

# Questions Asked from Our Test Series

Kerala PSC Degree Level Exam | Knowledge Treasures

## SECTION 1 PSC Question 1

### Q2. The Games were known as the British Empire Games

- A. Asian Games
- B. Olympics
- C. Commonwealth Games
- D. None of these

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#### QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

##### TEST 6

Q34. Which city hosted the first-ever Commonwealth Games (formerly known as the British Empire Games) in 1930?

- (A) London, UK
- (B) Sydney, Australia
- (C) Hamilton, Canada
- (D) Auckland, New Zealand

#### **Solution: C**

The first Commonwealth Games, then called the British Empire Games, were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Eleven countries sent 400 athletes to take part in these games. Since then, the games have been conducted every four years, except for 1942 and 1946 due to World War II.

**Q3. The first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal**

- A. Mary Kom
- B. Karnam Malleswari
- C. P. V. Sindhu
- D. Lovlina Borgohain

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 24

Q37. Karnam Malleswari won a Bronze medal for India at the Sydney 2000 Olympics in which sport?

- (A) Boxing
- (B) Wrestling
- (C) Weightlifting
- (D) Judo

**Solution: C**

Karnam Malleswari won the Bronze medal in Weightlifting (69 kg category) at the Sydney 2000 Olympics. This achievement made her the first Indian woman to ever win an Olympic medal. Boxing medals for women came later with Mary Kom (2012) and Lovlina Borgohain (2020). Sakshi Malik won a medal in Wrestling in 2016.

**Q4. Venue of 2026 FIFA world cup**

- i. United States
- ii. Mexico
- iii. Canada
- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. All of the above (i, ii and iii)

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 8

Q35. Which country will co-host the FIFA World Cup 2026 along with the USA and Mexico?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Argentina
- (C) Canada
- (D) Costa Rica

**Solution: C**

The 2026 FIFA World Cup will be jointly hosted by three North American countries: the United States, Mexico, and Canada. This will be the first World Cup to be hosted by three nations and the first to include 48 teams (expanded from 32). Mexico will become the first country to host the World Cup three times (previously in 1970 and 1986).

**Q6. Watershed management programmes primarily aim to**

- A. Improve groundwater recharge and soil conservation
- B. Promote industrial growth
- C. Increase urban water supply
- D. Expand irrigation subsidies

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

## Extra Tests Test 34

Q25. Which of the following statements are/is true to Watershed Management programmes in India?

- (i) The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was subsumed under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
  - (ii) The Hariyali initiative aimed to empower Gram Panchayats for watershed development.
  - (iii) Neeranchal is a National Watershed Management Project assisted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
  - (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) Only (i) and (iii)
  - (D) All of the above

**Solution: A**

Option A is the correct answer because the first two statements accurately reflect India's watershed management initiatives. The Integrated Watershed Management Programme was indeed subsumed under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana as its Watershed Development Component to ensure comprehensive soil and water conservation. The Hariyali initiative was specifically launched to empower Gram Panchayats to execute watershed development projects with community participation. Statement (iii) is factually incorrect because Neeranchal is a National Watershed Management Project assisted by the World Bank, not the International Monetary Fund. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they include the erroneous statement attributing the funding of Neeranchal to the IMF. When dealing with international funding for rural and agricultural development projects in India, it is useful to know that the World Bank is a far more frequent partner than the IMF, which primarily deals with macroeconomic stability and balance of payments. A common misconception is treating PMKSY solely as an irrigation scheme, whereas it holistically incorporates watershed management to conserve rainwater and rejuvenate degraded lands.

**Q17. Match the following correctly.**

- i. Malware
  - ii. Spamming
  - iii. Cyber Law
  - iv. Phishing
  - a. Cybercrime
  - b. Virus
  - c. Stealing data
  - d. Email
- A. i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c  
B. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d  
C. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b  
D. i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 20

Q42. Which type of malware attaches itself to an executable file or document and requires human action, such as opening a file, to spread?

- (A) Worm
- (B) Computer Virus
- (C) Bot
- (D) Rootkit

**Solution: B**

A Computer Virus is a type of malware that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code. Crucially, a virus requires a host program to exist and usually requires human action (like running an infected program or opening an infected document) to spread from one system to another. This distinguishes it from a Worm, which is self-replicating and spreads automatically over networks without human intervention.

Extra Tests Test 32

Q45. The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information such as passwords and credit card numbers is known as

- (A) Phishing
- (B) Spoofing
- (C) Spamming
- (D) Sniffing

**Solution: A**

Phishing is the correct answer because it accurately describes the fraudulent practice of sending misleading emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate organizations, aiming to trick users into revealing sensitive information like passwords or credit card numbers. Spoofing is incorrect as it refers broadly to the act of

disguising a communication from an unknown source as being from a known, trusted source, which is a technique often used in phishing but is not the specific act of information extraction itself. Spamming simply involves sending unsolicited bulk messages, usually for commercial advertising, without the intent to steal personal data. Sniffing is the process of monitoring and capturing data packets passing through a computer network, which is a passive attack rather than an active deceptive email campaign. When trying to identify this crime, think of the word as fishing for information using an email as the bait, which makes the term highly intuitive to remember. A closely related fact to keep in mind is that when phishing is highly targeted at a specific individual or organization, it is known as spear phishing, which is a common trap for corporate employees.

**Q19. Which network device operates at the Data Link layer of the OSI model and is used to divide a network into segments?**

- A. Router
- B. Switch
- C. Gateway
- D. Modem

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 2

Q44. Which device is considered "intelligent" because it can learn the MAC addresses of connected devices and send data only to the specific port where the destination device is connected?

- (A) Hub
- (B) Switch
- (C) Repeater
- (D) Modem

**Solution: B**

A Switch is an intelligent device operating at the Data Link Layer (Layer 2). It stores the MAC addresses of devices connected to its ports in a MAC address table. When it receives a data frame, it checks the destination MAC address and forwards the data only to the specific port leading to that device (Unicast). In contrast, a Hub is a "dumb" device that broadcasts data to all connected ports regardless of the destination.

Extra Tests Test 32

Q43. Which of the following statements accurately describe the differences between a network Hub and a Switch?

- (i) A Hub broadcasts incoming data to all connected devices on the network.
  - (ii) A Switch sends incoming data only to the specific intended destination device.
  - (iii) Both Hubs and Switches operate at the Network layer of the OSI model.
  - (iv) Switches are generally more efficient and secure than Hubs.
- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
  - (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (D) All the above

**Solution: B**

The correct option is B because statements one, two, and four accurately describe the functional differences between a hub and a switch, noting that a hub broadcasts data blindly to every port, whereas a switch intelligently forwards data only to the intended device, making it more efficient and secure. Option A, C, and D are incorrect because they either miss valid statements or include statement three, which is fundamentally flawed since both hubs and switches operate at lower levels of the OSI model; a hub functions at the Physical layer, and a standard switch operates at the Data Link layer, not the Network layer. A useful guessing tip for exam questions comparing these devices is to associate the word switch with smart routing and the word hub with blind

broadcasting to all connected computers. An important related fact to remember is that because a hub broadcasts all traffic to all ports, it creates a single collision domain, which significantly increases network congestion and packet loss as more devices are added to the network.

**Q21. The Himalayan ranges from Tista to Brahmaputra rivers called**

- A. The Nepal Himalaya
- B. The Kumaon Himalaya
- C. The Punjab Himalaya
- D. The Assam Himalaya

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 1

Q14. The Himalayas are divided into four regional divisions based on the river valleys. Which regional division of the Himalayas is situated between the Satluj and Kali rivers?

- (A) Punjab Himalayas
- (B) Kumaon Himalayas
- (C) Nepal Himalayas
- (D) Assam Himalayas

**Solution: B**

The Himalayas are divided regionally from west to east. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Indus and Satluj rivers is known as the Punjab Himalayas (or Kashmir and Himachal Himalayas). The part lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as the Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas, which is the longest section. The part lying between the Tista and Dihang rivers is known as the Assam Himalayas.

**Q26. Which of the following statement(s) is false about the Dutch in Kerala ?**

- A. The Dutch introduced the first printing press in Kerala.
- B. Marthanda Varma defeated the Dutch at Colachel.
- C. One of the greatest achievements of the Dutch in Kerala was the compilation of Hortus Malabaricus.
- D. Dutch naval officers under De Lenoy were responsible for modernising the Tiruvitamkooor navy.

QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 26

Q2. Which among the following agricultural crops was NOT introduced to Kerala by the Portuguese?

- (A) Cashew
- (B) Tobacco
- (C) Rubber
- (D) Pineapple

**Solution: C**

Rubber was introduced to Kerala by the British much later. The Portuguese introduced several crops to India, including Cashew, Tobacco, Pineapple, Papaya, Guava, and Red Chillies. They also introduced the printing press to Kerala.

Test 2

Q1. Who was the Dutch commander defeated by Marthanda Varma at the Battle of Colachel in 1741, who later served as the 'Valia Kappithan' (Senior Captain) of the Travancore army?

- (A) Van Rheede
- (B) Eustachius De Lannoy
- (C) Stein van Gollenesse
- (D) William Keeling

**Solution: B**

Eustachius De Lannoy was the Dutch naval commander defeated by Marthanda Varma at the Battle of Colachel in 1741. Following his defeat and surrender, he joined the Travancore army and played a crucial role in modernizing it on European lines. He is locally known as the 'Valia Kappithan'. He was instrumental in constructing the Udayagiri Fort and training the Travancore soldiers in the use of firearms and discipline. Van Rheede was an earlier Dutch governor known for Hortus Malabaricus. Stein van Gollenesse was the Dutch Governor of Cochin during the time of the battle but was not the commander on the field who surrendered and joined Travancore.

Test 25

Q5. Who was the famous Ezhava physician from Kerala who provided major contributions to the compilation of the Dutch botanical work 'Hortus Malabaricus'?

- (A) Itti Achudan
- (B) Ranga Bhat
- (C) Appu Bhat

(D) Vinayaka Bhat

**Solution: A**

Itti Achudan was the traditional physician who contributed significantly to 'Hortus Malabaricus', a monumental botanical treatise on the medicinal plants of the Malabar coast. The book was compiled under the patronage of the Dutch Governor Hendrik van Rheede and published in Amsterdam between 1678 and 1693. Ranga Bhat, Appu Bhat, and Vinayaka Bhat were Konkani Brahmin scholars who also contributed to the work.

**Q29. Which of the following statements about Aurangzeb are correct?**

- i. He reimposed Jizya.
  - ii. He pursued an aggressive Deccan policy.
  - iii. He encouraged Din-i-Ilahi.
- A. Only i and ii  
 B. Only ii and iii  
 C. Only i and iii  
 D. All of the above

#### QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

##### Test 17

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal Empire: 1. The Red Fort in Delhi was constructed during the reign of Shah Jahan. 2. Aurangzeb re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679. 3. The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah was built by Nur Jahan. 4. The Battle of Samugarh was a decisive battle in the war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan. Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only 1 and 2  
 (B) Only 2 and 3  
 (C) Only 1, 3 and 4  
 (D) All of the above (1, 2, 3 and 4)

#### Solution: D

All the statements are correct. - Shah Jahan shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi and constructed the Red Fort (Lal Qila) as the palace of his new capital, Shahjahanabad. - Aurangzeb reversed Akbar's policy of religious tolerance and re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslim subjects in 1679. - The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah in Agra was built by Nur Jahan for her father, Ghiyas Beg. It is famous for being the first Mughal structure built entirely of marble and for its Pietra Dura work. - The Battle of Samugarh (1658) was fought between Dara Shikoh and the combined forces of Aurangzeb and Murad, resulting in Dara's defeat and paving the way for Aurangzeb's accession.

##### Test 24

Q8. What was the primary purpose of the 'Ibadat Khana' established by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575?

- (A) To serve as a hall for administrative justice  
 (B) To facilitate religious discussions among scholars of different faiths  
 (C) To store revenue records of the empire  
 (D) To house the royal harem

#### Solution: B

The Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) was built by Akbar in 1575 at Fatehpur Sikri. Initially opened only to Sunni Muslims, it was later opened to scholars of all religions, including Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism, to facilitate theological discussions. These debates led Akbar to the conclusion that all religions contain truth, eventually influencing his concept of 'Sulh-i-kul' (universal peace) and Din-i-Ilahi. It was not used for administrative justice, revenue storage, or as a harem.

**Test 30**

Q10. In the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar, what did the rank of 'Sawar' denote?

- (A) Personal status and salary of the noble
- (B) Number of cavalymen the noble had to maintain
- (C) Land revenue rights assigned to the noble
- (D) Religious rank within the Din-i-Ilahi

**Solution: B**

The Mansabdari system was a grading system used by the Mughal administration to fix the rank, salary, and military responsibilities of the officers. The rank was divided into two: 'Zat' and 'Sawar'. The 'Sawar' rank indicated the number of cavalymen (horsemen) the Mansabdar was required to maintain. The 'Zat' rank determined the personal status and salary of the Mansabdar in the hierarchy. Land revenue rights were generally assigned through the Jagirdari system, not directly denoted by the term Sawar, although Mansabdars were often paid via Jagirs. Din-i-Ilahi was a syncretic religious doctrine propounded by Akbar, unrelated to the military ranking terms.

**Q30. With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consider the statements.**

- i. It is known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
  - ii. It introduced separate electorates.
  - iii. It introduced provincial autonomy.
  - iv. It increased the size of legislative councils.
- A. i, ii and iv only  
 B. ii and iii only  
 C. i and iii only  
 D. All of the above

#### QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

##### Test 15

Q5. Which Act passed by the British Parliament introduced 'Provincial Autonomy' and abolished dyarchy in the provinces?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1919
- (B) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935
- (D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Solution: C**

The Government of India Act, 1935, introduced Provincial Autonomy, replacing the system of Dyarchy introduced by the 1919 Act. It allowed provinces to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. The Act also proposed the establishment of an All India Federation (which never materialized) and introduced dyarchy at the Centre. The Act of 1919 is known for the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, and the Act of 1909 is known as the Minto-Morley Reforms.

##### Test 28

Q1. The Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year 1911 by which Viceroy?

- (A) Lord Chelmsford
- (B) Lord Hardinge II
- (C) Lord Minto II
- (D) Lord Curzon

**Solution: B**

Lord Hardinge II was the Viceroy when the Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 during the Delhi Durbar. King George V visited India during this time, and the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. Option A: Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy during the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919). Option C: Lord Minto II was associated with the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 which introduced separate electorates for Muslims. Option D: Lord Curzon was the architect of the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

**Q36. The 'Pandrapattom Proclamation' in Travancore was related to**

- A. Anti-Caste Movement
- B. Temple Entry
- C. Land Reforms
- D. Women's rights

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 7

Q19. Which term refers to the land held by a person in excess of the ceiling limit fixed by the Kerala Land Reforms Act?

- (A) Poramboke Land
- (B) Surplus Land
- (C) Tharavad Land
- (D) Pandaravaka Land

**Solution: B**

'Surplus Land' refers to the land held by an individual or family in excess of the ceiling limit prescribed by the Land Reforms Act. The government was empowered to take over this surplus land and redistribute it among the landless agricultural labourers and poor peasants. Poramboke land refers to government-owned unassessed lands used for public purposes. Pandaravaka refers to land belonging to the government (historically related to the Travancore kingdom).

**Q37. The 'Liberation Struggle' in Kerala was a response to**

- A. Anti-caste legislation
- B. Government control over Temples
- C. Anti-superstition legislation
- D. Educational and land reforms

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

## Extra Tests Test 35

Q3. Which of the following statements regarding the post-1956 political history of Kerala is/are correct?

- (i) The first general elections to the Kerala State Legislature were held in 1957.
  - (ii) The first popular Communist Ministry in Kerala was headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
  - (iii) The Vimochana Samaram was an anti-Communist uprising in 1959 that led to the dismissal of the first E.M.S. Ministry.
  - (iv) The first E.M.S. Ministry was dismissed by the President of India invoking Article 352 of the Constitution.
- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) Only (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) All the above

**Solution: B**

The correct answer is Option B because statements (i), (ii), and (iii) correctly reflect the post-1956 political history of Kerala. Following the formation of the state, the first general elections to the Kerala State Legislature were successfully held in 1957. This historic election resulted in the formation of the first popular Communist Ministry in the world to be elected through the democratic process, headed by the visionary leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad. The Vimochana Samaram, or Liberation Struggle, was a massive anti-Communist political uprising in 1959 supported by various religious and political groups that aimed to topple this ministry. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because statement (iv) contains a critical constitutional error. The first E.M.S. Ministry was dismissed by the President of India by invoking Article 356 of the Constitution, which deals with the failure of constitutional machinery in a state, not Article 352, which pertains to a National Emergency. By recognizing this specific article number, you can confidently eliminate the wrong choices. A practical guessing tip for polity and history questions is to strictly associate Article 356 with state government dismissals, as examiners frequently swap it with 352 or 360 to create distractors. A related fact to remember is that Indira Gandhi, as the then Congress President, played a crucial role in persuading the central government to dismiss the E.M.S. ministry.

**Q40. The Bretton Woods institutions were established to**

- A. Protect the environment
- B. Support democracy in the Third World
- C. Preserve global financial stability
- D. Prevent Cyber Terrorism

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

## Extra Tests Test 35

Q10. Which of the following statements about major international organizations is/are correct?

- (i) The World Trade Organization officially commenced under the Marrakesh Agreement.
  - (ii) The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were created at the Bretton Woods Conference.
  - (iii) The headquarters of the World Health Organization is located in Paris.
  - (iv) The European Union was formally established by the Maastricht Treaty.
- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - (B) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (C) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) All the above

**Solution: A**

The correct option is A as statements i, ii, and iv correctly identify major milestones in the formation of international organizations. The World Trade Organization was officially created by the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are known as the Bretton Woods institutions because they were established at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference. The European Union was formally established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1993. The options that include statement iii are incorrect because the headquarters of the World Health Organization is not located in Paris. The WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. When attempting to eliminate options regarding the headquarters of global organizations, keep in mind that Switzerland's historical neutrality made Geneva the premier hub for humanitarian and health organizations, unlike Paris which hosts UNESCO. A related historical fact to remember is that the Bretton Woods system originally tied global currencies to the US dollar, which was in turn convertible to gold, a system that lasted until the early 1970s.

**Q41. The States Reorganisation Commission consisted of how many members?**

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Seven

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 3

Q24. Who was the Chairman of the States Reorganisation Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1953?

- (A) H.N. Kunzru
- (B) K.M. Panikkar
- (C) Fazl Ali
- (D) S.K. Dhar

**Solution: C**

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was constituted in December 1953 to examine the demand for the reorganization of states on a linguistic basis. The Commission was chaired by Fazl Ali. The other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru. Based on its report submitted in 1955, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 were passed, which created 14 states and 6 union territories. S.K. Dhar was the chairman of the Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed in 1948, which recommended reorganization on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

**Q42. Which of the following were major components of the Green Revolution?**

- i. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds.
  - ii. Use of chemical fertilizers.
  - iii. Expansion of irrigation facilities.
- A. Only i and ii  
 B. Only ii and iii  
 C. Only i and iii  
 D. All of the above

QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 5

Q17. Which of the following statement/statements is/are correct regarding the Green Revolution in India? i) The Green Revolution initially focused on wheat and rice crops. ii) It significantly reduced regional inequalities in agricultural development across all Indian states. iii) It increased the usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

- (A) Only (i)  
 (B) Only (i and iii)  
 (C) Only (ii and iii)  
 (D) All (i, ii and iii)

**Solution: B**

Statement (i) is correct: The Green Revolution primarily focused on food grains, specifically wheat and rice, to ensure food security. Statement (ii) is incorrect: The Green Revolution actually increased regional disparities. It was most successful in regions with assured irrigation like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh, while other regions lagged behind. Statement (iii) is correct: The new agricultural strategy was package-based, requiring heavy inputs of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and water to achieve high yields. Therefore, only statements (i) and (iii) are correct.

Test 17

Q19. The High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP), which was the core component of the Green Revolution, was launched in India in which year?

- (A) 1960-61  
 (B) 1966-67  
 (C) 1969-70  
 (D) 1974-75

**Solution: B**

The High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) was launched in the Kharif season of 1966-67. The strategy involved the use of high-yielding variety seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides. This marked the transition from traditional agriculture to modern scientific agriculture in India. The initial focus was on five crops: wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, and maize.

**Q46. Which among the following equation used in national income estimation is incorrect?**

- A. Factor incomes earned by Indian residents abroad - Factor incomes paid to foreign nationals in India = Net factor income from abroad or NFIA
- B.  $GDP + NFIA = GNP$
- C.  $NDP + Depreciation = GDP$
- D. Indirect tax - Direct tax = Net indirect tax

QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 9

Q16. The difference between Gross National Product (GNP) and Net National Product (NNP) is equal to

- (A) Net Indirect Taxes
- (B) Depreciation
- (C) Net Factor Income from Abroad
- (D) Subsidies

**Solution: B**

The difference between any 'Gross' aggregate and its corresponding 'Net' aggregate is Depreciation (also known as Consumption of Fixed Capital). Depreciation represents the wear and tear of capital assets during the production process. Therefore,  $NNP = GNP - Depreciation$ . Net Indirect Taxes make the difference between Market Price and Factor Cost. Net Factor Income from Abroad is the difference between Domestic Product and National Product.

Test 12

Q19. If the Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) is zero, then

- (A) GDP is greater than GNP
- (B) GDP is less than GNP
- (C) GDP is equal to GNP
- (D) NNP is equal to GDP

**Solution: C**

Gross National Product (GNP) is calculated as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA). The formula is  $GNP = GDP + NFIA$ . Therefore, if NFIA is zero (which happens in a closed economy with no foreign trade or investment income), then GDP becomes exactly equal to GNP. If NFIA is positive,  $GNP > GDP$ . If NFIA is negative (common for developing nations paying interest on loans),  $GDP > GNP$ .

Test 15

Q18. Consider the following statements regarding the calculation of National Income aggregates: i) GDP at Market Price includes Net Indirect Taxes. ii) NNP at Factor Cost is derived by deducting Depreciation and Net Indirect Taxes from GNP at Market Price. iii) Transfer payments like old-age pensions are included in the calculation of National Income. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (i and ii)

(C) Only (ii and iii)

(D) All (i, ii and iii)

**Solution: B**

Statement (i) is correct: GDP at Market Price is the value of output at market rates, which includes Indirect Taxes and excludes Subsidies (Net Indirect Taxes). Statement (ii) is correct: To move from Gross to Net, we deduct Depreciation. To move from Market Price to Factor Cost, we deduct Net Indirect Taxes. Thus,  $NNP(FC) = GNP(MP) - Depreciation - Net\ Indirect\ Taxes$ . Statement (iii) is incorrect: Transfer payments (unilateral transfers like pensions, scholarships, gifts) are NOT included in National Income because they do not involve the production of any goods or services in the current year; they are merely a redistribution of income.

**Q47. The Mahalanobis Model was applied in India during which Five Year Plan, and what was its main emphasis ?**

- A. First Five Year Plan - Promotion of agriculture and food security
- B. Second Five Year Plan - Investment in heavy, basic and capital good industries
- C. Third Five Year Plan - Green Revolution
- D. Fourth Five Year Plan - Rapid industrialisation

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Extra Tests Test 35

Q16. Consider the following statements regarding the history of Five-Year Plans in India:

- (i) The First Five-Year Plan was based on the Harrod-Domar model.
- (ii) The Second Five-Year Plan emphasized heavy industries and was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis model.
- (iii) The concept of the Rolling Plan was introduced by the Janata Party government in 1978.
- (iv) The Twelfth Five-Year Plan was the final Five-Year Plan, covering the period from 2012 to 2017.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
- (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (C) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (D) All of the above

**Solution: D**

All the statements provided in the question are historically accurate representations of India's economic planning era. The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) was indeed based on the Harrod-Domar model, focusing primarily on agricultural development. The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) shifted the focus to rapid industrialization and was drafted by the statistician P.C. Mahalanobis. The Rolling Plan was introduced by the Morarji Desai-led Janata Party government in 1978 after terminating the Fifth Plan a year early. Finally, the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-2017) was the last of its kind before the Planning Commission was dissolved and replaced by NITI Aayog. Option A is incorrect because it arbitrarily excludes the valid facts regarding the Rolling Plan and the Twelfth Plan. Option B is incorrect as it leaves out the foundational First Plan and the concluding Twelfth Plan, both of which are correctly stated. Option C is incorrect because it wrongly excludes the third statement about the Rolling Plan, which is a very famous political and economic shift in Indian history. When evaluating multi-statement questions on Five-Year Plans, look for standard textbook associations. Harrod-Domar is always linked to the First Plan, Mahalanobis to the Second, and the Janata Party to the Rolling Plan. If these classic pairs match perfectly, the statements are almost certainly correct. A common mistake is confusing the Plan Holiday with the Rolling Plan. The Plan Holiday occurred between 1966 and 1969 due to the Indo-Pak war and severe droughts, while the Rolling Plan was a political decision made much later in 1978.

**Q48. What are the two types of income taxes in India?**

- A. Personal Income Tax and Wealth Tax
- B. Personal Income Tax and Service Tax
- C. Personal Income Tax and Corporation Tax
- D. Personal Income Tax and Estate Duty

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Extra Tests Test 31

Q18. Which of the following is an example of an indirect tax in India?

- (A) Corporate Tax
- (B) Income Tax
- (C) Customs Duty
- (D) Capital Gains Tax

**Solution: C**

Customs duty is the correct answer because it is an indirect tax levied on the import and export of goods, where the burden of the tax is ultimately shifted to the final consumer. The importer pays the tax to the government but recovers it by including it in the price of the goods sold. Corporate tax is incorrect because it is a direct tax levied directly on the net income or profit of corporations, and its burden cannot be shifted to others. Income tax is incorrect as it is levied directly on the personal income of individuals who bear the full burden. Capital gains tax is incorrect because it is a direct tax applied to the profits earned from the sale of assets or investments. A practical guessing tip for distinguishing taxes is to remember that if the tax name sounds like it applies to an individual's earnings or wealth, it is usually a direct tax, whereas taxes on goods, services, or trade activities are indirect taxes. A common mistake students make is confusing the nature of customs duty with corporate tax, forgetting that customs applies to goods crossing borders rather than corporate profits.

**Q49. What is open market operations of RBI ?**

- A. Buying and selling eligible securities in the money market
- B. Influence interest rate of commercial banks by changing CRR
- C. Promoting industrial and agricultural development in the country
- D. Both A and B

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

## Test 12

Q17. What is the primary impact of the RBI conducting 'Open Market Operations' (OMO) by selling government securities?

- (A) It increases the money supply in the economy.
- (B) It decreases the money supply in the economy.
- (C) It increases the foreign exchange reserves.
- (D) It reduces the fiscal deficit of the government.

**Solution: B**

Open Market Operations (OMO) involve the buying and selling of government securities by the RBI in the open market. When the RBI 'sells' securities, it absorbs liquidity (cash) from the market, thereby 'decreasing' the money supply. This is often done to control inflation. Conversely, when the RBI 'buys' securities, it injects money into the economy, increasing the money supply.

**Q50. Which of the following Consumer rights are listed under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?**

- i. Right to Safety
- ii. Right to be Informed
- iii. Right to Choose
- iv. Right to be heard
- v. Right to seek Redressal
- vi. Right to Consumer Awareness

- A. i, ii, iii
- B. i, ii, iv, vi
- C. ii, iii, iv, vi
- D. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Extra Tests Test 34

Q20. The Consumer Protection Act recognises six fundamental consumer rights. Which of the following is NOT one of the six rights guaranteed under the Act?

- (A) Right to Safety
- (B) Right to be Heard
- (C) Right to Consumer Education
- (D) Right to a Healthy Environment

**Solution: D**

The correct option is D because the Right to a Healthy Environment, although interpreted as a fundamental human right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, is not one of the six specific statutory consumer rights defined under the Consumer Protection Act of 2019. The Act strictly outlines commercial and transactional rights rather than broad environmental protections. The other options are incorrect because they are explicitly listed among the six recognized consumer rights in India. Option A, the Right to Safety, protects consumers against the marketing of goods that are hazardous to life and property. Option B, the Right to be Heard, ensures that consumer interests receive due consideration at appropriate forums. Option C, the Right to Consumer Education, empowers citizens to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to be informed consumers throughout their lives. When tackling questions that ask you to identify an exception among a list of legal rights, look for the option that sounds like a broad constitutional or human right rather than a specific transactional protection. Consumer rights focus heavily on the buyer-seller dynamic, product quality, and grievance redressal, making environmental rights an outlier in this specific context. A common mistake is forgetting the exact six rights. Always remember the complete list: Right to Safety, Right to be Informed, Right to Choose, Right to be Heard, Right to seek Redressal, and Right to Consumer Education. Any other right mentioned in an exam is a distractor.

**Q18. Consider the following statements about software packages.**

- i. A software package is a set of programs designed for a specific application.
- ii. MS Word and MS Excel are examples of application software packages.
- iii. Compilers and assemblers are application software packages.
- iv. Software packages are generally developed to meet common user requirements.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- A. i and ii only
- B. iii only
- C. ii and iv only
- D. i, iii and iv only

#### QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

##### Test 29

Q42. Which software acts as an interface between the computer hardware and the user?

- (A) Compiler
- (B) Operating System
- (C) Interpreter
- (D) Assembler

**Solution: B**

An Operating System (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs. It acts as an intermediary between the user and the computer hardware. Without an OS, a user cannot run application programs on the computer. A. Compiler translates high-level language code into machine language. C. Interpreter translates code line-by-line. D. Assembler translates assembly language into machine code.

##### Extra Tests Test 31

Q42. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the functions of an Operating System?

- (i) Managing computer resources and memory
  - (ii) Providing a user interface
  - (iii) Executing application software
  - (iv) Translating high level language to machine code
- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
  - (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (D) All the above

**Solution: B**

The correct option is B because managing computer resources, providing a user interface, and executing application software are fundamental functions of an operating system. The operating system acts as an intermediary between the user and the computer hardware, allocating memory, managing CPU processing time, and handling input and output operations. The fourth statement is incorrect because translating high level

language into machine code is the specific function of language processors like compilers or interpreters, which are separate types of system software, not the operating system itself. Option A is incorrect because it misses the crucial function of executing application software. Option C is incorrect as it includes the wrong fourth statement while missing the first. Option D is incorrect because the fourth statement does not apply. If you have to guess in an exam regarding operating system functions, remember that an operating system is a manager, not a translator, so eliminate any option that assigns language translation to it. A related fact to remember is that the operating system also handles file management, which involves organizing, storing, and retrieving files on storage devices.

### Extra Tests Test 32

Q42. Which among the following is an example of System Software?

- (A) Mozilla Firefox
- (B) Microsoft Word
- (C) Linux
- (D) Adobe Photoshop

#### **Solution: C**

The correct option is C because Linux is an operating system, which falls under the category of system software. System software is designed to run the computer hardware and provide a platform for running application software. It manages the fundamental operations of the computer. Mozilla Firefox is a web browser, Microsoft Word is a word processing program, and Adobe Photoshop is a graphics editing program. All three of these are examples of application software because they are designed to help the user perform specific, user oriented tasks rather than managing system resources. Therefore, options A, B, and D are incorrect. When trying to guess the difference between system and application software, ask yourself if the computer needs it to boot up and function basically. If yes, it is system software; if you only use it for a specific task like typing or browsing, it is application software. A related fact to note is that other common examples of system software include device drivers, which allow the operating system to communicate with hardware peripherals like printers and scanners

**Q27. Match the following pairs and select the correct answer from the codes given below.**

- i. Mukkutti Agitation - Arattupuzha Velayudhapanicker
  - ii. Kallumala Agitation - Ayyankali
  - iii. Misra bhojanam - Sahodaran Ayyappan
  - iv. Channar Agitation - Poikayil Yohannan
- A. i, iii iv
  - B. i, ii and iii
  - C. iii and iv
  - D. Only iii

#### QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

**Question from Test Series (YOU JUST NEED TO KNOW THE FACTS DISCUSSED IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO ANSWER THE QUESTION)**

#### Test 29

Q9. The historic 'Kallumala Samaram' (Stone Necklace Protest) led by Ayyankali in 1915 took place at which location?

- (A) Venganoor
- (B) Neyyattinkara
- (C) Perinad
- (D) Ooruttambalam

**Solution: C**

The Kallumala Samaram (Stone Necklace Protest), also known as the Perinad Strike, took place in Perinad (Kollam district) in 1915. It was a protest by Pulaya women against the caste rule that forced them to wear necklaces made of carved stones as a sign of their lower status. In a historic meeting presided over by Ayyankali, thousands of women cut off these stone necklaces, declaring their dignity. Venganoor is the birthplace of Ayyankali. Ooruttambalam is famous for the school entry agitation.

#### Test 22

Q9. Which social reformer is associated with the incident of burning down a school in Ooruttambalam after a lower caste girl was admitted there?

- (A) Pandit Karuppan
- (B) Ayyankali
- (C) Sahodaran Ayyappan
- (D) Vaikunda Swamikal

**Solution: B**

Ayyankali is associated with the Ooruttambalam school entry agitation. In roughly 1904-1905, he attempted to admit a Pulaya girl named Panchami to a government school in Ooruttambalam. This led to violent retaliation by upper castes, who burned down the school. This incident is a significant event in the history of the right to

education in Kerala. Pandit Karuppan worked for the Araya community. Sahodaran Ayyappan is known for the Misra Bhojana.

**Q12. Satellite imagery is used to monitor paddy cultivation across seasons in Kerala. This is an example of**

- A. Remote sensing for resource monitoring
- B. Real-time field inspection through ground-based surveys
- C. Atmospheric condition assessment over agricultural landscapes
- D. Atmospheric chemistry analysis

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Extra Tests Test 33

Q12. Which of the following statements best highlights the fundamental difference between active and passive remote sensing technologies?

- (A) Passive remote sensing systems generate their own energy to illuminate the target and then measure the reflected signal, making them effective during both day and night.
- (B) Active remote sensing systems, such as Synthetic Aperture Radar, emit their own energy towards the target and record the backscattered radiation, allowing operation regardless of sunlight or cloud cover.
- (C) Thermal infrared remote sensing is a type of active remote sensing because it measures the heat actively emitted by the earth surface rather than relying on solar illumination.
- (D) Passive sensors are highly effective in all weather conditions because they can easily penetrate heavy cloud cover and rainfall to capture surface details.

**Solution: B**

The correct option is B because active remote sensing systems carry their own source of electromagnetic radiation to illuminate the earth. Synthetic Aperture Radar is a prime example of an active system that emits microwave pulses and records the backscattered signal, which allows it to operate flawlessly day and night and penetrate through dense cloud cover. The other options misrepresent how remote sensing instruments function. Option A is incorrect because passive remote sensing systems do not generate their own energy, they rely entirely on naturally available energy like solar radiation, making them largely ineffective at night for optical imaging. Option C is incorrect because thermal infrared remote sensing is a passive technique, as it measures the natural heat emitted by objects rather than actively sending out a thermal pulse. Option D is incorrect because passive optical sensors are severely limited by weather conditions and cannot easily penetrate heavy clouds or rain. A practical guessing tip when facing sensor questions is to look at the word active, which implies taking action by shooting energy at the target, whereas passive simply waits to receive whatever natural energy bounces back. A common mistake to avoid is assuming all satellite imagery is photographic, whereas many essential earth observation satellites use active microwave radar to monitor soil moisture and ocean waves.

**Q10. Which indicator best reflects inclusive socio-economic development?**

- A. GDP growth rate
- B. Per capita income alone
- C. Human Development Index
- D. Fiscal deficit

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 13

Q16. Which of the following indices is released by NITI Aayog to measure the performance of states in the health sector?

- (A) National Health Profile
- (B) State Health Index
- (C) World Health Statistics
- (D) Human Development Index

**Solution: B**

NITI Aayog releases the "State Health Index" (Healthy States, Progressive India) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the World Bank. This index ranks states and union territories on their year-on-year incremental performance and overall performance in health outcomes, governance, and key inputs/processes. The National Health Profile is released by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence. The Human Development Index is widely considered the best and most comprehensive indicator of inclusive socio-economic development because it goes far beyond measuring mere economic output. It systematically incorporates crucial life factors such as life expectancy at birth, educational attainment levels, and per capita income, providing a holistic picture of human well-being and societal progress.

**Q25. Identify wrong pair from the given Lakes of Kerala.**

- A. Pookodu-Wayanad
- B. Muriyadu - Thrissur
- C. Enamakal - Thrissur
- D. Manakkodi - Thrissur

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 13

Q12. Which freshwater lake is located in the Wayanad district and is situated at an altitude of over 700 meters above sea level?

- (A) Pookode Lake
- (B) Vellayani Lake
- (C) Mananchira
- (D) Sasthamkotta Lake

**Solution: A**

Pookode Lake is a natural freshwater lake located in the Wayanad district. It is nestled among forests and hills and is a major tourist destination. It is known for the presence of blue water lilies and a unique species of cyprinid fish. Vellayani is in Thiruvananthapuram. Mananchira is in Kozhikode city. Sasthamkotta is in Kollam.

Test 25

13. Which is the southernmost freshwater lake in Kerala?

- (A) Sasthamkotta Lake
- (B) Vellayani Lake
- (C) Pookode Lake
- (D) Enamakal Lake

**Solution: B**

Vellayani Lake is the southernmost freshwater lake in Kerala, located in the Thiruvananthapuram district. It is the venue for the traditional boat race known as the Ayyankali Boat Race. Sasthamkotta is the largest freshwater lake but located further north in Kollam. Pookode is in Wayanad. Enamakal is in Thrissur.

**Q76. De facto means**

- A. By law
- B. In reality or in fact
- C. By force
- D. By accident

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

## Test 5

Q76. English is often considered the 'de facto' global language. What does 'de facto' mean?

- (A) By law
- (B) In reality or fact
- (C) By definition
- (D) Of the future

**Solution: B**

'De facto' is Latin for "of fact" or "in reality". It describes practices that exist in reality, even if they are not officially recognized by law. - It is often contrasted with 'De jure', which means "by law" or "according to the law". - For example, a de facto leader is one who is actually in charge, regardless of who legally holds the title.

**Q78.** The train will \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m.

- A. leave
- B. live
- C. left
- D. life

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QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 19

Q89. Identify the correct sentence regarding future official schedules.

- (A) The train is leaving at 6:00 PM.
- (B) The train will leave at 6:00 PM.
- (C) The train leaves at 6:00 PM.
- (D) The train shall leave at 6:00 PM.

**Solution: C**

For timetables, official schedules, and programmes (public transport, cinemas, schools), we use the Simple Present tense to refer to the future. Although "will leave" is grammatically possible in general contexts, the most precise and standard usage for a fixed timetable is "leaves".

**Q81. Pick the correct question tag:**

Please pass me the sugar, -----?

- A. won't you?
- B. can you ?
- C. can't you?
- D. will you?

## QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

**Test 9**

Q89. Choose the correct tag for the imperative sentence. Shut the door, \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) shall we
- (B) do you
- (C) will you
- (D) don't you

**Solution: C**

For positive imperative sentences (commands, requests), the most common and standard question tag is "will you". While "won't you" or "can you" are sometimes used in specific contexts (like invitations), "will you" is the safest standard answer for commands. Step-by-step: - Identify sentence type: Positive Imperative ("Shut the door"). - Apply rule: Imperatives use "will you".

**Test 16**

Q75. Fill in the blank with the correct option. Don't make a noise in the library, \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) do you
- (B) don't you
- (C) will you
- (D) are you

**Solution: C**

This is an imperative sentence (a command or instruction) starting with "Don't". Rule: For negative imperatives (sentences starting with Don't), the question tag is always "will you". Even for positive imperatives, "will you" is commonly used, but for negative ones, it is the standard fixed form.

**Test 18**

Q77. Select the correct option. Let me do my work, \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) shall I
- (B) will you
- (C) may I
- (D) can I

**Solution: B**

When a sentence starts with "Let me", "Let him", "Let her", or "Let them" (asking for permission or expressing a wish), the question tag is addressed to the listener (the person allowing the action). Therefore, the tag is "will you". Step-by-step: - Identify starter: "Let me". - Distinguish from "Let's": "Let's" (suggestion) takes "shall we". "Let me" (request) takes "will you". - Result: "will you".

**Q87. Fill in the blank by adding the correct phrasal verbs given as options.**

We had to \_\_\_\_\_ the party to another day owing to the sudden turn of events.

- A. Put on
- B. Put in
- C. Put out
- D. Put off

---

QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 25

Q82. The meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_ until next week due to the unavailability of the Chairman.

- (A) put out
- (B) put off
- (C) put up
- (D) put in

**Solution: B**

The sentence implies that the meeting has been postponed to a later time. The phrasal verb 'put off' means to postpone or delay an event. - 'Put out' means to extinguish (like a fire). - 'Put up' means to construct or provide accommodation. - 'Put in' means to submit or install. Therefore, 'put off' is the correct choice for postponing a meeting.

**Q100.** ചുവടെ കാണുന്ന പൂജ്ഞിംഗ സ്മീലിംഗ ജോഡികളിൽ ശരിയായവ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തഴുതുക.

- i. കവി - കവിയത്രി
- ii. വിദ്വാൻ - വിദ്യത്തി
- iii. പ്രള - പ്രഭി
- iv. തരുണൻ - തരുണി

- A. i, ii ശരി
- B. ii, iii ശരി
- C. i, iii ശരി
- D. iii, iv ശരി

QUESTIONS FROM TEST SERIES

Test 2

Q100. 'പ്രള' എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ സ്മീലിംഗ രൂപം ഏത്?

- (A) പ്രഭവി
- (B) പ്രഭി
- (C) പ്രഭാവതി
- (D) പ്രള പത്നി

**Solution: B**

'സാധു' - 'സാധി' എന്നതുപോലെ 'പ്രള' എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ സ്മീലിംഗ രൂപം 'പ്രഭി' എന്നാണ്. 'ള' കാരത്തിൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്ന സംസ്കൃത നാമങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതിന് ഇത്തരത്തിൽ മാറ്റം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു. പ്രളവി എന്നത് തെറ്റായ പ്രയോഗമാണ്.

Test 16

Q92. 'വിദ്വാൻ' എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ സ്മീലിംഗ രൂപം ഏത്?

- (A) വിദ്വാനി
- (B) വിദ്വഷി
- (C) വിദ്വി
- (D) വിദ്വാട്ടി

**Solution: B**

'വിദ്വാൻ' എന്ന പൂജ്ഞിംഗ പദത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ സ്മീലിംഗ രൂപം 'വിദ്വഷി' എന്നാണ്. ഇത് സംസ്കൃതത്തിൽ നിന്നും മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് വന്ന പദമാണ്. പണ്ഡിതൻ എന്ന അർത്ഥം വരുന്ന വിദ്വാൻ എന്ന വാക്കിന് പണ്ഡിത എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിൽ വിദ്വഷി എന്ന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്വാനി, വിദ്വി എന്നിവ തെറ്റായ പ്രയോഗങ്ങളാണ്.

Extra Tests Test 35

Q95. താഴെ കൊടുത്തവയിൽ 'കവി' എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ സ്മീലിംഗരൂപം ഏത്?

- (A) കവയിത്രി
- (B) കവിത്രി
- (C) കവിയത്രി
- (D) കവിയത്തി

**Solution: A**

'കവി' എന്ന പുല്ലിംഗ പദത്തിന്റെ കൃത്യമായ സ്ത്രീലിംഗ രൂപമാണ് 'കവയിത്രി'. കവിത രചിക്കുന്നവൾ എന്നാണ് ഈ പദത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. കവിത്രി, കവിയത്രി, കവിയത്തി എന്നീ പദങ്ങളെല്ലാം അക്ഷരത്തെറ്റുകളും വ്യാകരണപരമായി അർത്ഥമില്ലാത്തതുമായ വാക്കുകളാണ്. കവി എന്ന പദത്തിന് കവയിത്രി എന്ന് വരുന്നത് സംസ്കൃത വ്യാകരണ നിയമപ്രകാരമാണ്. 'കവയിത്രി' എന്നതിലെ അക്ഷരങ്ങളുടെ ക്രമം കൃത്യമായി ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നത് അക്ഷരത്തെറ്റ് ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ സഹായിക്കുന്ന മികച്ച ഒരു എളുപ്പവഴിയാണ്. ഉച്ചാരണത്തിലെ സാമ്യം കാരണം മിക്ക വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും 'കവിയത്രി' എന്ന് തെറ്റായി ഉത്തരം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താറുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ മാറിപ്പോകുന്നത് പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വലിയ മാർക്ക് നഷ്ടത്തിന് കാരണമാകും. അതിനാൽ അക്ഷരവിന്യാസം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് പഠിക്കേണ്ടത് മലയാളം പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.