

MAH B.Ed CET 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1.5 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total questions :100
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination is of **90 minutes** duration.
2. The question paper consists of **multiple-choice questions (MCQs)**.
3. The question paper is divided into **three sections**: Mental Ability, General Knowledge, and Teacher Aptitude.
4. Each question carries **1 mark** for the correct answer.
5. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect answers.
6. All questions are compulsory.
7. The total marks for the examination are **100**.
8. Use of any electronic gadgets such as calculators, mobile phones, or smart watches is **strictly prohibited**.
9. For each question, only one answer is correct. Select the most appropriate answer.
10. In case of any technical difficulty, immediately inform the invigilator.

1. The headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located at

- (A) Rome
- (B) Canada
- (C) Geneva
- (D) New York

Correct Answer: (C) Geneva

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the World Trade Organization (WTO).**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main objective is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. It also provides a platform for negotiating trade agreements and resolving trade disputes among member countries.

Step 2: Historical background of the WTO.

The WTO was officially established on 1 January 1995 as a result of the Uruguay Round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It replaced GATT and expanded its scope to include services and intellectual property rights.

Step 3: Location of WTO headquarters.

The permanent headquarters of the WTO is located in Geneva, Switzerland. Geneva has historically been a center for international diplomacy and hosts several global organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), and United Nations offices.

Step 4: Analysis of options.

Rome is the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Canada does not host the WTO headquarters, and New York is the headquarters of the United Nations (UN). Hence, these options are incorrect.

Step 5: Final conclusion.

Based on the above facts, it is clear that the headquarters of the World Trade Organization is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

Final Answer:

(C) Geneva

Quick Tip

Geneva is known as the diplomatic capital of the world due to the presence of numerous international organizations.

2. Who was the recipient of the first Arjuna Award in football?

- (A) Armando Agnelo Colaco
- (B) P. K. Banerjee
- (C) Sandesh Jhingan
- (D) Lala Amarnath

Correct Answer: (B) P. K. Banerjee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Arjuna Award.

The Arjuna Award is one of the highest national sports honors of India. It was instituted in the year 1961 by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievement in national sports. The award is given annually to athletes who have shown excellence and consistency at the national and international levels.

Step 2: Arjuna Award and football.

Football has been one of the prominent sports in India, especially during the 1950s and 1960s. Several legendary players represented India internationally and played a crucial role in the development of football in the country.

Step 3: Identifying the first awardee in football.

P. K. Banerjee was a legendary Indian footballer who represented India in international tournaments and was known for his exceptional skills, leadership, and contribution to Indian football. He became the first footballer to receive the Arjuna Award.

Step 4: Elimination of incorrect options.

Armando Agnelo Colaco is a well-known football coach, Sandesh Jhingan belongs to the modern era of Indian football, and Lala Amarnath was associated with cricket, not football. Hence, these options are incorrect.

Step 5: Final conclusion.

Therefore, the first Arjuna Award in football was awarded to P. K. Banerjee for his outstanding contribution to the sport.

Final Answer:

(B) P. K. Banerjee

Quick Tip

P. K. Banerjee later served as a successful football coach and received the Padma Shri for his contribution to sports.

3. The major constituent of LPG is

- (A) Methane
- (B) Butane
- (C) Ethane
- (D) Propane

Correct Answer: (B) Butane

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding LPG.

LPG stands for Liquefied Petroleum Gas. It is a mixture of light hydrocarbons that are easily liquefied under pressure and commonly used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

Step 2: Composition of LPG.

The main components of LPG are **butane** and **propane**. Among these, **butane** is present in a larger proportion in domestic LPG cylinders, especially in tropical countries like India.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- (A) Methane is the major component of CNG, not LPG.
- (B) Butane is the principal constituent of LPG.
- (C) Ethane is present only in very small amounts and is not a major component.
- (D) Propane is present in LPG but in lesser proportion than butane.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the major constituent of LPG is **butane**.

Final Answer:

Butane

Quick Tip

Remember: CNG → Methane, LPG → Mainly Butane (with some Propane).

4. Excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation causes.....

- (A) Inflammation of the heart
- (B) Jaundice
- (C) Damage to the lungs
- (D) Skin cancer

Correct Answer: (D) Skin cancer

Solution:

Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation has harmful effects on human skin. UV rays are a part of sunlight and can penetrate the skin layers.

Step 1: Understanding ultraviolet radiation.

Ultraviolet radiation damages the DNA of skin cells when exposure is prolonged or excessive. This damage can lead to abnormal cell growth and mutations.

Step 2: Effect of UV radiation on the body.

Among the given options, UV radiation does not cause inflammation of the heart, jaundice, or lung damage. Its primary harmful effect is on the skin.

Step 3: Final conclusion.

Continuous exposure to ultraviolet radiation increases the risk of developing skin-related diseases, especially skin cancer.

Final Answer:

(D) Skin cancer

Quick Tip

Ultraviolet rays from sunlight are the main environmental cause of skin cancer, so using sunscreen and protective clothing helps reduce risk.

5. Who among the following was associated with the Chipko Movement?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Chipko Movement.

The Chipko Movement was an environmental movement that began in the 1970s in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. The main objective of the movement was to prevent the felling of trees and to protect forests by adopting non-violent methods. The term "Chipko" literally means "to hug," referring to villagers hugging trees to stop them from being cut.

Step 2: Role of Sunderlal Bahuguna.

Sunderlal Bahuguna was one of the most prominent leaders of the Chipko Movement. He played a crucial role in spreading awareness about environmental conservation and sustainable development. His efforts helped bring national and international attention to the importance of forest protection.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

Vinoba Bhave was associated with the Bhoodan Movement, not the Chipko Movement. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle but were not directly associated with the Chipko Movement, which began after independence.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Sunderlal Bahuguna**, who was closely associated with the Chipko Movement.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna.

Quick Tip

The Chipko Movement is an important example of grassroots environmental activism in India, highlighting the role of local communities in forest conservation.

6. Which of the following is used as a fuel in spaceships?

- (A) Liquid Hydrogen
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Helium
- (D) Carbon Dioxide

Correct Answer: (A) Liquid Hydrogen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the requirement of spaceship fuel.

Spaceships require a fuel that has very high energy content and can provide powerful thrust to overcome Earth's gravity and operate efficiently in space.

Step 2: Identifying commonly used rocket fuels.

Liquid hydrogen is widely used as a fuel in rockets and spaceships because it has a very high calorific value and burns efficiently when combined with liquid oxygen.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

Nitrogen and helium are inert gases and do not burn, while carbon dioxide is a combustion product rather than a fuel. Hence, these options cannot be used as spaceship fuel.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Therefore, liquid hydrogen is the correct fuel used in spaceships.

Final Answer:

(A) Liquid Hydrogen

Quick Tip

Liquid hydrogen combined with liquid oxygen is one of the most efficient rocket fuel systems used in space missions.

7. Match the following:

List I (National Park) — List II (State)

A	Sundarbans National Park	I	Maharashtra
B	Bandhavgarh National Park	II	Assam
C	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	III	Madhya Pradesh
D	Kaziranga National Park	IV	West Bengal

(A) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

(B) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

(C) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(D) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Correct Answer: (A) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the states of each National Park.

Sundarbans National Park is located in West Bengal and is famous for its mangrove forests and Royal Bengal Tigers.

Bandhavgarh National Park is situated in Madhya Pradesh and is well known for its high density of tigers.

Step 2: Continue matching the remaining parks.

Sanjay Gandhi National Park is located in Maharashtra, within the metropolitan region of Mumbai.

Kaziranga National Park is located in Assam and is renowned for the one-horned rhinoceros.

Step 3: Form the correct matching sequence.

Thus, the correct matching is:

A → IV, B → III, C → I, D → II

Step 4: Final verification.

This matching corresponds exactly to option (A).

Final Answer:

(A) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Quick Tip

Remembering the state-wise location of famous national parks is very useful for geography and environment-based competitive exam questions.

8. The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award has been renamed as

- (A) Arjuna Award
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
- (C) Milkha Singh Khel Ratna Award
- (D) Ekalavya Award

Correct Answer: (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award

Solution:

Step 1: Background of the award.

The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award was India's highest sporting honour, given for outstanding performances in sports at the international level.

Step 2: Renaming of the award.

In the year 2021, the Government of India decided to rename the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in honour of the legendary Indian hockey player **Major Dhyan Chand**, who is regarded as one of the greatest hockey players in the history of the sport.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- (A) Arjuna Award is a separate sports award and was not a renamed version of Khel Ratna.
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is the correct renamed title.
- (C) Milkha Singh Khel Ratna Award was never the official name.
- (D) Ekalavya Award is a different sports-related award given by some states.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award has been renamed as the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award**.

Final Answer:

Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award

Quick Tip

Major Dhyan Chand is known as the “Wizard of Hockey” and has India’s highest sports award named after him.

9. The “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” for Indian women is related to.....

- (A) LPG connection
- (B) Free induction appliances
- (C) Gas pipeline connection
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) LPG connection

Solution:

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a welfare scheme launched by the Government of India with a focus on improving the health and living conditions of women from economically weaker sections.

Step 1: Objective of the scheme.

The primary aim of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is to provide clean cooking fuel to women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

Step 2: Nature of benefit provided.

Under this scheme, eligible women are provided with free LPG connections to replace traditional cooking methods such as firewood, cow dung, and coal, which cause indoor air pollution.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

The scheme does not provide free induction appliances or gas pipeline connections. Hence, options (B) and (C) are incorrect. Since LPG connection is provided, option (D) is also incorrect.

Final Answer:

(A) LPG connection

Quick Tip

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims to empower women by providing clean and safe cooking fuel, reducing health risks caused by smoke from traditional chulhas.

10. Which of the following is an antibiotic?

- (A) Alcohol
- (B) Sodium bicarbonate
- (C) Yeast
- (D) Streptomycin

Correct Answer: (D) Streptomycin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding antibiotics.

Antibiotics are substances that are used to kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria. They are commonly used to treat bacterial infections in humans and animals.

Step 2: Analysis of given options.

Alcohol is mainly used as a disinfectant and antiseptic, not as an antibiotic. Sodium bicarbonate is a chemical compound used as an antacid and cleaning agent. Yeast is a type of fungus and not an antibiotic substance.

Step 3: Identifying the correct option.

Streptomycin is a well-known antibiotic that is effective against several bacterial infections, including tuberculosis. It is produced by the bacterium *Streptomyces*.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, among the given options, Streptomycin is the correct example of an antibiotic.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Streptomycin.

Quick Tip

Antibiotics are effective only against bacterial infections and do not work against viral or fungal diseases.

11. Which is the correct order of Padma Awards?

- (A) Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan
- (B) Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shri
- (C) Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri
- (D) Padma Shri, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan

Correct Answer: (C) Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Padma Awards.

Padma Awards are civilian awards of India given for distinguished service in various fields such as art, literature, science, public affairs, and social work.

Step 2: Knowing the hierarchy of awards.

The Padma Awards are awarded in a descending order of importance, starting from the highest honor to the lowest.

Step 3: Correct order of Padma Awards.

The correct hierarchy is: Padma Vibhushan (highest), followed by Padma Bhushan, and then Padma Shri.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Therefore, the correct order of Padma Awards is Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri.

Final Answer:

(C) Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri

Quick Tip

Padma Vibhushan is the second-highest civilian award in India, after the Bharat Ratna.

12. Blood pressure is measured by

- (A) Anemometer
- (B) Sphygmomanometer
- (C) Spherometer
- (D) Stethoscope

Correct Answer: (B) Sphygmomanometer

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding blood pressure.

Blood pressure refers to the force exerted by circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels, especially arteries.

Step 2: Identifying the measuring instrument.

A sphygmomanometer is a medical instrument specifically designed to measure blood pressure accurately.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

An anemometer measures wind speed, a spherometer measures curvature of surfaces, and a stethoscope is used for listening to internal body sounds, not for measuring pressure.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Hence, blood pressure is measured using a sphygmomanometer.

Final Answer:

(B) Sphygmomanometer

Quick Tip

Blood pressure readings are usually expressed in millimeters of mercury (mmHg).

13. What is the registration code for vehicles in Maharashtra?

- (A) MA
- (B) MAH
- (C) MH
- (D) MHR

Correct Answer: (C) MH

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding vehicle registration codes in India.

In India, every state and union territory is assigned a unique two-letter vehicle registration code by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. These codes are used as prefixes in vehicle number plates.

Step 2: Identifying Maharashtra's code.

The official vehicle registration code for Maharashtra is **MH**. This code appears on all vehicles registered in the state, followed by a district number and unique vehicle number.

Step 3: Eliminating incorrect options.

MA, MAH, and MHR are not officially assigned vehicle registration codes under the Indian motor vehicle system.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct registration code for vehicles in Maharashtra is **MH**.

Final Answer:

(C) MH

Quick Tip

Indian vehicle registration codes always consist of two letters representing the state or union territory.

14. The expansion of URL is.....

- (A) Uniform Resource Link
- (B) United Registered Link
- (C) Uniform Resource Locator
- (D) Unified Reverse Link

Correct Answer: (C) Uniform Resource Locator

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the term URL.

URL is a fundamental concept of the internet and is used to specify the address of a resource available on the World Wide Web.

Step 2: Expansion of URL.

The correct expansion of URL is **Uniform Resource Locator**. It indicates the location or address of a resource, such as a web page, image, or file, on the internet.

Step 3: Eliminating incorrect options.

Uniform Resource Link, United Registered Link, and Unified Reverse Link are incorrect and not standard technical terms used in computer networking.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Uniform Resource Locator**.

Final Answer:

(C) Uniform Resource Locator

Quick Tip

A URL contains information such as the protocol, domain name, and path to locate a resource on the internet.

15. Which city is known as the “Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

- (A) Kollam
- (B) Kochi

- (C) Panaji
- (D) Visakhapatnam

Correct Answer: (B) Kochi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the title.

The title “Queen of the Arabian Sea” is used for a prominent coastal city that historically played a major role in maritime trade along the Arabian Sea.

Step 2: Historical significance.

Kochi (Cochin), located in Kerala, has been an important natural harbour and a major trading centre for spices since ancient times. It attracted traders from Europe, Arabia, and China.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- (A) Kollam is an old port city but is not known by this title.
- (B) Kochi is famously known as the “Queen of the Arabian Sea”.
- (C) Panaji is the capital of Goa and does not carry this title.
- (D) Visakhapatnam lies on the Bay of Bengal, not the Arabian Sea.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the city known as the “Queen of the Arabian Sea” is **Kochi**.

Final Answer:

Kochi

Quick Tip

Remember: Kochi = Queen of the Arabian Sea due to its historic port and spice trade.

16. NITI Aayog came into existence on

- (A) 1 January 1950
- (B) 1 January 2005
- (C) 1 January 1995

(D) 1 January 2015

Correct Answer: (D) 1 January 2015

Solution:

Step 1: Background.

NITI Aayog stands for National Institution for Transforming India. It was established to replace the Planning Commission of India.

Step 2: Formation of NITI Aayog.

The Government of India officially constituted NITI Aayog on **1 January 2015** to promote cooperative federalism and act as a policy think tank.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

(A) 1 January 1950 marks the commencement of the Indian Constitution.

(B) 1 January 2005 has no relation to NITI Aayog.

(C) 1 January 1995 is incorrect.

(D) 1 January 2015 is the correct date of establishment.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, NITI Aayog came into existence on **1 January 2015**.

Final Answer:

1 January 2015

Quick Tip

Planning Commission → replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.

17. Telangana was formed as the 29th state of India in.....

(A) 2012

(B) 2014

(C) 2013

(D) 2015

Correct Answer: (B) 2014

Solution:

Telangana is one of the youngest states of India, created after a long political and social movement demanding separate statehood.

Step 1: Background of Telangana formation.

Telangana was carved out of the state of Andhra Pradesh after years of public movement and political discussions.

Step 2: Official formation date.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act was passed in 2014, and Telangana officially came into existence on 2nd June 2014 as the 29th state of India.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

Since the formation year is 2014, options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

Final Answer:

(B) 2014

Quick Tip

Telangana became the 29th state of India on 2nd June 2014 after being separated from Andhra Pradesh.

18. The Industrial Revolution began in.....

- (A) France
- (B) England
- (C) Italy
- (D) Portugal

Correct Answer: (B) England

Solution:

The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in history, changing the way goods were produced and societies functioned.

Step 1: Meaning of Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution refers to the transition from manual production methods to machine-based manufacturing.

Step 2: Place of origin.

This revolution began in England in the late 18th century due to the availability of coal, skilled labour, capital, and technological innovations.

Step 3: Evaluation of options.

France, Italy, and Portugal adopted industrialization later, whereas England was the first country to experience it.

Final Answer:

(B) England

Quick Tip

England is known as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution because of early technological and economic developments.

19. Jamsetji Tata started the Tata Iron and Steel Industry in

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Jamshedpur
- (D) Delhi

Correct Answer: (C) Jamshedpur

Solution:

Step 1: Background of Tata Iron and Steel Industry.

Jamsetji Tata was a pioneering industrialist of India who laid the foundation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in the early 20th century. The industry was established to promote indigenous steel production in India.

Step 2: Location analysis.

The Tata Iron and Steel plant was set up at Jamshedpur (now in Jharkhand) due to the availability of raw materials like iron ore, coal, limestone, and water in nearby regions.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

Mumbai and Kolkata were important commercial cities but not the site of the steel plant.

Delhi was a political center and not suitable for heavy industrial setup at that time.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, Jamsetji Tata started the Tata Iron and Steel Industry in **Jamshedpur**.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Jamshedpur.

Quick Tip

Jamshedpur is often called the first planned industrial city of India, developed by the Tata Group.

20. “Playing It My Way” is an autobiography of

- (A) Sunil Gavaskar
- (B) Kapil Dev
- (C) Sachin Tendulkar
- (D) Rahul Dravid

Correct Answer: (C) Sachin Tendulkar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the book.

“Playing It My Way” is a famous autobiography that gives insights into the personal and professional life of one of the greatest cricketers in the world.

Step 2: Identifying the author.

The book was written by Sachin Tendulkar, often referred to as the “God of Cricket.” It narrates his journey from childhood to becoming an international cricket legend.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, and Rahul Dravid are legendary cricketers, but none of them authored the autobiography titled “Playing It My Way.”

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the autobiography “Playing It My Way” belongs to **Sachin Tendulkar**.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Sachin Tendulkar.

Quick Tip

“Playing It My Way” was published in 2014 and is one of the most popular sports autobiographies in India.

21. Which Marathi newspaper was published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- (A) Kesari
- (B) Darpan
- (C) Mooknayak
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Kesari

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent freedom fighter, social reformer, and journalist who used newspapers as a powerful medium to spread nationalist ideas among the masses.

Step 2: Identifying newspapers associated with Tilak.

Tilak published the Marathi newspaper *Kesari* and the English newspaper *The Mahratta* to promote political awareness and oppose British colonial rule.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

Darpan was an early Marathi newspaper started by Balshastri Jambhekar, while Mooknayak was started by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Hence, these options are incorrect.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Therefore, the Marathi newspaper published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was Kesari.

Final Answer:

(A) Kesari

Quick Tip

Bal Gangadhar Tilak also popularized the Ganesh festival and Shivaji Jayanti to awaken national consciousness.

22. The number of Parliamentary Constituencies in the state of Maharashtra is

- (A) 43
- (B) 48
- (C) 52
- (D) 55

Correct Answer: (B) 48

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Parliamentary Constituencies.

Parliamentary constituencies are territorial divisions from which Members of Parliament are elected to the Lok Sabha.

Step 2: Identifying Maharashtra's representation.

Maharashtra is one of the largest states in India by population and hence has a significant number of Lok Sabha seats.

Step 3: Correct numerical fact.

The state of Maharashtra has 48 Parliamentary Constituencies, which is the highest among all Indian states.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Therefore, the correct number of Parliamentary Constituencies in Maharashtra is 48.

Final Answer:

(B) 48

Quick Tip

Maharashtra has the highest number of Lok Sabha seats among all Indian states.

23. “Marathi Language Day” is celebrated on.....

- (A) 21 February
- (B) 28 February
- (C) 27 February
- (D) 1 May

Correct Answer: (C) 27 February

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Marathi Language Day.

Marathi Language Day, also known as *Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din*, is observed to honor and promote the Marathi language and its rich literary heritage.

Step 2: Significance of the date.

This day is celebrated on **27 February** every year to commemorate the birth anniversary of the famous Marathi poet and writer **Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar**, popularly known as **Kusumagraj**.

Step 3: Eliminating incorrect options.

21 February is celebrated as International Mother Language Day, 28 February is National Science Day, and 1 May is Maharashtra Day. Hence, these options are incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, Marathi Language Day is celebrated on **27 February**.

Final Answer:

(C) 27 February

Quick Tip

Marathi Language Day is linked with the birth anniversary of Kusumagraj, a Jnanpith Award-winning Marathi poet.

24. Which is the first layer of the atmosphere?

- (A) Stratosphere
- (B) Troposphere
- (C) Mesosphere
- (D) Ionosphere

Correct Answer: (B) Troposphere

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding atmospheric layers.

The Earth's atmosphere is divided into several layers based on temperature variation with height. These layers include the Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.

Step 2: Identifying the first layer.

The **Troposphere** is the lowest and the first layer of the atmosphere, extending from the Earth's surface up to about 8–18 km.

Step 3: Importance of the troposphere.

All weather phenomena such as clouds, rain, and storms occur in this layer, and it contains most of the atmospheric mass.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the first layer of the atmosphere is the **Troposphere**.

Final Answer:

(B) Troposphere

Quick Tip

Remember: **Tropo** means change — weather changes happen in the troposphere.

25. The Right to Information Act was enacted in the year

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2010
- (C) 2012
- (D) 2002

Correct Answer: (A) 2005

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the RTI Act.

The Right to Information (RTI) Act empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

Step 2: Enactment year.

The RTI Act was passed by the Parliament of India in 2005 and came into force on 12 October 2005.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- (A) 2005 is the correct year of enactment.
- (B) 2010 is incorrect.
- (C) 2012 is incorrect.
- (D) 2002 refers to an earlier, limited freedom of information law, not the RTI Act.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the Right to Information Act was enacted in the year **2005**.

Final Answer:

2005

Quick Tip

RTI Act, 2005 is a key law for transparency, allowing citizens to question government functioning.

26. Where is the Statue of Liberty located?

- (A) Italy
- (B) New York
- (C) France
- (D) Hong Kong

Correct Answer: (B) New York

Solution:

Step 1: Background of the monument.

The Statue of Liberty is a famous monument gifted by France to the United States as a symbol of friendship and freedom.

Step 2: Location.

It is located on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, United States of America.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- (A) Italy is incorrect.
- (B) New York is correct.
- (C) France designed the statue but it is not located there.
- (D) Hong Kong is incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the Statue of Liberty is located in **New York**.

Final Answer:

New York

Quick Tip

The Statue of Liberty stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor.

27. was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize twice.

- (A) Ada E. Yonath
- (B) Marie Curie
- (C) Frances Arnold
- (D) Dorothy Hodgkin

Correct Answer: (B) Marie Curie

Solution:

The Nobel Prize is one of the most prestigious international awards, given for outstanding contributions in various fields.

Step 1: Understanding the question.

The question asks about the first woman who received the Nobel Prize twice, not just once.

Step 2: Historical facts.

Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and later won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911, making her the first woman to achieve this distinction.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

Ada E. Yonath, Frances Arnold, and Dorothy Hodgkin have each won the Nobel Prize once, but not twice.

Final Answer:

(B) Marie Curie

Quick Tip

Marie Curie is the only woman to have won Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields.

28. Choose the correct option:

- a) Chikungunya Aedes aegypti
- b) Malaria Female Anopheles

- (A) Only (a) is correct
- (B) Only (b) is correct
- (C) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (D) Both (a) and (b) are wrong

Correct Answer: (C) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Solution:

This question tests knowledge about diseases and their transmitting vectors.

Step 1: Chikungunya transmission.

Chikungunya is transmitted by the bite of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, which is active mainly during daytime.

Step 2: Malaria transmission.

Malaria is transmitted by the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito, which carries the Plasmodium parasite.

Step 3: Final evaluation.

Since both statements (a) and (b) are scientifically correct, the correct option is (C).

Final Answer:

(C) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Quick Tip

Remember: Chikungunya is spread by Aedes mosquitoes, while malaria is spread only by female Anopheles mosquitoes.

29. Which statement is correct for “Koo”?

- (A) An award-winning best-seller book

- (B) An extinct species of bird
- (C) A microblogging app developed by Indian experts
- (D) A short film on environmental degradation

Correct Answer: (C) A microblogging app developed by Indian experts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding “Koo”.

“Koo” is a social media platform that allows users to post short messages, similar to microblogging platforms. It gained popularity in India as an indigenous alternative to global social media platforms.

Step 2: Key features of Koo.

The app supports multiple Indian languages and was developed by Indian entrepreneurs to encourage local digital innovation and data localization.

Step 3: Elimination of incorrect options.

“Koo” is neither a book nor a bird species, and it is not a short film. These options do not match the nature and purpose of the platform.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct statement about “Koo” is that it is a microblogging app developed by Indian experts.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) A microblogging app developed by Indian experts.

Quick Tip

Koo became popular as part of India’s push towards self-reliant digital platforms.

30. Which country banned BBC World News from broadcasting in February 2021?

- (A) China
- (B) India

- (C) Russia
- (D) Myanmar

Correct Answer: (A) China

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

BBC World News is an international news channel operated by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Some countries regulate or restrict foreign media channels based on their internal media policies.

Step 2: Event of February 2021.

In February 2021, China banned BBC World News from broadcasting after accusing it of violating broadcasting guidelines and harming national interests.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

India, Russia, and Myanmar did not impose a ban on BBC World News during this period. Hence, these options are incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the country that banned BBC World News from broadcasting in February 2021 was China.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (A) China.

Quick Tip

International news bans are often linked to concerns over national sovereignty, media regulations, and political narratives.