



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

1. Consider the following statements about Pithora/Pithoro paintings

1. These are traditional forms of murals and is said to serve religious and spiritual purpose.
2. They are painted on the walls of the house to bring peace and prosperity.
3. These paintings are usually made by women in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
4. Rathwa, Bhils and Bhilala tribe of Eastern India has a culture of painting Pithora paintings on walls.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Pithora/Pithoro paintings are traditional forms of murals and is said to serve religious and spiritual purpose.

Statement 2 is correct: Pithora/Pithoro paintings are usually made by women either at the time of ceremonies or festivals or as a routine to clean and decorate the walls. These paintings are painted on the walls of the house to bring peace and prosperity.

Statement 3 is incorrect: These paintings are done by some tribal communities of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. They are drawn on special family occasions as a ritual. Depiction of animals is common especially horses.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Pithora is a ritualistic painting done on the walls by the Rathwa, Bhils and Bhilala tribes. The name Pithora also refers to the Hindu deity of marriage. These tribes are mostly inhabit in western part of India.

2. With reference to Dhruvad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
2. It is primarily a devotional and spiritual music style.
3. Dhruvad alaps uses Sanskrit syllables from mantras.

4. The earliest source that mentions a musical genre called Dhruvad is Ain-i-Akbari

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Dhruvad is the oldest surviving form of Indian Classical Music and traces its origin to the chanting of Vedic hymns and Mantras during the Vedic Age

Statement 2 is correct: The term denotes both the verse form of the poetry and the style in which it is sung. It is spiritual, heroic, thoughtful, virtuous, embedding moral wisdom or solemn form of song-music combination. Thematic matter ranges from the religious and spiritual (mostly in praise of Hindu deities) to royal panegyrics, musicology and romance.

Statement 3 is correct: A Dhruvad performance starts with the alap, which uses sacred Sanskrit syllables from Sanskrit mantras.

Statement 4 is correct: The earliest source that mentions a musical genre called Dhruvad is Ain-i-Akbari of Abu Fazl (1593). Later works attribute much of the material to musicians in the court of Man Singh Tomar (fl. 1486–1516) of Gwalior. In these accounts from the Mughal court Dhruvad is portrayed as a musical form which is relatively new; and according to Sanyal, most sources agree that Dhruvad owes its origin to the court of Man Singh Tomar.

3. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Mimamsa School?

- (a) Its main purpose was to explain the application and the use of Rig Veda
- (b) One of the earliest texts of this school is Jaimini Sutras.
- (c) One of the greatest exponents of this school is Sabarswamin
- (d) Vedanta philosophy is type of Mimamsa philosophy

Ans: a (Its main purpose was to explain the application and the use of Vedas)



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Explanation: Mimamsa philosophy is basically the analysis of interpretation, application and the use of the text of the Samhita and Brahmana portions of the Veda. According to Mimamsa philosophy, Vedas are eternal and possess all knowledge, and religion means the fulfilment of duties prescribed by the Vedas.

The main text of Mimamsa School is known as the Sutras of Jaimini which have been written during the third century BC. It is the earliest text of this school. The essence of the system according to Jaimini is Dharma which is the dispenser of fruits of one's actions, the law of righteousness itself. This system lays stress on the ritualistic part of Vedas.

This philosophy encompasses the Nyaya-Vaisheshika systems and emphasizes the concept of valid knowledge. The names associated with this philosophy are Sabar Swami and Kumarila Bhatta. Sabar Swami is one of the great exponent of this school.

Vedanta is a type of Mimamsa (Uttara Mimamsa is a synonym for Vedanta). However, Mimamsa by itself usually means Purva Mimamsa. Mimamsa refers to the analysis of the meaning of words, particularly the words of the Vedas. The difference between the two is that Purva Mimamsa is concerned with an investigation into those parts of the Vedas that deal with Dharma whereas Vedanta investigates the parts of the Vedas which deal with Brahman.

4. Consider the following statements

1. Srauta Sutra is related with vedic ceremonies.
2. Grihya Sutra is related to the designing of the sacrificial pot and contains early reference of Geometry.
3. Sulva Sutra is the manual of human conduct and is the source of various laws

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: The Śrautasūtras form a part of the corpus of Sanskrit sutra literature. Their topics include instructions relating to the use of the śruti corpus in great rituals and the correct performance of

these major vedic ceremonies, are same as those found in the Brahmana layers of the Vedas, but presented in more systematic and detailed manner.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Grihya Sutras is the oldest text, gives the idea about the caste system, marriage system and positions of women in the society. It also tells about the sacrifice or fire place in the house.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The designing of sacrificial pots and early reference of geometry is related with Sulva Sutra. Indian mathematics is supposed to have originated from Sulva Sutras.

5. Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilisation

1. People of Indus Valley Civilization were well known with the art of dancing
2. All paintings from Indus Valley Civilisation represent deep similarities with 'prehistoric rock paintings'
3. The Indus Valley pottery are fine-wheel made, consists of both black painted ware and polychrome pottery

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: In India, the art of dancing may be traced back to the Harappan culture. The discovery of the bronze statue of a dancing girl testifies to the fact that some women in Harappa performed dances.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There has been very little evidence to support the art of painting from Indus Valley Civilization era. Though there are remnants of vessels with pigments and colours found all over the sites, the purposes of these are yet to be determined. There are deep similarities with ancient Indus iconography. Depictions of bulls with decorated horns constitute a prominent feature of Chalcolithic rock art (from around 2500 BCE, the Indus period). This symbolism is seen majorly on Indus valley seals and in paintings on Chalcolithic pottery from the early Neolithic cultures of western South Asia.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Statement 3 is correct: The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel-made wares, very few being hand-made. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. Although polychrome pottery is rare, it is mainly comprised of small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and green, rarely white and yellow. Thus, both black painted ware and polychrome pottery were used in the Indus Valley Civilization.

6. Consider the following pairs

Folk Music	State/Region Associated with it
Mand	Rajasthan
Bhatiali	West Bengal
Ragini	Jammu & Kashmir
Gulraj	Haryana

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Explanation: India has a rich legacy of folk or popular music along with classical music. This music represents the emotion of the masses. The simple songs are composed to mark every event in life. They may be festivals, advent of a new season, marriage or birth of a child. Rajasthani folk songs such as Mand and Bhatiali of Bengal are popular all over India. Ragini is a popular form of folk songs of Haryana. Folk songs have their special meanings or messages. They often describe historical events and important rituals. Kashmir's Gulraj is usually a folklore and Pandyani of Madhya Pradesh is a narrative put to music. Muslims sing Sozkhvani or mournful songs during Muharram and Christmas carols and choral music are sung in groups on the festive occasions.

7. Consider the following statements about Ajantha caves?

- 1. They represent both mural and fresco paintings.
- 2. The paintings belong to all three religions (Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism)

3. They depicts tempera style of painting which portray human values and social fabric along with styles, costumes and ornaments of that period.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Ajanta caves depicts the walls with mural paintings, which represent a piece of artwork painted directly on a hard surface and fresco paintings, which represent a piece of artwork painted on dry or wet plaster

Statement 2 is incorrect: The paintings of Ajanta caves are based on the theme of life events of Buddha depicted from the Jataka stories majorly. The common theme of these paintings range from Jataka stories to life of Buddha. Thus, the paintings are related to Buddhism only. According to UNESCO, these are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art that influenced Indian art that followed.

Statement 3 is correct: The Ajanta cave paintings depicts the tempera style of painting in which a fast-drying painting medium consisting of colored pigments mixed with a water-soluble binder medium is used. The Ajanta paintings portray human values and social fabric along with styles, costumes and ornaments of that period.

8. Consider the following pairs regarding the shadanga (Six Limbs) of Indian paintings mentioned by Vatsyayana:

Six Limbs	Meaning
Bhava	Immersion of emotions.
Lavanyayoganam	Creation of lustre and glem with the colours
Varnikabhange	Mixing of colours to resemble the effects of modelling
Pramanani	Focuses on perception, measurements and structure

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

(d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Bhava- yojana speaks about the emotion, a feeling or an intention. It eulogizes the expression of emotions; the formless. Bhava are of two types, covert i.e. the hidden emotions and overt i.e. revealed emotions.

Pair 2 is incorrect matched: Lavanya blooms in the bodily postures, bhaav- bhangima and of course in the ornaments and robes that add to the beauty of bodily contours. Another striking example of Lavanya is the sculpture at Sun temple Konark, of a heavenly nymph writing a love letter. One can experience the fragrance of grace in every visual modulation of her inner love, be it the posture, the expressive eyes or the way she holds the pen and the pad.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: This limb pertains to 'colour' that lends soul to an artwork. The beauty of colour is not in the colour but in its application. A master painter magnifies the splendour of different shades on the surface with the strength of the stroke of his brush. The myriad hues are not only an aspect of appearance but are the expression of inner character. In the hands of a versatile artist even ordinary colours pronounces extraordinary exuberance.

These six cannons of art do not curtail artistic freedom rather aids it. The Chitrasutra of Vishnudharmottara purana mentions that the artist needs to experience the mysteries beyond cognitive intellect. He mustn't restrict himself to understanding the work, but also experience it directly. That is where the real rasa is. It states that, valuable as these various instructions are, they are derived from and subservient to practice. The artist has the freedom to work according to his own intellect.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: The manifestation of form must be guarded by the power of Pramanani (proportion). It emphasises on perception, measurement and structure. It provides an insight into the structural anatomy of objects.

9. Consider the following statements about Apabhramsa school of Art

1. Angular faces in three quarter profile, pointed noses, eyes protruding beyond the facial line,

plenty of accessory details are the most notable features of these paintings

2. These paintings were appropriated in all Hindu, Jaina as well as Mahayana Buddhist Schools.
3. These are mural paintings in a reduced dimension
4. Red, Yellow and Gold colours are predominantly used in this paintings

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: The Apabhramsa was named after the Pala rulers of the NorthEast Indian dynasty which largely favoured the Buddhist religion in its mystical and magical term. This school consisted the Kalpasutra and the Kalkacharya Katha paintings. The most notable features of these paintings are the angular faces in three quarter profile, pointed noses, eyes protruding beyond the facial line, plenty of accessory details and simple colour schemes with red as the dominating colour, representing the earlier paintings while the later ones show a lavish use of blue and gold.

Statement 2 is correct: Apabhramsa school of painting was a predominant in western India during 11th and 15th century. This Schools consisted of Jain, Buddhist and Hindu manuscripts and wooden book covers. The most dominant themes of these paintings were Jain and in the later period the Vaishnava School appropriated them too. They brought in the concept of Gita Govinda and secular love into these paintings that were otherwise dominated by the Jain iconography. The School represented simple compositions characterized by sensuous lines and subdued tones reflected the feelings of intense devotion that developed in the later period of Mahayana Buddhism.

Statement 3 is correct: Even though the paintings were made as illustrations for books, they did not develop a different style but were mural paintings in a reduced dimension. In the early Jain phase, the



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

paintings were made on palm leaves but in the later period, they were made on paper.

Statement 4 is correct: The colors employed in the paintings were mainly red, yellow, and ochre and they had symbolic value. They employed bright and gold colors in the final stages.

10. Which of the following cave paintings in India represents all three religions (Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism)

- (a) Ajanta cave paintings
- (b) Ellora cave paintings
- (c) Bagh cave paintings
- (d) Elephanta cave paintings

Ans: b (Ellora cave paintings)

Explanation: The mural paintings in the Ellora caves are found in the five caves, mostly limited to Kailasa temple. The main themes of the murals of these caves are mainly drawn from Buddhist, Jain and Hindu religions. These murals were done in two phases. The first phase paintings were done during the carving of the caves, while the second phase ones were done several centuries later. The earlier paintings show Vishnu with his consort Lakshmi borne through the clouds by Garuda, the celestial bird. The Kailasa temple dedicated to Shiva, Indra Sabha, Jagannath Sabha (depicting Mahavira). The wall frescoes at the Ajanta caves (Aurangabad) and the one at Bagh caves (near Gwalior) bear evidence of this. Although Ajanta paintings belong to the period between the first to the seventh century AD yet most of these were produced during the Gupta time. These paintings depict various scenes from the life of the Buddha and various aspects of Buddhism.

The Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai, were originally a Buddhist site which was later dominated by the Shaivite faith. It is contemporary with Ellora, and its sculptures show slenderness in the body, with stark light and dark effects.

11. Consider the following statements about Mughal paintings

- 1. Mughal paintings shows a synthesis of Persian, European and Indian styles
- 2. Emperor Akbar had established a separate department devoted to paintings.

3. Jahangir was influenced by the unnatural stillness of European paintings.

4. Mughal paintings were featured by 3-dimensional features

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Mughal paintings show a synthesis of Persian, European, and Indian styles. They are renowned for their brilliance of colour, the delicacy of execution, and the fusion of artistic traditions. This style of miniature painting reached its artistic zenith under Akbar and Jahangir.

Statement 2 is correct: Emperor Akbar was famous for 'Navratnas' that is nine Gems at his court for various art and literature. He was responsible for establishment of an entire department devoted to the paintings and scribing of his documents. He established a formal artistic studio called Tasvir Khana where the artists were hired on salary and they developed their own styles.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir. He was a naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of flora and fauna, i.e. birds, animals, trees and flowers. Shah Jahan was inspired by the unnatural stillness of European paintings.

Statement 4 is correct: The defining features of Mughal paintings, especially in Emperor Akbar's period are the use of 3-Dimensional figures and the continued use of foreshortening.

12. Who among the following is known as the 'Raphael of the East'?

- (a) M.F Hussain
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Raja Ravi Varma
- (d) Nandanlal Bose

Ans: c (Raja Ravi Varma)

Explanation: Raja Ravi Verma is one of the India's greatest painters. He is considered to be the originator of the school of modern painting. The school was called 'modern' because of the heavy influence of the



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

western techniques and themes. He was unique as he brought together elements of South Indian Painting with the western techniques of colour and style. He belonged to the state of Kerala and was dubbed as the ‘Raphael of the East’ because of his brilliant brush strokes and almost lifelike paintings. Some of his very famous works include Lady in the Moonlight, Mother India etc.

13. Consider the following statements about Kalamkari paintings

1. It is a traditional painting from Tamil Nadu
2. These are painted on cotton fabric by using vegetable dyes.
3. Subjects are adopted from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and Hindu religious mythology

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is a traditional painting from state of Andhra Pradesh. A small place Srikalahasti is the best known centre of Kalamkari art. This work is also found at Masulipatnam in Andhra Pradesh. This art is mainly related to decorating temple interiors with painted cloth panels, which was developed in the fifteenth century under the patronage of Vijayanagar rulers.

Statement 2 is correct: These paintings are made on cloth. It is hand painted as well as block printing with vegetable dyes applied on cloth. Vegetable dyes are used for colour in the Kalamkari work.

Statement 3 is correct: Subjects are adopted from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and Hindu religious mythology. After deciding the subject of the painting, scene after scene is painted. Every scene is surrounded by floral decorative patterns. Figures of deities have a very rich border embellishments and were created for the temples. Owing to Muslim rulers in Golconda, the Masulipatnam kalamkari was widely influenced by Persian motifs and designs

14. Which of the following Vedas is called as ‘Brahma veda’?

- (a) Rig veda
- (b) Yajur veda
- (c) Sam veda
- (d) Atharva veda

Ans: d (Atharva Veda)

Explanation: The Atharva-Veda Samhita is meant to be used by the Brahma, the Atharva-Vedic priest, to correct the mispronunciations and wrong performances that may accidentally be committed by the other three priests of the sacrifice. Thus, it is sometimes referred as Brahma Veda. Rig Veda is the Veda of Knowledge, Yajur Veda is the Veda of Karma, Sama Veda is the Veda of Bhakthi, and Atharva Veda is the Brahma Veda.

15. Consider the following pairs

Author	Literary Work
Bharavi	Kiratarjuniya
Kalidasa	Vikramorvasiyam
Bhavabhuti	Swapnavasavadatta
Basava	Vachana Sahitya

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Kiratarjuniyam is considered as one of the famous and oldest Sanskrit book. It was written by the great poet Bharavi in seventh century CE. It is based on the conversation between Shiva and Arjuna regarding the archery.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Vikramorvasiyam is the second of the three dramas attributed to Kalidasa, the other two being Abhijnanasakuntalam and Malavikagnimitram. It is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavas for the heavenly damsel Urvasi.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Swapnavasavadatta is Sanskrit Text of Bhasa (3rd Century BCE) drawn from the romantic narratives about the Vatsa king Udayana and Vasavadatta, the daughter of Pradyota, the ruler of Avanti.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Basaveshwara, colloquially known as Basavanna, was a 12th-century CE social reformer and founder of Lingayat sect lived



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

during the reign of the Kalyani Chalukya/Kalachuri dynasty but reached the peak of his influence during the rule of King Bijjala II . Basava spread social awareness through his poetry, popularly known as Vachanaas. And also introduced Ishtalinga necklace, with an image of the Shiva Linga. He introduced new public institutions such as the Anubhava Mantapa (or, the "hall of spiritual experience"), which welcomed men and women from all socio-economic backgrounds to discuss spiritual and mundane questions of life, in open.

The Basavarajadevara Ragale (13 out of 25 sections are available) by the Kannada poet Harihara (c.1180) is the earliest available account on the life of the Basava and is considered important because the author was a near contemporary of his protagonist. A full account of Basava's life and ideas are narrated in a 13th-century sacred Telugu text, the Basava Purana by Palkuriki Somanatha.

Basava literary works include the Vachana Sahitya in Kannada Language.

16. Consider the following statements about 'Jhumar' dance form

1. It is a popular harvest dance of Rajasthan.
2. The dance is performed only by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghagra

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: d (Neither 1 nor 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jhumair or Jhumar is an Indian folk dance from the Indian states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. It is folk dance of Sadan, the Indo-Aryan ethnic groups of Chotanagpur. It is mainly performed during harvest season.[8] The musical instruments used are Mandar, Dhol, Nagara, Bansuri. This dance style consists of performers standing in a row holding hands, singings couplets, swaying their bodies, clapping their hands and occasionally adding timed jumps.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Jhumar dance of Jharkhand is performed by both men and women, by

only men and only women. The dance is graceful or energetic based on the gender. The music accompanied by the Jhumar dance is well developed and are local folk songs of Jharkhand. The dancers hold each other by locking hands between the torsos of the adjacent partners to form a circle and then dancing with deft footwork and articulate expressions. The attire of the performers is also very rich and colorful, which may also include, at times, the elements of tribal clothes like leaves and feather crowns.

17. Consider the following pairs regarding the nine rasas or emotions expressed through dance

Rasas	Emotions
Bibhatsa	Tragedy
Veera	Anger
Shaanta	Tranquility
Karuna	Wonder

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

Explanation: Nandikeshwara's Abhinaya Darpana depicts the three basic elements of dance, which are, Nritya (basic dance steps), Natya (dramatic representation) and Nritya (sentiments and emotions evoked through dance). Nandikeshwara further elaborated the Nayak-Nayika Bhav, in which the eternal deity is seen as the hero or Nayak and the devotees who performs the dance is the heroin of the act, the Nayika. There are nine rasas or emotions that are expressed through the dance, which are:

- Shringara: for love
- Raudra: for anger
- Bibhatsa: for disgust
- Veera: for heroism
- Shaant: for peace and tranquility
- Haasya: for laughter and comedy
- Karuna: for tragedy
- Bhayanak: for horror
- Adbhuta: for wonde



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

18. Consider the following statements about Manipuri dance

1. This dance form finds its mythological origin to the celestial dance of Krishna and Rukmini
2. It has gained prominence with the advent of Vaishnavism in the state of Manipur.
3. It was revived to limelight by Rabindranath Tagore by introducing it into Shantiniketan.
4. This dance is most prevalent among Meiteis and Bishnupriya Manipuri tribes

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Manipuri Dance form finds its mythological origin to the celestial dance of Shiva and Parvati in the valleys of Manipur along with the local Gandharvas. The dance form traces its origin to the festival of Lai Haraoba where many dances were performed.

Statement 2 is correct: The dance gained prominence with the advent of Vaishnavism in 15th century. Then,

Statement 3 is correct: Rabindranath Tagore brought back the dance form into limelight when he introduced it into Santiniketan.

Statement 4 is correct: Manipuri dance is a religious art and its aim is the expression of spiritual values. Aspects of this performance art is celebrated during Hindu festivals and major rites of passage such as weddings among the Manipuri people, particularly in the ethnic majority of Bishnupriya Manipuri & Meitei people. The dance drama choreography shares the plays and stories of 'Vaishnavite Padavalis', that also inspired the major Gaudiya Vaishnava-related performance arts found in Assam and West Bengal.

19. 'Sattariya' dance form belongs to which of the following state

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Assam
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Manipur

Ans: b (Assam)

Explanation: The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith. This neo-Vaishnava treasure of Assamese dance and drama has been, for centuries, nurtured and preserved with great commitment by the Sattras i.e. Vaishnava maths or monasteries. Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras, this dance style has been aptly named Sattriya. Sattriya dance tradition is governed by strictly laid down principles in respect of hasta mudras, footworks, aharyas, music etc.

20. Which of the following are part of Carnatic Music

1. Pallavi
2. Varnam
3. Anu Pallavi
4. Ragamalika

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Explanation: Carnatic music or Carnatic sangeet is the south Indian classical music and is one of the gems of world music. It has a rich history and tradition and has developed in the south Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Purandaradasa (1480-1564) is considered to be the father of Carnatic music.

There are a number of sections to the Carnatic performance.

- Varanam is a composition usually played at the beginning of a recital. It literally means a description. Varanam is made of two parts- the Purvanga or the first half and the Uttaranga or the second half.
- The kritis are fixed compositions in the raga. They have well identified composers and do not allow much scope for variation.
- The "Alapana" offers a way to unfold the Ragam to the audience and at the same time allows the artist substantial scope for creativeness.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

- Ragamalika is a free melodic improvisation played without mridangam accompaniment.
- Tanam is yet another style of melodic improvisation in free rhythm.
- Pallavi is short pre-composed melodic theme with words and set to one cycle of tala.
- Anu Pallavi is sung in the beginning and sometimes also towards the end of the song after Pallavi.

21. Folk music 'Powada' belongs to

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans: b (Maharashtra)

Explanation: Powada is a traditional form of reciting verses, which was originated during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji in Maharashtra. It is a genre of Marathi poetry that emerged during the late 17th century in India. The powadas are a kind of ballad written in an exciting style and narrate historical events in an inspiring way. The composer-cum-singers of the powadas are known as Shahirs.

22. Consider the following statements about Qawwali

1. It starts with an instrumental prelude and long alaps composed in a single raga.
2. It is a devotional music originated in the 13th century by the Sufi Saint Amir Khusrau

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

Statement 1 is correct: Qawwali is a kind of devotional music as they are in praise of the Allah or the Prophet Muhammad or any other major Sufi or Islamic Saint. It starts with an instrumental prelude and long alaps which are usually composed in a single raga. It is generally written in Urdu, Punjabi or Hindi. Some words or Braj Bhasha and Awadhi are also used. They are performed in Sufi shrines or Khanqahs.

Statement 2 is correct: Qawwali is usually sung as a solo or in groups of two lead singers and a team comprises of around 8 members. Musical instruments like tabla, dholak and harmonium are used. The intensity or tempo gradually builds up, seeking to induce transcendental state. It is said that Amir Khusrau is credited with the origin of Qawwali.

23. Consider the following statements about Indian Music

1. The origin of 'khayal' largely attributed to Amir Khusrau.
2. In Khayal, ragas are extensively ornamented
3. The Kirana Gharana is the oldest and most elaborate for 'khayal' form.
4. Thumri is based on the religious literature inspired by the bhakti movement.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Though the origin of 'khayal' is attributed to Amir Khusrau, it is still uncertain regarding its origin. 'Khayal' is a Persian word and it implies 'idea' or 'imagination'.

Statement 2 is correct: In khyal, ragas are extensively ornamented, and the style calls for more technical virtuosity than intellectual rigour.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Gwalior Gharana is the oldest and most elaborate in technique for 'khayal' form. Its most famous exponents were Nathan Pir Bakhsh and Nathu Khan. It was founded in mid-16th century. Its main features are a wide range in taans, alankarik taans, descending sapaat taans, almost equal emphasis on melody and rhythm and preference for simple ragas.

Statement 4 is correct: Thumri is a vocal genre or style of Indian music, came out of Bhakti tradition. The term "thumri" is derived from the Hindi verb thumuknaa, which means "to walk with a dancing gait in such a way that the ankle-bells tinkle." The form is, thus, connected with dance, dramatic gestures, mild eroticism, evocative love poetry and folk songs,



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

especially from Uttar Pradesh, though there are regional variations.

The text is romantic or devotional in nature, the lyrics are usually in Uttar Pradesh dialects of Hindi called Awadhi and Brij Bhasha. Thumree is characterized by its sensuality, and by a greater flexibility with the raga.

24. Consider the following pairs

Folk dance form	State
Dhumal	Jammu & Kashmir
Thang Ta	Sikkim
Charba	Himachal Pradesh
Kalbelia	Rajasthan

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Dhumal is performed in Jammu and Kashmir, by the Wattal tribe. It involves colourful costumes with a tall conical hat for men. Performers dance and sing to the drum beats.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Thang Ta is the exclusive martial dance form of Manipur. Thang means sword and Ta means spear. The dance performance is a unique display of skill, creativity and agility in which the performers enact a mock fight sequence- leaping to attack and defend.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Charba is the popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh, performed during the Dussehra festivities.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Kalbelia is a sensuous folk dance performed by the women of the Kalbelia community of Rajasthan. The costumes and dance movements are similar to that of the 'serpents'. 'Been' is the popular musical instrument of this dance form. The UNESCO has inscribed Kalbelia folk songs and dances in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010.

25. Which of the following is not a martial dance form in India?

- 1. Paika
- 2. Biraha

- 3. Kummi
- 4. Padayani

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Paika is martial folk dance performed in the southern part of Odisha. Paika is a long form of spear. The dancers are armed with wooden spears and shields, show of their skills and agility in infantry like formations. It has a martial art character. The word Paika signifies battle.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Biraha dance along with its variant, Bidesia is a popular form of entertainment in rural Bihar. Performed by 10-12 in a group with 2 singers known as gayens. It's based on folklore and mythological stories with a comical sketch known as kap. It's generally associated with the Gajan festival of Shiva.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kummi is a folk dance, popular in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in India, danced mostly by South Indian women in circle. Dancing may be different. In some places, it is very simple, with rhythmic clapping or beating of the drums. In other places dancers imitate various harvesting activities. Kummi often accompany by songs, called "Kummi songs". It is often danced during festivals. It is also danced by Tamils of Sri Lanka. Kummi songs became a popular addition to kuthiyottam festivities in modern times.

Statement 4 is correct: Padayani, also known Padeni (from the Malayalam word for military formations), is a traditional folk dance and a ritual martial art from the central portion of the Indian state of Kerala. A ceremonial dance involving masks, it is an ancient ritual performed in Bhagavati temples. The dance is performed in honor of Bhadrakaali.

26. Consider the following statements

- 1. It is an important religious and cultural site in Karnataka.
- 2. It shows evidence of Ashokan minor rock edicts



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

3. It was reached to its zenith in the Medieval period
4. It has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986

The characteristics given above describes which of the following historic site in India?

- (a) Aihole
- (b) Srirangapatnam
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Hampi

Ans: d (Hampi)

Explanation: Hampi literally means ‘Champion’ and it symbolizes the major settlement in the ruins of the city of Vijayanagara, which was the former capital of Vijayanagara empire. It is an important religious and cultural centre in Karnataka. It derives its name Hampi from the Kannada word ‘Hampe’, derived from Pampa (the old name of the Tungabhadra River). We have evidences of Ashokan Minor Rock Edicts at Hampi, but it reached its zenith under the patronage of the Vijayanagara Rulers (1343-1565). All the monuments and sculptures at Hampi were declared to be World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986.

27. Consider the following pairs about Indian scholars and their contributions

Indian Scholar	Contribution
Pingala	Binary number system
Budhayana	Value of Pi
Aryabhatta	Zero
Bhaskaracharya	Revolution time by the Earth

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Binary Number System was first described by the Vedic scholar Pingala, in his book Chandahsahstra which is the earliest known Sanskrit treatise on the prosody (the study of poetic metres and verse) in the third/second century BC.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The value of Pi was first calculated by Budhayana and he also explained the concept of Pythagoras theorem.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Zero was invented by Aryabhatta

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Indian scientist Bhaskaracharya (5th century) contributed to world by rigidly calculating the time taken by the Earth to orbit the Sun i.e. the revolution time by the Earth.

28. Consider the following statements about Indian Coinage

1. The earliest literary reference of the coins in the Indian context can be found in the Vedas
2. The Rupiya, a copper coin, was introduced in India by Alauddin Khilji in the 13th century

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a (Only 1)

Statement 1 is correct: The earliest reference to the coins in the Indian context can be found in the Vedas. Nishka was the term used for coins made up of metals.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sher Shah Suri, a 16th century ruler of Afghan lineage introduced the Rupiya. It was a silver currency. At that moment, one Rupiya was equal to four coins of copper.

29. Consider the following statements about Sahitya Academy

1. It is an autonomous organisation which works towards promoting literary culture in India
2. It undertakes literary activities in Goan and Marwari apart from 22 languages mentioned in the Constitution of India
3. It publishes bimonthly journals such as Indian Literature in English and Samkaleen Bharatiya Sahitya in Hindi

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: Sahitya Akademi or the National Academy of Letters was established by the Government of India in 1954. It is an autonomous organisation which works towards promoting literary culture in India. The main functions of the academy are to foster and co-ordinate literature in all the Indian Languages and to overall promote the national unity of the country.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sahitya Akademi undertakes literary activities in over 24 Indian languages. Apart from 22 languages that are mentioned in the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi gives recognition to two more languages: English and Rajasthani.

Statement 3 is correct: It publishes two bimonthly literary journals: Indian Literature in English and Samkaleen Bharatiya Sahitya in Hindi.

30. Consider the following statements about Wangla Festival

1. It is a pre-harvest festival in Meghalaya.
2. It is celebrated by the Garo tribe
3. The festival is celebrated in the honour of Misi Saljong, a local deity who is considered to be a generous

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

Explanation: Wangala is a **post-harvest** festival celebrated by the Garo tribe, who live in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Assam in India and Greater Mymensingh in Bangladesh. It is an act of thanksgiving to the sun god of fertility, known as Misi-A-Gilpa-Saljong-Galapa. A nagara (a special drum used for calling the people on solemn occasions) is beaten. The social aspect of the Wangala Festival goes on in the villages for a number of days, with eating, drinking and merrymaking. This is the most popular festival of the Garo Hills, and is held in November, the precise date being fixed by the headman. The highlight of the festival is when 300 dancers and 100 drums descend on the field in all their

splendour in celebration. The men and women dance in mirthful gaiety with the beating of drums, blowing of the buffalo horn trumpets and bamboo flutes. The men wear dhotis, half-jackets and turbans with feathers. The women wear colourful dresses made of silk, blouses and a head-wrap with feathers.

31. Consider the following statements about Indian Music

1. Taranas are the meaningless words strung together in a rhythmic piece set to a raga
2. Tillana represent South Indian counterpart to Taranas which are sometimes a passage of meaningful words

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

Statement 1 is correct: In Tarana, there are no meaningful words; syllables like teem, tarana, dere, tere, tome, nadir etc are strung together in a rhythmic piece set to a raaga. It is said that the syllable are adaptations of mnemonic signatures of the tabla and sitar strokes or perhaps mutilations of Persian and Arabic words.

Statement 2 is correct: The Thillana is the south Indian musical counterpart of the north Indian Tarana- rhythmic and fast in tempo. Sometimes a passage of meaningful words is interspersed in tillana which is otherwise composed of a variety of meaningless syllables.

32. Which of the following statement about 'Thangka Paintings' is incorrect?

- (a) These are the typical paintings found in the Indian states of Odisha and West Bengal.
- (b) They are created on cotton canvas and often framed with silk.
- (c) It often overflows with symbolism and allusion.
- (d) The themes of these paintings are based on the philosophies related to Buddhism

Ans: a (These are the typical paintings found in the Indian states of Odisha and West Bengal)



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Explanation: Presently belonging to the Indian states of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh Region and Arunachal Pradesh, Thangka were originally used as a medium of reverence that evoked the highest ideals of Buddhism.

- Thangkas are painted on cotton or silk.
- The paint consists of pigments in a water-soluble medium of animal glue. Both mineral and organic pigments are used.
- The composition of a thangka, as with the majority of Buddhist art, is highly geometric. Arms, legs, eyes, nostrils, ears, and various ritual implements are all laid out on a systematic grid of angles and intersecting lines.
- The process seems very methodical, but often requires deep understanding of the symbolism involved to capture the spirit of it. Thangka often overflow with symbolism and allusion. Because the art is explicitly religious, all symbols and allusions must be in accordance with strict guidelines laid out in Buddhist scripture.

33. Which of the following is/are considered as the main component(s) of Purushartha, a key concept in Hinduism?

1. Kama
2. Ahimsa
3. Artha
4. Moksha

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: Purushartha is a Sanskrit word that can be translated as the 'object of human pursuit' or 'goals of man'. The term is derived from the Sanskrit, purusha, meaning 'person', and artha, meaning 'purpose'. The four Purusharthas as:

1. **Dharma:** Dharma is universal law, harmony, truth, duty, wisdom, and the inherent nature of things. It is a process of alignment, whereby one moves steadily, wisely, and with clear mind in the natural flow of

Truth. Dharma refers to moral duties, obligations, and conduct, namely, Vidhis (do's) and Nishedha (don'ts). Dharma is always given a highest importance.

2. **Artha:** Artha is the second goal of life for the householder for the attainment of wealth and material prosperity. It has to do with providing for the hunger, thirst, and safety needs that are inherent in living in a physical body. Artha recognises this level of physical or material need, which is not contrary to spiritual life. The efforts or means to realizing this goal must have a righteous and moral basis.

3. **Kama:** Kama is the fulfillment of desires in the world; biological, physical, and material. Without deep, latent desires there would be no incarnation. Kama is the enlivened desire that springs forth from those latent conditionings. Desires must be acknowledged and reasonably fulfilled with mindfulness so as to move towards freedom from them, by not adding it to a continuous cycle of fulfilling and escalating. Artha & Kama are important goal for the growth and progress of society.

4. **Moksha:** Moksha means liberation from the web of Maya, the cycles of birth and death, and the experiences of Bliss. Liberation is not some posthumous state to be attained after death, but is a state to be attained right here in this very life. This is the ultimate goal of human life. Liberation is freedom from a sense of lack, insecurity, & fear. This is possible when a person discovers that he is free from all limitations of time, space, and individuality and that he is really the transcendental reality himself.

34. Who among the following wrote the book 'Bahubivah'?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar
- (c) Pandita Ramabai
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: b (Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar)

Explanation: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar wrote the book Bahuvivah. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a well-known and active social reformer of the 19th century. He was a Sanskrit scholar and helped in a struggle for securing rights of women. He opposed caste devils and priestly domination as well. In 1850,



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

he protested against child marriage and in 1856, in Kolkata, he supervised first lawful widow remarriage. He used to run as many as 35 girl's schools, most of them at his own expenses.

35. Which of the following statements about 'Paryushana' Jain festival is incorrect?

- (a) It is an annual festival of Jains, celebrated in the month of Bhadrapada
- (b) It is performed/celebrated by the Digambara sect only, as a retreat of nomadic Jain monks because of torrential rain and monsoon shower
- (c) It involves performing Pratikraman and listening to the discourses of the Kalpa Sutra
- (d) It includes the ritual visit to the Upashrayas and performing Kshamavani at the end

Ans: b (It is performed/celebrated by the Digambara sect only, as a retreat of nomadic jain monks because of torrential rain and monsoon shower)

Explanation: Paryushana is the annual festival of Jains. It is celebrated for eight days in the month of Bhadrapada by the Svetambara Sect. The Digambara Sect celebrate the festival for ten days.

The festival marks the movement of nomadic Jain monks to their retreats because of the torrential rain and monsoon showers that makes their residence in forests and caves to be impossible. The festivities include the ritual visit to the temples or Upashrayas and listening to the discourses to the Kalpa Sutra. Most devotes are asked to perform the Pratikraman or the meditation kriya. The festival ends with the celebration of Kshamavani. Forgiveness is asked by saying 'Michchami Dukkadam' to others.

36. Consider the following pairs

Puppetry	Associated State
Ravanchhaya	Rajasthan
Kundhei	Odisha
Gombeyatta	Tamil Nadu
6Pavakoothu	Kerala

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Ravanchhaya is the most theatrical of shadow puppetry and is a popular form of entertainment in the Odisha region. The puppets are made of deer skin and depict bold, dramatic postures. They do not have any joints attached to them, making it more complex art. There is use of non-human puppets, such as trees and animals as well.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Kundhei are the string puppets of Odisha. They are made of light wood and are dressed in long skirts. The puppets have more joints, thus giving the puppeteer more flexibility. The strings are attached to a triangular prop. There is a marked influence of Odia dance on Kundhei puppet show.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Gombeyatta is the traditional puppet show of Karnataka. They are styled and designed on the various characters of the yakshagana theatres. A unique feature of this puppetry is that more than one puppeteer is used to manipulate the puppets.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Pavakoothu is the traditional glove puppet show of Kerala. It originated in the period around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with colourful headgears, feathers and face paints, which is evidence of heavy influence of Kathakali dance form. The plays are themed around narrations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

37. Which of the following award is called the 'Golden Lotus Award'?

- (a) Bharat Ratna
- (b) Padma Vibhushan
- (c) Dada Sahib Phalke Award
- (d) National Film Awards

Ans: d (National Film Awards)

Explanation: The Golden Lotus or 'Swarna Kamal' Awards are the elite category of awards presented to feature and non-feature films of India at the annual National Film Awards, the most prominent film award ceremony in India administered by the Indian Government's Directorate of Film Festivals since 1973.

There are currently 6 awards presented under the Golden Lotus category:



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PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

- The National Award for Best Feature Film
- The National Film Award for Best Direction
- The National Film Award for Best Popular Film Providing Wholesome Entertainment
- The National Film Award for Best Children's Film
- The Indira Gandhi Award for Best First Film of a Director
- The National Film Award for Best Animated Film and The National Film Award for Best Book on Cinema

38. Consider the following pairs about the Music forms and associated state

Music form	Associated State
Abhanga	Maharashtra
Kirtan	Bengal
Tevaram	Karnataka

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Abhanga is one of the most popular type of devotional singing present in Maharashtra. It is sung in praise of Vithoba God. Songs were predominantly composed and sung by Tukaram, Namdev etc

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Kirtan is also a kind of devotional music. It involves singing and dancing and takes inspiration from the Gita Govinda. There are several kinds of Kirtan in Bengal. Paalaa Kirtan, Shyama Sangit, Parvati and Nama Kirtan are the important ones.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Tevaram is sung in Tamil Nadu by the Shaivite community like Oduyars.

39. Which of the following features are common between Hindustani and Carnatic Music?

1. Basic elements of Swara, Raga and Tala
2. Vedic tradition
3. Flute and Violin

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2 and 2 only

Ans: a (1 and 3)

Explanation: Carnatic music is a system of music associated with the southern part of Indian subcontinent. Hindustani music is associated with North India and is deeply influenced by Persian and Islamic music system.

i) Although there are stylistic differences, the basic elements of swara, raga and tala as foundation of both Carnatic and Hindustani are same.

ii) Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement. Thus both are having great association with religion.

iii) Carnatic is one of two main sub-genres of India classical music that evolved from ancient Hindu traditions, the other sub-genre being Hindustani music, which emerged as a distinct form due to Persian and Islamic influences in North India.

iv) Both the music evolved with Sanskrit language scripts in itself and through Vedic traditions.

v) The central notions in both these system is that of a melodic mode or raga, sung to a rhythmic cycle or tala.

vi) Usage of Instruments like flute and violin is common. However, there are some differences in how they are played and tuned in each tradition.

For example: The flute used in Hindustani music is usually a **bamboo flute** with six or seven holes, while the flute used in Carnatic music is a **metal flute** with eight holes.

The violin used in Hindustani music is tuned to the tonic note (Sa) and the dominant note (Pa) of the raga, while the violin used in Carnatic music is tuned to the tonic note (Sa) and the fifth note (Pa) of the scale. The playing style of the flute and the violin in Hindustani music is more **ornamental** and **expressive**, while the playing style in Carnatic music is more **rhythmic** and **mathematical**

40. Consider the following pairs about different schools of Sculpture

Sculpture	Material used
Gandhara	Blue-Gray stone



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Mathura	White marble
Amravati	Red sandstone

How many pairs given above correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: a (Only one)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The first century CE onwards, Gandhara (now in Pakistan), Mathura in northern India and Vengi in Andhra Pradesh emerged as important centres of art production. Buddha in the symbolic form got a human form in Mathura and Gandhara. The sculptural tradition in Gandhara had the confluence of Bactria, Parthia and the local Gandhara tradition. The materials used for Gandhara sculpture were green phyllite and gray-blue mica schist which in general, belong to an earlier phase, and stucco, which was used increasingly after the 3rd century CE. The sculptures were originally painted and gilded

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Mathura school is completely indigenous in nature and spotted red sandstone was the main material used. Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism are major themes.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Amravati school is also indigenous in nature and white marble is the major material used. Buddhism is the major theme of this school.

41. Consider the following pairs about the ancient water conservation systems and associated states

Water Conservation System	Associated State
Rainwater harvesting of Dholavira	Rajasthan
Grand Anicut, Kallanai	Andhra Pradesh
Earthen structures of Bhojtal	Uttar Pradesh

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: d (None)

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The City of Dholavira located in Khadir island of the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat) belonged to matured Harappan phase.

Water conservation of Dholavira speaks volume of the ingenuity of the people who developed a system based on rainwater harvesting to support life in a parched landscape, with scanty water. Relying partly on rain-water and little from the ground a complex water system comprising of large rock-cut reservoirs, located at the eastern and southern fortification and rock-cut wells were developed.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Grand Anicut: Tamil Nadu: Built by Chola King Karikalan during the first century, Grand Anicut ("Kallanai" in the local parlance), is one of the oldest water-diversion or water regulating structures in the world. It is built (in running water) across the Kaveri river flowing from Tiruchirapalli District to Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, India. The dam plays an important role in the irrigation system in the Cauvery delta

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Bhojtal: Madhya Pradesh: It was built by king Bhoj of Dhar (1,000-1,055) by constructing a massive earthen structures across Kolans river. Deccan trap basalt and Vindhyan sandstones are the principal rock formation of Bhopal district. These traps have low porosity and permeability and therefore not favourable for ground water storage. Weathering of the basalt rocks has given rise to black cotton soil in the region. The lake is one of the 26 Ramsar sites in India and was recognized as wetland of international importance under the Ramsar convention in 2002 due to its rich biodiversity value.

42. The Scene of Samava-sarvana is one of the most famous and soft illustrated paintings at

- (a) Ajantha
- (b) Badami
- (c) Sittanavasal
- (d) Ellora

Ans:c (Sittanavasal)

Explanation: Scene of Samava-sarvana is an important scene of Jain religion in which central and the most important drawing is a pond of unfolding lotuses as bases, flowers in the pond are collected by the monks, ducks, swans, fish and animals of the pond. It was built during early Pandya period, ninth century CE, Sittanavasal is one of the important ancient Jain center in this region of India. In



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

sittanavasal, the paintings are visible on the ceilings of shrines, in verandas, and on the brackets.

43. Consider the following statements about Harappan Architecture

1. Gypsum mortar was used in joining burnt brick for construction.
2. Fire altars were used to keep warm during harsh winter season.
3. Great bath was a large water tank used for ritual bathing in citadel.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: During Harappan civilization, excavations have suggested the presence of the Great Bath. It was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank, which was made watertight by setting bricks on edge and using a mortar of gypsum. There were rooms on three sides, in one of which was a large well. Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Fire altars were the peculiarity of vedic mathematics in architecture. It was absent in harappan civilization

Statement 3 is correct: It was Great bath where ritual bathing in citadels were performed.

44. Consider the following statements about Puppet dance in India

1. There is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of puppetry art
2. The earliest literary reference to the art of puppetry is in 'Silappadikaram'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In Sanskrit terminology Puttalika and Puttika means 'little sons'. The root of Puppet is derived from the latin word 'Pupa' meaning a doll. The art dated back to Indus Valley Civilization. Excavations of clay dolls from the site were an indication of this long tradition.

Statement 2 is correct: The earliest literary reference to the art of puppetry is found in Tamil classic 'Silappadikaram' written around the 1st or 2nd century B.C. The themes of puppetry mostly revolve around stories adapted from puranic literature, local myths and legends usually form the content of traditional puppet theatre in India which, in turn, imbibes elements of all creative expressions like painting, sculpture, music, dance, drama, etc. The presentation of puppet programmes involves the creative efforts of many people working together.

45. Consider the following statements about Tandav dance form

1. The source of dance can be traced back to Natyashastra
2. In this dance form, Shiva's third eye represents his cosmic knowledge
3. Bronze statue of Nataraja evolved during Pallava period is the manifestation of this dance form.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

Option 1 & 2 are correct: Bharata's Natya Shastra gives a detailed description of the use of Angaharas and Karanas, modes of the Tandava dance. The Tandava takes its name from Tandu meaning the attendant of Shiva, who according to the book gave instructions to Bharata on the behest of Lord shiva. The dance is a pictorial allegory of the five principal manifestations of eternal energy:

- Srishti - creation, evolution
- Sthiti - preservation, support
- Samhara - destruction, evolution
- Tirobhava - illusion
- Anugraha - release, emancipation, grace



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Thus Tandava dance symbolizes the cosmic cycles of creation and destruction, as well as the daily rhythm of birth and death.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The bronze sculpture of shiva as Nataraja in its present, world-famous form evolved under the rule of the Cholas. Shiva's dance is set within a flaming halo. In this dance form, Shiva's third eye represents his cosmic knowledge. The god holds in his upper right hand the damaru (hand drum that made the first sounds of creation). His upper left hand holds agni (the fire that will destroy the universe). With his lower right hand, he makes abhaya mudra (the gesture that allays fear). The dwarflike figure being trampled by his right foot represents apasmara purusha (illusion, which leads mankind astray). Shiva's front left hand, pointing to his raised left foot, signifies refuge for the troubled soul. The energy of his dance makes his hair fly to the sides. The symbols imply that, through belief in Shiva, his devotees can achieve salvation.

46. Consider the following statements about 'Carnatic Music'

1. Mysore and Travancore are popular gharanas under Carnatic music
2. Purandara Das is considered as the father of Carnatic music
3. Carnatic music gives more scope for spontaneity as compared to Hindustani music.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In Hindustani music, a gharānā is a system of social organization in the Indian subcontinent, linking musicians or dancers by lineage or apprenticeship, and by adherence to a particular musical style. Carnatic music does not follow system of Gharanas

Statement 2 is correct: Purandara Dasa, who is known as the "father (Pitamaha) of Carnatic music", formulated the system that is commonly used for the teaching of Carnatic music.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Carnatic music is more rigid in terms of its basic elements of 'raga' and 'taal' and provides no scope of improvisation unlike the Hindustani school.

47. In history of India 'Mutazilas' referred to

- (a) Hatha-yoga treatises translated into Arabic and Persian scripts
- (b) Rationalist school of theology which opposed orthodox doctrines of Islam
- (c) Royal ulemas who advocated to serve loyalty to rulers
- (d) Court orders in nature of religious sanctions during mughal period.

Ans: b (Rationalist school of theology which opposed orthodox doctrines of Islam)

Explanation: The Mutazilas was the first school of Muslim thought, that rationally discussed the theological problems systematically and challenged the orthodox Sunnism. These were philosophies that came into existence partly as a reaction to the misdeeds of the Umayyads and partly as an attempt to meet the arguments of the Greek and non-Muslim scholars against Islam.

They were primarily rationalists and preached Unity of God and to safeguard this unity they denied the attributes of God as separate from his essence. They made reason, the absolute criterion of truth and for distinguishing between 'good' and 'bad'. According to this school of thought, God is just and has nothing to do with man's evil actions. Men are endowed with free will and are responsible for their own actions. They owed their allegiance to the Quran as much as the Ulemas did and professed strict monotheism. The greatest exponent of this school was Abu Hamid al-Ghazali (1058-1111 AD), who is credited with having reconciled orthodoxy with mysticism.

48. Consider the following statements about Nautanki theatre

1. It is inspired by the folk performance traditions of Bhagat and Rasleela.
2. Ain-e-Akbari has the earliest recorded history of this form of theatre
3. It is based on lyrical dialogues accompanied by drum-beats called Nagaras



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

4. It is widely performed in all North Indian States

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: "Nautanki" is a famous traditional folk form of North India especially in Uttar Pradesh. In a Nautanki group, there are at least a minimum of fifty artists and each group having their own infrastructure. The performances are mostly themed along mythological, historical, social, folk tales, etc.

The methodology of Nautanki is inspired by the folk performance traditions of Bhagat and Raasleela of Mathura and Vrindavan of Uttar Pradesh and Khayal of Rajasthan. In Nautanki the performance starts with music of one big drum called "Nagara" which they play before the beginning of Nautanki. The acting style of Nautanki differs with those of other folk forms as the dance, song and in between some acting everything are done to the beatings of Nagara (drum). In recorded form, Nautanki finds mention in the 16th century book Ain-e-Akbari written by Abul Fazal. **So Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Nautanki is most famous in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Bihar.

49. With reference to the religious history of India, the term 'Prabandhas' refers to

- (a) Verses of emotional songs composed in Tamil by nayanars.
- (b) A religious cult of East Iranian form, who worshipped sun god.
- (c) Collection of songs dedicated to Vishnu, developed by alvars
- (d) Special techniques of transcending the sense and the ordinary mind

Ans: c (Collection of songs dedicated to Vishnu, developed by alvars)

Explanation: Prabandhas were collection of songs composed by Vaishnava poet-saints known as alvars. It preached single-minded devotion (ekatmika bhakti) for Vishnu. Vaishnava movement flourished in South

India from the end of the Gupta period till the first decade of the thirteenth century AD.

50. Which of the following statement is correct about 'Ashtapadi Attam'

- (a) It is a Dance – Drama combination symbolizing the Radha and Krishna's love story.
- (b) It is the lone pillar in Mamallapuram Shore temple which symbolizes 8 directions.
- (c) It is the compilation of plays by Kalidasa.
- (d) It is the eight steps constructed to reach the main deity in the Kamakhya temple in Assam

Ans: a (It is a Dance-Drama combination symbolizing the Radha and Krishna's love story)

Explanation: Ashtapadi Attam is the dance – drama combination which symbolizes the love of Radha and Krishna. It is a form evolved in Kerala based on Jayadeva's poem - Gitagovinda. It was recently revived in a ceremony inaugurated by The Vice President of India. The literal meaning of Ashtapadi is 'eight steps', which means that each hymn in the Gitagovinda comprises of eight couplets that is eight sets of two lines each. In fact, with time, Gita Govindam was adapted by almost every other classical Indian dance and even art form because of its lyrical beauty. A section of historians traces Ashtapadi Attam to an age before the birth of Kathakali and Krishnanattam — even managing to influence the two forms which makes it an important dance drama combination of that era.

51. Consider the following statements

1. Patents are a specific type of intellectual property rights that provides inventors with exclusive rights to their inventions for a limited period.
2. The Patents Act, 1970, is the primary legislation governing patents in India.
3. Term of Protection for Patent is 20 years from the date of approval of the application.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: A patent is an exclusive set of rights granted by the Government to the inventor for an invention, which may be a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem.

Statement 2 is correct: The Patents Act, 1970, is the primary legislation governing patents in India.

It outlines the criteria for patentability, process of patent application, examination, grant and enforcement.

The Act was amended by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 regarding extending product patents in all areas of technology including food, medicine, chemicals and microorganisms.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Term of Protection: 20 years from the date of filing the application.

52. Consider the following Statements:

1. Seethakali is a centuries-old folk art form that is believed to have originated at Perinad in Kollam district of Kerala.
2. It is performed as part of the Dussehra Festival.
3. It is based on certain episodes taken from the epic Ramayana and portrays characters such as Rama, Seetha, Ravana and Hanuman.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Seethakali is a centuries-old folk art form that is believed to have originated at Perinad in Kollam district of Kerala.

-It's a blend of songs, storytelling and fast movements.

-Props and instruments used during performances are all made of natural materials like bamboo and palm leaves.

-Vibrant coloured costumes and makeup is used.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is performed as part of the harvest festival Onam.

Statement 3 is correct: It is based on certain episodes taken from the epic Ramayana and portrays characters such as Rama, Seetha, Ravana and Hanuman.

53. The Bazaar Paintings were popular in which one of the following states in India?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation:

Answer: (c) West Bengal

A type of early modern art from India, bazaar paintings emerged as a hybrid form of commercial art.

They were created in large numbers for European expatriates and visitors to India, as well as for local urban consumers.

Bazaar paintings are characterised by a combination of features and conventions of the Western Academic style with Indian miniature painting or other local traditions, and depict a range of religious and secular subjects.

Patna and Calcutta (now Kolkata) were important centres for this market-driven art in the nineteenth century.

54. Consider the following paintings.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Pattachitra | 1. Bihar |
| B. Patua Art | 2. West Bengal |
| C. Manjusha | 3. Odisha |
| D. Paitkar | 4. Jharkhand |

How many of the following are correctly matched with their respective states.

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) None

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect: A traditional painting of Odisha, the name Pattachitra comes from a Sanskrit word patta, which means canvas/cloth and chitra means picture. The paintings show a mix of classical and folk elements, The themes of these paintings are



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

inspired from Jagannath and Vaishnava cult, sometimes from Shakti and Shaiva cults

Option B is correct: The art of Bengal, Patua art dates back around a thousand years. It started out as a village tradition by painters telling Mangal Kavyas or auspicious stories of Gods and Goddesses. These paintings are done on pats or scrolls and for generations, the scroll painters or patuas have been going to different villages to sing their stories in lieu of food or money. Traditionally these were painted on cloth and told religious stories; today they are painted with poster paints on sheets of paper sewn together, usually used to comment on political and social issues.

Option C is incorrect: Manjusha Painting belongs to Bhagalpur region of Bihar. It is also known as Angika art, where 'ang' refers to one of the Mahajan Pada. Since snake motifs are always present, it is also called snake painting. These paintings are executed on boxes of jute and paper.

Option D is correct: Practiced by the tribal people of Jharkhand, Paitkar paintings or scroll paintings are considered one of the ancient schools of painting in the country. The common theme of Paitkar paintings is 'What happens to human life post death'. Although an ancient art, it is on the verge of extinction given the rate of its decline.

55. Consider the following statements with respect to Nagara Style of temple architecture:

1. The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.
2. Phamsana is the most common type of northern Indian shikhara, which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point
3. Deogarh is an early example of a classic nagara style of temple.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The North Indian shikhara is basically of following types:

- a. the most common name for the simple shikhara which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top is called the 'latina' or the rekha-prasada type of shikhara.
- b. The second major type of architectural form in the nagara order is the phamsana, which tends to be broader and shorter than latina ones.
 - o Their roofs are composed of several slabs that gently rise to a single point over the centre of the building, unlike the latina ones which look like sharply rising tall towers.
- c. The third main sub-type of the nagara building is generally called the valabhi type.
 - o These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.

Statement 3 is correct:-Deogarh (in Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh) was built in the early sixth century CE, is a classic example of a Nagara Style (late Gupta Period type of temple).

- This temple is in the panchayatana style of architecture where the main shrine is built on a rectangular plinth with four smaller subsidiary shrines at the four corners (making it a total number of five shrines, hence the name, panchayatana).
- The presence of this curving latina or rekha-prasada type of shikhara also makes it clear that this is an early example of a classic nagara style of temple.
- The temple depicts Vishnu in various forms, due to which it was assumed that the four subsidiary shrines must also have housed Vishnu's avatars and the temple was mistaken for a dashavatara temple.

56. Sama Chakeva prominent folklore is a one of the most well-known festivals of which of the following state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

- (b) Bihar
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: b

Explanation:

Exp: Prominent folklore is a part of one of the most well-known festivals in the Mithila region of Bihar. Sama and Chakeva are the ideal siblings in the story, where the brother goes to an extreme extent to save his sister. This festival is celebrated to honour the presence of a brother in his sister's life and the lifelong bond they share. This festival generally starts on the seventh day of Kartik, as stated in the Hindu calendar.

57. Consider the following statements

1. Sutta Pitaka is the oldest and smallest of the three sections of the Buddhist canonical Tipitaka and the one that regulates monastic life and the daily affairs of monks and nuns.
2. The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani, one of the most famous, is at Ajanta.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2.
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2.

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The oldest and smallest of the three sections of the Buddhist canonical Tipitaka and the one that regulates monastic life and the daily affairs of monks and nuns is Vinaya Pitaka

Statement 2 is correct: Bodhisattva Padmapani, mural painting by an unknown artist that is believed to date from the late 5th century. The mural is in Cave 1 of the Ajanta Caves, located in Maharashtra state, western India, and it reflects the beauty and classical sophistication of the arts of India's Gupta dynasty.

58. The temples are famous for their nagara-style architecture and erotic sculptures. They are UNESCO World Heritage Site. Most of these temples were built by Chandela dynasty. The description given is related to which of the following temple?

- (a) Konark Temple

- (b) Martand Sun Temple
- (c) Khajuraho Temple
- (d) Kailashnath Temple

Answer : (c) Khajuraho Temple

Explanation:

These are a collection of Hindu and Jain temples located in Madhya Pradesh. They are known for their ornate temples, built by the Chandela rulers between 900 CE to 1130 CE. These are located in the Vindhya Mountain range

59. Consider the following treatises.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Natya Shastra | 1. Nandikeshwara. |
| B. Abhinaya Darpan | 2. Vishakhadatta |
| C. Rasaratnakara | 3. Bharatamuni |
| D. Devichandraguptam | 4. Nagarjuna |

Match the following Pairs correctly.

- (a) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Answer: (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Explanation:

A. The Nāṭya Śāstra is a Sanskrit treatise on the performing arts. The text is attributed to sage Bharata, and its first complete compilation is dated to between 200 BCE and 200 CE, but estimates vary between 500 BCE and 500 CE.

B. The Mirror of Gesture is the English translation of the Abhinaya Darpana of Nandikesvara which was originally published with a Telugu interpretation by Madabhushi Tiruvenkatachari of Nidamangalam in 1874. The Abhinaya Darpana, according to Nandikesvara, who is a legendary figure, is an abridgement of the Bharatarnava, an exposition on the art of dancing.

C. Acharya Nagarjun was a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University with profound knowledge in chemistry. He wrote books like 'Rasaratnakar' and 'Arogyamanjari' on chemistry and medicine respectively.

D. Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. Devichandraguptam is a play written by him.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

60. Consider the following statements:

1. Nagananda, Ratnavali, and Harshacharitra were three Sanskrit dramas written by Banabhatta
2. Banskhera and Madhuban inscriptions belonged to the time of Harsha.
3. Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I of Pallava Dynasty were the contemporaries of Harsha.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer : (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Harsha supported both art and education. He was also an author, having written three Sanskrit dramas, Nagananda, Ratnavali, and Priyadarshika.

Harshacharitra was written by Banabhatta

Statement 2 is correct: Banskhera and Madhuban inscriptions belonged to the time of Harsha. The inscription at Banskhera has the king's signature and demonstrates his calligraphic abilities.

Statement 3 is correct: Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I of Pallava Dynasty were the contemporaries of Harsha.

61. Consider the following statements

1. Chhau is a Folk Dance form belonging to the state of Odisha
2. Tarangamel is Folk Dance form belonging to the state of Kerala
3. Cheriya is a scroll painting belonging to the state of Tamilnadu

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer : (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Chhau dance, also spelled Chhou dance, is a semi classical Indian dance with martial and folk traditions. It is found in three styles

named after the location where they are performed, i.e. the Purulia Chhau of West Bengal, the Seraikella Chhau of Jharkhand and the Mayurbhanj Chhau of Odisha

Statement 2 is incorrect: Taranga Mel is a high-energy dance performed in Goa. It is commonly performed by young boys and girls on the occasions of Dussehra and Holi.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Cheriya scroll painting is a stylized version of Nakashi art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to Telangana. They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The scrolls are painted in a narrative format, much like a film roll or a comic strip, depicting stories from Indian mythology and intimately tied to the shorter stories from the Puranas and Epics.

62. Gadag Style of architecture related to which of the following dynasty?

- (a) Chalukyas
- (b) Guptas
- (c) Shungas
- (d) Vijayanagara

Answer-a

Explanation

Gadag Style, which can be recognized by the ornate columns in the temples, originated in the period of the Western Chalukya King Someshwara I. The finest example of Gadag style is Trikuteshwara Temple at Gadag.

63. The term "Vassa" related to which of the Religion?

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Animism

Answer-a

Explanation

-About Buddhist Lent (Vassa)

The Buddhist Lent is observed for three months. It is usually celebrated from July to October.

It is a 3-month-long annual retreat by the practitioners of the Theravada school of Buddhism.

64. Banaras Brocades, Kashmir Shawls belongs to which of the following category of Indian textiles.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

- (a) Embroidered textiles
- (b) Resist dyed textiles
- (c) Printed textiles
- (d) Hand-woven textiles

Answer: d

Explanation:

Traditional Indian textiles can be divided into:

- Embroidered textiles (Phulkari, chikankari),
- Resist dyed textiles (Bandhani, Ikat),
- Printed textiles (Kalamkari, Bagru prints) and
- Hand-woven textiles (Banaras Brocades, Kashmir Shawls) etc.

65. What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?

1. Both were built in the same period.
2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.
3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None

Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State of India are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE.

Mahabalipuram has a group of sanctuaries, which was carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the 7th and 8th centuries: rathas (temples in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air rock reliefs such as the famous Descent of the Ganges, and the Shore Temple, with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ajanta caves include paintings and sculptures described by the Government Archaeological Survey of India as 'the finest surviving examples of Indian art, particularly painting', which are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales.

Mahabalipuram group contains several categories of monuments: ratha temples with monolithic processional chariots, built between 630 and 668; mandapa viharas (cave temples) with narratives from the Mahabharata and Shaivite, Shakti or Shaaktha and Vaishnava inscriptions in a number of Indian languages and scripts; Statement 3 is Correct: Both are rock cut architectures.

66. Consider the following statements

1. The Jamrani Dam is to be built across river Gola, a tributary of the River Kali, in Nainital district of Uttarakhand.
2. River Kali flows through the Dun valley of the Corbett National Park and joins the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh.
3. River Kali is a transboundary river flowing between India and Nepal.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (c) 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The project envisages the construction of a dam near Jamrani village across river Gola, a tributary of the Ram Ganga, in Nainital district.

The multipurpose project is scheduled to be completed by 2028.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Ramganga River originates in the southern slopes of Dudhatoli Hill in Chamoli district of the Indian state of Uttarakhand. It flows through the Dun valley of the Corbett National Park and joins the Ganga near Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 3 is correct: The Sharda River, also called Kali River and Mahakali River, originates at Kalapani in the Himalayas at an elevation of 3,600 m in the Pithoragarh district in Uttarakhand. It flows along Nepal's western border with India and has a basin area of 14,871 km². It joins Ghaghra River, a tributary of the Ganges.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

67. Consider the following statements with respect to bacteriophages

1. Bacteriophages are bacteria that infect and replicate in Virus.
2. Phage therapy involves using phages to treat viral infections.
3. They are useful for overcoming the limitations of many antibiotics.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer : (c) 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bacteriophages, or phages, are viruses that infect and replicate only in bacterial cells. Phage therapy involves using phages to treat bacterial infections

Statement 2 is incorrect: Phage therapy involves using phages to treat bacterial infections. In contrast to many antibiotics, which remove harmful bacteria, while simultaneously decimating the microbiota, each phage has evolved to more narrowly target bacterial strains or species. Phages are unlikely to damage human cells due to significant differences in bacterial cells and human cells

Statement 3 is correct: The benefits can include the point that phages can be useful for overcoming the limitations of many antibiotics. Due to improper use of antibiotics, there has been an increase in Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Therefore, an increasingly popular alternative to antibiotics is bacteriophages to control bacterial diseases.

68. What do you understand by the term “Earthquake Swarms”

- (a) A series of minor localized tsunamis caused due to a major earthquake.
- (b) The pests and swarms that breakout due to tectonic disturbances caused by Earthquakes.
- (c) These are sequences of many earthquakes that occur in a relatively short period without a specific main shock.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: (c) These are sequences of many earthquakes that occur in a relatively short period without a specific main shock.

Explanation:

-Iceland has been hit by more than 5500 small earthquakes. Iceland is Europe’s largest and most active volcanic region due to its presence on the Mid Atlantic Ridge.

About Seismic swarms

-These are sequences of many earthquakes that occur in a relatively short period without a specific main shock.

-It can last weeks and produce many thousands of earthquakes within a relatively small volume. - These are observed in volcanic environments, hydrothermal systems, and other active geothermal areas.

69. Consider the following statements.

1. Reference Fuels are premium high-value products, used for calibration and testing of vehicles by organizations involved in testing and certification in automotive field.
2. India is completely dependent on imports for Reference Fuel.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Reference fuels (petrol and diesel), represent high-value premium products specifically utilized for calibrating and testing vehicles by automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and institutions engaged in automotive testing and certification.

They have higher specifications than regular or premium fuels. It includes various specifications such as Cetane number, flash point, viscosity, sulfur and water content, hydrogen purity, and acid number.

Statement 2 is incorrect: India historically depended on imports to fulfill the need for these specialized fuels. However, the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has now indigenously developed ‘reference’ grade petrol



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

at its Paradip refinery in Odisha and diesel at its Panipat unit in Haryana.

-Reference gasoline (petrol) fuels will be available in E0, E5, E10, E20, E85, E100 from Paradip refinery.

-Reference diesel fuel shall be available in B7 grade from Panipat refinery.

70. This medical condition, mostly inherited, in which the ability of blood to clot is severely reduced, so that even a minor injury can cause severe bleeding. Main treatment for this disease is replacement therapy. Which of the following diseases is it?

- a) Hemophilia
- b) Thalassemia
- c) Sickle Cell Anaemia
- d) None of the above.

Answer: a) Hemophilia

-Haemophilia is a medical condition, mostly inherited, in which the ability of blood to clot is severely reduced, so that even a minor injury can cause severe bleeding.

-Haemophilia is caused by a mutation or change, in one of the genes, that provides instructions for making the clotting factor proteins needed to form a blood clot.

-This change or mutation can prevent the clotting protein from working properly or to be missing altogether. These genes are located on the X chromosome.

71. Select the correct statements about Montreux Convention

- 1. In the event of a war, the pact gives Turkey the right to regulate the transit through the Turkish Straits.
- 2. The Bosphorus and Hormuz straits are collectively known as the Turkish Straits

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer : (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Turkey is set to activate the Montreux Convention in response to Russia's War over Ukraine. The Montreux Convention was signed Regarding the Regime of the Straits gives Turkey control over the water route between the Black Sea. It sets limits on the passage of civilian vessels and military warships through the Turkish straits.

Statement 1 is correct: In the event of a war, the pact gives Turkey the right to regulate the transit of naval warships and to block the straits to warships belonging to the countries involved in the conflict.

Any country with coastline on the Black Sea – Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia or Ukraine – must notify Turkey eight days in advance of its intention to send vessels of war through the straits.

Other countries, the ones that don't border the Black Sea, must give Turkey 15 days' advance notice.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, also known as the Turkish Straits or the Black Sea Straits, connect the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea via the Sea of Marmara.

72. Consider the following statements.

- 1. The Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is a classification based on caste.
- 2. The term 'Other Backward Classes' is clearly defined in the Constitution.
- 3. The OBCs are the largest social group in India.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

Answer : (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify classes that are educationally or socially backward. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with general castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs). OBC is an administrative Category. The Government of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development. The



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

list of OBCs maintained by the Indian Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Statement 2 is incorrect: The term “OBC” had never acquired a definite meaning in the Constitution of India.

Statement 3 is correct: The OBCs are the largest social group in India.

73. Choose the correct statements regarding zonal councils:

1. It is a statutory body established under the provisions of States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
2. India has five Zonal Councils in India.
3. The Prime Minister of India is the Chairman of the Zonal Councils.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer : (b) 1 only.

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies.

They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The act divided the country into five zones- Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern and provided a zonal council for each zone.

In addition to the above-mentioned Zonal Councils, a North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament, the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Chairman: The union Home minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.

Vice Chairman: The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.

Members: Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.

74. Choose the correct statements with regard to Project 17A of Indian Navy

1. Project 17A frigates are being built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE).
2. The Project 17A frigates are based on the Brahmaputra-class Frigates.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : (a) 1 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Project 17 Alpha frigates (P-17A) were launched by the Indian Navy in 2019 to construct a series of stealth guided-missile frigates.

-These are currently being constructed by two companies - Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE).

-These guided-missile frigates have been constructed with a specific stealth design, which has radar-absorbent coatings and is low-observable which can make its approach undetectable for the enemies.

-The new technology also reduces the infrared signals of the ship.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Project 17 Alpha frigates (P-17A) were intended to be a “follow on series” to the Shivalik class frigates.

75. Consider the following statements.

1. Dust suppressants are substances that are used to control dust emissions from various sources such as construction sites and roads.
2. According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the use of dust suppressants along with water is relatively less effective in controlling pollution than conventional methods of dust control i.e., water spraying.
3. Common chemical suppressants include Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride and Lignin Sulfonate etc.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

Answer : (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Dust suppressants are substances that are used to control dust emissions from various sources such as construction sites and roads. With the use of dust suppressants, there is about a 30% reduction in dust concentration (PM 10, PM 2.5, and PM 1) within the first six hours on both construction sites and roads.

Statement 2 is incorrect: According to the Central Pollution control board, the use of dust suppressants along with water is relatively more effective in controlling pollution than conventional methods of dust control i.e., water spraying.

Statement 3 is correct: Chemical dust suppressants include salts of Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Lignin Sulfonate, Synthetic polymers, like polyvinyl acetate or polyvinyl alcohol

76. Consider the following pairs

Site/ Place	Situated along
A. Bodhgaya	1. Phalgu River
B. Vikramshila University	2. Indus and Jhelum Rivers
C. Amaravati Stupa	3. Godavari River
D. Taxila University	4. Ganga River

How many of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) One pair only.
- (b) Two pairs only.
- (c) Three pairs only.
- (d) All are correct.

Answer : (a) one pair only.

Explanation:

(a) is correctly matched: Gaya and Bodh Gaya are situated along River Phalgu (in ancient texts known as Niranjana River). It is a right bank tributary of River Ganga. It was near Phalgu that Prince Siddhartha achieved enlightenment, becoming the Buddha.

(b) is incorrectly matched : Situated on top of the hills along the banks of the river Ganges, the university became a learning center of Tantric Buddhism. Over the years, Vikramshila became one of the most

popular Buddhist destinations in India and a major tourist spot in Bihar.

(c) is incorrectly matched: Amaravati, village, central Andhra Pradesh state, southern India. It is situated on the Krishna River, about 18 miles (29 km) west-northwest of Vijayawada and 20 miles (32 km) north-northwest of Guntur.

(d) is incorrectly matched: Taxila or Takshashila University was an ancient University in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site and situated between Indus and Jhelum river.

77. Consider the following statements.

1. A Write-off is the difference between the loan amount and the actual value of the asset used as collateral.
2. Haircut a loan essentially means it will no longer be counted as an asset, by which a bank can reduce the level of non-performing assets (NPAs) on its books.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Writing off a loan essentially means it will no longer be counted as an asset. By writing off loans, a bank can reduce the level of non-performing assets (NPAs) on its books. An additional benefit is that the amount so written off reduces the bank's tax liability. The bank writes off a loan after the borrower has defaulted on the loan repayment and there is a very low chance of recovery. The lender then moves the defaulted loan, or NPA out of the assets side and reports the amount as a loss.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A haircut is the difference between the loan amount and the actual value of the asset used as collateral. It reflects the lender's perception of the risk of fall in the value of assets.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

78. With reference to Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFCs), which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- NBFCs are required to maintain CRR and SLR like the regular banks.
- NBFCs cannot accept demand deposits.
- NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on themselves.
- It's registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

Answer: (a) NBFCs are required to maintain CRR and SLR, like the regular banks.

Explanation:

Option a is not correct: NBFCs are not required to maintain CRR and SLR, which can lead to defaults and bankruptcy. This can cause contagion in the market, break the trust of customers, result in the loss of savings, and lead to a liquidity crunch in the economy.

Option b is correct: NBFC cannot accept demand deposits

Option c is correct: NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on themselves.

-The deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

Option d is correct: NBFC is a company that provides loans, leases, insurance, and other financial services. It's registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme.

- The goal of the scheme is to boost the consumption of P&K fertilizers to reach the ideal balance (N:P: K= 4:2:1) of NPK fertilization
- Urea has been kept out of the Nutrient Based subsidy scheme.
- The scheme is administered under the Ministry of agriculture

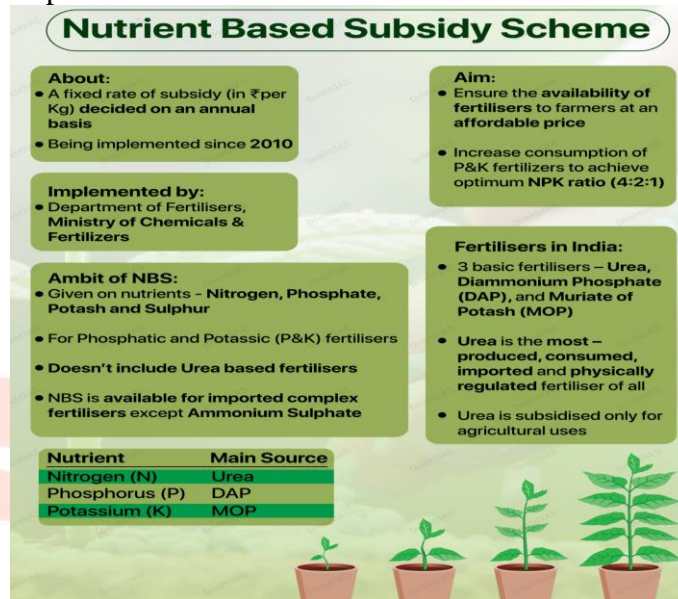
Which of the following statements are correct.

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

Answer :(a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:



Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

About:

- A fixed rate of subsidy (in ₹ per Kg) decided on an annual basis
- Being implemented since 2010

Aim:

- Ensure the availability of fertilisers to farmers at an affordable price
- Increase consumption of P&K fertilizers to achieve optimum NPK ratio (4:2:1)

Implemented by:

- Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers

Fertilisers in India:

- 3 basic fertilisers – Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), and Muriate of Potash (MOP)
- Urea is the most – produced, consumed, imported and physically regulated fertiliser of all
- Urea is subsidised only for agricultural uses

Ambit of NBS:

- Given on nutrients – Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur
- For Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilisers
- Doesn't include Urea based fertilisers
- NBS is available for imported complex fertilisers except Ammonium Sulphate

Nutrient	Main Source
Nitrogen (N)	Urea
Phosphorus (P)	DAP
Potassium (K)	MOP

80. The term “Phonotaxis” recently seen in the news refers to

- The imaginary line that separates day from night on earth
- An internationally accepted demarcation of the surface of Earth, running between the South and North Poles and serving as the boundary between one calendar day and the next
- It refers to a behavior exhibited by certain organisms in response to sound stimuli and moving towards or away from a specific sound or a signal.
- None of the above.

Answer :(c)

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Phonotaxis is a behavior exhibited by certain organisms in response to sound stimuli. It refers to their capacity to detect and move towards or away from a specific sound or a signal.

If a particular frequency or pattern of sound is associated with a predator, prey animals might exhibit phonotaxis by moving away from the source of the sound to seek safety.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

81. Which one of the following is NOT a quantitative credit control measure of a Central Bank?

- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio.
- (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- (c) Moral Suasion
- (d) None.

Answer : (c) Moral Suasion

Explanation:

Moral suasion is a request by the RBI to the commercial banks to take specific measures as per the economy's trends. For instance, RBI may direct banks not to give out certain loans. It includes psychological means and informal means of selective credit control. It is a qualitative credit control.

82. Recently, IISc scientists have created hybrid nanoparticles made of gold and copper sulfide, to treat a disease, with the use of heat and soundwaves. Which of the following is the disease that was treated?

- (a) Sickle cell Anaemia
- (b) Cystic Fibrosis
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Cancer

Answer : (d) Cancer

Explanation:

Scientists at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) have developed a new approach to potentially detect and kill cancer cells, especially those which form a solid tumor mass. They have created hybrid nanoparticles made of gold and copper sulphide, which can kill cancer cells using heat, and enable their detection using sound waves.

- Early detection and treatment are key in the battle against cancer. Copper sulphide nanoparticles have previously received attention for their application in cancer diagnosis, while gold nanoparticles, which can be chemically modified to target cancer cells, have shown anticancer effects. In the current study, the IISc team decided to combine these two into hybrid nanoparticles.

83. Consider the following statements

1. Karman Line is an imaginary line that demarcates the earth's atmosphere from space
2. It was established in the 1960s by NASA.

Which of the following statements are incorrect.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Karman line that demarcates the Earth's atmosphere from space plays an important role. It is an imaginary line located 100 km above sea level.

-The Kármán Line was established to regulate airspace.

-It roughly marks the altitude beyond which a traditional aircraft can not fly. Any aircraft flying beyond it needs a propulsion system to pull away from the Earth's tug.

-It also acts as a legal reference separating airspace that a country can claim to own from space itself, governed like international waters.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was established in the 1960s by a record-keeping body called Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI).

84. Which among the following sites provide the earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Mehrgarh

Answer : (d) Mehrgarh

Explanation:

Mehrgarh is the oldest known settlement dating back to around 7000 B.C. It began during the Pre-Harappan period. Mehrgarh was a farming village.

85. Choose correct statements regarding Demon Particles.

1. It is a collection of particles or composite particle, made of electrons
2. They have no mass, no charge and may exist at all temperatures.
3. They have the ability to transmit electrical currents without any hindrance

How many of the given statements are correct?



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) None

Answer : (c) Three only

Explanation:

Recently, a team of researchers from the University of Illinois discovered a unique particle, known as a “demon particle”, within a metal called strontium ruthenate. This discovery has the potential to pave the way for the development of superconductors capable of operating at room temperature.

Statement 1 is correct: The demon particle is a name given to a type of quasiparticle, which is not a real particle, but rather a collective excitation or vibration of many electrons in a solid.

Statement 2 is correct: If a solid has electrons in more than one energy band, as many metals do, he argued that their respective plasmons can combine in an out-of-phase pattern to form a new plasmon that is massless and neutral: a demon. Since demons are massless, they can form with any energy, so they may exist at all temperatures. This has led to speculation that they have important effects on the behavior of multi-band metals.

Statement 3 is correct: They have the ability to transmit electrical currents without any hindrance. The demon particle could have many applications in computing, medical imaging, transportation, and energy.

86. Saroj is the Mother-in-law of Vani, who is sister-in-law of Deepak. Rajesh is father of Ramesh, the only brother of Deepak. How is Saroj related to Deepak?

- (a) Wife
- (b) Aunt
- (c) Mother-in-law
- (d) Mother

Answer: D

87. A family consists of a husband and wife, their three sons and two daughters, and three wives of three sons. How many females are in the family?

- (a) 5
- (b) 6

- (c) 7
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

88. Read the following instructions:

- A + B indicates A is the brother of B;
- A – B indicates A is the sister of B and
- A x B indicates A is the father of B

Which of the following means that C is the son of M?

- (a) M – N x C + F
- (b) F – C + N x M
- (c) N + M – F x C
- (d) M x N – C + F

Answer: B

DIRECTIONS:(4-6) :

Study the following information and answer the given questions: Mhi, Phi, Qhi, Rhi, Shi, Thi and Whi are seven persons of three generations. There are two married couples in the house. Mhi is the only daughter of Phi, who is the paternal grandfather of Thi. Rhi is the son of Qhi. Thi is the daughter of Shi. Rhi is the father of Whi. Thi is sister of Whi.

89. How is Mhi related to Shi?

- (a) Sister-in-law
- (b) Father-in-law
- (c) Mother
- (d) None of these

Answer: A

90. How is Whi related to Rhi?

- (a) Father
- (b) Sister
- (c) Cannot be determined
- (d) None of these

Answer: D

91. Which of the following is the pair “husband-wife”?

- (a) Phi and Whi
- (b) Mhi and Shi
- (c) Qhi and Mhi
- (d) None of these

Answer: D



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

92. Charan and Chiru start moving towards each other from two places 200 meters apart. After walking 60m, Y turns left and goes 20m, then he turns right and goes 40m. He then turns right again and comes back to the road on which he had started walking. If Charan and Chiru walk with the same speed, what is the distance between them now?

- (a) 20m
- (b) 30m
- (c) 40m
- (d) 50m

Answer: C

93. At 5:15, if the minute hand points towards the east then in which direction will the hour hand point at 6:00?

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

Answer: B

94. A girl walks eastwards and covers 10m. she then turns 90° anti clockwise and travels a distance of 5m. then she travels a distance of 5m leftwards. What is the approximate distance she has travelled?

- (a) 8m
- (b) 6m
- (c) 7m
- (d) 9m

Answer: C

95. Starting from point 'A' Rajesh travels 10 meters towards East. Then he travels 10 meters towards North and reaches to the base of a 5meters high pole, the vertex of which has a red colored light switching on and off. Find out the exact distance between point A with that of the red light?

- (a) 10m
- (b) 18m
- (c) 20m
- (d) 15m

Answer: A

96. On a fine evening Lavanya and kavya talking to facing each other. If kavya observed that her shadow

falls at left side of Lavanya, then in which direction kavya is facing now?

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) West
- (d) East

Answer: A

97. In certain code 'TIGER' is written as 'QDFHS'. How is 'FISH' written in that code? 1.

- (a) GERH
- (b) GRHE
- (c) GREH
- (d) GHRE
- (e) GEHR

Answer: B

Reverse the word and move each letter -1. Reverse of FISH is HSIF subtract 1 from each letter of HSIF. So code of FISH become GRHE.

98. In a certain code 'ROAR' is written as 'URDU'. How is 'URDU' written in that code?

- (a) VXDQ
- (b) XUGX
- (c) ROAR
- (d) VSOV

Ans: b Each letter moves +3. Add 3 to each letter of URDU, so code of URDU will be XUGX

99. In a certain code 'LIMCA' is written as 'HJLDZ'. Which of the following words is written as 'IFWJBP'?

- (a) MEXICO
- (b) MERCURY
- (c) JAPAN
- (d) MIDNIGHT

Ans: a Each letter moves +1, -1, alternately except for L, which is -4. We have to find the word for the code IFWJBP. Add 4 to I then -1, +1 alternately to the remaining letters. The word will be MEXICO.

100. If the letters of the word 'CYCLINDER' are arranged alphabetically, then which letter would be farthest from the first letter of word?

- (a) N
- (b) E



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PRELIMS MISSION TEST-04 (07-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

(c) Y

(d) R

Ans: c Explanation: Last letter is 'Y'.

