ROLL NUMBER

No. of question: 100
No. of printed pages: 15

BPSSSC SI Main Exam-2
MODEL PAPER SET NO. 1
Time: 2 Hours
Maximum Marks: 200

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES:

1) You have to enter ROLL number on the test booklet in the Box alongside. Do not write Anything else on the Test Booklet.

2) This Test Booklet contains 100 items (Questions). Each item comprises four responses (answer).

You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet .In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, Mark the response which you consider the best, in any case, Choose only one response for each question.

3).All Questions (Items) Carry Equal Marks

4).All the questions are compulsory.

5).Sheets for rough are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

6).You should treat this like the actual **BPSSSC SI** Model paper Exam Question Paper.

General Knowledge

1. Which of the following Forts was not built in Akbar's time?
    a) Agra Fort
    b) Lahore Fort
    c) Purana Qila
    d) Allahabad Fort

2. In whose reign, the peacock (Mayur) throne was constructed?
    a) Humayun
    b) Akbar
    c) Shahjahan
    d) Babur

3. Which of the following building does not belong to the period of Aurangzeb?
    a) Moti mosque in Agra Fort
    b) Bibi Ka Makbara
    c) Tomb of Rabia-ud-Durrani
    d) Badshahi Mosque of Lahore

4. The Moti Masjid at Agra Fort was built by Shahjahan in honour of who among the following?
    a) Jahangir
    b) Jahanara Begum
    c) Mumtaz Mahal
    d) Asaf Khan

5. Dome mountain are the result of
    a) Intrusion of magma
    b) Folding
    c) Frictions at the joints of the rocks
    d) Faulting

6. Creators or calderas are –
    a) Rift valley
    b) Hollows created by removed of volcanic cones
    c) Sink holes
    d) Pot holes

7. A volcanic eruption is most likely to be violent cones
    a) The volcano is near to the sea
    b) The neck of the volcano is sealed by a plug
    c) The lava is viscous
    d) The lava reaches the surface through a fissure

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8. The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called?
    a) the Palghat gap
    b) the Bhorghat pass
    c) the Thalgat pass
    d) the Bolan pass

9. Who has been appointed as the new chairman of the Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs (CBIC)?
    a) John Joseph
    b) Vanaja N. Sarna
    c) Mahender Singh
    d) S Ramesh

10. Who has been appointed as the acting Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?
    a) Arvind Saxena
    b) Sudha Jain
    c) Kirti Kumar
    d) Omi Agrawal

11. Pappu Karki, the popular Kumaoni folk singer has passed away. He was a native of which state?
    a) Jammu & Kashmir
    b) Himachal Pradesh
    c) Uttarakhand
    d) Assam

12. India's first-ever national police museum will be established in which city?
    a) Chennai
    b) Delhi
    c) Nagpur
    d) Kolkata

13. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is in news for appointing Sharad Kumar as new Vigilance Commissioner. As per which committee's recommendations, the CVC was set up?
    a) Nittoor Srinivasa Rau committee
    b) Tejendra Mohan Bhasin committee
    c) KV Chowdary committee
    d) K. Santhanam committee

14. Which country will host the 45th G7 summit 2019?
    a) Italy
    b) Germany
    c) France
    d) Canada

15. Which country's women cricket team has clinched the Asia Cup Twenty-20 tournament 2018?
    a) South Korea
    b) Bangladesh
    c) India
    d) Pakistan

General Science

16. Which animal never drinks water in its entire life?

a) Kangaroo
b) Hippopotamus
c) Rat
d) Kangaroo rat

17. What is the physical phase of life called?
    a) Protoplasm
    b) Cytoplasm
    c) Organelles
    d) None of the above

18. The largest cell is _____
    a) Nerve Cell
    b) Ovum
    c) The egg of an Ostrich
    d) None of the above

19. Which is the largest human cell?
    a) Liver
    b) Skin
    c) Spleen
    d) Ovum

20. _____ is the longest cell.
    a) Nerve Cell
    b) Skin
    c) Spleen
    d) None of the above

21. What is the name of the cells in the body that engulf foreign particles like bacteria?
    a) Phagocytes
    b) Globulin
    c) Fibrinogen
    d) Albumin

22. There are _____ number of muscles in human.
    a) 638
    b) 637
    c) 639
    d) 640

23. What is the life span of RBC?
    a) 130 days
    b) 110 days
    c) 100 days
    d) 120 days

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24. What is the life span of WBC?
    a) 2-15 days
    b) 3-15 days
    c) 4-15 days

d) 5-20 days

25. Which is the vertebrate that has two chambered heart?
    a) Fish
    b) Snake
    c) Blue Whale
    d) Crocodile

26. The number of ribs in a human body is _____.
    a) 23
    b) 24
    c) 25
    d) 22

27. Which is the smallest flightless bird?
    a) Kiwi
    b) Penguin
    c) Ostrich
    d) Rhea

28. Saurology is the study of _____.
    a) Mosquitoes
    b) Snake
    c) Lizards
    d) Cockroach

29. Hormones are produced by _____
    a) Endocrine glands
    b) Pituitary glands
    c) Hypothalamus
    d) Pancreas

30. Which of the following is the 'master gland'?
    a) Thymus gland
    b) Pancreas
    c) Pineal gland
    d) Pituitary gland

Civics

31. To whom can the chief election commissioner advise on matters relating to the disqualifications of the members of Parliament?   5
    a) Governor
    b) President of Indian
    c) Prime Minister
    d) Chief Justice of India

32. In which year the president appointed two more election commissioners?
    a) 1989
    b) 1980
    c) 1979

d) 1965

33. The chief election commissioner hold office until they attain the age of?
    a) 62 years
    b) 65 years
    c) 60 years
    d) 55 years

34. To whom can the chief election commissioner advise on matters relating to the disqualifications of the members of state legislature?
    a) Chief Minister
    b) Governor
    c) President of India
    d) Chief Justice of High Court

35. The status of national or state parties are provided to the political parties by-
    a) Parliament
    b) Attorney General
    c) CAG
    d) Election commission

36. Which part of Indian constitution contain provisions regarding the UPSC?
    a) Part XIV
    b) Part XI
    c) Part XV
    d) Part X

37. The chairman and other members of UPSC appointed by-
    a) Prime Minister
    b) Chief Justice of India
    c) President of India
    d) None of these

38. The chairman and members of the UPSC hold office for-
    a) Six years
    b) until they attain the age of 65 years/
    c) Five years
    d) Either (a) or (b)

39. The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office on the basis of which of the following circumstances-
    a) If he is adjudged an insolvent
    b) If he engages in any paid employment outside the duties of his office during his term of office
    c) If he is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body in the opinion of the president
    d) All of the above

40. Which of the following government institution conducts examinations for appointments to the all-India services, Central services and public services of the centrally administered territories?
    a) State Public Service Commission
    b) Union Public Service Commission
    c) Department of Personnel and Training
    d) None of these

41. Political doctrine that takes protecting and enhancing the freedom of the individual to be the central problem of politics is known as :
    a) Guild Socialism
    b) Liberalism
    c) Syndicalism
    d) None of thes

42. Fabianism is closely related to:
    a) Liberalism
    b) Scientific Socialism
    c) Democratic socialism
    d) Syndicalism

43. How many amendments have been made there to the Constitution of India till now?
    a) 103
    b) 101
    c) 110
    d) 109

44. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' appearing under the National Emblem are taken from which historical work?
    a) Bhagawad Gita
    b) Mundaka Upanishad
    c) Ram Charit Manas
    d) Rig Veda

45. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution deals with Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment?
    a) Article – 13
    b) Article – 14
    c) Article – 16
    d) Article – 17

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Indian Geography

46. Which of the following imaginary line almost divides India into two equal parts?
    a) Equator
    b) Tropic of Cancer
    c) Tropic of Capricorn
    d) Arctic Circle

47. Which of the following water bodies is the home of Lakshadweep?

    a) Arabian Sea
    b) Bay of Bengal
    c) Indian Ocean
    d) Atlantic Ocean

48. Which of the following region supports the Karewa formation?
    a) North-eastern Himalayas
    b) Himachal-Uttaranchal Himalayas
    c) Eastern Himalayas
    d) Kashmir Himalayas

49. Where is the Loktak Lake situated?
    a) Kerala
    b) Uttaranchal
    c) Manipur
    d) Rajasthan

50. Which of the following water bodies separates the Andaman from the Nicobar?
    a) 11° Channel
    b) Gulf of Mannar
    c) 10° Channel
    d) Andaman Sea

51. Which of the following geographical term related with the "piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water"?
    a) Peninsula
    b) Gulf
    c) Strait
    d) Island

52. Which of the following geographical term related with a body of land surrounded by water on three sides?
    a) Peninsula
    b) Gulf
    c) Strait
    d) Island

53. Which of the following geographical term related with a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water?
    a) Peninsula
    b) Gulf
    c) Strait
    d) Island

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54. Which of the following is suitable definition of 'Archipelago'?
    a) A circular coral reef that encloses a shallow lagoon.
    b) A chain or set of islands grouped together.
    c) The plant and animal life on the earth.
    d) None of the above

55. Which of the following is the largest Archipelago in the world?
   a) Andaman & Nicobar Island
   b) Malaysia
   c) Indonesia
   d) Maldives

56. Which of the following is the world's largest peninsula?
   a) India
   b) South Africa
   c) Arabia
   d) Both A & B

57. Which of the following passes cuts through the Pir Panjal range and links Manali and Leh by road?
   a) Rohtas Pass
   b) Mana Pass
   c) Niti Pass
   d) Nathula Pass

58. Which of the following pass has been created by the Indus River?
   a) Rohtas Pass
   b) Nathula Pass
   c) Baralachala Pass
   d) Banihal Pass

59. Which passes make way to the land route between Kailash and the Manasarovar?
   a) Mana Pass
   b) Rohtas Pass
   c) Nathula Pass
   d) Baralachala Pass

60. Which of the following pass link the Srinagar to Leh?
   a) Mana Pass
   b) Rohtas Pass
   c) Nathula Pass
   d) Zoji La Pass

History of India

61. Harihara Raya I who ruled the Vijaynagara Empire for the period 1336-1356 belonged to which dynasty?
   a) Sangama Dynasty
   b) Saluva Dynasty
   c) Tuluva Dynasty
   d) Aravidu Dynasty

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62. During the Gupta Empire, the term "UPARIKARA" was used for
   a) An extra tax levied on all subjects.
   b) Periodic supplies of fruits, firewood, flowers etc.
   c) It was a voluntary offering by people to the king.

    d) King's customary share of the production normally amounting to 1/6th of the production.

63. Tuluva Narasa who ruled the Vijaynagara Empire for the period 1491-1503 belonged to which dynasty?
    a) Sangama Dynasty
    b) Saluva Dynasty
    c) Tuluva Dynasty
    d) Aravidu Dynasty

64. Chola Empire was divided into:
    a) Mandalams, Nadu, Kurram & Valanadu
    b) Mandalams, Nadu, Malkhand & Avanti
    c) Mandalams, Bhoomi, Avanti &Valanadu
    d) Mandalams, Nadu, Kurram & Malkhand

65. For which period did Harihara Raya II of Sangma dynasty ruled the Vijaynagara Empire?
    a) 1446-1465
    b) 1485-1491
    c) 1491-1505
    d) 1377-1404

66. The traces of Janapadas and Mahajanpadas are found in___?
    a) Vedic text
    b) Buddha text
    c) Jaina text
    d) All the above

67. Which one of the following was the capital of Kosala?
    a) Sravasti
    b) Shuktimati
    c) Kaushambi
    d) Indraprastha

68. Champa was the capital of which one of the following Mahajanapadas in Ancient India?
    a) Anga
    b) Magadha
    c) Vajji
    d) Kasi

69. Bimbisara was the founder of which one of the following dynasties?
    a) Nanda
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    b) Haryanka
    c) Maurya
    d) Shunga

70. A Janapadin was the ___ of a janapada.
    a) Servant
    b) Minister
    c) Army General

d) Ruler

71. Who is the excavator of Harappa site?
    a) Daya ram sahni
    b) Rakhal das Bannerji
    c) Mackey
    d) B.K. Thapar

72. Dholavira is situated at the bank of River:
    a) Indus
    b) Ravi
    c) Luni
    d) Ghaggar

73. In the Vedic age, who was the head of "Grama"?
    a) Kulapa
    b) Gramini
    c) Vispati
    d) Gopati

74. The local name of Mohenjodaro is:
    a) Mould of the living
    b) Mould of the tree
    c) Mould of the dead
    d) Mould of the survivor

75. Who were the immediate successors of the Mauryas in Magadha?
    a) Pandyas
    b) Sungas
    c) Kushanas
    d) Satvahanas

Mathemetics

76. The minimum value of $2\sin2\theta+3\cos2\theta$ is
    a) 0
    b) 3
    c) 2
    d) 1

77. If $0° < \theta < 90°$ the value of $\sin\theta + \cos\theta$ is:

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    a) Equal to 1
    b) Greater than 1
    c) Less than 1
    d) Equal to 2

78. Maximum value of $(2\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta)$ is
    a) 2
    b) $\sqrt{13}$
    c) $\sqrt{15}$

d) 1

79. cos1°.cos2°.cos3°.cos4°…………cos178°.cos179° = ?
    a) 0
    b) 1
    c) 2
    d) √3/2

80. The angles of a triangle are $(x + 5)°$, $(2x – 3)°$ and $(3x + 4)°$. The value of x is?
    a) 30°
    b) 31°
    c) 29°
    d) 28°

81. The area of a circle is increased by 22 cm2, if its radius is increased by 1 cm. Find the original radius of the circle?
    a) 6 cm
    b) 3.2 cm
    c) 3 cm
    d) 3.5 cm

82. The area of the largest circle that can be drawn inside a rectangle with sides 148 cm. by 14 cm is?
    a) 49 cm2
    b) 154 cm2
    c) 378 cm2
    d) 1078 cm2

83. A circle is inscribed in an equilateral triangle of side 8 cm. The area of the portion between the triangle and the circle is?
    a) 11 cm2
    b) 10.95 cm2
    c) 10 cm2
    d) 10.50 cm2

84. The area of a sector of a circle of radius 5 cm, formed by an arc of length 3.5 cm is?
    a) 8.5 cm2
    b) 8.75 cm2
    c) 7.75 cm2
    d) 7.50 cm2

85. The radius of a circular wheel is 1.75 m. The number of revolutions it will make in travelling 11 km is?
    a) 800
    b) 900
    c) 1000
    d) 1200

86. 10 kg of wheat priced at Rs. 8 mixed with 15 kg of wheat priced at Rs. 10. What is average price of whole mixture?

a) ₹ 9.5 kg

b) ₹ 9.2 kg

c) ₹ 7.5 kg

d) ₹ 8.5 kg

87. 40 litres of a mixture of milk and water contains 10% of water, the water to be added, to make the water content 20% in the new mixutre. Find how many litres water will be added?
   a) 6 litres
   b) 6.5 litres
   c) 5.5 litres
   d) 5 litres

88. A sugar solution of 3 litre contain 60% sugar. One litre of water is added to this solution. Then the percentage of sugar in the new solution is
   a) 30
   b) 45
   c) 50
   d) 60

Mental Ability

89. A candidate attempted 12 questions and secured full marks in all of them. If he obtained 60% in the test and all questions carried equal marks, then what is the number of questions in the test?
   a) 36
   b) 30
   c) 25
   d) 20

90. A cuboid has six sides of different colours. The red side is opposite to black. The blue side is adjacent to white. The brown side is adjacent to blue. The red side is face down. Which one of the following would be the opposite to brown?
   a) Red
   b) Black
   c) White
   d) Blue

91. A man fills a basket with eggs in such a way that the number of eggs added on each successive day is the same as the number already present in the basket. This way the basket gets completely filled in 24 days. After how many days the basket was 1 / 4th full?
   a) 6   13
   b) 12
   c) 17
   d) 22

92. A person has 4 coins each of different denomination. What is the number of different sums of money the person can form (using one or more coins at a time)? [UPSC 2009(CS-P)]
   a) 16
   b) 15
   c) 12

d) 11

93. A person traveled a distance of 50 km in 8 hours. He covered a part of the distance on foot at the rate of 4 km per hour and a part on a bicycle at the rate of 10 km per hour. How much distance did he travel on foot?
    a) 10 km
    b) 20 km
    c) 30 km
    d) 40 km

94. A person travels 12 km due North, then 15 km due East, after that 15 km due West and then 15 km due South. How far is he from the starting points?
    a) 6 km
    b) 12 km
    c) 33 km
    d) 60 km

95. A person X has four notes of Rupee 1, 2 , 5 and 10 denomination. The number of different sums of money she can form from them is
    a) 16
    b) 15
    c) 12
    d) 8

96. A question paper had ten questions. Each question could only be answered as True (T) or False (F). Each candidate answered all the questions. Yet, no two candidates wrote the answers in an identical sequence. How many different sequences of answers are possible?
    a) 20
    b) 40
    c) 512
    d) 1024

97. Four metal rods of lengths 78 cm, 104 cm, 117 cm and 169 cm are to be cut into parts of equal length. Each part must be as long as possible. What is the maximum number of pieces that can be cut?
    a) 27
    b) 36
    c) 43
    d) 480

98. Half of the villagers of a certain village have their own houses. One – fifth of the villagers cultivate paddy. One – third of the villagers are literate. Four – fifth of the villagers are below twenty five. Then, which one of the following is certainly true?
    a) All the villagers who have their own houses are literate.
    b) Some villagers under twenty five are literate.
    c) A quarter of the villagers who have their own houses cultivate paddy.
    d) Half of the villagers who cultivate paddy are literate

99. How many numbers lie between 300 and 500 in which 4 comes only one time?
    a) 99

b) 100
c) 110
d) 120

100. In a meeting, the map of a village was placed in such a manner that south – east becomes north, north – east becomes west and so on. What will south become?
a) North
b) North – east
c) North – west
d) West