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Maximum: 100 marks

Time: 1 hour and 15 minutes

1.	Trim	mer is	a sort	of

(A) Fixed capacitor

(B) Variable capacitor

(C) Adjustable resistor

(D) Fixed resistor

2. The Inductive reactance is:

(A) $X_L = 1/2\pi f L$

(B) $X_L = 2\pi f/L$

(C) $X_L = fL/2\pi$

(D) $X_L = 2\pi f L$

3. A transformer in which secondary voltage is same as that of the primary is known as :

(A) Isolation transformer

(B) Auto transformer

(C) Current transformer

(D) Potential transformer

4. Power factor (P.F) is given by :

(A) R2/Z

(B) R.Z

(C) Z/R

(D) R/Z

In Delta 3 phase system, line voltage is ______ E_{phase}.

(A) 2

(B) 1.73

(C) 1

(D) 1/1.73

6. The Ripple factor for full wave rectifier is:

(A) 1.1

(B) 0.48

(C) 1.21

(D) 0.96

In a RC circuit at — Time constant the voltage achieve its final maximum value.

(A) 5T

(B) 2T

(C) 4T

(D) 1T

A

3

[P.T.O.]

8.	In a series	resonance circuit the net reactance		
	(A)	Inductive and capacitive	(B)	Resistive
	(C)	Capacitive	(D)	Inductive
9.	The loss th	hat occurs in the core due its reverse	al of mag	netization force is:
	(A)	Eddy current loss	(B)	Hysteresis loss
	(C)	Copper loss	(D)	Leakage loss
10.	If a 100 A	h battery is used for 5 hours continu	ously the	e current supplied by the same in :
	(A)	500 A	(B)	20 A
	(C)	5 A	(D)	0.4 A
11.	A reverse	d biased PN junction has	cap	acitance.
	(A)	Transition	(B)	Diffusion
	(C)	Storage	(D)	Forward
	•			
12.	One metri	ic Hp is:		
	(A)	735.5 watts	(B)	746 watts
	(C)	735.5 K watts	(D)	746 K watts
13.	The No. o	f gates in Silicon controlled switch:		
	(A)	1	(B)	4
	(C)	3	(D)	2
14.	The atom	ic number of an element is equal to		
	(A)	The sum no. of electrons and proto	ons	
	(B)	The no. of neutrons		
	(C)	The no. of protons		
	(D)	The sum no. of protons and no. of	neutrons	
15.	The posit	ive temperature coefficient means —		— with increases in temp.
	(A)	Resistance decreases	(B)	Current increases
	(C)	Voltage decreases	(D)	Resistance increases
0.00			(-)	
9 //2	2014	4		

16.	Each solar	cell has an open voltage :			
	(A)	0.3 V	(B)	0.57 V	
	(C)	1.5 V	(D)	2.2 V	
17.		—— is often known as triggering	g agent for	SCR.	
	(A)	DIAC	(B)	Transistor	
	(C)	UJT	(D)	Diode	
18.	The minin	num current at which the relay ar	mature is a	attracted to open	the N/C contact is:
	(A)	Energizing current	(B)	Drop out currer	
	(C)	De energizing current	(D)	Reverse current	
		C. L			
19.		of electrical power consumption is	(B)	1000 Whr	
	(A)	1 kW 1000 KW	(D)	1000 KWhr	
	(C)		7 4		
20.	The PIV a V _s (peak).	cross each diode of half wave rect	ifier in 3 pl	hase system is ec	qual to ———
	(A)	4	(B)	1	
	(C)	1.73	(D)	2	
21.	A SWG is	used to measure:			
	(A)	Diameter of the wire	(B)	Length of the w	vire
	(C)	Insulation of wire	(D)	Cross-sectional	area of a wire
22.	Which of	the following circuit can be used a	s a DC tra	nsformer?	
44.	(A)			Inverter	
	(C)	Magnetic amplifier	(D)	Demodulator	
23.	to a transfer of the frequencies				
	(A)	100 Khz, 2 Khz	(B)	100 Khz, 98 Kh	nz, 102 Khz
	(C)	98 Khz, 102 Khz	(D)	100 Khz, 102 K	Chz
24.	Which of	the following is not a terminal of	555?		
	(A)	Threshold	(B)	Control voltage	
	(C)	Discharge	(D)	Reference volta	age
A			5		97/2014 [P.T.O.]

	(C)	BCD compatible	(D)	All of these
	(A)	It need only one wire	(B)	It is faster
32.	The advan	ntage serial transport compared	to parallel to	cansport for data transmission is that:
	(C)	System software	(D)	Printer
	(A)	Data base	(B)	Hardware
31.	Operating	system is also known as :		
	(C)	E3D	(D)	E2D
	(A)	D3E	(B)	D2E
30.	The hexa	decimal equivalent of 1101 0011	1110 is:	
	(C)	90%	(D)	100%
	(A)	25%	(B)	60%
29.	The typica	al efficiency of an UPS is of the o	rder of:	
	(C)	Crystal oscillator	(D)	Hartley oscillator
	(A)	RC oscillator	(B)	Wein bridge oscillator
28.	The oscilla	ator most commonly used in tran	smitter is:	
	(D)	Less than full cycle and more t	han half cycl	e
	(C)	Negative cycle		
	(B)	Entire cycle		
	(A)	Positive half cycle		
27.	Class 'AB'	amplifier conducts during ——	— о	f the I/P.
	(C)	NOT	(D)	EXOR
	(A)	NAND	(B)	AND
26.	Half adde	r is also known as :		
	(C)	2 to 37 V and 50 mA	(D)	5 to 50 V and 50 mA
	(A)	5 to 45 V and 100 mA	(B)	2 to 37 V and 150 mA
25.	The O/P v	oltage and maximum current of	LM723 IC is	

(A) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 34. Which is not an advantage of Optical fiber? (A) Low loss (B) Wide band width (C) Light weight (D) Low Cost 35	33.	The numb	er of flip flops required to cons	truct mod 10-c	counter is :	
34. Which is not an advantage of Optical fiber? (A) Low loss (B) Wide band width (C) Light weight (D) Low Cost 35		(A)	2	(B)	6	
(A) Low loss (C) Light weight (D) Low Cost 35. ————————————————————————————————————		(C)	3	(D)	4	
(C) Light weight (D) Low Cost 35. ————————————————————————————————————	34.	Which is a	not an advantage of Optical fib	er?		
35. ————————————————————————————————————		(A)	Low loss	(B)	Wide band width	
(A) LDR (C) LASCR (D) APD 36. RTDs can be used for measuring a temperature of (A) 500 (B) -250 (C) 1000 (D) 1500 37. The important advantage of CMOS IC is: (A) High speed (C) Low power consumption (D) Low fan out 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R1 (B) 1 + Rf/R1 (C) RF/R1 (D) 1 - RF/R1 41. Astable multivibrator is a — circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(C)	Light weight	(D)	Low Cost	
(C) LASCR (D) APD 36. RTDs can be used for measuring a temperature of	35.		is not an optical sensor.			
36. RTDs can be used for measuring a temperature of (A) 500 (B) -250 (C) 1000 (D) 1500 37. The important advantage of CMOS IC is: (A) High speed (B) High power dissipation (C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (B) Schokty diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R1 (B) 1 + Rf/R1 (C) RF/R1 (D) 1 - RF/R1 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(A)	LDR	(B)	Laser diode	
(A) 500 (C) 1000 (D) 1500 37. The important advantage of CMOS IC is: (A) High speed (B) High power dissipation (C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a — circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(C)	LASCR	(D)	APD	
(C) 1000 (D) 1500 37. The important advantage of CMOS IC is: (A) High speed (B) High power dissipation (C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (B) Schokty diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier	36.	RTDs can	be used for measuring a temp	erature of	°C.	
37. The important advantage of CMOS IC is: (A) High speed (B) High power dissipation (C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R1 (C) RF/R1 (D) 1 - RF/R1 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(A)	500	(B)	-250	
(A) High speed (B) High power dissipation (C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (B) 741 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a — circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(C)	1000	(D)	1500	
(C) Low power consumption (D) Low 'fan out' 38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a ——————————————————————————————————	37.	The impo	rtant advantage of CMOS IC is	3:		
38. Some typical PLC are: (A) 555 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (B) Schokty diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(A)	High speed	(B)	High power dissipation	
(A) 555 (C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (B) Schokty diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(C)	Low power consumption	(D)	Low 'fan out'	
(C) 1084 (D) 7912 39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (B) Schokty diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier	38.	Some typ	ical PLC are :			
39. The active component used in electronic tuning is: (A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(A)	555	(B)	741	
(A) Varactor diode (C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(C)	1084	(D)	7912	
(C) PIN diode (D) Tunnel diode 40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a	39.	The activ	re component used in electronic	tuning is:		
40. Gain of an non inverting OP amp is: (A) -RF/R ₁ (B) 1 + Rf/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 - RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier		(A)	Varactor diode	(B)	Schokty diode	
(A) -RF/R ₁ (C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1-RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a — circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier 7		(C)	PIN diode	(D)	Tunnel diode	
(C) RF/R ₁ (D) 1 – RF/R ₁ 41. Astable multivibrator is a — circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier	40.	Gain of a	n non inverting OP amp is:			
41. Astable multivibrator is a circuit. (A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier 7 97/201		(A)	-RF/R ₁	(B)	1 + Rf/R ₁	
(A) Free running (B) Triggered (C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier 7 97/201		(C)	RF/R ₁	(D)	$1 - RF/R_1$	
(C) Sine wave (D) Amplifier 97/201	41.	Astable	multivibrator is a ————	— circuit.		
7 97/201		(A)	Free running	(B)	Triggered	
7 97/201		(C)	Sine wave	(D)	Amplifier	
A [P.T.O	A			7		

42.	In a MOS	FET substrate is internally shorted	to:	
	(A)	Drain	(B)	Gate
	(C)	Base	(D)	Source
43.	The ultra-	sonic flaw detector working in the f	requency	range of:
	(A)	0.8 MHz to 2.5 MHz	(B)	20 Hz to 20 KHz
	(C)	2 GHz to 10 GHz	(D)	30 KHz to 300 KHz
	(0)		(2)	30 1112 (0 000 1112
44.	The basic	memory element in sequential circu	uit is:	
	(A)	Amplifier	(B)	Rectifier
	(C)	Flip flop	(D)	Modulator
45.	LVDT:			
	(A)	Converts linear motion into electri	cal signa	1
	(B)	Helps measuring temperature		
	(C)	Translates electrical signals in line	ear motio	n
	(D)	Can be used to sense angular displ	acement	
46.	Detector i	s used in:		
	(A)	Transmitter only	(B)	Modulator
	(C)	Receiver and transmitter	(D)	Receiver only
			(2)	2000,000
47.	A full add	er can add binary di	igits at a	time.
	(A)	2	(B)	3
	(C)	4	(D)	5
48.	Multiplexe	er is logic which has :		
	(A)	No. of data I/P and no. of O/P	(B)	Only one data I/P and one O/P
	(C)	No. of data I/P and only one O/P	(D)	Only one data I/P and no. of O/P
49.	The impor	tant advantage of LCD is :		
	(A)	High power consumption	(B)	Low power consumption
	(C)	Brightness	(D)	Easy to mount
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50.	For the display of digit '3' in a 7 segment display unit, the lit segment are :				
	(A)	f, g, b, c, a	(B)	f, a, b, c, d	
	(C)	f, e, b, c, g	(D)	a, b, c, d, g	
51.	ELCB wor	k on the principle of:			
01.	(A)	Over load current	(B)	Short circuit cu	ırrent
	(C)	Residual current	(D)	Neutral curren	
	(0)	nesiduai current	(15)	Treated carren	
52.	In a induc	tion motor AC is applied to :			
	(A)	Stator	(B)	Stator and roto	or
	(C)	Rotor	(D)	None of the abo	ove
53.	A snubber	circuit usually consists	with	the device.	
	(A)	RC series circuit connected in series			
	(B)	RC parallel connected in parallel			
	(C)	RC parallel circuit connected in series			
	(D)	RC series circuit connected in parallel			
54.		circuit breaker insulating oil is used for		1 11	
	(A)	Lubrication	(B)	Avoiding rust	
	(C)	Easy path flow of current	(D)	Arc extinction	
55.	The electr	ic of petrol gauge works on the principle	e of —	— е	ffect.
	(A)	Electro chemical	(B)	Electro magnet	tic
	(C)	Electro-mechanical	(D)	Piezo-electric	
56.	An accent	ial part of a pneumatic system is:			
50.	(A)	Water receiver	(B)	Magnet	
	(A)	Air receiver	(D)	Solar energy	
	(0)	All feceives	(1)	Dorar chergy	
57.	Interrupt	control in 8085 microprocessor have —		input.	
	(A)	2	(B)	5	
	(C)	7	(D)	3	
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58.	In electron	nic sewing ———— hea	ting is used.	
	(A)	Induction	(B)	Dielectric
	(C)	Conductive	(D)	Emission
59.		—— is used in induction hea	ting.	
	(A)	AC current	(B)	DC current
	(C)	Saw tooth current	(D)	Eddy current
60.	In the SM	PS regulator is accompanied b	by:	
	(A)	Duty cycle control	(B)	Regulator IC
	(C)	Zener	(D)	Stabilisor
61.	To start a	n automobile engine	— motor i	s commonly used.
	(A)	Induction motor	(B)	AC motor
	(C)	Single phase AC series moto	r (D)	DC series motor
62.	The norm	al value of O/P voltage of serv	o controlled sta	abilizer is :
	(A)	180-210	(B)	210-240
	(C)	190-220	(D)	180-230
63.	Thermoc	ouple is formed by joining :		
00.	(A)	Two similar metal	(B)	Two dissimilar metal
	(C)	Semi-conductors	(D)	Insulators
64.		the input signal is applied to		Unicontal amplifier
		Vertical amplifier	Sales -	Horizontal amplifier All the above
	(C)	Saw tooth Oscillator	(D)	All the above
65.	TRIACs c	an be considered as a combina	tion of:	
	(A)	Two Transistor	(B)	Two Diode
	(C)	Two SCR	(D)	One Diode and One SCR
66.	Chopper	can be used in future electric a	uto mobile for	
	(A)	Speed control only	(B)	Breaking only
	(C)	Speed control and Breaking	(D)	None of these
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67.	Sampler is used in process of:						
	(A)	Converting digital signals to analog si	gnals				
	(B)	Amplify digital signal					
	(C)	Controlling digital signal					
	(D)	Converting analog signal to digital sig	gnal				
68.	The main	advantage of PCM over analog modula	tion i	s:			
	(A)	Simplex operation	(B)	Noise immunit	y		
	(C)	Reduced bandwidth	(D)	None of these			
69.	Schokley	diode has ———————————————————————————————————		terminal	l.		
	(A)	3, 2	(B)	4, 3			
	(C)	4, 2	(D)	2, 2			
70.	Most com	mon way of PLC programming :					
	(A)	Ladder Diagram	(B)	C++			
	(C)	Java	(D)	Pascal			
71.	In a PID	controller has function.					
	(A)	Proportional, Integral, Derivative					
	(B)	Proportional, Inverter and detector					
	(C)	Proportional, Inverter, differentiator					
	(D)	Propagation, Integration, detection					
72.	The lengt	h of dipole antenna is :					
	(A)	152/f	(B)	137/f			
	(C)	143/f	(D)	130/f			
73.	In microp	rocessor "MVI" Instruction is given in -		addres	ssing.		
	(A)	Direct	(B)	Register			
	(C)	Immediate	(D)	Implicit			
74.	Intrinsic	stand of ratio of UJT is :					
	(A)	$R_{b1} * R_{b2}/R_{b1} + R_{b2}$	(B)	$R_{b1}/R_{b1} + R_{b2}$			
	(C)	$R_{b2}/R_{b1} + R_{b2}$	(D)	$R_{b1} + R_{b2}/R_{b1}$	R _{b2}		

75.	Range ext	ension of ammeter requires		with milliameter.
	(A)	A shunt resistor	(B)	A series resistor
	(C)	Series multiplier	(D)	None of these
76.	Communi in:	cation circuit that transmit	data in both dir	rection at the same time are operating
	(A)	Simplex mode	(B)	Asynchronous mode
	(C)	A half-duplex mode	(D)	Full duplex mode
77.	Which of	the following memories mus	st be refreshed pe	riodically?
	(A)	DRAM	(B)	EPROM
	(C)	ROM	(D)	EEPROM
78.	Which is	not an internet browser?		
	(A)	Netscape	(B)	Safari
	(C)	Bing	(D)	Opera
79.	An XOR g	ate produces an output only	when its two in	puts are :
	(A)	High	(B)	Low
	(C)	Same	(D)	Different
80.	8051 is —	microcontrol	ler.	
	(A)	Low power TTL 16 Bit	(B)	High power CMOS 16 Bit
	(C)	Low power ECL 8 Bit	(D)	Low power CMOS 8 Bit
81.	The archi	tect of Modern Cochin harb	our:	
	(A)	Maccaulay	(B)	Robert Bristo
	(C)	Sakthanthmpuran	(D)	Divan Karunakara Menon
82.	Which In	dian mountain range has a	triangular shape	?
	(A)	Himalayas	(B)	Western ghats
	(C)	Eastsern ghats	(D)	Satpura
83.	The presi	dent of America during Firs	st World war :	
	(A)	George Washington	(B)	Trueman
	(C)	Roosewelt	(D)	Woodrow Wilson
07/6	0014		19	Λ

84.	. Malabar goes to the hands of the British after the treaty of :				
	(A)	Sreerangapatanam treaty	(B)	Treaty of salb	ai
	(C)	Treaty of Madras	(D)	Treaty of Mar	ngalore
85.	Correct ch	ronological order of dynasties :			
	(A)	Slave, Khilji, Tuglaqs, Lodi	(B)	Khilji, Tuglac	s, Lodi, Slave
	(C)	Lodi, Tuglaqs, Slave, Khilji	(D)	Slave, Lodi, F	Thilji, Tuglaqs
86.	The Mala	yalam University in Kerala situated	l in :		
	(A)	Kopttayam	(B)	Kannur	
	(C)	Palakkad	(D)	Malapuram	
87.	The irriga	tion project in kerala which supplie	s drinkin	g water to Coi	mbatore city?
	(A)	Kanjirapuzha project	(B)	Siruvani proj	ect
	(C)	Chittur Puzha project	(D)	Aliyar project	
88.	The year	related with temple entry proclama	tion:		
	(A)	1835	(B)	1866	
	(C)	1836	(D)	1936	
89.	The Educ	ation plan in which "Operation Blac	k Board"	is the part:	
	(A)	Secondary Education Commission	(B)	Indian Educa	tion Commission
	(C)	New Education Policy	(D)	Sarv Siksha	Abhiyan
90.	The state	where the city of Kanishkapuram s	ituated:		
	(A)	Kashmir	(B)	Punjab	
	(C)	Bihar	(D)	Orissa	
91.	The perso	n who was known as the "Father of	Indian N	Vationalism" :	
	(A)	Balagangadhara Tilak	(B)	Dadabai Nao	roji
	(C)	Sardar Patel	(D)	Mahatma Ga	ndhi
92.	The first	sculpture city in Kerala :			
	(A)	Thrissur	(B)	Ernakulam	
	(C)	Thiruvananthpuram	(D)	Kozhikode	
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93.	The Chair	man of state re-organaisation committee	ee:	
	(A)	Fazal Ali	(B)	Sardarvallabai Patel
	(C)	V.P. Menon	(D)	Jawaharlal Nehru
94.	The perso	n who measures first the circumference	of th	e earth:
	(A)	Kepplar	(B)	Galileo
	(C)	Aryabhatta	(D)	Erathosthenes
95.	Name the	planetary wind:		
	(A)	Monsoon winds	(B)	Land and Sea breeze
	(C)	Westerlies	(D)	Local winds
96.	Name the	coast line between Goa and Gujarat :		
	(A)	Kokan coast	(B)	Coromandal coast
	(C)	Malabar coast	(D)	Carnatic coast
97.	The distri	ct where the National Institute of Tech	nolog	v is situated :
	(A)	Thiruvananthapuram	(B)	Ernakulam
	(C)	Kannur	(D)	Kozhikode
	(0)	Ammu	(2)	
98.	The Redh	a cult temple is the speciality of the arc	hitect	ture of:
	(A)	Pandyas	(B)	Pallavas
	(C)	Chalukyas	(D)	Cholas
99.	A Danish	settlement in India:		
	(A)	Piplis	(B)	Chinsura
	(C)	Serampur	(D)	Cambay
100.	A freedom	fighter from Kerala who has accompa	nied w	vith Gandhiji in his Dandi March :
	(A)	Sankarji	(B)	K. Kelappan
	(C)	P. Krishnapillai	(D)	Moidhu Moulavi

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