

Questions
100 MCQs

Marks
100

Time
1 hour 30 minutes

Negative marking
None stated

Part	Section	Questions	Q. No.
Section A	General English	50	1 to 50
Section B	General Awareness	50	51 to 100

Instructions

1. This paper has 100 multiple-choice questions in two sections: Section A, General English (50), and Section B, General Awareness (50). Each question has four options; choose the one correct answer.
2. Each question carries 1 mark, for 100 marks in all. The official scheme does not mention negative marking.
3. Attempt the paper in one sitting of 1 hour 30 minutes. The real test is set at Class 12 (10+2) level.
4. The official scheme gives only the marks for each section (50 + 50). The number of questions and the MCQ format here are a practice format.
5. This paper is for the English-medium D.El.Ed test of the 9 DIETs. The D.El.Ed (Hindi) test at HTTI, Imphal is set in Hindi.
6. The answer key and solutions are at the end. Check them only after you finish.

This is an AglaSem practice paper written on the official scheme of the Manipur D.El.Ed Admission Entrance Test (SCERT Manipur, DIETs). It is not an official SCERT Manipur paper.

Section A

General English

1. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'METICULOUS':
(A) Hasty (B) Extremely careful
(C) Generous to others (D) Careless and quick
2. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'BENEVOLENT':
(A) Lazy (B) Proud
(C) Kind (D) Cruel
3. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'ABANDON':
(A) Support (B) Adopt
(C) Desert (D) Keep
4. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'VIVID':
(A) Hidden (B) Faint
(C) Dull (D) Bright
5. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'OBSOLETE':
(A) Modern (B) Useful
(C) Fashionable (D) Outdated
6. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'ANCIENT':
(A) Antique (B) Old
(C) Modern (D) Historic

7. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'EXPAND':
(A) Contract (B) Spread
(C) Increase (D) Extend
8. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'TRANSPARENT':
(A) Bright (B) Visible
(C) Opaque (D) Clear
9. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'HUMBLE':
(A) Modest (B) Arrogant
(C) Submissive (D) Meek
10. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'GENEROUS':
(A) Stingy (B) Liberal
(C) Kind (D) Charitable
11. One word for 'a person who loves his or her country':
(A) Traitor (B) Patriot
(C) Nomad (D) Pilgrim
12. One word for 'the study of ancient remains such as tools, buildings and pottery':
(A) Archaeology (B) Anthropology
(C) Geology (D) Astrology
13. One word for 'a speech made without any preparation':
(A) Monologue (B) Epilogue
(C) Soliloquy (D) Extempore
14. One word for 'one who knows everything':
(A) Omniscient (B) Omnipresent
(C) Optimist (D) Omnipotent
15. The idiom 'to burn the midnight oil' means:
(A) To cause a fire accident
(B) To be very angry at night
(C) To work or study late into the night
(D) To waste a great deal of money on oil lamps
16. The idiom 'once in a blue moon' means:
(A) Every month (B) Very rarely
(C) Never at all (D) On full-moon nights only
17. The idiom 'to let the cat out of the bag' means:
(A) To reveal a secret
(B) To set an animal free
(C) To create confusion deliberately
(D) To avoid responsibility
18. The phrase 'a blessing in disguise' means:
(A) A good thing that first seemed bad
(B) A secret plan to help someone
(C) A gift wrapped in very colourful paper
(D) A blessing from an elder

19. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) Necessary (B) Neccessary
(C) Neccesary (D) Necessary
20. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) Embarras (B) Embarass
(C) Embarrass (D) Emberrass
21. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) Separete (B) Saperate
(C) Seperate (D) Separate
22. Fill in the blank with the correct article: She is _____ university student.
(A) a (B) the
(C) any (D) an
23. Fill in the blank with the correct article: _____ Ganga is a holy river.
(A) The (B) No article needed
(C) A (D) An
24. Fill in the blank: He was accused _____ theft.
(A) for (B) of
(C) with (D) about
25. Fill in the blank: She has been waiting for you _____ two hours.
(A) by (B) for
(C) since (D) from
26. Fill in the blank: Water _____ at 100 °C at sea level.
(A) boiled (B) is boiling
(C) has boiled (D) boils
27. Fill in the blank: I _____ him since my childhood.
(A) know (B) have known
(C) had been knowing (D) knew
28. Fill in the blank: By next June, she _____ her course.
(A) would have been completing (B) has completed
(C) will have completed (D) will complete
29. Fill in the blank: He is poor, _____ he is honest.
(A) so (B) and
(C) or (D) but
30. Fill in the blank: You _____ obey the traffic rules.
(A) may (B) might
(C) would (D) must
31. Fill in the blank: The football match was _____ because of heavy rain.
(A) called for (B) called up
(C) called on (D) called off
32. Find the part of the sentence that has an error: 'The news are / very good / for all of us.'
(A) The news are (B) very good
(C) for all of us (D) No error

33. Find the part of the sentence that has an error: 'Neither of the two boys / have finished / their homework.'
- (A) Neither of the two boys (B) have finished
(C) their homework (D) No error
34. Find the part of the sentence that has an error: 'I prefer tea / than coffee / in the morning.'
- (A) I prefer tea (B) than coffee
(C) in the morning (D) No error
35. Find the part of the sentence that has an error: 'One of the students / were absent / today.'
- (A) One of the students (B) were absent
(C) today (D) No error
36. Find the part of the sentence that has an error: 'The children / are playing / in the garden.'
- (A) The children (B) are playing
(C) in the garden (D) No error
37. Choose the correct passive form: 'Someone has stolen my bag.'
- (A) My bag had been stolen. (B) My bag has been stolen.
(C) My bag was stolen by someone. (D) My bag is being stolen.
38. Choose the correct passive form: 'Open the door.'
- (A) The door is opened. (B) The door be opened by you.
(C) Let the door be opened. (D) Let the door is opened.
39. Choose the correct passive form: 'They will announce the result tomorrow.'
- (A) The result will have been announced tomorrow.
(B) The result will be announced tomorrow.
(C) The result will announced tomorrow.
(D) The result would be announced tomorrow.
40. Choose the correct indirect speech: He said, "I am tired."
- (A) He said that he was tired. (B) He says that he was tired.
(C) He said that I was tired. (D) He said that he is tired.
41. Choose the correct indirect speech: She said to me, "Please help me."
- (A) She requested me to help her.
(B) She told me please help me.
(C) She said me to help her.
(D) She requested me that help her.
42. Choose the correct indirect speech: The teacher said to me, "Have you finished your work?"
- (A) The teacher asked me whether I have finished your work.
(B) The teacher asked me whether I had finished my work.
(C) The teacher asked me have I finished my work.
(D) The teacher asked me that had I finished my work.
43. Choose the best replacement for the part given in brackets: 'He is one of the best player in the team.'
(best player)
- (A) No improvement (B) good player
(C) best players (D) better player

44. Choose the best replacement for the part given in brackets: 'If I was you, I would accept the offer.' (If I was you)
- (A) No improvement (B) If I am you
(C) If I had been you (D) If I were you
45. Choose the best replacement for the part given in brackets: 'The police has arrested the thief.' (has arrested)
- (A) had arrested (B) have arrested
(C) No improvement (D) has been arresting

Read the passage and answer questions 46 to 50.

Good teachers do more than deliver lessons. They notice the quiet child at the back of the room, the one who never raises a hand, and find ways to draw out her ideas. They know that children learn best when they feel safe to make mistakes. A mistake, for such a teacher, is not a crime to be punished but a window into how a child is thinking. In a classroom like this, questions are welcomed, and even a wrong answer can start a useful discussion. Over time, children who are treated with patience begin to trust their own reasoning. This trust, more than any single lesson, is what they carry with them when they leave school.

46. According to the passage, when do children learn best?
- (A) When they feel safe to make mistakes
(B) When the teacher delivers lessons as quickly as possible
(C) When they sit quietly at the back
(D) When they are punished for errors
47. For a good teacher, a mistake is:
- (A) A sign that the child is lazy and careless
(B) A crime that must be punished
(C) A window into how a child thinks
(D) A waste of classroom time
48. What do children carry with them when they leave school, according to the passage?
- (A) Fear of making mistakes
(B) A habit of staying quiet
(C) Copies of every single lesson the teacher gave
(D) Trust in their own reasoning
49. The phrase 'draw out' in the passage means:
- (A) Send out of the classroom as punishment
(B) Encourage to express
(C) Make a drawing
(D) Pull out by force
50. The most suitable title for the passage is:
- (A) The Patient Teacher (B) Punishment in Schools
(C) Fast Lessons (D) Quiet Children

Section B

General Awareness

51. Which metal was NOT known to the people of the Harappan civilisation?
(A) Bronze (B) Gold
(C) Copper (D) Iron
52. Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at:
(A) Lumbini (B) Sarnath
(C) Bodh Gaya (D) Kushinagar
53. Emperor Ashoka turned to Buddhism after the war of:
(A) Plassey (B) Panipat
(C) Haldighati (D) Kalinga
54. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:
(A) 1757 (B) 1761
(C) 1857 (D) 1764
55. The Revolt of 1857 began on 10 May 1857 at:
(A) Kanpur (B) Lucknow
(C) Delhi (D) Meerut
56. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 took place in:
(A) Ludhiana (B) Lahore
(C) Amritsar (D) Jalandhar
57. Who said, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
58. Indian Standard Time is based on which longitude?
(A) 88°30' E (B) 75°30' E
(C) 82°30' E (D) 90°00' E
59. Black (regur) soil is best suited for growing:
(A) Rice (B) Coffee
(C) Tea (D) Cotton
60. The Palk Strait separates India from:
(A) Maldives (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Bangladesh (D) Myanmar
61. Which is the largest state of India by area?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan
62. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which of these states?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Tripura
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Odisha
63. In Maharashtra, the Western Ghats are known as the:
(A) Nilgiri (B) Sahyadri
(C) Cardamom Hills (D) Annamalai

64. The south-west monsoon first reaches the Indian mainland in:
(A) Odisha (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala (D) Goa
65. The Fundamental Rights are given in which part of the Constitution of India?
(A) Part III (B) Part IV
(C) Part II (D) Part IV-A
66. The idea of the Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Constitution of:
(A) Canada (B) Ireland
(C) Britain (D) USA
67. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the:
(A) 42nd Amendment, 1976 (B) 73rd Amendment, 1992
(C) 86th Amendment, 2002 (D) 44th Amendment, 1978
68. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to:
(A) Municipalities and urban local bodies
(B) Panchayati Raj institutions
(C) Anti-defection law
(D) Right to education
69. Dr B. R. Ambedkar called which Fundamental Right 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'?
(A) Right to Freedom of Religion
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(D) Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities
70. The minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha is:
(A) 35 years (B) 30 years
(C) 25 years (D) 21 years
71. The President of India is elected by:
(A) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
(B) All citizens of India aged 18 years and above
(C) An electoral college of elected MPs and MLAs
(D) Members of the Lok Sabha only
72. The Reserve Bank of India was established in:
(A) 1935 (B) 1949
(C) 1969 (D) 1947
73. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) came into force in India on:
(A) 15 August 2017 (B) 1 June 2017
(C) 1 July 2017 (D) 1 January 2018
74. In 2015, NITI Aayog replaced the:
(A) Election Commission (B) Finance Commission
(C) National Development Council (D) Planning Commission

75. The Union Budget of India is presented in Parliament by the:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President of India
(C) Union Finance Minister
(D) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
76. Which gas is released by green plants during photosynthesis?
(A) Oxygen (B) Ozone
(C) Carbon dioxide (D) Nitrogen
77. The SI unit of electric current is:
(A) Volt (B) Coulomb
(C) Ohm (D) Ampere
78. The pH of pure water at 25 °C is:
(A) 7 (B) 14
(C) 1 (D) 0
79. The hardest naturally occurring substance is:
(A) Graphite (B) Quartz
(C) Diamond (D) Iron
80. Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of:
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C
(C) Vitamin B1 (D) Vitamin D
81. Insulin is produced in the human body by the:
(A) Liver (B) Kidney
(C) Thyroid gland (D) Pancreas
82. The chemical formula of common salt is:
(A) NaCl (B) CaCO₃
(C) NaOH (D) KCl
83. How many bones are there in the body of an adult human?
(A) 208 (B) 300
(C) 206 (D) 212
84. The floating masses of vegetation, soil and organic matter on Loktak Lake are called:
(A) Phumdis (B) Mangroves
(C) Atolls (D) Sand bars
85. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating national park in the world, is the natural home of the:
(A) Sangai (brow-antlered deer)
(B) Golden langur
(C) Snow leopard
(D) Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros
86. Manipur became a full-fledged state of India in:
(A) 1972 (B) 1956
(C) 1963 (D) 1949

87. Ras Lila is a famous form of which Indian classical dance?
(A) Manipuri (B) Odissi
(C) Kuchipudi (D) Kathak
88. The second Nupi Lan (Women's War) of 1939 in Manipur was mainly against:
(A) The salt tax imposed by the British
(B) The export of rice from Manipur
(C) A new tax on handloom cloth
(D) The closure of the Ima Keithel market
89. The Anglo-Manipur War, in which the Battle of Khongjom was fought, took place in:
(A) 1905 (B) 1824
(C) 1857 (D) 1891
90. Manipur is regarded as the birthplace of modern polo, which is known in Manipuri as:
(A) Yubi Lakpi (B) Sagol Kangjei
(C) Mukna (D) Khong Kangjei
91. The Manipuri language was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by the:
(A) 92nd Amendment, 2003 (B) 44th Amendment, 1978
(C) 71st Amendment, 1992 (D) 61st Amendment, 1989
92. In April 1944, the Indian National Army (INA) hoisted the Indian tricolour for the first time on Indian soil at:
(A) Kohima (B) Bishnupur
(C) Imphal (D) Moirang
93. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 gives effect to which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 45 (B) Article 19
(C) Article 51A (D) Article 21A
94. Which body grants recognition to institutions that run teacher education courses such as D.El.Ed?
(A) UGC (B) NCERT
(C) NCTE (D) NAAC
95. The Education Commission headed by Dr D. S. Kothari worked during:
(A) 1952–53 (B) 1948–49
(C) 1964–66 (D) 1986–92
96. Under NEP 2020, the Foundational Stage covers children of which age group?
(A) 6 to 10 years (B) 5 to 9 years
(C) 3 to 8 years (D) 3 to 6 years
97. The Thomas Cup is associated with which sport?
(A) Hockey (B) Badminton
(C) Table tennis (D) Tennis
98. Kathakali is a classical dance form of:
(A) Odisha (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala (D) Karnataka

99. World Environment Day is observed every year on:
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A) 1 July | (B) 5 June |
| (C) 16 September | (D) 22 April |
100. Who wrote 'Gitanjali', for which he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Rabindranath Tagore | (B) Premchand |
| (C) Sarojini Naidu | (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee |

Answer Key

1	B	2	C	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	C	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	A
11	B	12	A	13	D	14	A	15	C	16	B	17	A	18	A	19	D	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	A	24	B	25	B	26	D	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	D
31	D	32	A	33	B	34	B	35	B	36	D	37	B	38	C	39	B	40	A
41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	B	46	A	47	C	48	D	49	B	50	A
51	D	52	B	53	D	54	A	55	D	56	C	57	D	58	C	59	D	60	B
61	D	62	D	63	B	64	C	65	A	66	B	67	A	68	B	69	C	70	C
71	C	72	A	73	C	74	D	75	C	76	A	77	D	78	A	79	C	80	B
81	D	82	A	83	C	84	A	85	A	86	A	87	A	88	B	89	D	90	B
91	C	92	D	93	D	94	C	95	C	96	C	97	B	98	C	99	B	100	A

Solutions

General English

1. (B) Meticulous means showing great attention to detail, that is, extremely careful.
2. (C) A benevolent person is well-meaning and kind.
3. (C) To abandon is to leave behind or desert someone or something.
4. (D) Vivid means bright, clear and lively, as in 'vivid colours'.
5. (D) Obsolete means no longer in use, that is, outdated.
6. (C) Ancient means very old; its opposite is modern.
7. (A) Expand means to grow larger; its opposite is contract (to become smaller).
8. (C) Transparent means letting light pass through; opaque means not letting light pass.
9. (B) Humble means modest; its opposite is arrogant.
10. (A) Generous means giving freely; stingy means unwilling to give or spend.
11. (B) A patriot loves and defends their country; a traitor betrays it.
12. (A) Archaeology studies the human past through material remains; anthropology studies human societies, geology studies rocks.
13. (D) An extempore speech is delivered on the spot without preparation.
14. (A) Omniscient = all-knowing; omnipotent = all-powerful; omnipresent = present everywhere.
15. (C) To burn the midnight oil is to stay up late working or studying.
16. (B) Something that happens once in a blue moon happens very rarely.
17. (A) To let the cat out of the bag is to reveal a secret, often by mistake.
18. (A) A blessing in disguise is something that seemed unfortunate at first but turned out to be good.
19. (D) The correct spelling has one 'c' and double 's': necessary.
20. (C) Embarrass has a double 'r' and a double 's'.
21. (D) The correct spelling is s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e: there is 'a rat' in separate.
22. (A) 'University' begins with a 'yu' (consonant) sound, so 'a' is used.
23. (A) Names of rivers take the definite article: the Ganga, the Brahmaputra.
24. (B) 'Accuse' is followed by 'of': accused of theft.
25. (B) 'For' is used with a period of time; 'since' with a point of time.
26. (D) Scientific facts and general truths take the simple present tense.

27. (B) An action or state that began in the past and continues up to now takes the present perfect with 'since'; 'know' is a stative verb and is not used in the continuous form.
28. (C) 'By + a future time' takes the future perfect: will have completed.
29. (D) The two ideas contrast, so the conjunction 'but' is used.
30. (D) 'Must' expresses duty or obligation.
31. (D) 'Call off' means to cancel; 'call on' means to visit and 'call for' means to require.
32. (A) 'News' is singular in form and meaning, so it should be 'The news is'.
33. (B) 'Neither of' takes a singular verb: Neither of the two boys has finished.
34. (B) 'Prefer' is followed by 'to', not 'than': I prefer tea to coffee.
35. (B) The subject is 'One', which is singular: One of the students was absent.
36. (D) The sentence is correct: 'children' is plural and takes 'are playing'.
37. (B) Present perfect active becomes 'has/have been + past participle'; an indefinite agent like 'someone' is dropped.
38. (C) An imperative sentence becomes 'Let + object + be + past participle' in the passive.
39. (B) Simple future active becomes 'will be + past participle'.
40. (A) 'I' becomes 'he' and 'am' becomes 'was' after the past reporting verb 'said'.
41. (A) A request is reported with 'requested + object + to-infinitive', and 'me' becomes 'her'.
42. (B) A yes/no question is reported with 'whether/if', statement word order, present perfect → past perfect, and 'your' → 'my'.
43. (C) 'One of the' is followed by a plural noun: one of the best players.
44. (D) An imaginary condition takes 'were' with every subject: If I were you.
45. (B) 'Police' is a plural noun, so it takes 'have': The police have arrested the thief.
46. (A) The passage says children learn best when they feel safe to make mistakes.
47. (C) The passage calls a mistake 'not a crime to be punished but a window into how a child is thinking'.
48. (D) The last sentence says this trust in their own reasoning is what they carry with them.
49. (B) To draw out a shy person's ideas is to encourage them to express those ideas.
50. (A) The passage describes how a patient teacher builds children's trust in their own thinking.

General Awareness

51. (D) Harappans used copper, bronze, gold and silver; iron came into use in India much later.
52. (B) The Buddha was born at Lumbini, attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, gave his first sermon at Sarnath and attained parinirvana at Kushinagar.
53. (D) The bloodshed of the Kalinga war (about 261 BCE) led Ashoka to adopt Buddhism and the policy of dhamma.
54. (A) At Plassey (1757) the East India Company under Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah; Buxar was in 1764.
55. (D) Sepoys at Meerut rose on 10 May 1857 and marched to Delhi.
56. (C) On 13 April 1919, troops under General Dyer fired on a gathering at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.
57. (D) This famous slogan was given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
58. (C) IST is taken from the 82°30' E meridian, which passes near Mirzapur (Prayagraj region).
59. (D) Black soil holds moisture well and is ideal for cotton, which is why it is also called black cotton soil.
60. (B) The Palk Strait lies between Tamil Nadu and the northern tip of Sri Lanka.
61. (D) Rajasthan is the largest state by area, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
62. (D) The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram, but not Odisha.
63. (B) The northern part of the Western Ghats in Maharashtra is called the Sahyadri.
64. (C) The south-west monsoon normally sets in over Kerala around 1 June.

- 65. (A)** Part III (Articles 12–35) contains the Fundamental Rights; Part IV has the Directive Principles and Part IV-A the Fundamental Duties.
- 66. (B)** The Directive Principles were adapted from the Irish Constitution.
- 67. (A)** The 42nd Amendment (1976) added Part IV-A with the Fundamental Duties, on the Swaran Singh Committee's advice.
- 68. (B)** The 73rd Amendment added Part IX on panchayats; the 74th dealt with municipalities.
- 69. (C)** Article 32, the Right to Constitutional Remedies, lets a citizen go directly to the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights.
- 70. (C)** A Lok Sabha member must be at least 25; a Rajya Sabha member at least 30; the President at least 35.
- 71. (C)** Under Article 54, the President is elected by the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the state Legislative Assemblies (including Delhi and Puducherry).
- 72. (A)** The RBI was set up on 1 April 1935 and nationalised in 1949; major banks were nationalised in 1969.
- 73. (C)** GST was launched on 1 July 2017, replacing many indirect taxes.
- 74. (D)** NITI Aayog was set up on 1 January 2015 in place of the Planning Commission (1950).
- 75. (C)** The Union Finance Minister presents the annual financial statement (Budget) in Parliament.
- 76. (A)** Plants take in carbon dioxide and water and, using sunlight, make glucose and release oxygen.
- 77. (D)** Current is measured in ampere; volt is the unit of potential difference, ohm of resistance and coulomb of charge.
- 78. (A)** Pure water is neutral, with pH 7; below 7 is acidic and above 7 is basic.
- 79. (C)** Diamond, a form of carbon, is the hardest natural substance; graphite, another form of carbon, is soft.
- 80. (B)** Lack of vitamin C causes scurvy (bleeding gums); lack of vitamin D causes rickets and of B1 beriberi.
- 81. (D)** Insulin is made by the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas and controls blood sugar.
- 82. (A)** Common salt is sodium chloride, NaCl.
- 83. (C)** An adult has 206 bones; a newborn has about 300, some of which fuse later.
- 84. (A)** Loktak, the largest freshwater lake in North-East India, is known for its floating phumdis.
- 85. (A)** Keibul Lamjao, on the phumdis of Loktak Lake, is the last natural habitat of the Sangai, Manipur's state animal.
- 86. (A)** Manipur merged with India in 1949, became a Union Territory in 1956 and a full state on 21 January 1972.
- 87. (A)** Ras Lila, depicting Krishna and the gopis, is central to the Manipuri classical dance tradition.
- 88. (B)** In December 1939, Manipuri women protested against the export of rice during a shortage, which was causing hunger; 12 December is observed as Nupi Lan Day.
- 89. (D)** The Anglo-Manipur War was fought in 1891; Khongjom Day is observed on 23 April.
- 90. (B)** Sagol Kangjei is polo played on horseback; Khong Kangjei is a hockey-like game, Yubi Lakpi is played with a coconut and Mukna is wrestling.
- 91. (C)** The 71st Amendment (1992) added Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali to the Eighth Schedule.
- 92. (D)** On 14 April 1944, the INA hoisted the tricolour at Moirang in Manipur.
- 93. (D)** Article 21A, added by the 86th Amendment (2002), makes free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 a Fundamental Right; the RTE Act puts it into effect.
- 94. (C)** The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), set up under the NCTE Act, 1993, recognises teacher education institutions.
- 95. (C)** The Kothari Commission (1964–66) gave a national pattern of education that led to the National Policy on Education, 1968.
- 96. (C)** The Foundational Stage is 5 years: 3 years of pre-school (ages 3–6) plus Classes 1 and 2 (ages 6–8).
- 97. (B)** The Thomas Cup is the world men's team championship in badminton; the Uber Cup is for women.
- 98. (C)** Kathakali is from Kerala; Bharatanatyam is from Tamil Nadu and Odissi from Odisha.
- 99. (B)** World Environment Day is on 5 June; 22 April is Earth Day and 16 September is World Ozone Day.

100. (A) Rabindranath Tagore won the 1913 Nobel Prize in Literature for Gitanjali, becoming the first Asian Nobel laureate.