1. It was only after the _____ Five Year Plan Commission; tourism was accorded the status of an Industry, thereby encouraging private investments in this sector in India.
   (a) First   (b) Fifth
   (c) Sixth   (d) Seventh

2. Pick the odd one out from the following man-made tourism products. Which one is NOT a man-made product?
   (a) Business   (b) Culture
   (c) Wildlife   (d) Entertainment

3. Mizoram, a mountainous region became the ______ state of the Indian Union in February 1987
   (a) Twenty first   (b) Twenty third
   (c) Twenty fourth   (d) Twenty fifth

4. The method of shifting cultivation practiced predominantly in Mizoram is also known as__________ cultivation
   (a) Jhumming   (b) Terrace
   (c) Eco   (d) Subsistence

5. ________ defines the objectives of tourism development in India and the primary strategy for its development
   (b) The Tourism Act of 1990
   (c) The National Policy on Tourism Affairs (1996)
   (d) The National Tourism Policy of 1994

6. The ____________ passes through the heart of the state of Mizoram
   (a) Tropic of Cancer   (b) Tropic of Capricorn
   (c) Equator   (d) IST

7. For a sea-side resort, facilities like swimming, boating, yachting, surf-riding, and other facilities like dancing, recreation and other amusements are also known as__________
   (a) Add ons   (b) Recreation
   (c) Perks   (d) Amenities
8. Audio tourism, creative tourism, bookstore tourism, hobby tourism, educational tourism are all examples of __________
   (a) Niche tourism          (b) Heritage tourism
   (c) Modern tourism         (d) Adventure tourism

9. _________ can be defined as the sum of the physical and psychological satisfaction it provides to tourists during their travel en route to their destination
   (a) Tourism supply chain          (b) Tourism product
   (c) Tourism policy                  (d) Tourism sector

10. Dark tourism involves
    (a) Travelling to the heart of Africa
    (b) Travelling to the South Pole
    (c) Travelling to locations associated with death and suffering
    (d) Travelling to uncharted territories

11. Travel & Tourism continued to show its resilience in 2016, contributing direct GDP growth of _________ and supporting 6 million net additional jobs in the sector in India.
    (a) 3.3%                      (b) 2.8%
    (c) 4.3%                      (d) 3.8%

12. The United Nations has designated 2017 the International Year of _______
    (a) Children education          (b) Pulses
    (c) Small Island Developing States (d) Sustainable Tourism for Development

13. _________ is a special kind of tourism in which the process of travelling is more important than the destination
    (a) Vaciando tourism            (b) Road-trip tourism
    (c) Vacation tourism            (d) Spiritual tourism

14. The most famous tourism circuit in India is the Golden Triangle which comprises of the following cities ________
    (a) Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Delhi  (b) Kolkata, Guwahati and Bhubaneswar
    (c) Delhi, Agra and Gurugram      (d) Delhi, Agra & Jaipur

15. India has signed an air services agreement with which Country to boost connectivity and tourism as well as trade between them?
    (a) South Africa                       (b) New Zealand
    (c) Australia                          (d) South Korea

16. _________ is the first 100% organic state in India
    (a) Sikkim                            (b) Assam
    (c) Arunachal Pradesh                  (d) Gujarat

17. Travelling for the purpose of observing the cultural expressions of lifestyles of truly exotic people is known as _________
    (a) Heritage tourism                   (b) Cultural tourism
    (c) Rural tourism                      (d) Ethnic tourism
18. _________ is a luxury tourist train that connects the important tourist spots in the Indian states of Karnataka and Goa
   (a) The Orient Express  (b) The Deccan Odyssey
   (c) Golden Chariot      (d) Palace on Wheels

19. _________ is the national apex body of the tourism industry. Founded on 13th January 1982 with just seven members, it has now over 4000 members from different segments of the tourism industry
   (a) IATO          (b) TAAI
   (c) ITTM          (d) TFCI

20. _________ is a popular destination for health tourism
   (a) Mizoram       (b) Kerala
   (c) Orissa        (d) Meghalaya

21. _________ is a trade association of the World’s airlines consisting of 278 airlines, primarily major carriers, representing 117 countries. It supports airline activity and helps formulate industry policy and standards.
   (a) IATA          (b) ISTAT
   (c) IIFT          (d) ICAO

22. ANI Technologies Pvt. Ltd., operating under the trade name _______, is an Indian online transportation network company. It was founded as an online cab/taxi aggregator headquartered at first in Mumbai.
   (a) Meru          (b) Uber
   (c) Go Taxi       (d) Ola

23. “God’s Own Country”, is a tourism marketing slogan for which Indian state?
   (a) Kerala        (b) Tamil Nadu
   (c) Karnataka      (d) Meghalaya

24. _________ is an international organization having membership of over 130 governments for the common purpose of promoting civil aviation on a global scale
   (a) IASO          (b) IATA
   (c) ICAO          (d) MIT ICAT

25. To promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, both within and outside the Country, the Government of India established ______ at New Delhi on August 5, 1954
   (a) The Sahitya Kala Parishad (b) National School of Drama
   (c) College of Art            (d) The Lalit Kala Akademi

26. _________ is the folk dance originating from Assam
   (a) Manipuri       (b) Cheraw
   (c) Bihu           (d) Kathak

27. Jet Airways is a major Indian international full-service airline based in Mumbai. In July 2017, it was the second-largest airline in India with an 18.2% passenger market share. The founder of Jet Airways is ________
   (a) Jehangir Wadia  (b) Naresh Goyal
   (c) Ratan Tata      (d) Ajay Singh
28. “Incredible India” campaign spearheaded by the Government of India spreads the message of "Atithi Devo Bhava" (guest is god). Who was chosen as the brand ambassador for this campaign from Bollywood?
   (a) Aamir Khan  (b) Amitabh Bachan
   (c) Hema Malini  (d) Shahrukh Khan

29. The annual Anthurium Festival hosted by the Department of Tourism, Government of Mizoram is held at ________
   (a) Hmuifang village  (b) Tuirial village
   (c) Reiek village  (d) None of the above

30. The longest river in Mizoram is ______
   (a) Tuirial  (b) Chite
   (c) Tlawng  (d) Chhimtuipui

31. A train which provides healthcare facilities popularly known as “Hospital on Wheels” is called __________
   (a) Lifeline Express  (b) Health Express
   (c) Mediline Express  (d) Ayush Express

32. Which festival is celebrated in the state of Mizoram at the annual initiation of jhum cultivation during the month of March?
   (a) Chapchar Kut  (b) Pawl Kut
   (c) Anthurium festival  (d) Mim Kut

33. The Encyclopedia of Tourism was written by __________
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  (b) V.L. Smith
   (c) Charles R. Goeldner  (d) J. Jafari

34. ________ is the state animal of Mizoram
   (a) Saphai  (b) Saza
   (c) Samak  (d) Sanghal

35. The highest land point in the state of Mizoram is Phawngpui. It is also known as __________
   (a) Blue Mountain  (b) Sakawrhmutuai
   (c) Hmuifang  (d) Reiek

36. The popular Anthurium Festival that is held annually in the state of Mizoram was initiated in the year __________
   (a) 2006  (b) 2010
   (c) 2008  (d) 2007

37. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is a project that will first connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with __________
   (a) Sittwe, Myanmar  (b) Chittagong, Bangladesh
   (c) Lawngtlai, Mizoram  (d) Dabaka, Assam

38. What is the height of Phawngpui; the highest point in Mizoram?
   (a) 2,157 m  (b) 1,619 m
   (c) 1,548 m  (d) 2,315 m
39. ________ is the state bird of Mizoram
   (a) Vahrit  (b) Vaki
   (c) Vamur  (d) Vavu

40. Thalfavang Kut is an annual three days festival organized by Department of Tourism, Government of Mizoram. This is held at which location?
   (a) Tuirial village  (b) Reiek village
   (c) Falkawn village  (d) None of these

41. The Discovery of India- a book that honored the rich cultural heritage of India, its history and its philosophy was written by ______
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  (b) Lord Mountbatten
   (c) Indira Gandhi  (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

42. There are ________ districts in the state of Mizoram
   (a) Eight  (b) Seven
   (c) Six  (d) Nine

43. The interstate border shared by Assam and Mizoram is ________ long
   (a) 99 Kms  (b) 230 Kms
   (c) 199 Kms  (d) 123 Kms

44. The national highway ______ directly connects the state of Mizoram with the state of Assam
   (a) 54  (b) 64
   (c) 52  (d) 62

45. Mizoram State Museum is located in the center of the capital city of Aizawl at ________ locality
   (a) Tuikhuahtlang  (b) Khatla
   (c) Dawrpui  (d) Zarkawt

46. Murlen National Park in Mizoram is home to a rich variety of flora and fauna. Which district of Mizoram is it located in?
   (a) Lawngtlai  (b) Lunglei
   (c) Siama  (d) Champhai

47. Vantawng falls, Tuirihiau, Chawngchilhi Puk are some of the tourist attractions located around ________ area in Mizoram
   (a) Khawbung  (b) Saitual
   (c) Thenzawl  (d) Serchhip

48. The international border the state of Mizoram shares with Myanmar is ___________ long
   (a) 404 Kms  (b) 303 Kms
   (c) 450 Kms  (d) 350 Kms

49. ________ is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Mizoram which was notified in 1985
   (a) Murlen National Park  (b) Dampa Tiger Reserve
   (c) Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary  (d) Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary

50. The chain of government accommodations provided all over the state of Mizoram to cater to tourists are known as
   (a) Tourist Lodges  (b) Motels
   (c) Hotels  (d) Floatels
51. Sawhchiar/Buhchiar is a Mizo delicacy made of various meats and ____
   (a) Wheat       (b) Rice
   (c) Maize       (d) Bread

52. In order to be able to buy and consume alcohol from alcohol retail outlets, a resident of Mizoram
    must hold a valid ________________
   (a) Inner Line Permit       (b) Alcohol License
   (c) Liquor Permit/Card       (d) Alcohol Pass

53. In Mizoram, “Chhangban” is a popular snack which is essentially a steamed cake/bun made out of_______
   (a) Wheat       (b) Glutinous rice
   (c) Maize       (d) Sesame

54. Which hotel restaurant located in Aizawl, Mizoram utilizes and displays traditional woven cloth/
    handloom of the indigenous people of Mizoram?
   (a) Hotel Ritz       (b) Hotel Regency
   (c) The Grand Hotel       (d) Hotel Floria

55. Catering services is a relatively new phenomenon that is a growing sub-section of the food & beverage
    service scene in Aizawl, Mizoram. The caterers charge on a per head/plate basis. The current rate for
    a non-vegetarian catered meal per head/plate consisting typically of two varieties of non-vegetarian
    fare, rice, dal, vegetables etc is ________
   (a) Rs. 350/-       (b) Rs 150/-
   (c) Rs. 250/-       (d) Rs. 300/-

56. In order to be able to buy and consume alcohol from alcohol retail outlets, a tourist/non-resident of
    Mizoram must produce________
   (a) Inner Line Permit       (b) Liquor Permit/Card
   (c) Pan Card       (d) Voter’s ID

57. Fermented soyabean is a traditional Mizo delicacy used to flavour certain dishes or incorporated into
    chutneys. The Mizo name for fermented soyabean is
   (a) Sa um       (b) Nghapih
   (c) Bekang       (d) Nghathu

58. HACCP Certification in hotels stands for
   (a) Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points       (b) Hazard Analysis and Crucial Control Points
   (c) Health Analysis and Critical Control Points       (d) Health Analysis and Crucial Control Points

59. In a typical traditional Mizo meal plan, the concept of sweet meats/dessert to end the meal on a sweet
    note is not practiced. Instead unsweetened black tea is served with ‘Kurtai’ for post prandial
    consumption. ‘Kurtai’ is also known as __________
   (a) Jaggery       (b) Sugarcane
   (c) Jalebi       (d) Toffee

60. The State Guest House run by the state Government of Mizoram was previously a private owned
    hotel property called__________
   (a) Hotel Moonlight       (b) Hotel Twilight
   (c) Hotel 6 Mile       (d) Hotel Rajdoot
61. A guest who comes to the hotel without prior reservation for a guest room is called a___________
   (a) Unplanned guest  (b) Company guest
   (c) Dumb waiter  (d) Walk in

62. Parkia speciosa (petai) also known as bitter bean, twisted cluster bean, or stink bean is a local
   vegetarian delicacy enjoyed by the people of Mizoram. The Mizo name for Parkia speciosa is
   __________
   (a) Bekang  (b) Khanghu
   (c) Dangpuithu  (d) Zawngtah

63. Picnic spots have recently become a popular form of recreation in the state of Mizoram. One of the
   most well-known picnic spots is Mosia Resort. It is located at_________
   (a) Lengte  (b) Lengpui
   (c) Sihhmui  (d) Tuirial

64. A popular recreation park in Aizawl, Mizoram that has a futsal arena is__________
   (a) Lalat Park  (b) Falkland Park
   (c) Infinite Ainawn Park  (d) Coconut Grove

65. A spicy chilli pepper locally grown and known as “hmarcha te” or “vai hmarcha” is known internationally
   as __________
   (a) Jalapeno peppers  (b) Naga chillies
   (c) Serrano chillies  (d) Birds eye chillies

66. Popular international culture is slowly being adopted by the youth of Mizoram. Social media and TV
   programs have facilitated this growth. Recently, a “Halloween Bash” theme based festival was held at
   which place?
   (a) Falkland Park  (b) Infinite Ainawn Park
   (c) Liando Resort  (d) Lalat Park

67. A popular snack allegedly unhealthy yet eaten by many Mizo people consists of raw areca nuts and
   betel leaves seasoned with calcium hydroxide. This is locally known as____________
   (a) Sahdah  (b) Khaini
   (c) Kuhva hring  (d) Sehhmeh

68. The Indian gooseberry or amla is a fruit which is a rich source of vitamin C. It can be consumed raw
   as well as pickled or in juice form. In Mizoram the fruit is called _________
   (a) Borai  (b) Serthlum
   (c) Kawlthei  (d) Sunhlu

69. In the early days of Mizo local cuisine, salt was a commodity that was not easily available. Hence,
   _________ was used in most households to season their food.
   (a) Soda  (b) Chingal
   (c) Sa um  (d) Ajino moto

70. The Mizo traditional method of preserving various types of meats and vegetables is by hanging them
   over the hearth/traditional stoves in the kitchen. This method of air drying is called smoking or_______
   (a) Pho ro  (b) Um
   (c) Rep  (d) Bai
71. Traditional Mizo feasts featured the use of ________ instead of normal plates and cups
   (a) Colocasia leaves and bamboo tubes  (b) Paper plates and cups
   (c) Banana leaves and bamboo tubes    (d) Bamboo plates and cups

72. Which one from the following was a locally brewed alcohol of the Mizo people made from rice?
   (a) Zupui   (b) Toddy
   (c) Zutho   (d) Arak

73. Champhai & Hnahlan Grape Winery Ltd. was established in 2007 and is the first winery in Mizoram. Their flagship wine brand is called_____
   (a) Cham wine  (b) Zawlaidi
   (c) Zo wine    (d) Zu wine

74. Choose the odd one out from the following tourist accommodation facilities in Aizawl, Mizoram
   (a) Hotel Floria  (b) Tourist Lodge
   (c) Hotel Regency (d) Hotel Arini

75. In the past, this particular alcoholic drink or “zu” was brewed specifically for the consumption of male children in Mizoram once a year
   (a) Zufang    (b) Rakzu
   (c) Zupui     (d) Zulawm

* * * * * * *