

S.S. UPSC CLASSES MATHURA

YOUR SUCCESS OUR COMMITMENT

WEEKLY TEST 8th SEPTEMBER, 2025

Batch II

Q1. The office of the Peshwa was made hereditary by:

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Shahu
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q2. Who among the following Peshwas is credited with expanding Maratha power in North India and conceiving the idea of a Hindu Pad-Padshahi?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb)
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q3. Who was the Peshwa during the Third Battle of Panipat (1761)?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb)
- (c) Madhav Rao I
- (d) Raghunath Rao

Q4. Match the following Peshwas with their works:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Balaji Vishwanath – | (i) Treaty of Purandar (1714) |
| 2. Baji Rao I – | (ii) Expansion into Malwa and Bundelkhand |
| 3. Balaji Baji Rao – | (iii) Third Battle of Panipat |
| 4. Madhav Rao I – | (iv) Restoration of Maratha power after 1761 |

Correct Code:

- (a) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
- (b) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- (c) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
- (d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii

Q5. Which Peshwa is often described as “the greatest exponent of guerrilla warfare after Shivaji”?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Madhav Rao I
- (d) Narayan Rao

Q6. During whose Peshwaship did the Marathas face defeat at the Battle of Panipat (1761)?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q7. Who succeeded Baji Rao I as Peshwa?

- (a) Balaji Baji Rao
- (b) Raghunath Rao
- (c) Balaji Vishwanath
- (d) Narayan Rao

Q8. The famous saying “The head that bows only before God shall never bow before Delhi” is attributed to:

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Nana Fadnavis
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q9. Which Peshwa was killed in a conspiracy involving his uncle Raghunath Rao?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Madhav Rao I
- (c) Narayan Rao
- (d) Baji Rao II

Q10. Who among the following played an important role in the Barbhai Council after Panipat?

- (a) Nana Phadnavis
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Raghunath Rao
- (d) Mahadji Scindia

Q11. Which treaty was signed between Balaji Vishwanath and the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar in 1719?

- (a) Treaty of Purandar
- (b) Treaty of Poona
- (c) Treaty of Delhi
- (d) Treaty of Seringapatam

Q12. Who was the Peshwa during the Treaty of Salbai (1782)?

- (a) Madhav Rao I
- (b) Narayan Rao
- (c) Baji Rao II
- (d) Raghunath Rao

Q13. The British intervened in Maratha politics after whose death, leading to the First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82)?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Baji Rao
- (c) Narayan Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q14. Who among the following Peshwas was known for his administrative reforms and efforts to stabilize Maratha finances after Panipat?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Madhav Rao I
- (c) Nana Phadnavis
- (d) Raghunath Rao

Q15. Which Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) with the British, marking the end of Maratha independence?

- (a) Baji Rao II
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao
- (d) Raghunath Rao

Q16. The Battle of Bhopal (1738) was fought during whose Peshwaship?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q17. Who among the following Maratha leaders was contemporary to Baji Rao I?

- (a) Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur
- (b) Haider Ali of Mysore
- (c) Tipu Sultan
- (d) Mahadji Scindia

Q18. The “Barbhai Council” was formed after the death of:

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Q19. Which of the following Peshwas was known as “Nana Saheb”?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Baji Rao
- (c) Madhav Rao I
- (d) Raghunath Rao

Q20. Match the Peshwas with their tenure:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Balaji Vishwanath – | (a) 1713–1720 |
| 2. Baji Rao I – | (b) 1720–1740 |
| 3. Balaji Baji Rao – | (c) 1740–1761 |
| 4. Madhav Rao I – | (d) 1761–1772 |

Correct Code:

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

Q21. Which planet has the maximum number of natural satellites?

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Saturn
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Neptune

Q22. Which is the largest moon in the Solar System?

- (a) Titan
- (b) Europa
- (c) Ganymede
- (d) Callisto

Q23. Phobos and Deimos are satellites of:

- (a) Mars
- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Saturn
- (d) Neptune

Q24. Which among the following planets does not have a natural satellite?

- (a) Mercury and Venus
- (b) Mars and Earth
- (c) Neptune and Uranus
- (d) Saturn and Jupiter

Q25. Which is the smallest planet in the Solar System?

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Mars
- (c) Pluto
- (d) Venus

Q26. The natural satellites of Uranus are unique because:

- (a) They revolve in retrograde motion
- (b) They revolve in the planet's equatorial plane tilted at 98°
- (c) They have no atmospheres
- (d) They are the smallest moons in the Solar System

Q27. Which moon of Saturn has a dense nitrogen-rich atmosphere?

- (a) Titan
- (b) Enceladus
- (c) Rhea
- (d) Dione

Q28. The phenomenon when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon is called:

- (a) Solar Eclipse
- (b) Lunar Eclipse
- (c) Transit
- (d) Syzygy

Q29. The phenomenon when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun is called:

- (a) Solar Eclipse
- (b) Lunar Eclipse
- (c) Transit
- (d) Occultation

Q30. A total solar eclipse can only occur during which lunar phase?

- (a) Full Moon
- (b) New Moon
- (c) First Quarter
- (d) Last Quarter

Q31. A total lunar eclipse occurs during which lunar phase?

- (a) New Moon
- (b) Full Moon
- (c) First Quarter
- (d) Crescent

Q32. What is "Syzygy"?

- (a) Alignment of three celestial bodies in a straight line
- (b) Movement of a satellite in retrograde orbit
- (c) Maximum distance of a planet from the Sun
- (d) Rotation of planet on its tilted axis

Q33. Which type of eclipse is visible when the Moon covers only the central part of the Sun?

- (a) Total Solar Eclipse
- (b) Partial Solar Eclipse
- (c) Annular Solar Eclipse
- (d) Hybrid Eclipse

Q34. Which of the following satellites is considered a “dwarf planet’s moon”?

- (a) Charon
- (b) Triton
- (c) Io
- (d) Titan

Q35. Which planet has the fastest rotation period in the Solar System?

- (a) Saturn
- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Earth
- (d) Neptune

Q36. Which planet has the longest day (rotation period) in the Solar System?

- (a) Venus
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Mars
- (d) Uranus

Q37. Which is the brightest planet visible from Earth (after the Moon)?

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mars
- (d) Saturn

Q38. The “Great Red Spot” is a storm on which planet?

- (a) Mars
- (b) Saturn
- (c) Neptune
- (d) Jupiter

Q39. Triton, the largest moon of Neptune, is unique because:

- (a) It has active geysers of nitrogen
- (b) It revolves in retrograde motion
- (c) It is larger than Pluto
- (d) All of the above

Q40. Which space agency launched the first artificial satellite (Sputnik-1)?

- (a) NASA
- (b) ISRO
- (c) Roscosmos (Soviet Union)
- (d) ESA

Q 41. 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 42. 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 43. The “Mission 500” initiative aims to:

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

Q 44. 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 45. 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 46. 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 47. Match the following India–U.S. cooperation initiatives:

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 48. 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 49. 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 50. 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 51. 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 52. 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 53. 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 54. 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 55. 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 56. 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 57. 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

Q 58. What would be the likely impact of ignoring seniority in judicial appointments?

- (a) Strengthening of judiciary's institutional integrity
- (b) Risk of favoritism and erosion of trust in appointments
- (c) Elimination of executive's role in the process
- (d) Direct election of judges by the people

Q 59. Arrange the following SCO members from North to South:

1. Russia
2. India
3. Kazakhstan

(a) 1-2-3

(b) 3-1-2

(c) 2-3-1

(d) 1-3-2

Q 60. Arrange the following SCO countries from West to East:

1. Belarus
2. India
3. China

(a) 1-2-3

(b) 2-1-3

(c) 1-3-2

(d) 3-1-2