

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



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- 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

30. U.N. Baruah was the Director General
- A. All India Radio B. Indian Council of Agriculture
C. Indian National Science Academy D. Indian Council of Medical Research
31. The first Indian to become Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was
- A. H.A.B. Parpia B. K.T. Acharya C. B.R. Sen D. A.K. Sen
32. North-South dialogue refers to talk between
- A. rich countries and poor countries B. North America and South America
C. developed and under-developed countries D. Second World and Third World countries
33. The Indian Philosopher statesman who was honoured with a Templeton Award in 1975 is
- A. Zakir Hussain B. S. Radhakrishnan
C. V.K. Rao D. Y.B. Chavan
34. The Indian editor who was awarded 1976 Ramon Magsaysay Award for fearless journalism is
- A. B.G. Verghese B. Kuldip Nayar
C. Shambu Mitra D. S. Mulgaokar
35. Ramon Magsaysay Award was instituted in the memory of its first president by the government of
- A. Malaysia B. Israel C. Indonesia D. The Philippines
36. In India, first non-congress Chief Minister of a State was
- A. E.M.S. Nambodripad B. C. Achuta Menon
C. Hitendra Desai D. Virendra Patil
37. The Vietnamese who shared the 1973 Nobel Prize for Peace
- A. Ho Chi Minh B. Le Due Tho
C. Thon Due Thang D. Pham Van Dong
38. The Secretary General of United Nations killed in Congo (now Zaire) was
- A. U. Thant B. Trygve Lie
C. Dag Hammarskjold D. Kurt Waldheim



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

- A. Dag Hammarskjöld 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

C. R.W. Nixon

D. L.B. Johnson

49. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force in

A. 1967

B. 1968

C. 1969

D. 1970

50. The UNO was established in

A. 1944

B. 1945

C. 1950

D. 1939

51. The key position in USSR political set-up is that of

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Party Secretary

D. Defence Minister

52. Britain became a member of European Common Market in

A. 1972

B. 1973

C. 1974

D. 1971

53. The scientist whose work led to 'Green Revolution' throughout the world is

A. Frank A. Boerma

B. N.B. Borlaug

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. K. Von. Frisch

54. The official residence of the President of France is known as

A. Whitehall

B. Buckingham Palace

C. Elysees Palace

D. White House

55. The Prime Minister who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1971 and was forced to resign from his office due to a spying scandal was

A. H. McMillan

B. E. Sato

C. W. Brandt

D. W. Stoph

56. The most important export item of Ghana is

A. coffee

B. cotton

C. sugar

D. cocoa

57. The primary export item of Indonesia is

A. rubber

B. tin

C. petroleum

D. rice

58. The highest ranking person disgraced during the Cultural Revolution in China was

A. Lin Piao

B. Chen Yi

C. Liu Shao Chi

D. Chou En Lai

59. The capital of Brazil is

- 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