

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Lambadi embroidery:

1. The embroidery is done by the women of Lambani community from Telangana, Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
2. The traditional embroidery designs are all geometrical patterns with squares, rectangles, and circles.
3. Lambadi has their own script.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Lambadi intricate embroidery is done by Lambadi women on cotton and silk fabrics, using colourful cotton threads.
- The traditional embroidery designs are all geometrical patterns with squares, rectangles, and circles.
- They have also been influenced by the local forests, birds, fruits and flowers.
- The elderly women of this tribal community continue to wear the Petia, their traditional five-piece dress which is made with Mushru silk from Kutch.
- The Lambanis are also known as Banjaras and most of them are found in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Karnataka states in South India.
- This community settled across the country with different names, have permanently abandoned their nomadic lifestyle and settled in their settlements called Tandas.
- They speak Gor Boli also called Lambadi which belongs to the Indo-Aryan Group of Languages. Lambadi has no script.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Black Stork:

1. They are not found in grassland.
2. They breed in swampy coniferous and mixed forests.
3. Conservation status by IUCN is Least concern.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) is a large bird in the stork family Ciconiidae
- It breeds in swampy coniferous and mixed forests.
- It can also be found in grasslands, agricultural fields, and on the margins of lakes and rivers during winter.
- It is a long-distance migrant, with European populations wintering in tropical Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asian populations in the Indian subcontinent.
- It is mainly found in Europe, Asia and African countries.
- Conservation status by IUCN is Least concern.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Dhole or wild dog

1. It is a wild canid found in the forests of central, south, and southeast Asia.
2. The Western and Eastern Ghats is a stronghold region for dholes.

Choose the correct option form the codes given below:

- a) 1 Only

- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Dhole or wild dog is a wild canid found in the forests of central, south, and southeast Asia.
- They can be seen as far north as Siberia, as far south as some Malaysian islands, and as far west as the Indian peninsula.
- They are found in three clusters across India, namely the Western and Eastern Ghats, the central Indian landscape and North East India.
- The Western and Eastern Ghats is a stronghold region for dholes.
- They inhabit dense jungles, steppes, mountains, scrub forests, and pine forests.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Nolamba Dynasty:

1. Their empire extent from south-east Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
2. They ruled first as feudatories to Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Gangas, and Rashtrakutas, and later to Chalukyas of Kalyani.
3. Their earlier capital was Chitradurga.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Nolamba Dynasty were one of the significant political powers in South India.
- The Nolambas ruled from the 8th to the 12th centuries C.E. over an area traditionally called Nolambavadi, which extended over south-east Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- They ruled first as feudatories to Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Gangas, and Rashtrakutas, and later to Chalukyas of Kalyani.
- Nolambas commonly referred to themselves as Nolamba Pallava in several inscriptions.
- Their earlier capital was Chitradurga, which they later shifted to Hemavati in modern Andhra Pradesh. Hemavathi was the capital between the 8th and 10th centuries AD.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Fattah 2:

1. It is a hypersonic ballistic missile.
2. It is equipped with a hypersonic glide vehicle (HGV) warhead.
3. It was developed by Pakistan.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Fattah, which means conqueror in Farsi, is a hypersonic ballistic missile.
- It was developed by Iran. It is a new version of its first domestically made hypersonic ballistic missile named 'Fattah'.
- Features:

- It is equipped with a hypersonic glide vehicle (HGV) warhead that can manoeuvre and glide at hypersonic speed.
- It uses a liquid-fuel rocket propellant.
- The precision-guided two-stage missile can hit targets within a range of 1500 kilometres with a velocity of Mach 15 (fifteen times the speed of sound i.e., 18522 km/hr).