

Q 14. Which factor is most important for the distribution of rainfall over the Earth?

- (a) Ocean currents
- (b) Relief features
- (c) Global pressure belts and wind systems
- (d) Vegetation cover

Q 15. The "Doldrums" are located between:

- (a) 0° – 5° N and S
- (b) 10° – 15° N and S
- (c) 20° – 30° N and S
- (d) 40° – 50° N and S

Q 16. Cyclonic rainfall occurs due to:

- (a) Cooling of air over mountains
- (b) Rising of air due to intense heating
- (c) Lifting of warm moist air over cold air mass
- (d) Sinking of cold dry air

Q 17. The descending limb of Hadley Cell is associated with:

- (a) Equatorial Low Pressure Belt
- (b) Subtropical High Pressure Belt
- (c) Subpolar Low Pressure Belt
- (d) Polar High Pressure Belt

Q 18. Jet streams are formed in which part of the atmosphere?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Tropopause
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Mesosphere

Q 19. The rain-shadow region is found on:

- (a) Windward slope of mountain
- (b) Leeward slope of mountain
- (c) Equatorial lowlands
- (d) Coastal plains

Q 20. The polar high pressure is mainly caused by:

- (a) High solar insolation
- (b) Low temperature and sinking of cold air
- (c) Oceanic influence
- (d) Divergence of westerlies

Q 21. Consider the following statements regarding Justice B.V. Nagratna's dissent:

1. She opposed the Collegium's recommendation to appoint Justice V. M. Pancholi to the Supreme Court.
2. She cited issues of seniority and regional representation as reasons for her dissent.
3. Her dissent was supported by all other Collegium members.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q 22. Which of the following factors are traditionally considered in Collegium decisions?

1. Seniority of judges
 2. Principle of regional representation
 3. Political alignment of candidates
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1 only

Q 23. The "Mission 500" initiative aims to:

- (a) Expand Indian defense exports to \$500 bn by 2030
- (b) Raise India-U.S. bilateral trade to \$500 bn by 2030
- (c) Increase technology investment by \$500 bn in 5 years
- (d) Fund India's digital economy through U.S. FDI

Q 24. The Artemis Accords signed by India in June 2023 relate to:

- (a) Nuclear energy development
- (b) Civilian exploration of outer space
- (c) Maritime security in Indo-Pacific
- (d) Climate change cooperation

Q 25. ICET (Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies) covers cooperation in:

1. Artificial Intelligence
 2. Quantum technology
 3. Biotechnology
 4. Semiconductors
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1,2 and 3 only

Q 26. Which one of the following is a bilateral military exercise between India and the U.S.?

- (a) Yudh Abhyas
- (b) Indra
- (c) Garuda
- (d) Varuna

Q 27. Match the following India–U.S. cooperation:

Initiative	Domain
(A) NISAR	(1) AI, Quantum, defense tech.
(B) Artemis Accords	(2) Civilian space exploration
(C) ICET	(3) Earth observation satellite

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (c) A-2, B-3, C-1
- (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

Q 28. The headquarters of SCO's Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is located in:

- (a) Beijing, China
- (b) Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- (c) Moscow, Russia
- (d) Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Q 29. As of 2025, the official languages of the SCO are:

- (a) English and Russian
- (b) Chinese and English
- (c) Russian and Chinese
- (d) English, Chinese and Russian

Q 30. Which body is the highest decision-making authority in SCO?

- (a) Council of Foreign Secretary
- (b) Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
- (c) Council of Heads of State
- (d) Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure

Q 31. The NJAC was struck down mainly because:

- (a) It included foreign experts in judicial appointments
- (b) It diluted the judiciary's primacy by including executive members
- (c) It gave too much power to Governors
- (d) It increased the size of the Collegium to 9 members

Q 32. The Indian diaspora in the U.S. is strategically important because:

- (a) It reduces India's dependence on remittances from Gulf countries
- (b) It influences U.S. politics, economy and policy towards India
- (c) It prevents U.S. from imposing tariffs on India
- (d) It funds all Indian startups abroad

Q 33. SCO is sometimes seen as an alternative to Western-led institutions because it:

- (a) Works on consensus and multipolarity
- (b) Is dominated by NATO members
- (c) Works under UN Security Council control
- (d) Promotes global free trade under WTO rules

Q 34. A tariff, in the context of international trade, is best defined as:

- (a) A direct subsidy given to exporters
- (b) A tax imposed on imported goods at the border
- (c) A restriction on the quantity of goods traded
- (d) A free-trade agreement between nations

Q 35. If the U.S. imposes high tariffs on Indian exports, the likely immediate impact on India would be:

- (a) Fall in competitiveness of Indian goods in U.S. market
- (b) Rise in Indian exports to U.S.
- (c) Increased remittances from the Indian diaspora
- (d) India's GDP automatically increasing

Q 36. If India reduces tariffs on U.S. goods (like whiskey and EVs), the likely impact would be:

- (a) Tariffs on all imports will be abolished
- (b) Indian exports to U.S. will immediately fall
- (c) India's trade surplus will rise drastically
- (d) Indian consumers will access cheaper foreign goods

Q 37. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by:

- (a) Prime Minister alone
- (b) President after consultation with CJI and Collegium
- (c) Parliament through a two-thirds majority
- (d) Governor of the state concerned

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q 48. The Indian Councils Act of 1892, providing limited representation to Indians, was enacted during the tenure of:

- (a) Lord Lansdowne (b) Lord Dufferin
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Ripon

Q 49. Which of the following were associated with Lord Dalhousie?

1. Introduction of Railways in India
2. Post Office Act
3. Doctrine of Lapse
4. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 3 only

Q 50. Who among the following was the Viceroy during the Quit India Movement?

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Linlithgow
(c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Reading

Q 51. Which Governor-General is known as the "Maker of Modern India"?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord William Bentinck
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Warren Hastings

Q 52. During whose tenure was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Reading (d) Lord Hardinge II

Q 53. Match the following leaders with their Governors-General/Viceroy:

- A. Lord Canning – (i) Revolt of 1857
B. Lord Hardinge I – (ii) First Anglo-Sikh War
C. Lord Amherst – (iii) First Anglo-Burmese War
D. Lord Curzon – (iv) Partition of Bengal

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
(b) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

- (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
(d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)

Q 54. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Lord Lytton – Vernacular Press Act
(b) Lord Curzon – Universities Act of 1904
(c) Lord Ripon – Local Self Government
(d) Lord Minto II – Morley-Minto Reforms (1919)

Q 55. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 was passed under the Viceroyalty of:

- (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Linlithgow (d) Lord Irwin

Q 56. Consider the following events:

1. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
3. Non-Cooperation Movement

Which Viceroy presided during all these events?

- (a) Lord Reading (b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Chelmsford (d) Lord Willingdon

Q 57. The Hunter Education Commission (1882) was appointed by:

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Lansdowne

Q 58. During the tenure of which Governor-General was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) drafted?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Bentinck

Q 59. Who among the following founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) under the patronage of a Governor-General?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Amherst

Q 60. Which Governor-General/Viceroy abolished Sati system?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord William Bentinck
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Ripon

Q 61. During whose period was the Partition of Bengal (1905) carried out?

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Minto I
- (d) Lord Lansdowne

Q 62. Which Viceroy convened the First Round Table Conference in London (1930)?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Willingdon
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

Q 63. Match the following reforms with the Governor-General/Viceroy:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Vernacular Press Act – | (i) Lord Lytton |
| B. Factory Act of 1881 – | (ii) Lord Ripon |
| C. Age of Consent Act (1891) – | (iii) Lord Lansdowne |
| D. Universities Act – | (iv) Lord Curzon |

Correct Match:

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (b) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

Q 64. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Hastings

Q 65. Which Governor-General passed the Charter Act of 1833, making him the last Governor-General of Bengal and first Governor-General of India?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord William Bentinck
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Canning

Q 66. Which of the following events took place during the tenure of Lord Hardinge II?

- 1. Partition of Bengal annulled
- 2. Foundation of Banaras Hindu University
- 3. Transfer of Capital to Delhi

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Q 67. Who among the following was responsible for introducing the Indian Civil Services (ICS) reforms and competitive examinations in England?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Ripon
- (d) Lord Macaulay (under Bentinck's tenure)

Q 68. The August Offer (1940) was made during the Viceroyalty of:

- (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Lord Linlithgow
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Q 69. During whose tenure was the Second Round Table Conference (1931) held?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Willingdon
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) Lord Reading

Q 70. Who among the following was the last Governor-General of India?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Lord Wavell
- (d) Lord Canning