

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Complete Study Book

RMS Common Entrance Test	Class 9 Level
10 Chapters	400+ Q&A Pairs
History • Geography • Polity • Economy	Science • Defence • Culture

Young Star Defence Academy

Preparing India's Future Military Leaders

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How to Use This Book

- Read each Q&A; pair carefully; cover the answer and try to recall it.
- Focus extra attention on chapters covering Defence, Polity, and Current Affairs.
- Revise at least twice before the RMS CET exam.
- Use the Mixed Practice Test (Chapter 10) for self-assessment.

**CHAPTE
R 1****Indian History**

Q1. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya (321 BC).

Q2. Which battle in 261 BC led Ashoka to embrace Buddhism?

Ans. Kalinga War.

Q3. Who wrote Arthashastra?

Ans. Kautilya (also called Chanakya).

Q4. What is the Edicts of Ashoka written in?

Ans. Brahmi script on rock pillars and caves.

Q5. Who founded the Gupta Empire?

Ans. Sri Gupta (around 240 AD).

Q6. During whose reign is the Gupta period called the 'Golden Age'?

Ans. Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).

Q7. Who built the Nalanda University?

Ans. Kumaragupta I.

Q8. What was the original name of Chandragupta II?

Ans. Deva Gupta; he took the title Vikramaditya.

Q9. Who was the last Hindu king of Delhi before Islamic invasions?

Ans. Prithviraj Chauhan (defeated in 1192 AD).

Q10. In which battle was Prithviraj Chauhan defeated?

Ans. Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) by Muhammad of Ghor.

Q11. Who established the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206 AD).

Q12. Which Sultanate ruler built the Qutb Minar?

Ans. Qutb-ud-din Aibak began it; Iltutmish completed it.

Q13. Who was Alauddin Khilji?

Ans. Sultan of Delhi (1296–1316) known for market reforms and repelling Mongol invasions.

Q14. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?

Ans. Babur, after the First Battle of Panipat (1526).

Q15. What was the name of Babur's autobiography?

Ans. Baburnama (Tuzuk-i-Baburi).

Q16. Who was Akbar's Revenue Minister?

Ans. Todar Mal.

Q17. What system of land revenue did Akbar introduce?

Ans. Dahsala (Ten-Year) system / Zabti system.

Q18. Who built the Taj Mahal and for whom?

Ans. Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Q19. What is the Mughal Empire's last emperor's name?

Ans. Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

Q20. Who founded the Maratha Empire?

Ans. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1674 AD).

Q21. What was the Peshwa system in Maratha administration?

Ans. Prime Minister (Peshwa) became the de facto ruler after Shivaji's successors.

Q22. When did the Battle of Plassey take place?

Ans. 1757 — British East India Company defeated Siraj ud-Daulah.

Q23. Who was the first Governor-General of India?

Ans. Warren Hastings (1773–1785).

Q24. Who was known as the 'Lion of Punjab'?

Ans. Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Q25. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans. Policy by Lord Dalhousie: states without a natural heir were annexed by British India.

Q26. When did the Revolt of 1857 break out?

Ans. May 10, 1857 at Meerut — called the First War of Indian Independence.

Q27. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Ans. A sepoy whose refusal to use greased cartridges sparked the 1857 revolt.

Q28. Who founded the Indian National Congress?

Ans. A.O. Hume in 1885.

Q29. When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. 1920.

Q30. What was the Salt March (Dandi March)?

Ans. Gandhi's 241-mile march in 1930 to protest British salt tax.

Q31. When was the Quit India Movement launched?

Ans. August 8, 1942.

Q32. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi during Quit India Movement.

Q33. Who was the first President of the Indian National Army (INA)?

Ans. Subhas Chandra Bose (Netaji).

Q34. When did India gain independence?

Ans. August 15, 1947.

Q35. Who was the last Viceroy of India?

Ans. Lord Mountbatten.

Q36. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?

Ans. November 26, 1949 (came into force January 26, 1950).

Q37. Who is called the 'Father of Indian Constitution'?

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Q38. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q39. Who was the first President of India?

Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q40. What is the significance of January 26?

Ans. Republic Day — India became a Republic in 1950.

CHAPTE R 2

Indian Geography

Q1. What is the total area of India?

Ans. 3.29 million sq km (7th largest country in the world).

Q2. India shares its land border with how many countries?

Ans. 7 countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan.

Q3. What is the southernmost tip of mainland India?

Ans. Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin), Tamil Nadu.

Q4. Which is the highest peak in India?

Ans. K2 (8,611 m) in the Karakoram range (Indian-controlled); Kangchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest peak within undisputed India.

Q5. What is the longest river in India?

Ans. Ganga (2,525 km).

Q6. Which river is called the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

Ans. Kosi River.

Q7. What are the Western Ghats also called?

Ans. Sahyadri Mountains.

Q8. Which is the largest delta in the world located in India?

Ans. Sundarbans Delta (Ganga-Brahmaputra delta).

Q9. What is the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. 23.5° N latitude — passes through 8 Indian states.

Q10. Which state has the longest coastline?

Ans. Gujarat (1,600 km approx.).

Q11. What is the Deccan Plateau?

Ans. Large triangular plateau in South India, between Western and Eastern Ghats.

Q12. Which is the largest state by area in India?

Ans. Rajasthan (342,239 sq km).

Q13. Which is the smallest state by area?

Ans. Goa (3,702 sq km).

Q14. Which is the most populous state?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh.

Q15. What are the two Union Territories with legislature?

Ans. Delhi (NCT) and Puducherry.

Q16. Which river forms the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka?

Ans. Krishna River.

Q17. What is the Standard Time Meridian of India?

Ans. 82.5° E (IST = UTC +5:30), passing through Mirzapur, UP.

Q18. Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?

Ans. Wular Lake, Jammu & Kashmir.

Q19. What is the Thar Desert also known as?

Ans. The Great Indian Desert, in Rajasthan.

Q20. Which soil type is best for cotton cultivation?

Ans. Black soil (Regur soil).

Q21. What is Project Tiger?

Ans. Wildlife conservation programme launched in 1973 to protect Bengal tigers.

Q22. Which is the largest National Park in India?

Ans. Hemis National Park, Ladakh.

Q23. What type of climate does most of India have?

Ans. Tropical monsoon climate.

Q24. Which months constitute India's southwest monsoon season?

Ans. June to September.

Q25. What is the Rain Shadow Region?

Ans. Area on the leeward side of mountains that receives less rainfall.

Q26. Which mountain pass connects Leh with Manali?

Ans. Rohtang Pass.

Q27. What is the Chilika Lake famous for?

Ans. Largest coastal lagoon in India; located in Odisha.

Q28. Which river originates from Amarkantak?

Ans. Narmada River.

Q29. What are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Ans. Group of islands in Bay of Bengal; India's southernmost territory.

Q30. Which plateau is known for its diamond and gold mines?

Ans. Chota Nagpur Plateau.

**CHAPTE
R 3****Indian Polity & Constitution**

Q1. What type of government does India have?

Ans. Parliamentary democracy with federal structure.

Q2. How many Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution?

Ans. 6 Fundamental Rights (originally 7; Right to Property removed in 1978).

Q3. What is the Preamble to the Constitution?

Ans. Introduction to the Constitution stating its objectives: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

Q4. What does 'Secular' mean in the Indian context?

Ans. State has no official religion; all religions are treated equally.

Q5. Who is the constitutional head of India?

Ans. President of India.

Q6. What is the term of the President?

Ans. 5 years.

Q7. Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Ans. President of India.

Q8. What is Article 370?

Ans. Special status to Jammu & Kashmir — revoked in August 2019.

Q9. What is Article 32?

Ans. Right to Constitutional Remedies — the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution (Dr. Ambedkar).

Q10. What are Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

Ans. Guidelines for state policy in Part IV (Articles 36–51); non-justiciable.

Q11. What is the Lok Sabha?

Ans. Lower House of Parliament (House of the People); maximum 552 members.

Q12. What is the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. Upper House (Council of States); 245 members; 12 nominated by President.

Q13. Who is the Speaker of Lok Sabha?

Ans. Elected by Lok Sabha members; presides over sessions.

Q14. What is the term of Lok Sabha?

Ans. 5 years (can be dissolved earlier by President on PM's advice).

Q15. What is Emergency under Article 352?

Ans. National Emergency declared by President if security of India is threatened.

Q16. What is Article 356?

Ans. President's Rule (State Emergency) — governance of state by Centre.

Q17. What is the Election Commission?

Ans. Independent constitutional body conducting elections; headed by Chief Election Commissioner.

Q18. What is the Supreme Court?

Ans. Apex court of India; consists of CJI and up to 33 other judges.

Q19. Who appoints Supreme Court judges?

Ans. President of India on recommendation of collegium.

Q20. What is PIL (Public Interest Litigation)?

Ans. Legal action filed for protecting public interest; any citizen can file.

Q21. What is the CAG?

Ans. Comptroller and Auditor General; audits government accounts; Article 148.

Q22. What is the Comptroller and Auditor General's appointment?

Ans. Appointed by the President; serves a 6-year term.

Q23. What is Right to Information (RTI)?

Ans. Act passed in 2005 giving citizens right to access government information.

Q24. What is Article 21?

Ans. Right to Life and Personal Liberty — most expansive fundamental right.

Q25. What is the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?

Ans. Provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions (1992).

Q26. What is Union List?

Ans. List I: subjects on which only Parliament can legislate (97 subjects).

Q27. What is State List?

Ans. List II: subjects on which only State legislatures can legislate (66 subjects).

Q28. What is Concurrent List?

Ans. List III: both Parliament and State can legislate (47 subjects).

Q29. What is the Minimum age to vote in India?

Ans. 18 years (lowered from 21 by 61st Amendment, 1988).

Q30. Who administers the oath to the President?

Ans. Chief Justice of India.

**CHAPTE
R 4****Indian Economy****Q1. What is GDP?**

Ans. Gross Domestic Product — total monetary value of goods & services produced in a country in a year.

Q2. What is the Planning Commission of India?

Ans. Body that formulated Five-Year Plans (replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015).

Q3. What is NITI Aayog?

Ans. National Institution for Transforming India; policy think-tank replacing Planning Commission.

Q4. What is GST?

Ans. Goods and Services Tax — unified indirect tax system introduced July 1, 2017.

Q5. What is the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

Ans. Central bank of India, established 1935; regulates monetary policy.

Q6. What is Repo Rate?

Ans. Rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks.

Q7. What is Reverse Repo Rate?

Ans. Rate at which RBI borrows from commercial banks.

Q8. What are the Green Revolution crops?

Ans. Mainly wheat (Punjab, Haryana) and rice; introduced HYV seeds in 1960s.

Q9. Who is called the 'Father of Green Revolution in India'?

Ans. M.S. Swaminathan.

Q10. What is Operation Flood?

Ans. White Revolution — programme to increase milk production; led by Verghese Kurien.

Q11. What is Inflation?

Ans. Rise in general price level; reduces purchasing power of money.

Q12. What is FDI?

Ans. Foreign Direct Investment — investment by a foreign company in Indian business.

Q13. What are SENSEX and NIFTY?

Ans. Stock market indices: SENSEX (BSE 30 companies), NIFTY 50 (NSE 50 companies).

Q14. What is the Mixed Economy?

Ans. Economy with both private and public sector enterprises — India follows this model.

Q15. What is MNREGA?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act — 100 days work guarantee.

Q16. What is Make in India initiative?

Ans. Programme launched 2014 to encourage manufacturing in India.

Q17. What is Digital India?

Ans. Initiative to transform India into digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

Q18. What is Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?

Ans. Financial inclusion programme to provide bank accounts to all households.

Q19. What is SEZ?

Ans. Special Economic Zone — designated area with economic laws different from rest of country.

Q20. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)?

Ans. Composite index measuring health, education, and income indicators.

Q21. What is EXIM Bank?

Ans. Export-Import Bank of India — provides financial assistance for international trade.

Q22. What is Demonetization?

Ans. Withdrawal of currency from circulation; India demonetized Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes in Nov 2016.

Q23. What is SEBI?

Ans. Securities and Exchange Board of India — regulates stock markets.

Q24. What is the Union Budget?

Ans. Annual financial statement of government's expected revenues and expenditures (Art. 112).

Q25. What is WTO?

Ans. World Trade Organization — international body governing trade rules between nations.

Q26. What is IMF?

Ans. International Monetary Fund — promotes global monetary cooperation and financial stability.

Q27. What is World Bank?

Ans. International financial institution providing loans for development projects.

Q28. What is FPI?

Ans. Foreign Portfolio Investment — investment in stocks and bonds of a foreign country.

Q29. What is the fiscal deficit?

Ans. Excess of government expenditure over its revenue receipts.

Q30. What is PM Kisan Samman Nidhi?

Ans. Scheme providing Rs 6,000/year direct benefit to farmers.

**CHAPTE
R 5****Science & Technology****Q1. What is Newton's First Law of Motion?**

Ans. An object at rest stays at rest, and an object in motion stays in motion unless acted upon by an external force (Law of Inertia).

Q2. What is the SI unit of force?

Ans. Newton (N).

Q3. What is the speed of light in vacuum?

Ans. 3×10^8 m/s (approximately 3,00,000 km/s).

Q4. What is Archimedes' Principle?

Ans. A body immersed in fluid experiences an upward buoyant force equal to the weight of fluid displaced.

Q5. What is the chemical formula of water?

Ans. H_2O .

Q6. What is the atomic number of Carbon?

Ans. 6.

Q7. What is DNA?

Ans. Deoxyribonucleic Acid — molecule carrying genetic information in living organisms.

Q8. What is photosynthesis?

Ans. Process by which plants use sunlight, water, and CO_2 to produce glucose and oxygen.

Q9. What is the formula for photosynthesis?

Ans. $6CO_2 + 6H_2O + \text{light} \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$.

Q10. What is the pH scale?

Ans. Scale 0–14 measuring acidity/alkalinity; 7 is neutral, <7 acid, >7 alkaline.

Q11. What is Newton's Second Law?

Ans. Force = Mass \times Acceleration ($F = ma$).

Q12. What is the law of conservation of energy?

Ans. Energy cannot be created or destroyed; only converted from one form to another.

Q13. What is ISRO?

Ans. Indian Space Research Organisation — India's national space agency (est. 1969).

Q14. What was Chandrayaan-1?

Ans. India's first lunar mission (2008); confirmed presence of water on Moon.

Q15. What is Mangalyaan (MOM)?

Ans. Mars Orbiter Mission (2014) — India became first country to reach Mars orbit on first attempt.

Q16. What is Chandrayaan-3?

Ans. India's lunar mission that successfully landed near Moon's south pole (August 2023).

Q17. Who launched the first satellite, Aryabhata?

Ans. India launched Aryabhata on April 19, 1975.

Q18. What is DRDO?

Ans. Defence Research and Development Organisation — R&D; wing of India's Ministry of Defence.

Q19. What is Operation Shakti?

Ans. India's nuclear tests at Pokhran, Rajasthan (1974 — Smiling Buddha; 1998 — Pokhran-II).

Q20. What is LCA Tejas?

Ans. Light Combat Aircraft — indigenously developed fighter jet by HAL/DRDO.

Q21. What is the Agni missile?

Ans. India's long-range ballistic missile (Agni-V has intercontinental range ~5,000+ km).

Q22. What is INS Vikrant?

Ans. India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier, commissioned in 2022.

Q23. What is the human genome?

Ans. Complete set of DNA in a human cell — contains about 3 billion base pairs.

Q24. What is an ecosystem?

Ans. Community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment.

Q25. What is the ozone layer?

Ans. Layer in stratosphere (15–35 km) absorbing harmful UV radiation from Sun.

Q26. What is the greenhouse effect?

Ans. Trapping of heat in Earth's atmosphere by greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, etc.).

Q27. What is cloning?

Ans. Creating a genetically identical copy of a biological organism.

Q28. What is a semiconductor?

Ans. Material (like silicon) with conductivity between conductor and insulator; basis of electronics.

Q29. What is 5G?

Ans. Fifth-generation wireless technology with ultra-high speeds and low latency.

Q30. What is AI (Artificial Intelligence)?

Ans. Simulation of human intelligence processes by computer systems.

**CHAPTE
R 6****World Geography**

Q1. What is the largest continent?

Ans. Asia (44.58 million sq km — about 30% of Earth's land area).

Q2. What is the smallest continent?

Ans. Australia (also called Oceania).

Q3. What is the longest river in the world?

Ans. Nile River (6,650 km) in Africa.

Q4. What is the largest ocean?

Ans. Pacific Ocean (covering about 46% of water surface).

Q5. What is the deepest point on Earth?

Ans. Challenger Deep in Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (~11,034 m).

Q6. What is the highest peak in the world?

Ans. Mount Everest (8,848.86 m), Nepal/China border.

Q7. Which is the largest country by area?

Ans. Russia (17.1 million sq km).

Q8. Which is the most populous country?

Ans. India (overtook China in 2023 per UN estimates).

Q9. What is the International Date Line?

Ans. Imaginary line at 180° longitude; crossing it changes the date.

Q10. What is the Prime Meridian?

Ans. 0° longitude passing through Greenwich, England (GMT reference).

Q11. What is the Amazon River famous for?

Ans. Largest river by discharge; flows through the Amazon Rainforest in South America.

Q12. What is the Sahara Desert?

Ans. Largest hot desert in the world, covering northern Africa (about 9 million sq km).

Q13. What is the Arctic Circle?

Ans. Latitude 66.5° N — area experiencing midnight sun and polar night.

Q14. What is the Antarctic Treaty?

Ans. 1959 agreement designating Antarctica for peaceful scientific research.

Q15. Which country has the most natural lakes?

Ans. Canada (~60% of world's lakes).

Q16. What is the Dead Sea?

Ans. Saltiest water body on Earth; located between Israel and Jordan; lowest point on land.

Q17. What are tectonic plates?

Ans. Large segments of Earth's crust that move, causing earthquakes and volcanoes.

Q18. What is the Ring of Fire?

Ans. Zone around Pacific Ocean with frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Q19. What is the Great Barrier Reef?

Ans. World's largest coral reef system off Queensland, Australia.

Q20. What is the Panama Canal?

Ans. Artificial waterway connecting Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Panama.

Q21. What is the Suez Canal?

Ans. Canal in Egypt connecting Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

Q22. Which is the largest country in South America?

Ans. Brazil.

Q23. What is the capital of Australia?

Ans. Canberra.

Q24. What is the currency of Japan?

Ans. Yen.

Q25. Which country has the Eiffel Tower?

Ans. France (Paris).

Q26. What is NATO?

Ans. North Atlantic Treaty Organization — military alliance of Western nations (1949).

Q27. What is the UN?

Ans. United Nations — international organization of 193 nations for peace and cooperation (1945).

Q28. What is SAARC?

Ans. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — 8 South Asian nations.

Q29. What is BRICS?

Ans. Group of emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.

Q30. What is G20?

Ans. Group of 20 major economies; India hosted G20 Summit in 2023.

**CHAPTE
R 7****Current Affairs & Defence**

Q1. What are the three wings of Indian Armed Forces?

Ans. Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force.

Q2. Who is the Supreme Commander of Indian Armed Forces?

Ans. President of India.

Q3. What is the role of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)?

Ans. Single-point military adviser to government; coordinates tri-services.

Q4. What is the Indian Army's motto?

Ans. Service Before Self.

Q5. What is the motto of Indian Navy?

Ans. Sham No Varunah (May the Lord of Water be auspicious unto us).

Q6. What is the Indian Air Force motto?

Ans. Touch the Sky with Glory (Nabhah Sprisham Diptam).

Q7. What are the five Rashtriya Military Schools in India?

Ans. RMS Ajmer, RMS Bangalore, RMS Belgaum (Belagavi), RMS Chail, RMS Dholpur.

Q8. Who administers Rashtriya Military Schools?

Ans. Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

Q9. What is the Param Vir Chakra?

Ans. India's highest wartime gallantry award.

Q10. What is the Ashoka Chakra?

Ans. India's highest peacetime gallantry award.

Q11. What is Operation Vijay?

Ans. Indian military operation to recapture Kargil heights from Pakistan (1999).

Q12. What is the Line of Actual Control (LAC)?

Ans. De-facto border between India and China.

Q13. What is the Line of Control (LoC)?

Ans. Military control line between India and Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir.

Q14. What is INS Arihant?

Ans. India's first nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine.

Q15. What is BrahMos missile?

Ans. Joint India-Russia supersonic cruise missile; fastest cruise missile in the world.

Q16. What is DRDO's significance in defence?

Ans. Develops indigenous defence technologies like Tejas aircraft, Arjun tank, Akash missile.

Q17. What is Arjun Main Battle Tank?

Ans. Indigenously designed MBT developed by DRDO; used by Indian Army.

Q18. What is the significance of December 4?

Ans. Indian Navy Day.

Q19. What is October 8 celebrated as?

Ans. Indian Air Force Day.

Q20. What is Army Day?

Ans. January 15 — celebrated since 1949 when Gen. K.M. Kariappa became first Indian Commander-in-Chief.

Q21. What is the National Security Guard (NSG)?

Ans. Elite counter-terrorism unit called 'Black Cats'.

Q22. What is CRPF?

Ans. Central Reserve Police Force — India's largest paramilitary force.

Q23. What are the Seven Sisters?

Ans. Seven northeastern states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh.

Q24. What is the Galwan Valley clash?

Ans. June 2020 — violent face-off between Indian and Chinese troops in Ladakh.

Q25. What is ASAT?

Ans. Anti-Satellite weapon — India tested ASAT (Mission Shakti) in March 2019.

Q26. What is the Agni-V?

Ans. India's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) with range over 5,000 km.

Q27. What is UPI?

Ans. Unified Payments Interface — real-time digital payment system by NPCI.

Q28. What is the India-US relationship called?

Ans. Global Strategic Partnership.

Q29. What is the Quad?

Ans. Quadrilateral Security Dialogue — India, USA, Japan, Australia.

Q30. What is SCO?

Ans. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation — India is a full member since 2017.

**CHAPTE
R 8****Art, Culture & Sports**

Q1. What is the national animal of India?

Ans. Bengal Tiger.

Q2. What is the national bird?

Ans. Indian Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*).

Q3. What is the national flower?

Ans. Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*).

Q4. What is the national tree?

Ans. Indian Banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*).

Q5. What is the national song?

Ans. Vande Mataram (composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee).

Q6. What is the national anthem?

Ans. Jana Gana Mana (written by Rabindranath Tagore; adopted 1950).

Q7. What is Bharatanatyam?

Ans. Classical dance form originating from Tamil Nadu.

Q8. What is Kathakali?

Ans. Classical dance drama from Kerala known for elaborate costumes.

Q9. What is Odissi?

Ans. Classical dance from Odisha, associated with Jagannath temple tradition.

Q10. Who wrote the epic Ramayana?

Ans. Sage Valmiki.

Q11. Who wrote the Mahabharata?

Ans. Sage Ved Vyasa.

Q12. What is the Bhagavad Gita?

Ans. Sacred Hindu scripture — part of Mahabharata; discourse of Krishna to Arjuna.

Q13. What is Hindustani music?

Ans. North Indian classical music tradition; involves ragas and talas.

Q14. What is Carnatic music?

Ans. South Indian classical music tradition.

Q15. Who is Ravi Shankar?

Ans. Legendary sitar maestro who popularised Indian classical music globally.

Q16. What is the Ajanta Caves significance?

Ans. Rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments in Maharashtra with ancient paintings (2nd c. BC).

Q17. What are the Ellora Caves?

Ans. UNESCO World Heritage Site with Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain cave temples in Maharashtra.

Q18. What is the Konark Sun Temple?

Ans. 13th-century temple in Odisha dedicated to Sun god; UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q19. What is the significance of Diwali?

Ans. Festival of Lights; celebrates return of Lord Rama; also marks Lakshmi puja.

Q20. What is Holi?

Ans. Festival of Colours; marks arrival of spring; celebrates Holika Dahan.

Q21. Who won India's first individual Olympic gold medal?

Ans. Abhinav Bindra (10m Air Rifle, Beijing 2008).

Q22. What is the Dronacharya Award?

Ans. India's highest coaching award in sports.

Q23. What is the Arjuna Award?

Ans. India's second-highest award for outstanding achievement in sports.

Q24. What is the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna)?

Ans. India's highest sporting honour, renamed in 2021 after hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand.

Q25. Who is Major Dhyan Chand?

Ans. Hockey legend called 'The Wizard'; India won three Olympic golds in hockey under his influence.

Q26. What is the Durand Cup?

Ans. Oldest football tournament in Asia (1888); played in India.

Q27. What is the Santosh Trophy?

Ans. National football championship in India.

Q28. Which Indian chess player became World Champion in 2000?

Ans. Viswanathan Anand (World Champion multiple times).

Q29. Who is P.V. Sindhu?

Ans. Indian badminton player; first Indian woman to win Olympic silver and bronze medals.

Q30. What is the IPL?

Ans. Indian Premier League — Twenty20 cricket franchise league managed by BCCI.

**CHAPTE
R 9****Important Days, Dates & Awards**

Q1. When is National Science Day observed?

Ans. February 28 — commemorating C.V. Raman's discovery of Raman Effect (1928).

Q2. When is National Youth Day?

Ans. January 12 — birthday of Swami Vivekananda.

Q3. When is Teachers' Day celebrated in India?

Ans. September 5 — birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Q4. When is Children's Day celebrated?

Ans. November 14 — birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q5. When is Constitution Day?

Ans. November 26 — Constitution was adopted in 1949.

Q6. When is National Voters' Day?

Ans. January 25 — marking ECI's foundation (1950).

Q7. What is Bharat Ratna?

Ans. India's highest civilian honour; awarded for exceptional service to the nation.

Q8. What is Padma Vibhushan?

Ans. India's second-highest civilian award.

Q9. What is Padma Bhushan?

Ans. India's third-highest civilian award.

Q10. What is Padma Shri?

Ans. India's fourth-highest civilian award.

Q11. Who was the first recipient of Bharat Ratna?

Ans. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, C.V. Raman (1954 — all three simultaneously).

Q12. What is the Nobel Prize?

Ans. International awards given annually in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, Peace, and Economics.

Q13. Who was the first Indian to win a Nobel Prize?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore (Literature, 1913).

Q14. Who won Nobel Peace Prize from India?

Ans. Mother Teresa (1979).

Q15. When is World Environment Day?

Ans. June 5.

Q16. When is World Health Day?

Ans. April 7.

Q17. When is United Nations Day?

Ans. October 24.

Q18. When is International Women's Day?

Ans. March 8.

Q19. When is Gandhi Jayanti?

Ans. October 2 — birthday of Mahatma Gandhi; also International Day of Non-Violence.

Q20. When is Ambedkar Jayanti?

Ans. April 14.

Q21. What is the Sahitya Akademi Award?

Ans. India's national academy of letters award for literary works.

Q22. What is the Filmfare Award?

Ans. Annual award for Hindi film industry.

Q23. What is Dada Saheb Phalke Award?

Ans. Highest award in Indian cinema, given by Government of India.

Q24. When is National Sports Day?

Ans. August 29 — birthday of Major Dhyan Chand.

Q25. What is the Man Booker Prize?

Ans. Annual literary prize for best original novel in English.

Q26. When is International Day of Yoga?

Ans. June 21 — India proposed this day; adopted by UN in 2014.

Q27. What is World AIDS Day?

Ans. December 1.

Q28. What is World Tuberculosis Day?

Ans. March 24.

Q29. When is Kargil Vijay Diwas?

Ans. July 26 — marks India's victory in Kargil War (1999).

Q30. What is Air Force Day and when?

Ans. October 8 — IAF established on October 8, 1932.

**CHAPTE
R 10****Mixed Practice Test — 40 Questions**

Q1. Who is the author of 'Discovery of India'?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q2. What is the capital of Canada?

Ans. Ottawa.

Q3. Which planet is closest to the Sun?

Ans. Mercury.

Q4. What is the currency of China?

Ans. Renminbi (Yuan).

Q5. Who invented the telephone?

Ans. Alexander Graham Bell (1876).

Q6. What is the full form of RADAR?

Ans. Radio Detection And Ranging.

Q7. Which gas is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?

Ans. Nitrogen (78%).

Q8. What is the speed of sound in air?

Ans. Approximately 343 m/s (at 20°C).

Q9. Who wrote 'Godan'?

Ans. Munshi Premchand.

Q10. What is the capital of Russia?

Ans. Moscow.

Q11. Which is the smallest bone in the human body?

Ans. Stapes (in the middle ear).

Q12. What is the largest organ of the human body?

Ans. Skin.

Q13. Who discovered Penicillin?

Ans. Alexander Fleming (1928).

Q14. What is the full form of LASER?

Ans. Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Q15. What is the Richter Scale?

Ans. Scale measuring the magnitude of earthquakes (1–10).

Q16. What is the capital of Brazil?

Ans. Brasília.

Q17. Who is called the 'Father of Geometry'?

Ans. Euclid.

Q18. Which vitamin is produced by sunlight?

Ans. Vitamin D.

Q19. What is the boiling point of water?

Ans. 100°C (212°F) at standard atmospheric pressure.

Q20. What is the freezing point of water?

Ans. 0°C (32°F).

Q21. What does 'www' stand for?

Ans. World Wide Web.

Q22. What is the full form of CPU?

Ans. Central Processing Unit.

Q23. What is the full form of NASA?

Ans. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA).

Q24. Who invented the electric bulb?

Ans. Thomas Edison (1879).

Q25. Who was the first person to walk on the Moon?

Ans. Neil Armstrong (July 20, 1969 — Apollo 11 mission).

Q26. What is the full form of CBI?

Ans. Central Bureau of Investigation.

Q27. Which is the fastest bird?

Ans. Peregrine Falcon (speeds up to 389 km/h in dive).

Q28. What is the study of earthquakes called?

Ans. Seismology.

Q29. What is the study of stars and galaxies called?

Ans. Astronomy.

Q30. Who invented the printing press?

Ans. Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1440).

Q31. What is the chemical symbol of Gold?

Ans. Au (Aurum).

Q32. What is the chemical symbol of Iron?

Ans. Fe (Ferrum).

Q33. What is the chemical symbol of Silver?

Ans. Ag (Argentum).

Q34. What is the chemical symbol of Sodium?

Ans. Na (Natrium).

Q35. What is the largest planet in the Solar System?

Ans. Jupiter.

Q36. How many planets are in the Solar System?

Ans. 8 (Pluto reclassified as dwarf planet in 2006).

Q37. What is the distance of Earth from Sun?

Ans. About 150 million km (1 Astronomical Unit).

Q38. What are the colours in a rainbow (VIBGYOR)?

Ans. Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red.

Q39. What is the capital of Japan?

Ans. Tokyo.

Q40. What is the full form of WHO?

Ans. World Health Organization.