Karnataka

Basic MCQ practice

40 original MCQs + explained answers

State GK and state-linked general studies, in one PDF.

Foundation level: direct recall, simple concepts and one-step applications. Useful for building the state-GK component of entry-level recruitment preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Start practice - page 3
Answers and explanations - page 13
Source register - page 21

What the exam research tells us

Research trail and access limit

Official KPSC documents were identified for below-degree Group C (EX1) and Gazetted Probationers (EX2). Both could not be retrieved. Degree-level and mains links also failed. Their contents, current pattern and topic weightages are not treated as verified here.

Question types used here

The basic set uses direct recall, matching, simple numeracy and digital literacy. The advanced set adds chronology, statement checks, data interpretation and policy scenarios. These are editorial difficulty choices, not measured frequencies from previous papers.

Karnataka topics verified

State and district sources, UNESCO, the Coffee Board, ISRO, IISc and the Wildlife Institute support the factual topics: formation, historical sites, rivers, performing arts, ecology, agriculture and institutions. Source IDs accompany the answers.

Higher-level writing practice

Eight descriptive prompts connect Karnataka examples with heritage management, ecological planning, agriculture, water, cities, regional development and ethics. Model answers, roughly 150-word targets and 10-mark rubrics are editorial teaching aids.

Use with the exact notice

This is a state-GK and linked-GS supplement, not a full mock or complete syllabus. Study language papers, current affairs, applicable laws and recruitment-specific topics separately. Verify the live official notification before planning exam timings or marks.

Try first - check answers later

01 / State formation

Karnataka Rajyotsava commemorates state reorganisation on which date?

A. 1 November 1956
B. 15 August 1947
C. 26 January 1950
D. 1 November 1973

02 / Renaming

Mysore State was renamed Karnataka in which year?

A. 2000
B. 1956
C. 1973
D. 1947

03 / Capital

Which city is Karnataka's capital?

A. Bengaluru
B. Mysuru
C. Mangaluru
D. Belagavi

04 / Coastal geography

Which sea lies to the west of Karnataka?

A. Caspian Sea
B. Arabian Sea
C. Bay of Bengal
D. Red Sea

Try first - check answers later

05 / Reorganisation

Which Act underpinned the state reorganisation of 1956?

A. Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000
B. Pitt's India Act, 1784
C. Indian Councils Act, 1909
D. States Reorganisation Act, 1956

06 / Early resistance

Rani Chennamma's 1824 resistance is associated with which place?

A. Chauri Chaura
B. Champaran
C. Dandi
D. Kittur

07 / Historical places

Which town is closely associated with Tipu Sultan's capital?

A. Badami
B. Bidar
C. Srirangapatna
D. Banavasi

08 / Vijayanagara

Hampi preserves major remains of which empire's capital?

A. Maurya
B. Pala
C. Vijayanagara
D. Gupta

Try first - check answers later

09 / River setting

Hampi is associated with which river?

A. Tungabhadra
B. Narmada
C. Gandak
D. Mahanadi

10 / Chalukya heritage

Pattadakal is especially associated with which dynasty?

A. Palas
B. Senas
C. Ahoms
D. Chalukyas

11 / Architectural exchange

Pattadakal is noted for a blend of architectural forms from which regions?

A. Only Central Asia
B. Northern and southern India
C. Only the Himalayan region
D. Only the north-east

12 / Hoysala temples

The Channakeshava Temple at Belur is associated with which dynasty?

A. Hoysalas
B. Kushanas
C. Nandas
D. Mauryas

Try first - check answers later

13 / Temple locations

Hoysalesvara Temple is located at which place?

A. Halebidu
B. Pattadakal
C. Hampi
D. Kittur

14 / Serial heritage

Which place is the third component alongside Belur and Halebidu in the UNESCO Hoysala property?

A. Somanathapura
B. Aihole
C. Gol Gumbaz
D. Srirangapatna

15 / Heritage dates

The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas were inscribed on the World Heritage List in which year?

A. 1973
B. 1956
C. 2023
D. 1986

16 / Performing arts

Yakshagana is best described as what?

A. A river-management board
B. A dance-drama tradition
C. A coffee-processing machine
D. A temple masonry tool

Try first - check answers later

17 / Folk performance

Dollu Kunitha is especially associated with which instrument?

A. Sitar
B. Drum
C. Saxophone
D. Piano

18 / Literature

Who composed the Karnataka Nadageete beginning Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate?

A. Subramania Bharati
B. Rabindranath Tagore
C. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
D. Kuvempu

19 / River source

Talakaveri is associated with the source of which river?

A. Kaveri
B. Netravati
C. Krishna
D. Godavari

20 / Waterfalls

Jog Falls is formed by which river?

A. Sharavathi
B. Kaveri
C. Bhima
D. Kabini

Try first - check answers later

21 / Relief

Which is the highest peak in Karnataka?

A. Doddabetta
B. Guru Shikhar
C. Mullayanagiri
D. Anamudi

22 / River formation

Which two streams combine to form the Tungabhadra?

A. Kabini and Sharavathi
B. Bhima and Kaveri
C. Tunga and Bhadra
D. Ganga and Gomti

23 / Mountain ecology

The Western Ghats are especially important for which reason?

A. Absence of forests
B. High biodiversity and endemism
C. A continuous desert climate
D. Permanent polar ice

24 / Conservation

Bandipur Tiger Reserve is in which state?

A. Rajasthan
B. Assam
C. Karnataka
D. Bihar

Try first - check answers later

25 / Project Tiger

Bandipur was among the first Project Tiger reserves in which year?

A. 2023
B. 1909
C. 1956
D. 1973

26 / Plantation crop

Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru are well-known regions for which crop?

A. Saffron
B. Jute
C. Rubber only
D. Coffee

27 / Coffee types

Which pair comprises two major commercially cultivated coffee types?

A. Basmati and Sona Masuri
B. Arabica and Robusta
C. Alphonso and Totapuri
D. Assam and Darjeeling

28 / Agricultural ecology

Shade trees in coffee plantations can help reduce what?

A. Soil erosion on slopes
B. All rainfall variability
C. The need for every farm decision
D. Every crop disease automatically

Try first - check answers later

29 / Space institution

ISRO headquarters is located in which city?

A. Chennai
B. Bengaluru
C. Hyderabad
D. Thiruvananthapuram

30 / Research institution

The Indian Institute of Science was established in which year?

A. 1956
B. 1824
C. 1909
D. 1973

31 / Economic sectors

Growing coffee on a farm is mainly which kind of activity?

A. Banking services
B. Software consulting
C. Machine assembly
D. Primary production

32 / Economic sectors

Roasting and packaging coffee beans is mainly which activity?

A. Mineral exploration
B. Processing
C. Fishing
D. Primary crop cultivation

Try first - check answers later

33 / Digital services

Which practice best protects an applicant's account?

A. Sharing a one-time code with an unknown caller
B. Keeping passwords and one-time codes private
C. Posting login details in a group
D. Reusing a public password

34 / Spreadsheet basics

Which formula adds cells C2 through C5?

A. =AVERAGE(C2:C5)
B. =SUM(C2:C5)
C. =COUNT(C2:C5)
D. =SUM(C2/C5)

35 / Gross revenue

A grower sells 120 kg of coffee at Rs 250 per kg. What is gross revenue?

A. Rs 3,000
B. Rs 12,250
C. Rs 48,000
D. Rs 30,000

36 / Percentages

A reading room has 240 books; 60 are Kannada books. What share is Kannada?

A. 20%
B. 60%
C. 25%
D. 40%

Try first - check answers later

37 / Reasoning

Complete the series: 5, 10, 20, 40, ...

A. 80
B. 100
C. 45
D. 60

38 / Public services

Which measure best indicates useful drinking-water delivery?

A. Only pipes purchased
B. Only foundation stones laid
C. Only posters displayed
D. Reliable supply of safe water

39 / Tourism livelihoods

Which activity belongs mainly to the service sector?

A. Growing coffee
B. Extracting stone
C. Manufacturing cement
D. Guiding visitors at a heritage site

40 / Exam source literacy

Where should candidates confirm the current syllabus and marking scheme?

A. A publicity poster alone
B. An undated forwarded message
C. The exact official recruitment notification
D. A friend's old notes alone

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer A

1 November 1956. The reorganised Mysore State came into being on 1 November 1956; renaming followed in 1973.

Evidence: H1, H2

02 / Answer C

1973. The name changed on 1 November 1973. Formation and renaming are distinct events.

Evidence: H1

03 / Answer A

Bengaluru. Bengaluru remained the capital through the reorganisation of Mysore State.

Evidence: H3

04 / Answer B

Arabian Sea. Karnataka has a western coastline along the Arabian Sea.

Evidence: H2

05 / Answer D

States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The Regional Commissioner's history identifies the States Reorganisation Act as the basis.

Evidence: H2

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer D

Kittur. Kittur Vijayotsava commemorates her victory against British forces in October 1824.

Evidence: H4

07 / Answer C

Srirangapatna. Srirangapatna was Tipu Sultan's capital and retains monuments associated with him.

Evidence: H5

08 / Answer C

Vijayanagara. UNESCO identifies Hampi with the capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Evidence: C1

09 / Answer A

Tungabhadra. The Hampi cultural landscape is set in the Tungabhadra basin.

Evidence: C1

10 / Answer D

Chalukyas. The ensemble illustrates Chalukya-period temple architecture.

Evidence: C2

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer B

Northern and southern India. UNESCO highlights the synthesis of northern and southern Indian temple forms.

Evidence: C2

12 / Answer A

Hoysalas. Belur is one component of the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas.

Evidence: C3

13 / Answer A

Halebidu. The UNESCO Hoysala property includes Hoysalesvara at Halebidu.

Evidence: C3

14 / Answer A

Somanathapura. Keshava Temple at Somanathapura completes the three-part property.

Evidence: C3

15 / Answer C

2023. UNESCO records the inscription year as 2023.

Evidence: C3

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer B

A dance-drama tradition. It combines performance, dialogue, music and elaborate costumes, especially in coastal Karnataka.

Evidence: C4

17 / Answer B

Drum. Dollu Kunitha is a rhythmic drum-dance tradition.

Evidence: C5

18 / Answer D

Kuvempu. The PIB speech identifies the Nadageete as Kuvempu's composition.

Evidence: C6

19 / Answer A

Kaveri. Talakaveri in Kodagu is associated with the origin of the Kaveri.

Evidence: G1

20 / Answer A

Sharavathi. Jog Falls is on the Sharavathi. No national height ranking is needed for this item.

Evidence: G2

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Mullayanagiri. Mullayanagiri in Chikkamagaluru is the highest peak in the state.

Evidence: G3

22 / Answer C

Tunga and Bhadra. The name and river originate from the Tunga and Bhadra streams.

Evidence: G4

23 / Answer B

High biodiversity and endemism. UNESCO highlights the range's biodiversity, endemic species and ecological processes.

Evidence: N1

24 / Answer C

Karnataka. Bandipur is a major protected landscape in Karnataka.

Evidence: N2

25 / Answer D

1973. The Wildlife Institute profile places Bandipur among the initial nine reserves of 1973.

Evidence: N2

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer D

Coffee. The Coffee Board identifies these Karnataka coffee-growing regions.

Evidence: E1

27 / Answer B

Arabica and Robusta. Arabica and Robusta are coffee types; the other pairs refer to rice, mango or tea associations.

Evidence: E1

28 / Answer A

Soil erosion on slopes. The Coffee Board describes soil protection among the benefits of shade trees.

Evidence: E1

29 / Answer B

Bengaluru. ISRO's organisational profile places its headquarters in Bengaluru.

Evidence: E2

30 / Answer C

1909. IISc's institutional history gives 1909 as its establishment year.

Evidence: E3

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer D

Primary production. Crop cultivation belongs to the primary sector.

Evidence: Editorial concept; E1 context

32 / Answer B

Processing. Processing adds value after agricultural production.

Evidence: Editorial concept

33 / Answer B

Keeping passwords and one-time codes private. Passwords and one-time codes should be kept confidential.

Evidence: Editorial digital-literacy item

34 / Answer B

=SUM(C2:C5). SUM with the range C2:C5 adds numeric values in all four cells.

Evidence: Editorial digital-literacy item

35 / Answer D

Rs 30,000. 120 x 250 = Rs 30,000, before production and selling costs.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer C

25%. 60 / 240 x 100 = 25%.

Evidence: Invented numerical case

37 / Answer A

80. Each number is twice the preceding number.

Evidence: Editorial reasoning item

38 / Answer D

Reliable supply of safe water. A functioning service must be assessed through delivery and quality, beyond construction inputs.

Evidence: Editorial governance concept

39 / Answer D

Guiding visitors at a heritage site. A guide provides a service rather than producing a crop or manufactured good.

Evidence: Editorial concept

40 / Answer C

The exact official recruitment notification. Exam requirements can differ by post and cycle; the applicable official notice should be checked.

Evidence: EX1, EX2 access records; editorial principle

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

EX1 / KPSC: below-degree Group C syllabus (retrieval unsuccessful)

kpsc.kar.nic.in

EX2 / KPSC: Gazetted Probationers syllabus (retrieval unsuccessful)

kpsc.kar.nic.in

H1 / Karnataka Tourism: Rajyotsava and renaming

old.karnatakatourism.org

H2 / Regional Commissioner Mysuru: state history and geography

rcmysore.gov.in

H3 / Bengaluru Urban district: history

bengaluruurban.nic.in

H4 / PIB: Kittur Vijayotsava, 1824 commemoration

www.pib.gov.in

H5 / Karnataka Tourism: Srirangapatna

karnatakatourism.org

G1 / Karnataka Tourism: Kaveri Sankramana and Talakaveri

karnatakatourism.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

G2 / Karnataka Tourism: Jog Falls

karnatakatourism.org

G3 / Karnataka Tourism: Mullayyanagiri Peak

karnatakatourism.org

G4 / Tungabhadra Board: Tungabhadra Dam

tbboard.gov.in

C1 / UNESCO: Group of Monuments at Hampi

whc.unesco.org

C2 / UNESCO: Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

whc.unesco.org

C3 / UNESCO: Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas

whc.unesco.org

C4 / Karnataka Tourism: Yakshagana

karnatakatourism.org

C5 / Karnataka Tourism: Dollu Kunitha

karnatakatourism.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

C6 / PIB: speech referring to Kuvempu and the Nadageete

www.pib.gov.in

N1 / UNESCO: Western Ghats

whc.unesco.org

N2 / Wildlife Institute of India: Bandipur Tiger Reserve

mee-tr.wii.gov.in

E1 / Coffee Board of India: coffee-growing regions

coffeeboard.gov.in

E2 / ISRO: organisational profile

www.isro.gov.in

E3 / Indian Institute of Science: institutional heritage

www.iisc.ac.in

Read sources in context

EX1 and EX2 record unsuccessful official-source access. No exam pattern, weightage or previous-year frequency is claimed from these documents.

State formation in 1956 and renaming in 1973 are different events. Historic source boundaries and spellings may differ from present usage.

Numerical cases are invented. Policy models propose approaches rather than state legal entitlements. Changing statistics, schemes and office-holders are outside this stable-facts edition.