

Reg. No

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Name of the student: Div:

Name of the school :

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Each question carries 1 mark.
- Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options.
- Use the OMR sheet provided to mark your answers.

1. In the context of Indian history, an important treaty was signed between the British East India Company and a local ruler. This treaty marked the beginning of the British political control over India. The Treaty of Allahabad was signed between the British East India Company and which Mughal Emperor?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| A) Shah Alam II | B) Akbar |
| C) Bahadur Shah Zafar | D) Aurangzeb |

2. During which process does water vapour in the air cool and change into liquid droplets?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) Evaporation | B) Condensation |
| C) Precipitation | D) Transpiration |

3. While reading about various forms of government, one comes across a system where the people elect representatives who make laws on their behalf. This type of government is best described as:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) Monarchy | B) Oligarchy |
| C) Republic | D) Theocracy |

4. If a number is doubled and then reduced by 10, the result is 24. What was the original number?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A) 14 | B) 17 | C) 22 | D) 34 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

5. The human body has a natural defence mechanism against harmful substances and organisms. Which of the following organs is primarily responsible for filtering toxins from the blood?
- A) Liver B) Heart C) Lungs D) Stomach
6. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P ?
- A) A B) S C) X D) Z
7. A political structure is characterised by a division of powers between the central government and state governments. This system is commonly known as:
- A) Unitary System B) Federal System
C) Confederation D) Dictatorship
8. In the study of English, certain figures of speech compare two different things without using 'like' or 'as'. Which figure of speech does the sentence "Time is a thief" exemplify?
- A) Simile B) Metaphor
C) Personification D) Hyperbole
9. In a computer network, what does LAN stand for?
- A) Large Area Network B) Limited Area Network
C) Long Area Network D) Local Area Network
10. Which law explains that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction?
- A) First Law of Motion B) Second Law of Motion
C) Third Law of Motion D) Law of Universal Gravitation
11. Statement 1: All squares are rectangles.
Statement 2: Some rectangles are not squares.
Conclusion: Therefore, some squares are not rectangles.
- What can we conclude from the above statements ?
- A) True B) False
C) Uncertain D) None of the above
12. When two angles add up to 90 degrees, they are known as:
- A) Supplementary Angles B) Complementary Angles
C) Vertical Angles D) Alternate Angles

- 13. Which ancient empire was ruled by Emperor Ashoka, known for his conversion to Buddhism after the Battle of Kalinga?**
- A) Gupta Empire B) Maurya Empire
C) Chola Empire D) Mughal Empire
- 14. In the study of electricity, a component that opposes the flow of current is known for a specific property. What is the unit of electrical resistance?**
- A) Watt B) Volt
C) Ohm D) Ampere
- 15. Who among the following is the author of the famous novel “Gitanjali,” which won the Nobel Prize in Literature?**
- A) R. K. Narayan B) Rabindranath Tagore
C) Vikram Seth D) Arundhati Roy
- 16. A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed in the process is known as:**
- A) Reactant B) Product
C) Catalyst D) Inhibitor
- 17. The bilingual inscriptions of Asoka were primarily written in:**
- A) Sanskrit and Pali B) Greek and Aramaic
C) Pali and Brahmi D) Sanskrit and Greek
- 18. An object in space with a gravitational field so strong that not even light can escape from it is known as:**
- A) Neutron Star B) Black Hole
C) Supernova D) White Dwarf
- 19. Which natural agent is most responsible for shaping desert landscapes?**
- A) Water B) Wind C) Ice D) Gravity
- 20. An economic system where the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit is referred to as:**
- A) Socialism B) Communism
C) Capitalism D) Feudalism

21. What does “Universal Adult Franchise” mean?

- A) Voting rights for only men
- B) Voting rights for only women
- C) Voting rights for only educated individuals
- D) Voting rights for all adults regardless of gender, caste, or religion

22. Which organelle is known as the powerhouse of the cell?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Mitochondria
- C) Ribosome
- D) Endoplasmic Reticulum

23. In a right triangle, if the lengths of the two legs are 5 units and 12 units, what is the length of the hypotenuse?

- A) 10 units
- B) 12 units
- C) 13 units
- D) 17 units

24. What is the full form of MGNREGA?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Economic Growth Act
- C) Mahatma Gandhi National Renewable Energy Guarantee Act
- D) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Education Guarantee Act

25. Which country shares its border with the maximum number of countries?

- A) Pakistan
- B) China
- C) India
- D) Brazil

26. Which of the following is a viral disease?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Malaria
- C) Influenza
- D) Typhoid

27. A particular art form involves designing buildings and other structures. This art form is best known as:

- A) Sculpture
- B) Architecture
- C) Painting
- D) Pottery

28. A reaction where an acid and a base react to form water and a salt is known as:

- A) Oxidation
- B) Reduction
- C) Neutralisation
- D) Precipitation

29. The study of the Earth’s physical structure and substance is called:

- A) Astronomy
- B) Geography
- C) Geology
- D) Meteorology

- 30. An important feature of parliamentary government is the accountability of the executive to the legislature. This feature is best associated with:**
- A) Presidential System B) Parliamentary System
C) Federal System D) Unitary System
- 31. A famous Indian epic tells the story of a prince who embarks on a quest to rescue his wife from a demon king. This epic is known as:**
- A) Mahabharata B) Ramayana
C) Bhagavad Gita D) Panchatantra
- 32. The concept of democracy is founded on the principle of:**
- A) Rule of Law B) Rule of the Few
C) Rule of the Many D) Rule of the Wise
- 33. A girl introduced a boy as the son of' the daughter of the father of her uncle. The boy is girl's:**
- A) Brother B) Son C) Uncle D) Son-in-law
- 34. In which country is NSO Group, the developer of Pegasus spyware, headquartered?**
- A) United States B) Germany
C) United Kingdom D) Israel
- 35. In literature, a story set in an imaginary world where magical creatures and powers exist is often classified as:**
- A) Science Fiction B) Fantasy
C) Mystery D) Historical Fiction
- 36. The term "Green Revolution" is associated with significant improvements in:**
- A) Industrial Output B) Agricultural Production
C) Technological Advancements D) Educational Reforms
- 37. A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract concept is given human attributes is known as:**
- A) Simile B) Metaphor
C) Personification D) Alliteration
- 38. What does LED stand for?**
- A) Light Emitting Device B) Light Emitting Diode
C) Low Energy Device D) Laser Emitting Diode

39. A document that outlines the fundamental principles and framework of a government is known as:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| A) Charter | B) Constitution |
| C) Decree | D) Manifesto |

40. What is the next term in the following sequence?

7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 29,...

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A) 37 | B) 35 | C) 31 | D) 33 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

41. If the radius of a cylinder is 4cm and height is 10cm, then the total surface area of a cylinder is:

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) 440 sq.cm | B) 352 sq.cm. | C) 400 sq.cm | D) 412 sq.cm |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|

42. The literary work “Pride and Prejudice” was written by which of the following authors?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) Charles Dickens | B) Jane Austen |
| C) George Eliot | D) Charlotte Brontë |

43. What does NOTA stand for in the context of Indian elections?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) None Of The Above | B) National Option To Abstain |
| C) Nomination Of The Absent | D) None Of The Alternatives |

44. On which date, the ‘Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas’ observed in India?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) January 1 | B) January 12 | C) January 14 | D) January 9 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

45. A global organisation that aims to maintain international peace and security is:

- A) World Bank
- B) International Monetary Fund
- C) United Nations
- D) World Health Organisation

46. The Ballon d’Or is awarded for excellence in which sport?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) Tennis | B) Basketball |
| C) Athletics | D) Football |

47. An ancient civilisation that flourished along the Nile River is known for its pyramids and hieroglyphic writing. This civilisation is:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A) Mesopotamian | B) Egyptian |
| C) Harappan | D) Mayan |

48. A chemical element with atomic number 6, essential for all known life forms, is:

- A) Hydrogen B) Oxygen C) Carbon D) Nitrogen

49. Which of the following countries is known for having a presidential system of government?

- A) United Kingdom B) Germany
C) United States D) India

50. Does sound require a medium to travel?

- A) Yes, sound needs a medium to travel.
B) No, sound can travel through a vacuum.
C) Sound travels better in space than in air.
D) Sound does not need any medium at all.

51. What does NCERT stand for?

- A) National Council for Education Resources and Teaching
B) National Committee for Educational Reform and Training
C) National Centre for Education Research and Training
D) National Council for Educational Research and Training

52. Who is the current Speaker of the Lok Sabha in India?

- A) Suman Beri B) Sumitra Mahajan
C) Meira Kumar D) Om Birla

53. An economic system where the government controls all major aspects of the economy is called:

- A) Capitalism B) Socialism
C) Communism D) Feudalism

54. A physical quantity that has both magnitude and direction is known as:

- A) Scalar B) Vector C) Tensor D) Matrix

55. A well-known Indian leader who played a key role in India's independence movement and advocated non-violence is:

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
C) Subhas Chandra Bose D) Mahatma Gandhi

56. Reported speech of "Where are you going?"

- A) He asked where you are going. B) He asked where I was going.
C) He asked where you were going. D) He asked where I am going.

57. A geometric figure that has three sides and three angles is called:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Triangle | B) Square |
| C) Pentagon | D) Hexagon |

58. The national symbol of India, which includes four lions standing back to back, was originally found at which location?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A) Sarnath | B) Ajanta |
| C) Ellora | D) Konark |

59. A famous Indian author known for his work “Malgudi Days” is:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A) R. K. Narayan | B) Rabindranath Tagore |
| C) Khushwant Singh | D) Vikram Seth |

60. Which company rebranded itself as “Meta” to reflect its focus on building the metaverse?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| A) Google | B) Amazon | C) Facebook | D) Twitter |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|

61. The highest civilian award in India, given for exceptional service, is:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A) Padma Shri | B) Padma Bhushan |
| C) Bharat Ratna | D) Padma Vibhushan |

62. A triangle with all three sides of different lengths is known as:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Equilateral Triangle | B) Isosceles Triangle |
| C) Scalene Triangle | D) Right Triangle |

63. The Mullaperiyar Dam is built on which river?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A) Krishna | B) Periyar |
| C) Godavari | D) Bharatappuzha |

64. Who is the author of “The God of Small Things”?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A) Kiran Desai | B) Jhumpa Lahiri |
| C) Arundhati Roy | D) Salman Rushdie |

65. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement officially start?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1925 | B) 1921 |
| C) 1922 | D) 1920 |

66. Which two states are primarily involved in the Cauvery water dispute?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Kerala and Karnataka | B) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka |
| C) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana | D) Gujarat and Maharashtra |

67.The value of acceleration due to gravity

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) is same on equator and poles | B) is least on poles |
| C) is least on equator | D) increases from pole to equator |

68.Which film features the Oscar-winning song “Naatu Naatu”?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) Baahubali | B) Kabali |
| C) RRR | D) Eega |

69. Which is the Ramanujan number?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1729 | B) 1001 |
| C) 1234 | D) 2018 |

70. The principle that states energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred or transformed, is known as:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Conservation of Momentum | B) Conservation of Mass |
| C) Conservation of Energy | D) Conservation of Charge |

Please read the following passage and answer the questions provided below.

Indian secularism is a unique model that emphasises the coexistence of multiple religions and the equal treatment of all faiths by the state. It is rooted in the Indian Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion as a fundamental right. Unlike the strict separation of church and state seen in many Western democracies, Indian secularism recognises the influence of religion in public life while ensuring that the government remains neutral in matters of faith. This approach allows for cultural diversity and harmony among various religious communities, reflecting India’s pluralistic society.

In contrast, Western secularism often advocates for a clear demarcation between religion and government affairs. In countries like the United States and France, the separation of church and state is a fundamental principle. This model aims to minimise the role of religion in political processes and public policy, promoting a secular public sphere where individuals can freely express their beliefs without state interference. While both models strive for religious freedom, the Indian approach focuses on inclusivity and engagement with various faiths, whereas the Western model prioritises separation and neutrality.

71.What is a key feature of Indian secularism?

- A) Complete separation of religion and state
- B) Equal treatment of all religions by the state
- C) Preference for one religion over others
- D) Disregard for cultural diversity

72. How does Western secularism differ from Indian secularism?

- A) It promotes religious engagement in politics.
- B) It advocates for the separation of church and state.
- C) It allows for government support of all religions.
- D) It emphasises pluralism.

73. What does the Indian Constitution guarantee regarding religion?

- A) Establishment of a state religion
- B) Freedom of religion as a fundamental right
- C) Promotion of only Hinduism
- D) Prohibition of all religious practices

74. The origin of the word “tsunami” is from

- A) Hawaiian
- B) Chinese
- C) Greek
- D) Japanese

75. A number that can only be divided by 1 and itself is called a:

- A) Composite Number
- B) Prime Number
- C) Even Number
- D) Odd Number

76. A famous Indian freedom fighter who gave the slogan “Inquilab Zindabad” is:

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

77. The capital city of Japan is:

- A) Beijing
- B) Seoul
- C) Tokyo
- D) Bangkok

78. A compound that releases hydroxide ions (OH-) when dissolved in water is known as:

- A) Acid
- B) Base
- C) Salt
- D) Solvent

79. The Western Ghats are recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for their:

- A) Cultural significance
- B) Biodiversity
- C) Historical importance
- D) Architectural heritage

80. Which of the following substances is known to deplete the ozone layer?

- A) Carbon monoxide
- B) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- C) Methane
- D) Nitrous oxide

81. Which element is commonly used to make heating coils in iron box?

- A) Copper
- B) Aluminium
- C) Nichrome
- D) Steel

82. A chemical reaction in which energy is absorbed is called:

- A) Exothermic
- B) Endothermic
- C) Combustion
- D) Oxidation

83. Who is considered the founder of Jainism?

- A) Vardhamana
- B) Buddha
- C) Ashoka
- D) Mahavira

84. The famous Indian classical dance form from Tamil Nadu is:

- A) Kathak
- B) Bharatanatyam
- C) Odissi
- D) Kathakali

85. Athishi is the Chief Minister of which state?

- A) Punjab
- B) Delhi
- C) Maharashtra
- D) Rajasthan

86. The branch of biology that studies the structure of living organisms is called:

- A) Ecology
- B) Anatomy
- C) Genetics
- D) Microbiology

87. The layer of Earth where life exists is known as the:

- A) Atmosphere
- B) Lithosphere
- C) Hydrosphere
- D) Biosphere

88. A traditional Japanese form of poetry that consists of three lines with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern is called:

- A) Haiku
- B) Sonnet
- C) Limerick
- D) Ballad

89. The law that states that pressure and volume of a gas are inversely proportional at constant temperature is known as:

- A) Charles's Law
- B) Boyle's Law
- C) Avogadro's Law
- D) Dalton's Law

90. Which of the following crops is primarily used for the production of biofuel?

- A) Sugarcane
- B) Soybean
- C) Corn
- D) Cotton

91. What does the WTO primarily focus on?

- A) Peacekeeping
- B) Human rights
- C) International trade
- D) Environmental protection

92. The term used for a market structure where there is only one seller for a product or service is:

- A) Oligopoly
- B) Monopolistic Competition
- C) Monopoly
- D) Perfect Competition

93. What does ALU stand for?

- A) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- B) Asymmetrical Localising Unit
- C) Because his legs are in the way
- D) Awfully Long-winded Unionist

94. A famous battle in 1857, also known as the first war of Indian independence, was fought at:

- A) Delhi
- B) Meerut
- C) Kanpur
- D) Lucknow

95. The part of the brain responsible for regulating heart rate and breathing is:

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Medulla Oblongata
- C) Cerebrum
- D) Hypothalamus

96. The practice of growing two or more crops together in the same field during a single growing season is called:

- A) Mono-cropping
- B) Mixed Cropping
- C) Intercropping
- D) Crop Rotation

97. The smallest bone in the human body is located in the ear and is known as:

- A) Malleus
- B) Incus
- C) Stapes
- D) Femur

98. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler are

- A) Logical errors
- B) Semantic errors
- C) Syntax errors
- D) All of the above

99. Who was the first Chairman of Tata Group?

- A) Jamshedji Tata
- B) Ratan Tata
- C) J.R.D. Tata
- D) Cyrus Mistry

100. A process of removing impurities or unwanted elements from a substance is called:

- A) Filtration
- B) Distillation
- C) Purification
- D) Extraction