

General Knowledge - 2

1. Antony Van Leeuwenhock is credited for the discovery of
A. classification of animals B. microscope
C. X-rays D. Microtome
2. William Einthoven is associated with
A. electroencephalography B. electrocardiography
C. nuclear magnetic resonance D. electron spin resonance
3. Albert Szent Dyorgyi was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine in 1937 for the discovery of
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
4. Telephone was invented by
A. T. Edison B. G. Bell C. Marconi D. Roentgen
5. W.C. Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of
A. cosmic rays B. radioactivity
C. gamma rays D. X-rays
6. Laws of genetics were discovered by
A. Charles Darwin B. Gregor Mendel C. Thomas Morgan D. De Vries
7. First heart transplant was carried out by Dr. Barnard in
A. England B. USA C. Rhodesia D. South Africa
8. Structure of DNA was established by
A. Watson and Crick B. Kornberg and Ochoa
C. Bloch and Lynen D. Nirenberg and Holley
9. The first Nobel Prize in Economics was awarded to Tinbergen and Frisch in
A. 1969 B. 1968 C. 1970 D. 1967
10. Artificial radioactivity was discovered by
A. M. Curie B. F. Soddy C. P. Curie D. L. Curie

11. Radioactivity dating for determining the age of historic articles was discovered by
A. W.F. Libby B. M. Calvin C. R.S. Mulliken D. F. Sanger
12. William Harvey's name is associated with
A. Rh factor B. blood groups
C. circulation of blood D. laws of genetics
13. Edward Jenner is associated with
A. vaccination B. sterilization C. haemorrhage D. anesthesia
14. Use of Vitamin C for the prevention and cure of common cold has been advocated by
A. L. Pauling B. L. Onsager C. E. Sutherland D. G. Wilkinson
15. Pulsars have the characteristic of emitting
A. irregular pulses of radio waves B. regular pulses of radio waves
C. strong ultra violet radiation D. strong X-ray pulses
16. The most abundant element in the universe is
A. hydrogen B. helium C. carbon D. silicon
17. The most abundant organic compound on the earth is
A. lignin B. methane C. cellulose D. starch
18. The planet having the largest number of satellites in the solar system is
A. Mars B. Neptune C. Saturn D. Jupiter
19. Mohorovicic Discontinuity is
A. a tear fault in ocean floor
B. the boundary between Earth's crust and mantle
C. sliding rigid plates of lithosphere
D. mid Atlantic ridge
20. Quark is the name given to
A. particles faster than light
B. a distant star which gives out pulses of radiation very rapidly

- C. hypothetical subnuclear particles
D. a quantum of electromagnetic field
21. The elements selenium, germanium and silicon are
A. used as semiconductors
B. used in optical devices
C. abundantly available in nature
D. highly toxic
22. Ferrites are the
A. non-metallic magnets
B. magnetised insulators
C. magnetised semi-conductors
D. any of the above
23. Hydrogen bond is not significant in
A. most of the chemical reactions
B. most of the biochemical reactions
C. photosynthesis
D. muscle contraction
24. The building blocks of proteins are
A. fatty acids
B. amino acids
C. nucleic acids
D. purine and pyridine bases
25. In plants, the primary site of synthesis organic compounds is
A. roots
B. stem
C. leaves
D. none of the above
26. The vitamin which plays a physiological role in vision is
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin D
27. The cellular energy for metabolic activities is provided by
A. ATP
B. ADP
C. NAD
D. AMP
28. Which part of human body is affected by typhoid?
A. Intestine
B. Pancreas
C. Spinal cord
D. Liver
29. Uruguay round of negotiations is primarily concerned with reduction in
A. restrictions on fishing rights on high seas
B. restrictions on trade in agriculture and services
C. debt burden of developing countries
D. none of the above

39. The Secretary General of United Nations who was awarded posthumous Nobel Peace Prize was

- A. Dag Hammarskjold B. Kurt Waldheim
C. U. Thant D. Trygve Lie

40. The Japanese Prime Minister who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 was

- A. E. Sato B. K. Tanaka C. N. Kishi D. N. Miki

41. 'Ashai Shimbun' a leading newspaper with the largest circulation in the world is published from

- A. Osaka B. Tokyo C. Kyoto D. Manila

42. Tanjug is the official news agency of

- A. Bulgaria B. Czechoslovakia
C. Romania D. Yugoslavia

43. Mrs. Junko Tabei is the first woman to

- A. climb Mount Everest B. preside International Women's Conference
C. win a Noble Peace Prize D. act as Secretary General World Food Programme

44. Denmark's language is

- A. Spanish B. English C. Danish D. French

45. Yasser Arafat is the President of

- A. International Labour Organization B. Palestinian Liberation Organization
C. Arab League D. Pakistan International Airlines

46. The American University named after former Governor of Madras

- A. Princeton B. Harvard C. Oxford D. Yale

47. The American President who was forced to resign due to Watergate episode

- A. Gerald Ford B. R.W. Nixon C. L.B. Johnson D. J.F. Kennedy

48. The American Vice-President who was forced to resign due to corruption charges

- A. Hubert Humphrey B. Spiro Agnew

- A. Rio de Janeiro
C. Brasilia
- B. Sao Paulo
D. Salvador
60. Helsinki is the capital of
A. Bulgaria B. Poland C. Australia D. Finland
61. Kinshasa is the capital of
A. Zaire B. Zambia C. Angola D. Upper Volta
62. The capital of Saudi Arabia is
A. Mecca B. Rabbat C. Riyadh D. Baghdad
63. The capital of Australia is
A. Canberra B. Sydney C. Melbourne D. Perth
64. The first Afro-Asian Conference where Panch Sheel was advocated was held in
A. Cairo B. Algiers C. Bandung D. Colombo
65. The capital of Guyana is
A. Kingston B. Georgetown C. Freetown D. Port of Spain
66. Dakar is the capital of
A. Senegal B. Sierra Leone C. Ivory Coast D. Ghana
67. The capital of Roman is
A. Sofia B. Budapest C. Bucharest D. Vienna
68. Shillong is the capital of
A. Assam B. Meghalaya C. Tripura D. Manipur
69. Aijal is the capital of
A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Nagaland C. Meghalaya D. Mizoram
70. The capital of Goa is
A. Old Goa B. Panaji
C. Vasco de Gama D. Dabolim
71. The largest state (population) in India is

A. Madhya Pradesh B. Uttar Pradesh C. West Bengal D. Bihar

72. The first man to run one mile in less than 3 minutes 50 seconds is

A. John Walker B. Jim Ryan C. Frank Shorter D. Filbert Bayi

73. The Prudential Cup is associated with

A. Hockey B. Soccer C. Water Polo D. Cricket

74. Every year, the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Tournament is held at

A. Bhopal B. Madras C. Delhi D. Bombay

75. Rovers Cup is associated with

A. cricket B. football C. hockey D. badminton

76. Gillette Cup is associated with

A. lawn tennis B. cricket C. football D. badminton

77. Slip is associated with

A. cricket B. football C. hockey D. badminton

78. Penalty stroke is associated with

A. hockey B. football
C. adminton D. cricket

79. Thomas Cup is associated with

A. badminton B. football C. hockey D. lawn tennis

80. The player who topped the 1975 World Circuit Tennis computerised ranking is

A. J. Connors B. A. Ashe C. G. Vilas D. B. Borg

81. The 1977 Wimbledon Women's Champion was

A. Margaret Court B. Olga Morozova
C. Chris Evert D. Virginia Wade

82. Soccer King Pele belongs to

A. Peru B. Chile C. Brazil D. Argentina

83. The name of T.C. Yohanan is associated with
A. long jump B. triple jump C. discuss throw D. javelin throw
84. The hockey Champion in Asian games (1982) was
A. China B. India C. Pakistan D. Japan
85. The first World Cup Hockey Championship was won by
A. India B. W. Germany C. Pakistan D. Holland
86. India lost the Olympic Hockey Gold Medal for the first time to Pakistan at
A. Rome B. Tokyo C. Mexico D. Munich
87. The Munich Olympic Marathon Gold Medal was won by
A. A. Bikila B. J. Ryan C. H. Elliot D. F. Shorter
88. The electoral college for the election of the president of India consists of
A. members of Parliament
B. members of Lok Sabha
C. members of Rajya Sabha
D. members of Parliament and State Assemblies
89. Who was the President of Constitution Assemblies?
A. B.R. Ambedkar B. Rajendra Prasad C. Sardar Patel D. Baldev Singh
90. The decision of Supreme Court, which held that Parliament, has no right to modify or amend fundamental rights was delivered in the
A. Keshvanand Bharti case B. Golaknath case
C. Newsprint case D. Privy Purse case
91. The Prime Minister of India is elected by the
A. members of Parliament
B. members of the majority party in Parliament
C. members of Parliament and State Assemblies
D. Chief Ministers of States

92. For the first time in India, a state of emergency due to internal disturbances was declared in the year

- A. 1962 B. 1965 C. 1975 D. 1971

93. The next person in line for succession to President's office after the President and Vice-President in India is

- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
B. President of Congress
C. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
D. Prime Minister

94. The first Chairman of Administrative Reforms Committee was

- A. K. Hanumanthia B. Morarji Desai
C. V.K. Rao D. Amul Desai

95. The President of India can be removed from his office by

- A. Supreme Court B. Lok Sabha C. Rajya Sabha D. Parliament

96. Goa became a part of India after its liberation from Portugese rule in

- A. 1960 B. 1962 C. 1963 D. 1961

97. The trade firm 'Sarabhai' is associated with

- A. electricals B. electronics C. textiles D. chemicals

98. The industrial name 'Chowgule' is associated with

- A. electronics B. ship building
C. mining and shipping D. pharmaceuticals

99. The national bird of India is

- A. rosy pelican B. whistling teal
C. black partridge D. peacock

100. The national animal of India is

- A. lion B. bison C. tiger D. cow



Solutions:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	C	B	D	B	D	A	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	A	B	A	C	D	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	A	B	C	A	A	A	C	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	D	A	C	B	D	B	B	D	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	B	C	C	D	A	C	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	C	A	C	B	A	C	B	D	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	A	D	D	B	B	A	A	A	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	C	A	C	D	A	D	A	B	B
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	C	C	B	D	D	D	C	D	C