

Static GK Questions PDF for

All Govt. Exams 2019



1. The only Indian to win the Nobel prize in physics:

- A. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
- B. Dr. J.C. Bose
- C. Dr. H.J. Bhabha
- D. Dr. C.V. Raman

Ans. D.

Dr. C.V. Raman is the only Indian to win the **Nobel in physics (1930)**.

* He was awarded for the discovery that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the light that is deflected changes in wavelength.

* This phenomenon is now called **Raman scattering** and is the result of the **Raman effect**.

2. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- A. G.V. Mavlankar
- B. T. Swaminathan
- C. K.V.K. Sundaram
- D. Sukumar Sen

Ans. D.

Sukumar Sen (1899–1961) was an Indian civil servant who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, serving from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958.

3. Which of the following has become the first cashless island of the country?

- A. Neil Island, Andaman.
- B. Katchal, Nicobar
- C. Karang, Manipur
- D. Akodara, Gujarat
- E. None of these

Ans. C.

Karang in Manipur has become the first cashless island of the country as announced by Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Akodara, Gujarat is the first Digital village of the country.

4. Which Indian state is the largest producer of milk?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan
- E. Gujarat

Ans. C.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of milk among all Indian states.

Solution content: Uttar Pradesh tops the

chart of milk production by producing 26.38 million tons of milk annually. This is followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

5. The first floating elementary school of India named 'Loktak Elementary Floating School' has been introduced in which of the following state?

- A. Manipur
- B. Karnataka
- C. Kerala
- D. Andhra Pradesh
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

The first floating elementary school of India named 'Loktak Elementary Floating School' has been inaugurated at Langolsabi Leikai of Champu Khangpok floating village on Loktak Lake in Manipur.

Note: It was built under the initiative undertaken by All Loktak Lake Fisherman's Union with the support of an NGO People Resources Development Association (PRDA). Loktak lake (lifeline of Manipur) is the largest freshwater lake in northeast India.

6. _____ is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Myanmar
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Pakistan

Ans. A.

Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. The Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with Palk Bay in the southwest. The Gulf of Mannar is a large shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea in the Indian Ocean. It lies between the southeastern tip of India and the west coast of Sri Lanka, in the Coromandel Coast region.

7. Which of the following temple in Delhi is also known as Bahai Temple?

- A. Iskon temple
- B. Lotus temple
- C. Kalkaji temple
- D. None of the above

Ans. B.

Bahai Temple is famously known as Lotus Temple owing to its resemblance to **lotus flower**.

- Lotus symbolizes four religions namely **Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism** and **Jainism**.
- Out of the seven major **Bahai temples** constructed around the world, the one in **Delhi** was constructed last.
- The place is serene and is open for prayers and meditation by people who follow any religion.
- The **nine** pools of water around the petals is a sight to watch at dusk.

8. Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda?

- A. Sun Temple, Konark
- B. Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore
- C. Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri
- D. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century temple of **Odisha**, built by **Narasimhadeva I** of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is also known as **Black Pagoda**. It's a World Heritage Site.

Note:- It is considered as **architectural marvel** for which Odisha, best known worldwide.

9. Which state is the largest producer of yellow arhar lentil?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Gujrat
- C. Madhya pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Ans. D.

Yellow Arhat Lentil (Arhar) is grown with **kharif crops** and harvested with **Rabi crops**. Yellow Arhar Lentil (**Arhar**) is also called **Tuar**. According to the **Ministry of Agriculture** in year **2013-14**, top three producers of Yellow Arhar Lentil producer was:

Maharashtra State
Karnataka State
Madhya Pradesh state

10. Which is the richest temple in India ?

- A. Balaji Temple of Tirupathi
- B. Shirdi Sai Baba Temple
- C. Padmanabha Swamy of of Thiruvananthapuram
- D. Jagannatha Temple of Puri

Ans. C.

Padmanabha Swamy of of Thiruvananthapuram is the richest temple in India. The Temple has references in Epics and Puranas. Srimad Bhagavatha says that Balarama visited this Temple, bathed in Padmatheertham and made several offerings. Nammalwar, 9th century poet and one among the 12 Vaishnavite saints of the Alvar tradition, has composed ten hymns in praise of Lord Padmanabha. Some well known scholars, writers and historians, like the late Dr. L.A.Ravi Varma of Travancore, have expressed the view that this Temple was established on the first day of Kali Yuga (which is over 5000 years ago).

11. Which one of the following was a temple built by the Chola Kings?

- A. Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjavur
- B. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
- C. Srirangam Temple, Thiruchirappalli
- D. Durga Temple, Aihole

Ans. A.

Brihadeshwara Temple (locally known as Tanjai Periya Kovil) is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in Thanjavur in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as RajaRajeswara Temple Rajarajeswaram and Brihadeshwara Temple. It is one of the largest temples in India and is an example of Tamil architecture during the Chola period

12. The longest dam in India is _____.

- A. Bhakra Dam
- B. Hirakund Dam
- C. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- D. Kosi Dam

Ans. B.

The longest dam in India is Hirakund Dam. It is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Odisha in India.

13. The highest dam in India is ____.

- A. Bhakra Dam
- B. Tehri Dam
- C. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- D. Kosi Dam
- E. None of these

Ans. B.

The **highest dam** in India is **Tehri Dam**. It is built across the **Bhagirathi River**, near Tehri in **Uttarakhand**, India.

Tehri dam is the eighth highest dam in the world.

The Idukki dam is the first Indian arch dam built across the Periyar river in Kerala and the largest arch dam in Asia.

The Grand Anicut of Kallanai, located on Holy Cauvery River in Tamil Nadu, is the oldest dam in the world.

Indira Sagar Dam is the Largest Reservoir in India followed by other top big and large water reservoirs

Bhakra Nangal Dam, located in the Bilaspur district is the largest dam (but not the highest dam) in India

14. Which one of the following is the highest gravity dam in the world ?

- A. Beas Dam
- B. Nangal Dam
- C. Jinping-I Dam
- D. Hirakund Dam

Ans. C.

This is a list of the tallest dams in the world over 135 m (443 ft) in height. The tallest dam in the world is the Jinping-I Dam, an arch dam in China at 305 m (1,001 ft). The tallest embankment dam and second tallest dam in the world is the 300 m (984 ft) Nurek Dam in Tajikistan.

15. Mettur Dam is located in which of the following states?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Karnataka
- E. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. C.

Mettur Dam is in Tamil Nadu at Kaveri river.

16. Lac, a scarlet resinous secretion of tiny insects referred to as lac insects, which produces a gum like secretion used in the production of various commodities such as gums, dyeing fabrics, bangle making, wood polishing etc. Which of the following state is the largest producer of LAC in India?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Gujarat
- E. Maharashtra

Ans. A.

Jharkhand is the largest producer of LAC in India. Lac insects, which produces a gum like secretion used in the production of various commodities such as gums, dyeing fabrics, bangle making, wood polishing etc

17. Which of the following is India's largest potato producing state?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. West Bengal
- C. Bihar
- D. Maharashtra
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Top potato producing states of India are Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal

18. Which state of India is the largest producer of silk ?

- A. Tamilnadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Jammu & Kashmir

Ans. C.

Karnatakais the largest producer of **silk** in India.

- Karnataka produces an average of around **8,200 metric tonnes** of silk every year.
- It is about **one-third** of the total silk production in India.
- India is the **second** largest producer of silk in the world after **China**.

19. Which is the largest leather producing state in the country?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. West Bengal
- D. Odisha
- E. None of these

Ans. B.

Tamil Nadu is the largest leather producing state in **India**. It accounts for **40 per cent** of the country's leather production.

20. Which state is the largest producer of mica in India?

- A. Goa
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. C.

Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of mica in India. Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh is famous for its mica (crude) production.

21. Which country is the largest producer of Timber ?

- A. United States
- B. Brazil
- C. Nigeria
- D. Sweden

Ans. A.

The United States, Russia, and Canada are the leading producers of timber and pulp. Annual exports of primary and secondary wood products from tropical forests have exceeded US\$ 20 billion in recent years and further increases are anticipated.

22. Which of the following lake is a salt water lake?

- A. Ana Sagar Lake
- B. Tal Chappar
- C. Pushkar lake
- D. Anand Sagar Lake

Ans. B.

Tal Chappar is a salt water lake as well as sanctuary located in the Churu district of Northwestern Rajasthan in the Shekhawati region of India. This lake is famous for blackbucks and is also home to a variety of birds. The sanctuary is 210 km from Jaipur on the border of the Great Indian Desert and situated on road from Ratangarh to Sujangarh.

23. Which is the largest stadium in India by sitting capacity?

- A. Salt Lake stadium
- B. Wankhede Stadium
- C. M. Chinnaswamy Stadium
- D. Amedbedkar stadium
- E. Biju Patnaik stadium

Ans. A.

Salt Lake stadium is the largest stadium in India by seating capacity. Before its renovation in 2011, it was the second largest football stadium in the world, having a seating capacity of 120,000.

24. The term 'Dribbling' is related to which sport?

- A. Volleyball
- B. Basketball
- C. Badminton
- D. Cricket

Ans. B.

- In **basketball, dribbling** is the legal method of advancing the ball by oneself, as opposed to passing it to another player or shooting for the basket.
- It consists of bouncing the ball on the floor continuously with one hand while walking or running down the court.

25. The Proclamation of Emergency by President under article 352 is based on the advice of?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Council of Minister
- C. Written note from Cabinet
- D. Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Ans. C.

- Originally the Constitution provided for Proclamation of Emergency by President with the aid and advice of Council of Ministers.
- But the 44th constitutional amendment act introduced a provision that the President's action of national Emergency Proclamation under Article 352 should be based on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
- Thus mere advice of Prime Minister or Council of Minister will not be enough for President to proclaim the emergency

26. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Election Commission?

- A. Article 356
- B. Article 360
- C. Article 324
- D. Article 352

Ans. C.

Under Article 324, the Indian Constitution deals with Election Commission. The Election Commission operates under the authority of Constitution this, and subsequently enacted Representation of the People Act. The Commission has the powers under the Constitution, to act in an appropriate manner when the enacted laws make insufficient provisions to deal with a given situation in the conduct of an election.

27. Rogers Cup related to Which Sport?

- A. Badminton
- B. Tennis
- C. Football
- D. Basket ball
- E. Table tennis

Ans. B.

The Canadian Open (also known as the Canada Masters, and known as the Rogers Cup presented by National Bank for sponsorship reasons) is an annual tennis tournament held in Canada.

28. Which of the following is an Indian professional Tennis player?

- A. Leander Paes
- B. P V Sindhu
- C. Prakash Padukone
- D. Saina Nehwal

Ans. A.

Leander Adrain Paes is an Indian professional tennis player. He is one of the best doubles and mixed doubles players of all time. He achieved a career Grand Slam in each discipline. He is a right handed (one handed backhand) player.

29. Gareth Bale, is associated with which of the following sport?

- A. Football
- B. Cricket
- C. Hockey
- D. Badminton
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Gareth Frank Bale is a Welsh professional footballer who plays as a winger for Spanish club Real Madrid and the Wales national team.

30. World Earth Day observed on ____.

- A. May 22
- B. June 22
- C. April 22
- D. July 22
- E. None of these

Ans. C.

Earth Day is an annual event, celebrated on April 22 on which day events worldwide are held to demonstrate support for environmental protection.

Note:- It was first celebrated in 1970 and is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network and celebrated in more than 193 countries each year.

31. World water day is celebrated _____ every year.

- A. May 6
- B. September 15
- C. March 22
- D. June 23

Ans. C.

In 1991, it was declared by the United Nations that 22nd march of every year will be celebrated as world water day to generate mass awareness about water conservation. World water day is an annual UN observance day that highlights the importance of fresh water. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources.

32. What is the currency of Czech Republic?

- A. Dinar
- B. Euro
- C. Koruna
- D. Krone
- E. Dollar

Ans. C.

Czech Republic is a landlocked country in Central Europe bordered by Germany to the west, Austria to the south, Slovakia to the east and Poland to the northeast. The capital of Czech Republic is Prague. The currency of Czech Republic is Koruna.

33. What is the Capital & Currency of Denmark?

- A. Paris, Euro
- B. Lisbon, Euro
- C. Copenhagen, Krone
- D. Berlin, Euro
- E. None of these

Ans. C.

Copenhagen is the capital and most populated city of Denmark. The krone is the official currency of **Denmark**.

34. What is the name of the parliament of Denmark?

- A. Shora
- B. Tsogdu
- C. Narodno Subranie
- D. Sabor
- E. Folketing

Ans. E.

The Folketing, also known as the Danish Parliament in English, is the unicameral national parliament (legislature) of the Kingdom of Denmark. Established in 1849, until 1953 the Folketing was the lower house of a bicameral parliament, called the Rigsdag; the upper house was the Landsting. It meets in Christiansborg Palace, on the islet of Slotsholmen in central Copenhagen.

35. The Parliament of Japan is known as

- A. Assembly
- B. Key
- C. Senate
- D. Diet

Ans. D.

The **National**

Diet is Japan's bicameral legislature. It is composed of a lower house called the House of Representatives, and an upper house, called the House of Councillors. Both houses of the Diet are directly elected under parallel voting systems. In addition to passing laws, the Diet is formally responsible for selecting the Prime Minister.

36. The driest location on Earth is in which country?

- A. Kenya
- B. Chile
- C. Congo
- D. Libya

Ans. B.

The **Atacama Desert** is commonly known as the driest non-polar place in the world, especially the surroundings of the abandoned Yungay town (in Antofagasta Region, **Chile**).

37. The longest railway platform in India

- A. Amritsar
- B. Gorakhpur
- C. Kathgodam
- D. Kanpur

Ans. B.

- The longest railway platform in India is **Gorakhpur**.
- Gorakhpur platform is 1366 meter long which is situated in Uttar Pradesh district.
- **Gorakhpur is the headquarter of North Eastern Railway zone.**
- Kollam Junction, Kerala, India is the second largest railway platform in India with 1180 meter.

38. Which is India's highest award given to a civilian?

- A. Bharat Ratna
- B. Jnan Peeth Award
- C. Ashoka Chakra
- D. Param Veer Chaka

Ans. A.

The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. Instituted in 1954, the award is conferred "in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order", without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. The award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include "any field of human endeavour" in December 2011. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President, with a maximum of three nominees being awarded per year.

39. Which is the highest award for science and technology in India?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj Award
- B. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award
- C. Homi Bhabha Award
- D. Dhanwantari Award

Ans. B.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award is the **highest award for science and technology in India**.

- It is awarded annually by the **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)** for **excellent work** in the field of **Science**.

- The award is named after the founder director of the **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar**.

- It was first awarded in **1958**.
- The Prize comprises a **citation**, a **plaque** and a cash award of **₹ 5 Lakh**.

40. The world's largest lake is _____?

- A. Lake Victoria
- B. Lake Superior
- C. Caspian Sea
- D. Black Sea

Ans. C.

The **Caspian Sea** is the **largest** enclosed inland body of water on Earth by **area**, variously classed as the **world's largest lake** or a full-fledged sea.

41. The largest lake in Africa is

- A. Lack Victoria
- B. Lake Malawi
- C. Lake Tanganyika
- D. Lake Chad

Ans. A.

- **Lake Victoria** receives almost all (80%) of its water from direct precipitation (rain water), while the other 20 percent comes from small rivers flowing into the lake.
- The lake has two major effluents entering it westwards. They are, the Kagera and the Katonga Rivers. The Kagera river is the largest and most important affluent of Lake Victoria. The lake's only outlet is the Victoria Nile, which exits from the northern coast.

42. Nashik city is situated along which of the following rivers?

- A. Godavari
- B. Bhima
- C. Koyana
- D. Krishna
- E. Manjira

Ans. A.

Nashik city is located on Godavari river in Maharashtra.

The river **Godavari** originates from the Brahmagiri Mountain, **Trimbakeshwar** about 24 km (15 mi) from Nashik and flows through the old residential settlement.

The river that flows through Nashik

is **Godavari**. It is the largest river in Maharashtra and often called as Ganga of the south.

43. The longest sea beach in India is

- A. Chapora beach
- B. Diu beach
- C. Aksa beach
- D. Marina beach

Ans. D.

The Marina is a natural urban sandy beach along the Coromandel coast on the Bay of Bengal. Primarily sandy, the beach spans about 13 km (8.1 mi), running from near Fort St. George in the north to Besant Nagar in the south and is the longest natural urban beach in India.

44. Who is the first Indian Man to climb Mount Everest?

- A. Harshit Saumitra
- B. Avtaar Singh Cheema
- C. Kushang Sherpa
- D. Santosh Yadav
- E. None of These

Ans. B.

Avtaar Singh Cheema was the first Indian Man to climb Mount Everest. Avtar Singh Cheema (1933–1989): along with 8 others were the first Indians to lead a successful expedition that climbed Mount Everest on 20 May 1965.

45. Who was the first Indian woman to reach Antarctica?

- A. Meher Moos
- B. Pam Young
- C. Jean Pearson
- D. Lois Jones

Ans. A.

Meher Moos becomes the first Indian woman to visit Antarctica. She was born and brought up in Maharashtra. She joined **Air India** as an air hostess in 1965, at the young age of 21. Meher has travelled the **length and breadth of India**. From stark deserts to towering mountains, from verdant sanctuaries to ancient temple towns, she has covered all the states and union territories of India.

46. Who was the first railway minister of independent India?

- A. Asaf Ali
- B. John Mathai
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. Swaran Singh

Ans. B.

John Mathai was an **economist** who served as **India's first Railway Minister** from 15 August 1947 to 22 September 1948. He was also the **first chairman** of the **State Bank of India** when it was set up in **1955**. He was the first railway minister of independent India.

Note: Asaf Ali :- He was in charge of the Railways and Transport in the Interim Government of India headed by Jawaharlal Nehru from 2 September 1946 to 14 August 1947.

47. Who became the first Indian woman to win the Booker prize?

- A. Kiran Desai
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. Mirdula Koshy
- D. Shashi Dashpande

Ans. B.

Arundhati Roy is an Indian author best known for her novel **The God of Small Things (1997)**, which won the Man **Booker Prize for Fiction in 1997** and became the biggest-selling book by a **non-expatriate** Indian author. She is also a political activist involved in **human rights and environmental causes**.

48. Who was the first Indian to receive the Magsaysay award?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. TN Seshan
- C. Kiran Bedi
- D. Vinoba Bhave

Ans. D.

In 1958 Vinoba Bhave was the first recipient of the international Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1983. Hence, option D is correct.

49. 'Victoria waterfalls' located on which river?

- A. Congo River
- B. Mississippi River
- C. Nile River
- D. Zambezi River

Ans. D.

Victoria waterfalls located on Zambezi River in Zambia (Africa).

50. In which direction Mahi River flows?

- A. East Flowing River
- B. South Flowing River
- C. West Flowing River
- D. None of the above

Ans. C.

- In **West region** Mahi River flows. It rises in Madhya Pradesh and, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea.
- It is **one of three west-flowing rivers** in India, along with Tapti River and the Narmada River. Most peninsular rivers in India flow in an easterly direction into the Bay of Bengal.

51. City of Ujjain is situated on the bank of which river?

- A. Narmada River
- B. Alaknanda River
- C. Hugli River
- D. Shipra River
- E. Rushikulya River

Ans. D.

From these coins we know forty Indo-Greek rulers who ruled in a small north-western region of India

52. Which of the following cities is situated on the banks of Mula-Mutha River?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Nashik
- C. Bangalore
- D. Bhopal
- E. Pune

Ans. E.

Pune is situated on the bank of Mula-Mutha River in Maharashtra.

53. Kanger Valley National Park is located in which state?

- A. Kerala
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Jharkhand
- E. Chhattisgarh

Ans. E.

Kanger Valley National Park is located in Chhattisgarh. Kanger Ghati National Park (also called Kanger Valley National Park) was declared a national park in 1982 by the Government of India.

54. The Kaiga Nuclear power station is located in which state of India?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Karnataka
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. Maharashtra

Ans. B.

Kaiga Generating Station is a nuclear power generating station situated at Kaiga, near the river Kali, in Uttar **Kannada district of Karnataka**, India.

55. Ranapratap Sagar Dam is built on which of the following rivers?

- A. Chambal River
- B. Banas River
- C. Jawai River
- D. Mahi River

Ans. A.

The Ranapratap Sagar Dam is a gravity masonry dam with the height of 53.8 meters and is the second largest dam built on Chambal River in Rawatbhata, Rajasthan and the largest in whole Rajasthan.

It is one of the major dams chosen for Chambal Valley project, a government initiative for the development of the river.

There is a power station at the dam toe for the generation of hydropower which was officially declared open in February 1970 by the then PM of India, Indira Gandhi. The dam and the power plant got their name from the warrior Maharana Pratap of Rajasthan.

56. Gandhi Sagar Dam, located in Madhya Pradesh is built on which of the following rivers?

- A. Chambal
- B. Narmada
- C. Tapi
- D. Indus

Ans. A.

- The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four major dams built **on Chambal river**. The dam is located in the Mandsaur and Neemuch district of Madhya Pradesh.
- The 960 km long Chambal River originates from the Singar Chouri peak on the northern slopes of the Vindhyan Range. It is a tributary of the Yamuna river in central India.
- Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam, and Kota Barrage are three other dams built on Chambal river.

57. Damdama lake is located in which of the following states?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Haryana
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. None of the above

Ans. C.

Damdama lake is located in Haryana.

58. Where is the Rail Coach factory of India ?

- A. Varanasi
- B. Bengaluru
- C. Kapurthala
- D. Tatanagar

Ans. C.

Rail Coach Factory (RCF) is a coach manufacturing unit of Indian Railways. It is located in **Kapurthala**, Punjab. It was established in 1986.

Varanasi - Diesel Locomotive Works
Bengaluru - Wheel Axle Plant
Tatanagar - Meter Gauge steam locomotives.

59. Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV describes which of the following?

- A. Public Service Commission
- B. Election
- C. Services
- D. Right to property

Ans. A.

- **Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV** of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of **Public Service Commission** for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

60. Dhola-Sadia Bridge", India Longest Bridge has been built over which tributary of the Brahmaputra River?

- A. Teesta river
- B. Lohit River
- C. Subansiri river
- D. Kameng River
- E. Dibang River

Ans. B.

The Prime Minister Narendra Modi has inaugurated India's longest bridge "Dhola-Sadia Bridge" in Assam on May 26, 2017. This three lane, 9.15 kilometre bridge has been built over river Lohit, a tributary of the Brahmaputra river. It links Dhola in Assam to Sadia. The bridge will reduce the distance from Rupai on NH- 37 in Assam to Meka-Roing on NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh by 165 KM.

61. Which is the largest stadium in India by sitting capacity?

- A. Salt Lake stadium
- B. Wankhede Stadium
- C. M. Chinnaswamy Stadium
- D. Ambedkar stadium
- E. Biju Patnaik stadium

Ans. A.

Salt Lake stadium is the largest stadium in India by seating capacity. Before its renovation in 2011, it was the second largest football stadium in the world, having a seating capacity of 120,000.

62. Which one of the following lakes in Indian has the highest water salinity?

- A. Dal
- B. Chilka
- C. Wular
- D. Sambhar

Ans. D.

The Sambhar Salt Lake, India's largest inland salt lake, a bowl shape lake encircles historical Sambhar Lake Town located 96 km south west of the city of Jaipur and 64 km north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.

63. Which is the largest fresh water lake of India?

- A. Shivaji Sagar Lake
- B. Chilka lake
- C. Wular lake
- D. None of the above

Ans. C.

Wular Lake is also spelt with **Wullar**. It is one of the largest fresh water lakes in Asia and sited in Bandipora district in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The lake basin was formed as a result of tectonic activity and is fed by the Jhelum River. The lake's size varies seasonally from 12 to 100 square miles (30 to 260 square kilometres)

64. NASEEM-AL-BAHR, is a bilateral maritime exercise conducted by India with which of the following countries?

- A. Oman
- B. Kuwait
- C. UAE
- D. Saudi Arabia
- E. Iran

Ans. A.

Naseem Al Bahr – Joint navy exercise of India and Oman.

65. Which of the following terms is used in the game of Cricket?

- A. Leg – Bye
- B. Smash
- C. Kidney Punch
- D. Deuce
- E. Love

Ans. A.

In the sport of cricket, a **leg bye** is a run scored by the batting team when the batsman has not hit the ball with his bat, but the ball has hit the batsman's body or protective gear.

66. Which of the following temple in Delhi is also known as Bahai Temple?

- A. Iskon temple
- B. Lotus temple
- C. Kalkaji temple
- D. None of the above

Ans. B.

Bahai Temple is famously known as Lotus Temple owing to its resemblance to **lotus flower**.

- Lotus symbolizes four religions namely **Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism** and **Jainism**.

- Out of the seven major **Bahai temples** constructed around the world, the one in **Delhi** was constructed last.

- The place is serene and is open for prayers and meditation by people who follow any religion.

- The **nine** pools of water around the petals is a sight to watch at dusk.

67. Which of the following stadium is located in Madhya Pradesh?

- A. Holkar cricket stadium
- B. Hawla indoor stadium
- C. East coast Railway stadium
- D. Dadaji Kondadev Stadium
- E. Ravi Shankar Shukla stadium

Ans. A.

Holkar cricket stadium is located in Madhya Pradesh, in the city of Indore. It is named after Holkar dynasty of the Marathas that ruled Indore.

68. The Lakh Bahosi Sanctuary is located in which state of India?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Haryana
- C. Gujarat
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. None of these

Ans. D.

Lakh Bahosi Sanctuary is a **bird sanctuary** spread over two jheels near the villages of Lakh and Bahosi in Kannauj district, **Uttar Pradesh**.

Note: It is one of India's larger bird

sanctuaries, covering 80 km² including also a stretch of the Upper Ganges canal.

69. Silver revolution in India is related to _____.

- A. Meat
- B. Cotton
- C. Shrimp
- D. Fish
- E. Poultry

Ans. E.

Silver revolution in India is related to poultry.

70. Chennai situated on the bank of which river?

- A. Vaigai
- B. Cooum
- C. Noyyal
- D. Vrishabhavathi
- E. Brahmani

Ans. B.

Chennai (Tamil Nadu) situated on the bank of Cooum and Adyar river.

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