

UPSC Prelims

Sample Question Paper - 2024

Country: IN | Duration: 2h/paper | Max Marks: 200 | Language: English

Negative Marking: Yes (-1/3) | Total Questions: 100 | QuizVerse AI Tutor

General Instructions:

1. This paper contains 100 questions across 1 section(s): General Studies.
2. Duration: 2h/paper. Maximum marks: 200.
3. Negative marking: Yes (-1/3).
4. Read each question carefully before answering.

Section 1: General Studies (100 Questions)

Q1. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- (A) Population density
- (B) Only GDP
- (C) Life expectancy, education, income
- (D) Only literacy

Q2. The Red Fort was built by:

- (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Shah Jahan
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Humayun

Q3. Fiscal deficit is:

- (A) None
- (B) Revenue - Expenditure
- (C) Total expenditure - Total receipts excluding borrowings
- (D) Exports - Imports

Q4. The literacy rate of India (Census 2011) is approximately:

- (A) 90%
- (B) 82%
- (C) 65%
- (D) 74%

Q5. Which amendment is called Mini Constitution?

- (A) 44th
- (B) 86th
- (C) 42nd
- (D) 73rd

Q6. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with languages?

- (A) Eighth
- (B) Tenth
- (C) Seventh
- (D) Ninth

Q7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in:

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2020
- (D) 2010

Q8. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- (A) 1764
- (B) 1857
- (C) 1757
- (D) 1600

Q9. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- (A) 1600
- (B) 1757
- (C) 1857
- (D) 1764

Q10. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

- (A) 8
- (B) 5
- (C) 10
- (D) 6

Q11. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was:

- (A) Amartya Sen
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) C.V. Raman
- (D) Mother Teresa

Q12. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) headquarters is in:

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Delhi

Q13. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Son

Q14. The National Human Rights Commission was established in:

- (A) 1993
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1990
- (D) 2000

Q15. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) headquarters is in:

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Delhi

Q16. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 2 October 1950
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 15 August 1947

Q17. The headquarter of International Court of Justice is in:

- (A) Vienna
- (B) New York
- (C) The Hague
- (D) Geneva

Q18. The monsoon winds in India are:

- (A) Easterly always
- (B) North-East always
- (C) South-West in summer
- (D) Westerly always

Q19. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article:

- (A) 300
- (B) 290
- (C) 280
- (D) 270

Q20. Fiscal deficit is:

- (A) Revenue - Expenditure
- (B) Total expenditure - Total receipts excluding borrowings
- (C) Exports - Imports
- (D) None

Q21. The largest freshwater lake in India is:

- (A) Wular Lake
- (B) Chilika Lake
- (C) Loktak Lake
- (D) Dal Lake

Q22. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in:

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2020
- (D) 2010

Q23. The highest civilian award in India is:

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

Q24. The National Green Tribunal was established in:

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2010
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2015

Q25. GDP stands for:

- (A) Global Distribution Policy
- (B) Government Domestic Policy
- (C) General Development Plan
- (D) Gross Domestic Product

Q26. The monsoon winds in India are:

- (A) South-West in summer
- (B) Westerly always
- (C) North-East always
- (D) Easterly always

Q27. The National Human Rights Commission was established in:

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1985
- (C) 2000
- (D) 1993

Q28. The Chipko Movement was associated with:

- (A) Women's rights
- (B) Land reforms
- (C) Conservation of forests
- (D) Anti-corruption

Q29. The National Human Rights Commission was established in:

- (A) 1990
- (B) 2000
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1985

Q30. NITI Aayog replaced:

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) Planning Commission
- (C) UGC
- (D) Election Commission

Q31. The largest freshwater lake in India is:

- (A) Loktak Lake
- (B) Wular Lake
- (C) Chilika Lake
- (D) Dal Lake

Q32. The National Human Rights Commission was established in:

- (A) 1993
- (B) 1990
- (C) 2000
- (D) 1985

Q33. The headquarter of International Court of Justice is in:

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Vienna
- (C) New York
- (D) The Hague

Q34. Which amendment is called Mini Constitution?

- (A) 73rd
- (B) 86th
- (C) 42nd
- (D) 44th

Q35. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Right to Equality?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 32
- (C) Article 19
- (D) Article 14

Q36. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Goa

Q37. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with languages?

- (A) Ninth
- (B) Tenth
- (C) Seventh
- (D) Eighth

Q38. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 2 October 1950
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 15 August 1947

Q39. The Preamble of India describes it as a:

- (A) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (B) Federal Republic
- (C) Constitutional Monarchy
- (D) Unitary State

Q40. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 6
- (D) 8

Q41. The first Five Year Plan was launched in:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1961

Q42. The Indus Valley Civilization's major site Mohenjo-daro is in present-day:

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Iran

Q43. The literacy rate of India (Census 2011) is approximately:

- (A) 90%
- (B) 82%
- (C) 65%
- (D) 74%

Q44. The largest freshwater lake in India is:

- (A) Chilika Lake
- (B) Wular Lake
- (C) Dal Lake
- (D) Loktak Lake

Q45. The Indian judiciary follows:

- (A) Federal court only
- (B) Dual court system
- (C) No hierarchy
- (D) Single integrated system

Q46. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- (A) Life expectancy, education, income
- (B) Only GDP
- (C) Population density
- (D) Only literacy

Q47. The concept of judicial review in India is derived from:

- (A) German system
- (B) French system
- (C) USA Constitution
- (D) British system

Q48. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with languages?

- (A) Eighth
- (B) Tenth
- (C) Ninth
- (D) Seventh

Q49. The Great Barrier Reef is located in:

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Australia
- (C) Japan
- (D) Philippines

Q50. The Kyoto Protocol is related to:

- (A) Climate change
- (B) Nuclear arms
- (C) Maritime law
- (D) Trade

Q51. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- (A) 1600
- (B) 1857
- (C) 1757
- (D) 1764

Q52. GDP stands for:

- (A) General Development Plan
- (B) Global Distribution Policy
- (C) Gross Domestic Product
- (D) Government Domestic Policy

Q53. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was:

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Mother Teresa
- (C) Amartya Sen
- (D) C.V. Raman

Q54. The Right to Information Act was passed in:

- (A) 1995
- (B) 2005
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2000

Q55. The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) is appointed by:

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Parliament
- (C) President
- (D) Chief Justice

Q56. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 8
- (D) 6

Q57. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in:

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2020
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2000

Q58. NITI Aayog replaced:

- (A) Election Commission
- (B) Planning Commission
- (C) UGC
- (D) Finance Commission

Q59. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) headquarters is in:

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Chennai

Q60. Which amendment is called Mini Constitution?

- (A) 44th
- (B) 42nd
- (C) 86th
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Q61. The highest civilian award in India is:

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

Q62. The Chipko Movement was associated with:

- (A) Conservation of forests
- (B) Women's rights
- (C) Anti-corruption
- (D) Land reforms

Q63. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- (A) Population density
- (B) Only literacy
- (C) Life expectancy, education, income
- (D) Only GDP

Q64. El Nino effect is associated with:

- (A) Pacific Ocean warming
- (B) Arctic ice
- (C) Indian monsoon only
- (D) Atlantic cooling

Q65. The literacy rate of India (Census 2011) is approximately:

- (A) 74%
- (B) 90%
- (C) 82%
- (D) 65%

Q66. The concept of Welfare State is in:

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Schedule
- (C) Preamble
- (D) Directive Principles

Q67. NITI Aayog replaced:

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) UGC
- (C) Election Commission
- (D) Finance Commission

Q68. The Regulating Act was passed in:

- (A) 1813
- (B) 1784
- (C) 1833
- (D) 1773

Q69. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Right to Equality?

- (A) Article 32
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 19
- (D) Article 14

Q70. The Indus Valley Civilization's major site Mohenjo-daro is in present-day:

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) India
- (D) Iran

Q71. The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) is appointed by:

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Chief Justice
- (C) President
- (D) Parliament

Q72. The monsoon winds in India are:

- (A) Westerly always
- (B) North-East always
- (C) South-West in summer
- (D) Easterly always

Q73. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- (A) Life expectancy, education, income
- (B) Only GDP
- (C) Only literacy
- (D) Population density

Q74. The Kyoto Protocol is related to:

- (A) Maritime law
- (B) Trade
- (C) Climate change
- (D) Nuclear arms

Q75. The Preamble of India describes it as a:

- (A) Unitary State
- (B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (C) Constitutional Monarchy
- (D) Federal Republic

Q76. The Indian judiciary follows:

- (A) No hierarchy
- (B) Federal court only
- (C) Dual court system
- (D) Single integrated system

Q77. The Chipko Movement was associated with:

- (A) Women's rights
- (B) Conservation of forests
- (C) Land reforms
- (D) Anti-corruption

Q78. The monsoon winds in India are:

- (A) Westerly always
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- (C) Easterly always
- (D) North-East always

Q79. The Great Barrier Reef is located in:

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Philippines
- (C) Japan
- (D) Australia

Q80. The headquarter of International Court of Justice is in:

- (A) Geneva
- (B) The Hague
- (C) Vienna
- (D) New York

Q81. The Regulating Act was passed in:

- (A) 1813
- (B) 1833
- (C) 1773
- (D) 1784

Q82. The concept of Welfare State is in:

- (A) Preamble
- (B) Fundamental Rights
- (C) Directive Principles
- (D) Schedule

Q83. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- (A) Only literacy
- (B) Only GDP
- (C) Population density
- (D) Life expectancy, education, income

Q84. The Regulating Act was passed in:

- (A) 1833
- (B) 1784
- (C) 1773
- (D) 1813

Q85. The Green Revolution primarily increased production of:

- (A) Pulses
- (B) Oilseeds
- (C) Wheat and rice
- (D) Fruits

Q86. The Parliament of India consists of:

- (A) Only Rajya Sabha
- (B) Only Lok Sabha
- (C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President
- (D) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Q87. The first Five Year Plan was launched in:

- (A) 1951
- (B) 1961
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1947

Q88. The concept of Welfare State is in:

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Schedule
- (C) Preamble
- (D) Directive Principles

Q89. El Nino effect is associated with:

- (A) Atlantic cooling
- (B) Pacific Ocean warming
- (C) Arctic ice
- (D) Indian monsoon only

Q90. The Preamble of India describes it as a:

- (A) Unitary State
- (B) Federal Republic
- (C) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (D) Constitutional Monarchy

Q91. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Q92. The Indus Valley Civilization's major site Mohenjo-daro is in present-day:

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) India
- (C) Iran
- (D) Pakistan

Q93. The Kyoto Protocol is related to:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Nuclear arms
- (C) Climate change
- (D) Maritime law

Q94. The National Green Tribunal was established in:

- (A) 2010
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2005

Q95. The Red Fort was built by:

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

Q96. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Right to Equality?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 14
- (C) Article 32
- (D) Article 21

Q97. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was:

- (A) Amartya Sen
- (B) Mother Teresa
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) C.V. Raman

Q98. The Preamble of India describes it as a:

- (A) Constitutional Monarchy
- (B) Unitary State
- (C) Federal Republic
- (D) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

Q99. The Indian judiciary follows:

- (A) Single integrated system
- (B) Federal court only
- (C) Dual court system
- (D) No hierarchy

Q100. The Green Revolution primarily increased production of:

- (A) Fruits
- (B) Oilseeds
- (C) Wheat and rice
- (D) Pulses

Answer Key

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Q1: (C) | Q2: (B) | Q3: (C) | Q4: (D) | Q5: (C) |
| Q6: (A) | Q7: (B) | Q8: (C) | Q9: (B) | Q10: (A) |
| Q11: (B) | Q12: (C) | Q13: (A) | Q14: (A) | Q15: (B) |
| Q16: (C) | Q17: (C) | Q18: (C) | Q19: (C) | Q20: (B) |
| Q21: (A) | Q22: (B) | Q23: (B) | Q24: (B) | Q25: (D) |
| Q26: (A) | Q27: (D) | Q28: (C) | Q29: (C) | Q30: (B) |
| Q31: (B) | Q32: (A) | Q33: (D) | Q34: (C) | Q35: (D) |
| Q36: (A) | Q37: (D) | Q38: (C) | Q39: (A) | Q40: (D) |
| Q41: (C) | Q42: (B) | Q43: (D) | Q44: (B) | Q45: (D) |
| Q46: (A) | Q47: (C) | Q48: (A) | Q49: (B) | Q50: (A) |
| Q51: (C) | Q52: (C) | Q53: (A) | Q54: (B) | Q55: (C) |
| Q56: (C) | Q57: (A) | Q58: (B) | Q59: (A) | Q60: (B) |
| Q61: (D) | Q62: (A) | Q63: (C) | Q64: (A) | Q65: (A) |
| Q66: (D) | Q67: (A) | Q68: (D) | Q69: (D) | Q70: (A) |
| Q71: (C) | Q72: (C) | Q73: (A) | Q74: (C) | Q75: (B) |
| Q76: (D) | Q77: (B) | Q78: (B) | Q79: (D) | Q80: (B) |
| Q81: (C) | Q82: (C) | Q83: (D) | Q84: (C) | Q85: (C) |
| Q86: (C) | Q87: (A) | Q88: (D) | Q89: (B) | Q90: (C) |
| Q91: (C) | Q92: (D) | Q93: (C) | Q94: (A) | Q95: (C) |
| Q96: (B) | Q97: (C) | Q98: (D) | Q99: (A) | Q100: (C) |