tenth largest Indian state by area and the sixth largest by population, Tamil Nadu is the home of the Tamil people, whose Tamil language is one of the longest surviving classical languages in the world.