



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD)
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Continuous Internal Assessment Test II – October 2025
III SEMESTER

Class : II UG

Major : BA(Economics,English)B.Sc(Maths,Zoology,IT)

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

23BECVB1-GeneralStudiesforCompetitiveExaminations

Course Outcomes:

1. Develop broad knowledge of the different components in polity
2. Understand the geographical features across countries and in India.
3. Acquire knowledge of the aspects of the Indian Economy.
4. Understand the significance of India's Freedom Struggle.
5. Gain Knowledge of Ecology and Environment

PART-A

100X1=100

Choose the Correct Answer

1. In which year was the Noncooperation Movement called off by Gandhi?
a. 1921 b. 1922 c. 1923 d. 1924
2. Which level of organization includes a group of individuals of the same species living in a particular area?
a. Population b. Community c. Ecosystem d. Biosphere
3. What is the role of a producer in an ecosystem?
a. To consume other organisms b. To decompose organic matter
c. To convert sunlight into energy d. To regulate the population
4. Which is an example of symbiotic relationship?
a. Predator-prey b. Competition c. Mutualism d. Commensalism
5. Who is considered the father of ecology?
a. Charles Darwin b. Carl Linnaeus c. Ernst Haeckel d. Lamarck
6. What percentage of Earth's species are estimated to be undiscovered?
a. 10-20% b. 20-30% c. 50-70% d. 70-80%
7. What is the main cause of biodiversity loss?
a. Climate change b. Habitat destruction c. Pollution d. Overexploitation
8. Which organization maintains the Red List of threatened species?
a. IUCN b. WWF c. UNESCO d. UNEP
9. What is the term for species that are critically endangered?
a. Vulnerable b. Endangered c. Critically endangered d. Extinct
10. What is the difference between a food chain and a food web?
a. Food chain is linear, food web is complex b. Food chain has more trophic levels
c. Food web has only producers and consumers d. Food chain has no decomposers
11. Which of the following is an example of a food web?
a. Grass → Insect → Frog → Snake b. Grass → Insect → Frog
c. Grass → Insect → Frog → Snake → Hawk d. All of the above
12. What is the total estimated food grain production in India for 2023-24?
a. 3,077 LMT b. 3,288.52 LMT c. 3,500 LMT d. 3,150 LMT
13. Which of the following states is the top producer of cotton in India in 2024?
a. Gujarat b. Maharashtra c. Andhra Pradesh d. Telangana
14. What is the full form of ICAR?
a. Indian Council of Agricultural Research b. Indian Centre for Agricultural Resources. c. International Committee of Agricultural Reforms d. Indian Corporation for Agricultural Research
15. What is the total expenditure estimated in the Union Budget 2024-25?
a. ₹39.45 lakh crore b. ₹45.03 lakh crore c. ₹42.50 lakh crore d. ₹40.19 lakh crore
16. Which of the following sectors received the highest allocation in the Union Budget 2024?
a. Defense b. Education c. Health d. Agriculture
17. What is the income tax exemption limit for individuals below 60 years, as per the 2024 Union Budget?
a. ₹5 lakh b. ₹6 lakh c. ₹7 lakh d. ₹8 lakh
18. Which Five-Year Plan is associated with the slogan "Garibi Hatao"?
a. Third Five-Year Plan b. Fifth Five-Year Plan c. Sixth Five-Year Plan d. Seventh Five-Year Plan
19. What is the primary measure used to define poverty in many countries?
a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) b. Poverty Line c. Human Development Index (HDI) d. Employment Rate
20. Which type of unemployment occurs due to fluctuations in the business cycle?
a. Structural Unemployment b. Frictional Unemployment c. Cyclical Unemployment d. Seasonal

Unemployment

21. which of the following is a common tool used in industrial policy?
a. Import tariffs b. Export subsidies c. Tax incentives d. All of the above
22. Which act regulates forest conservation in India?
a. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 b. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
c. Environment Protection Act, 1986 d. Indian Forest Act, 1927
23. What is the purpose of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?
a. Reduce air pollution b. Regulate industrial emissions
c. Promote sustainable development d. All of the above
24. What is the name of the tribunal that handles environmental disputes in India?
a. National Green Tribunal (NGT) b. Environmental Court c. Supreme Court d. High Court
25. What is the role of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?
a. Regulate industrial pollution b. Conserve wildlife c. Manage forests d. Monitor climate change
26. Which organization regulates international trade in endangered species?
a. CITES b. IUCN c. WWF d. UNEP
27. What is the focus area of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) India?
a. Climate change b. Wildlife conservation c. Sustainable livelihoods d. Environmental education
28. Which organization maintains the Red List of threatened species?
a. IUCN b. WWF c. UNESCO d. UNEP
29. What is the full form of WCS?
a. World Conservation Society b. Wildlife Conservation Society
c. World Climate Summit d. World Conservation Strategy
30. What is the name of the international agreement on climate change adopted in 2015?
a. Paris Agreement b. Kyoto Protocol c. Copenhagen Accord d. Rio Declaration
31. What is the study of interactions between organisms and their environment called
a. Botany b. Zoology c. Ecology d. Biology
32. Which type of ecosystem has the highest biodiversity?
a. Desert b. Rainforest c. Ocean d. Grassland
33. When was the Indian National Congress formed?
a. 1875 b. 1885 c. 1895 d. 1905
34. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak c. Allan Octavian Hume d. Dadabhai Naoroji
35. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?
a. Bombay b. Calcutta c. Madras d. Delhi
36. Who presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress?
a. W.C. Bonnerjee b. Dadabhai Naoroji c. Badruddin Tyabji d. Pherozeshah Mehta
37. Which British Viceroy was supportive of the formation of the Indian National Congress?
a. Lord Ripon b. Lord Lytton c. Lord Curzon d. Lord Dufferin
38. In which year were the MorleyMinto Reforms introduced?
a. 1905 b. 1909 c. 1915 d. 1919
39. What was the main feature of the MorleyMinto Reforms?
a. Separate electorates for Muslims b. Introduction of dyarchy
c. Complete independence for India d. None of the above
40. Who was the Secretary of State for India associated with the MorleyMinto Reforms?
a. Lord Morley b. Lord Minto c. Lord Ripon d. Lord Curzon
41. Who was the Viceroy of India during the MorleyMinto Reforms?
a. Lord Curzon b. Lord Hardinge c. Lord Minto d. Lord Chelmsford
42. Which act incorporated the provisions of the MorleyMinto Reforms?
a. Indian Councils Act 1909 b. Government of India Act 1919
43. What was the main promise of the MontagueChelmsford Reforms?
a. Complete independence b. Dominion status
c. Responsible government in the provinces d. Federal structure
44. Who started the Home Rule League in 1916?
a. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
42. What was the main objective of the Home Rule League?
a. Immediate independence b. Dominion status for India
c. Complete withdrawal of British forces d. To promote education
43. Where was the headquarters of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Home Rule League?
a. Pune b. Bombay c. Calcutta d. Madras
44. Who was the President of the All India Home Rule League?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak c. Annie Besant d. Jawaharlal Nehru
45. In which city was the Home Rule League first established?
a. Bombay b. Madras c. Calcutta d. Delhi
46. Which Act was based on the MontagueChelmsford Reforms?
a. Government of India Act 1919 b. Government of India Act 1935
c. Rowlatt Act d. Indian Councils Act 1909
47. What system did the MontagueChelmsford Reforms introduce?

- a. Dyarchy in provinces b. Separate electorates
c. Federal structure d. Bicameral legislature
48. Which body was established by the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?
a. Central Legislative Assembly b. Imperial Legislative Council
c. Indian Legislative Council d. Provincial Legislative Councils
49. Who was the Viceroy of India during the implementation of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?
a. Lord Minto b. Lord Chelmsford c. Lord Curzon d. Lord Reading
50. What was the main criticism of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?
a. Lack of real power to Indians b. Introduction of separate electorates
c. Excessive power to provinces d. Immediate independence for India
51. As per the estimates of 2022-23, what was the GDP growth rate of India?
a. 5.4% b. 6.1% c. 7.2% d. 8.5%
52. Which sector contributed the largest share to India's GDP in 2022-23?
a. Agriculture b. Industry c. Manufacturing d. Services
53. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) releases GDP data in India every:
a. Month b. Quarter c. Six months d. Year
54. What is inflation?
a. A decrease in the general price level of goods and services b. An increase in the general price level of goods and services
c. A situation where unemployment is zero d. A decrease in the purchasing power of money
55. Which of the following is a cause of demand-pull inflation?
a. Decrease in the cost of production b. Increase in consumer demand
c. Increase in supply of goods d. Technological advancements
56. Which of the following is NOT a tool used by central banks to control inflation?
a. Open market operations b. Adjusting interest rates c. Quantitative easing d. Increasing exports
57. Which of the following is the main function of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?
a. Issue government bonds b. Control inflation c. Collect income taxes d. Provide loans to individuals
58. Which of the following is not considered part of the money supply in India?
a. Currency in circulation b. Bank deposits c. Treasury bills d. Demand deposits with banks
59. Which of the following is an example of a demand deposit?
a. Fixed deposit b. Savings account deposit c. Recurring deposit d. Current account deposit
60. Which of the following is NOT a type of financial market?
a. Stock Market b. Bond Market c. Labor Market d. Foreign Exchange Market
61. Who was the founder of the Ghadar Party?
a. Lala Lajpat Rai b. Bhagat Singh c. Lala Har Dayal d. Chandra Shekhar Azad
62. Where did the Chittagong Armoury Raid take place?
a. Bombay b. Calcutta c. Chittagong d. Lahore
63. Who led the Chittagong Armoury Raid?
a. Bhagat Singh b. Surya Sen c. Chandrashekhar Azad d. Rajguru
64. Which revolutionary organization was founded by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki?
a. Anushilan Samiti b. Jugantar Party
c. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association d. Ghadar Party
65. Who threw the bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929?
a. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt b. Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh
c. Rajguru and Sukhdev d. Surya Sen and Rajguru
66. Which declaration promised self-governing institutions to India after World War I?
a. Montague Declaration b. August Declaration
c. Minto-Morley Declaration d. Cripps Declaration
67. Approximately how many Indian soldiers fought in World War I?
a. 1 million b. 2 million c. 3 million d. 4 million
68. Who was the British Secretary of State for India during World War I?
a. Lord Morley b. Edwin Montagu c. Lord Chelmsford d. Lord Ripon
69. Which act was passed by the British government as a result of India's support during World War I?
a. Rowlatt Act b. Government of India Act 1919
c. Government of India Act 1935 d. Indian Councils Act 1909
70. In which year was the Rowlatt Act passed?
a. 1917 b. 1918 c. 1919 d. 1920
71. What was the main provision of the Rowlatt Act?
a. Permitted detention of suspects without trial b. Introduced dyarchy
c. Granted dominion status to India d. Established separate electorates
72. Who led the protest against the Rowlatt Act in Punjab?
a. Lala Lajpat Rai b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Sardar Patel
73. Which event led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
a. Salt March b. Khilafat Movement c. Rowlatt Act protests d. Noncooperation Movement
74. Who was the British officer responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
a. General Dyer b. Lord Curzon c. Lord Chelmsford d. General Havelock
75. When did the Noncooperation Movement start?
a. 1918 b. 1919 c. 1920 d. 1921

76. Who led the Noncooperation Movement?
a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Sardar Patel c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Subhas Chandra Bose
77. What was the main objective of the Noncooperation Movement?
a. Immediate independence b. Dominion status
c. Protest against the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre d. None of the above
78. Which prominent leader resigned from the Indian National Congress as a protest against the Noncooperation Movement?
a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak b. Subhas Chandra Bose
c. Chittaranjan Das d. Annie Besant
79. Which type of ecosystem has the highest biodiversity?
a. Desert b. Rainforest c. Ocean d. Grassland
80. What is the largest ecosystem on Earth?
a. Forest b. Ocean c. Desert d. Biosphere
81. Which level of biodiversity includes genetic variation within a species?
a. Species diversity b. Ecosystem diversity c. Genetic diversity d. Landscape diversity
82. Which organism occupies the top position in a food chain?
a. Producer b. Primary consumer c. Secondary consumer d. Tertiary consumer
83. Which type of consumer feeds on both plants and animals?
a. Herbivore b. Carnivore c. Omnivore d. Decomposer
84. What process converts atmospheric nitrogen into usable form?
a. Denitrification b. Nitrogen fixation c. Ammonification d. Nitrification
85. What is the role of decomposers in nutrient cycles?
a. Release nutrients from dead organisms b. Fix atmospheric nutrients
c. Convert nutrients into unusable forms d. Regulate nutrient availability
86. What is the full form of CBD
a. Convention on Biological Diversity b. Conservation of Biodiversity Database
c. Centre for Biodiversity Development d. Council for Biodiversity Conservation
87. Which organization publishes the Global Biodiversity Outlook report?
a. CBD b. IUCN c. UNEP d. WWF
88. What is the full form of WCS?
a. World Conservation Society b. Wildlife Conservation Society
c. World Climate Summit d. World Conservation Strategy
89. Which convention aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
a. UNFCCC b. CBD c. Ramsar Convention d. CITES
90. Which element's cycle involves photosynthesis and respiration?
a. Carbon b. Oxygen c. Nitrogen d. Phosphorus
91. Which cycle involves the movement of sulfur between Earth's crust, oceans, and atmosphere?
a. Sulfur cycle b. Phosphorus cycle c. Carbon cycle d. Nitrogen cycle
92. Which organization provides financial support for biodiversity conservation?
a. Global Environment Facility b. World Bank c. UNESCO d. UNEP
93. What is the primary goal of the Kyoto Protocol?
a. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions b. Protect endangered species
c. Conserve water resources d. Promote sustainable agriculture
94. Which convention protects wetlands of international importance?
a. Ramsar Convention b. CITES c. CBD d. IUCN
95. What was the main outcome of the Earth Summit (1992)?
a. Kyoto Protocol b. Agenda 21 c. Paris Agreement d. Montreal Protocol
96. Which convention regulates genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
a. Cartagena Protocol b. Rotterdam Convention c. Stockholm Convention d. Biosafety Protocol
97. Which fund supports developing countries in climate change mitigation and adaptation?
a. Green Climate Fund b. Global Environment Facility c. World Bank d. International Monetary Fund
98. Which act regulates environmental pollution in India?
a. Environment Protection Act, 1986 b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
c. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 d. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
99. What was the main aim of the Cripps Mission in 1942?
a. Immediate independence for India b. Granting dominion status to India
c. Proposing partition of India d. Establishing a Constituent Assembly
100. The British government refused to consider the congress demand for
a. Non violence b. Poorna swaraj c. Inquilab Zindabad d. Quit India

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