

# MAH BEd CET 2025 Question Paper with Solution

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| Time Allowed :1.5 Hours | Maximum Marks :100 | Total Questions :100 |
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## General Instructions

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) Geneva

### **Solution:**

The question asks for the location of the headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The WTO is the global organization that regulates international trade rules.

The official and permanent headquarters of the WTO is established in Geneva, Switzerland.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

To remember major international headquarters, note that Geneva, Switzerland, hosts many trade and health organizations (WTO, WHO, ILO), while New York hosts the UN, and Rome hosts the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization).

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) P. K. Banerjee

**Solution:**

The Arjuna Awards were instituted by the Government of India in 1961 to recognize outstanding achievement in National sports.

P. K. Banerjee (Pradip Kumar Banerjee) was a distinguished Indian footballer and Olympian.

He was conferred with the Arjuna Award in the inaugural year, 1961.

This distinction makes him the first recipient of the Arjuna Award in the discipline of football.

Lala Amarnath is a famous figure associated with cricket, not football.

Sandesh Jhingan is a modern footballer who received the Arjuna Award much later in 2020.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The Arjuna Awards were established in 1961. It is often asked in exams who the first recipients were. For Football, it was P. K. Banerjee; for Cricket, it was Salim Durani; and for Chess, it was Manuel Aaron.

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**3. The major constituent of LPG is.....**

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) Butane

**Solution:**

LPG stands for Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

It is a mixture of light hydrocarbon gases, mainly Propane ( $C_3H_8$ ) and Butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ).

While it contains both, Butane is generally considered the major constituent, especially in the context of domestic cooking gas cylinders in warmer regions.

Methane ( $CH_4$ ) is the primary component of Natural Gas and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), so option (A) is incorrect.

Ethane and Propane are present but are not the primary answer when Butane is listed as a distinct option in this context.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

LPG is naturally odorless. A chemical called Ethyl Mercaptan is added to it to provide a distinct foul smell, which helps in the detection of gas leaks.

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

(A) Inflammation of the heart

(B) Jaundice

(C) Damage to the lungs

(D) Skin cancer

**Correct Answer:** (D) Skin cancer

**Solution:**

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is a type of electromagnetic radiation that comes from the sun and artificial sources.

When the skin is exposed to excessive UV radiation, it penetrates the skin layers and damages the DNA within skin cells.

This DNA damage can lead to mutations that cause the cells to divide uncontrollably, resulting in skin cancer.

Conditions like jaundice (liver), lung damage (respiratory), and heart inflammation are caused by internal factors, infections, or toxins, not by external UV radiation exposure.

Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The stratospheric Ozone layer acts as a shield for the Earth, absorbing the majority of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Depletion of the ozone layer increases the risk of skin cancer.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna

**Solution:**

The Chipko Movement was a non-violent social and ecological movement by rural villagers, particularly women, in India in the 1970s.

Its primary objective was to protect trees and forests slated for government-backed logging.

Sunderlal Bahuguna was a prominent environmentalist and the most visible leader of this movement.

He helped spread the message of the movement globally and coined the slogan "Ecology is permanent economy."

Vinoba Bhave is known for the Bhoodan Movement, and Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru belong to the pre-independence era, whereas Chipko started in 1973.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The movement originated in the Reni village of Chamoli district, Uttarakhand (formerly part of Uttar Pradesh). Gaura Devi was another key figure who led the first group of women to hug trees.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (A) Liquid Hydrogen

**Solution:**

Rocket engines require high-efficiency propellants to generate the immense thrust needed to reach space.

Liquid Hydrogen ( $LH_2$ ) is a lightweight and extremely powerful fuel used in cryogenic rocket engines.

When burned with an oxidizer like Liquid Oxygen ( $LOX$ ), it produces a very high specific impulse (efficiency), making it ideal for spaceships.

Nitrogen and Helium are inert gases; they are often used to pressurize fuel tanks but do not burn as fuel.

Carbon Dioxide is a product of combustion and cannot be used as a fuel itself.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Liquid Hydrogen is the signature fuel of the American space program, used in the Saturn V and the Space Shuttle Main Engines. It is stored at an extremely low temperature of  $-253^\circ\text{C}$ .

**7. Match the following:**

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

**A. Sundarbans National Park — I. Maharashtra**

**B. Bandhavgarh National Park — II. Assam**

**C. Sanjay Gandhi National Park — III. Madhya Pradesh**

**D. Kaziranga National Park — IV. West Bengal**

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

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

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

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

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

**Solution:**

Let's match each National Park with its respective state:

**A. Sundarbans National Park:** Famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger and mangrove forests, it is located in **West Bengal** (IV). So, A matches with IV.

**B. Bandhavgarh National Park:** Known for a high density of tiger population, it is located in **Madhya Pradesh** (III). So, B matches with III.

C. **Sanjay Gandhi National Park:** Located within the metropolis limits of Mumbai, it is in **Maharashtra** (I). So, C matches with I.

D. **Kaziranga National Park:** World-renowned for the Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros, it is located in **Assam** (II). So, D matches with II.

Combining these matches, we get the sequence: A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

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 Quick Tip

To remember: Kaziranga is synonymous with Rhinos in Assam. Sundarbans is the world's largest delta in Bengal. Sanjay Gandhi NP is unique because it is located inside a major city (Mumbai).

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

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

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

**Solution:**

The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award is the highest sporting honour in India.

In August 2021, the Government of India officially renamed the award to honor the hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand.

Hence, the new name of the award is the "Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award".

The Arjuna Award is a separate distinct award for outstanding performance in sports, instituted in 1961.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

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 Quick Tip

Major Dhyan Chand is known as the "Wizard of Hockey." His birthday, 29th August, is celebrated as National Sports Day in India every year.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (A) LPG connection

**Solution:**

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by the Prime Minister of India on May 1, 2016.

It is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The primary objective of this scheme is to provide clean cooking fuel to rural and deprived households.

Under this scheme, deposit-free LPG connections are provided to women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

This initiative aims to replace traditional cooking fuels like firewood and coal, which cause indoor air pollution.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

The tagline of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is "Swachh Indhan, Behtar Jeevan" (Clean Fuel, Better Life). The scheme was launched in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.

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**10. Which of the following is an antibiotic?**

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

**Correct Answer:** (D) Streptomycin

**Solution:**

Antibiotics are chemical substances produced by microorganisms (or synthesized) that kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria.

Streptomycin is a well-known antibiotic belonging to the aminoglycoside class.

It was the first antibiotic discovered to be effective against tuberculosis and is derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces griseus*.

Alcohol is an antiseptic or disinfectant, not an antibiotic medication.

Sodium bicarbonate is a chemical compound commonly used as an antacid or baking soda.

Yeast is a single-celled fungus used in baking and brewing, not a drug itself.

Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

Streptomycin was discovered by Selman Waksman and his team in 1943. It was the first effective treatment for tuberculosis (TB). Penicillin was the first true antibiotic, discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.

### 11. Which is the correct order of Padma Awards?

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

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

#### **Solution:**

The Padma Awards are amongst the highest civilian awards in India, conferred in three categories based on the scale of achievement.

The hierarchy of Civilian Awards in India, in descending order of precedence, is as follows:

1. Bharat Ratna (Highest Civilian Award)
2. Padma Vibhushan (For exceptional and distinguished service)
3. Padma Bhushan (For distinguished service of a high order)
4. Padma Shri (For distinguished service)

Therefore, the correct order of the Padma Awards from highest to lowest rank is Padma Vibhushan, followed by Padma Bhushan, and finally Padma Shri.

Option (C) correctly lists this hierarchy.



 Quick Tip

A simple trick to remember the order is by the length or "weight" of the suffix: "Vibhushan" (4 syllables) > "Bhushan" (2 syllables) > "Shri" (1 syllable). The longer the name, the higher the award.

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**12. Blood pressure is measured by.....**

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) Sphygmomanometer

**Solution:**

A **Sphygmomanometer** is a medical instrument used to measure blood pressure.

It typically consists of an inflatable rubber cuff, which is applied to the arm, and a mechanical manometer or mercury column to measure the pressure.

An Anemometer is an instrument used to measure the speed and direction of the wind.

A Spherometer is a device used to measure the radius of curvature of a spherical surface, such as a lens.

A Stethoscope is used for listening to the internal sounds of an animal or human body, typically the heart and lungs, but it does not measure pressure itself.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The word is derived from the Greek word "sphygmos" (pulse) and the scientific term for a pressure meter (manometer). Normal blood pressure for a healthy adult is widely considered to be around 120/80 mmHg.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) MH

**Solution:**

In India, every state and Union Territory has a unique two-letter code assigned for vehicle registration.

This code appears at the beginning of the vehicle's license plate number.

For the state of Maharashtra, the official registration code is **MH**.

For example, a vehicle registered in Mumbai might start with MH-01.

The codes MA, MAH, and MHR are not the official abbreviations used for vehicle registration for Maharashtra.

Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Vehicle registration codes are standard across India. Some common ones are DL (Delhi), KA (Karnataka), TN (Tamil Nadu), UP (Uttar Pradesh), and GJ (Gujarat).

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) Uniform Resource Locator

**Solution:**

The full form of URL is **Uniform Resource Locator**.

It is commonly referred to as a "web address."

A URL is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it.

For example, "https://www.google.com" is a URL where "https" is the protocol and "www.google.com" is the domain name.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect expansions of the acronym.

Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

A standard URL consists of three main parts: the protocol (e.g., http, https), the domain name (e.g., example.com), and the path to the specific file or page.

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

- (A) Kollam
- (B) Kochi
- (C) Panaji
- (D) Visakhapatnam

**Correct Answer:** (B) Kochi

**Solution:**

Kochi (formerly known as Cochin) is a major port city on the south-west coast of India in the state of Kerala.

It was an important spice trading center on the west coast of India from the 14th century onward.

Due to its strategic importance in trade and its fine natural harbor, it earned the title “Queen of the Arabian Sea.”

Visakhapatnam is located on the eastern coast along the Bay of Bengal, so it is geographically incorrect.

Kollam is historically referred to as the “Prince of the Arabian Sea.”

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Kochi was the first of the European colonies in colonial India. It remained the capital of Portuguese India until 1530, when Goa became the capital.

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**16. NITI Aayog came into existence on .....**

- (A) 1 January 1950
- (B) 1 January 2005
- (C) 1 January 1995
- (D) 1 January 2015

**Correct Answer:** (D) 1 January 2015

**Solution:**

NITI Aayog stands for "National Institution for Transforming India."

It is the premier policy "Think Tank" of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

It was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on **1 January 2015**.

NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission, which had been established in 1950.

Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of NITI Aayog. The first Vice-Chairperson was Arvind Panagariya.

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

(A) 2012

(B) 2014

(C) 2013

(D) 2015

**Correct Answer:** (B) 2014

**Solution:**

Telangana is a state in southern India.

It was officially formed on June 2, 2014, making it the 29th state of the Indian Union at that time.

The state was carved out of the north-western region of the state of Andhra Pradesh following the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Since the formation of Telangana, the number of states has changed due to the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir, but 2014 remains the founding year of Telangana.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Hyderabad serves as the capital of Telangana. K. Chandrashekar Rao (KCR) was the first Chief Minister of the newly formed state.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) England

**Solution:**

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.

This transformative period began in Great Britain, specifically in England.

Several factors contributed to this, including the country's large deposits of coal and iron ore, a stable political system, and a vast colonial empire that provided raw materials and markets.

Inventions like the spinning jenny and the steam engine were pivotal in starting this revolution in England before it spread to the rest of Europe.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

James Watt's improvement of the steam engine is often cited as a key catalyst for the Industrial Revolution, enabling the mechanization of factories and transport.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) Jamshedpur

**Solution:**

The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), now known as Tata Steel, is one of the oldest steel producing companies in India.

While the vision was Jamsetji Tata's, the company was established by his son Dorabji Tata on 26 August 1907.

The plant was set up in the village of Sakchi in the Singhbhum district of present-day Jharkhand.

In 1919, Lord Chelmsford renamed the city **Jamshedpur** in honor of the founder, Jamsetji Tata.

Therefore, the industry was started in Jamshedpur.

 Quick Tip

Jamshedpur is popularly known as the "Steel City of India" and was the first planned industrial city in India.

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**20. "Playing It My Way" is an autobiography of.....**

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) Sachin Tendulkar

**Solution:**

"Playing It My Way" is the autobiography of the former Indian cricketer **Sachin Tendulkar**.

It was co-authored by sports journalist Boria Majumdar and was released on 5 November 2014.

The book details his early life, his 24-year-long international cricket career, and his retirement.

Sunil Gavaskar's autobiography is titled "Sunny Days," and Kapil Dev's is "Straight from the Heart."

Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Sachin Tendulkar is the only sportsperson to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award. He holds the record for the most runs in both ODI and Test cricket.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (A) Kesari

**Solution:**

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded two newspapers in 1881 to spread the message of freedom and nationalism.

**Kesari** (meaning 'The Lion') was the Marathi newspaper published by him.

He also published an English newspaper named 'The Mahratta'.

'Darpan' was the first Marathi newspaper, started by Balshastri Jambhekar in 1832.

'Mooknayak' was a fortnightly started by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1920.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Tilak used *Kesari* to popularize the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." It remains a published daily newspaper to this day.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) 48

**Solution:**

Parliamentary constituencies refer to the number of seats a state has in the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of the Parliament of India).

Allocation of seats is based on the population of the state.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of Lok Sabha seats with 80 constituencies.

Maharashtra has the second-highest representation in the Lok Sabha with **48** constituencies.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Remember the top three states with the most Lok Sabha seats: Uttar Pradesh (80), Maharashtra (48), and West Bengal (42).

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (C) 27 February

**Solution:**

Marathi Language Day, also known as 'Marathi Bhasha Din' or 'Marathi Rajbhasha Din', is celebrated annually on **27 February**.

This day marks the birth anniversary of the eminent Marathi poet and playwright Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar.

He is popularly known by his pen name 'Kusumagraj' and is a recipient of the Jnanpith Award.

1 May is celebrated as 'Maharashtra Day' to commemorate the formation of the state, which is different from Language Day.

Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

International Mother Language Day is celebrated on 21 February, while National Science Day is celebrated on 28 February. It is important to distinguish these dates.

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**24. Which is the first layer of the atmosphere?**

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) Troposphere

**Solution:**

The Earth's atmosphere is divided into layers based on temperature variations.

The **Troposphere** is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, closest to the Earth's surface.

It extends from the ground up to approximately 10 to 15 kilometers in altitude.

Almost all weather phenomena, such as clouds, rain, and storms, occur in this layer.



The subsequent layers are the Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The boundary between the Troposphere and the Stratosphere is called the Tropopause. The temperature in the troposphere decreases as altitude increases.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (A) 2005

**Solution:**

The Right to Information (RTI) Act is an Act of the Parliament of India.

It sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information.

The Act was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force fully on 12 October 2005.

It replaced the former Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The RTI Act empowers citizens to question the government and promotes transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

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**26. Where is the Statue of Liberty located?**

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) New York

**Solution:**

The Statue of Liberty is a famous copper statue.

It stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, within **New York City**, United States.

The statue was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States.

It was dedicated on October 28, 1886, and is a universal symbol of freedom and democracy.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

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 Quick Tip

The statue was designed by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, and its metal framework was built by Gustave Eiffel, who also built the Eiffel Tower.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) Marie Curie

**Solution:**

**Marie Curie** was a Polish-French physicist and chemist.

She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in 1903 in the field of Physics.

She later won the Nobel Prize again in 1911 in the field of Chemistry for the discovery of polonium and radium.

This achievement made her the first person and the only woman to win the Nobel Prize twice in two different scientific fields.

Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

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 Quick Tip

The only other person to win Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields is Linus Pauling (Chemistry and Peace), though Peace is not strictly a scientific field in the same category.

**28. Choose the correct option:**

a) Chikungunya ..... *Aedes aegypti*

b) Malaria ..... Female *Anopheles*

(A) Only (a) is correct

(B) Only (b) is correct

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

(D) Both (a) and (b) are wrong

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

**Solution:**

Let's analyze the vectors for the given diseases:

Statement (a): Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to humans primarily by infected mosquitoes of the species *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. Thus, the match is correct.

Statement (b): Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Thus, this match is also correct.

Since both statements correctly identify the vector for the respective diseases, option (C) is the correct answer.

**💡 Quick Tip**

To distinguish them: Dengue and Chikungunya are spread by *Aedes* mosquitoes (active during the day), while Malaria is spread by *Anopheles* mosquitoes (active at night).

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**29. Which statement is correct for "Koo"?**

(A) An award-winning best-seller book

(B) An extinct species of bird

(C) A microblogging app developed by Indian experts

(D) A short film on environmental degradation

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

**Solution:**

"Koo" is an Indian microblogging platform, similar to Twitter (now X).

It was launched in 2020 by Aprameya Radhakrishna and Mayank Bidawatka.

The app gained prominence as a "Made in India" alternative to Twitter and won the government's Atmanirbhar App Innovation Challenge.

It supports multiple Indian languages, catering to a non-English speaking user base.

Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The logo of the Koo app features a yellow bird. It was created to facilitate expression in Indian vernacular languages.

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

- (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) Russia
- (D) Myanmar

**Correct Answer:** (A) China

**Solution:**

On February 12, 2021, the National Radio and Television Administration (NRTA) of **China** banned BBC World News from broadcasting within the country.

The Chinese authorities stated that the BBC's reports on China seriously violated broadcast guidelines, particularly requirements that news should be truthful and fair.

This move was widely seen as a retaliation after the British regulator Ofcom revoked the license of China's state-owned broadcaster, CGTN, earlier that month.

Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

International relations questions often involve "tit-for-tat" diplomatic actions. In this case, the ban was a reciprocal measure following the UK's action against CGTN.