

Important GK/General Science Q/A PDF For RRB NTPC Exam 2020-21

1. What is the chemical name of table salt?

- A. Calcium Chloride
- B. Sodium Sulphate
- C. Magnesium Dioxide
- D. Sodium Chloride

Ans. D

Sol.

- Chemical name of salt of **Sodium Chloride**.

- **Calcium Chloride** is an inorganic compound, a salt with the chemical formula CaCl_2 .

- **Manganese(IV) oxide** is the inorganic compound with the formula MnO_2 and is used in **cell batteries and as a pigment**.

- Sodium Sulphate has the chemical formula, Na_2SO_4 , and its other names are **Thenardite, Glauber's Salt, Mirabilite**, etc.

2. Which of the following Noble gas is used as an anesthetic agent?

- A. Argon
- B. Helium
- C. Neon
- D. Xenon

Ans. D

Sol.

- Xenon is used as an anesthetic agent.
- It is a colorless, dense, odorless noble gas and it is the brightest Gas on Earth.
- Noble gases are all odourless, colourless, monatomic gases with very low chemical reactivity.

3. Which of the following cell organelles is known as suicide bag?

- A. Endoplasmic Reticulum
- B. Lysosome
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Golgi Apparatus

Ans. B

Sol.

- Lysosome cell organelles is known as a suicidal bag.
- It is a membrane-bound cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes.

- They digest excess or worn out organelles, food particles and engulfed viruses and bacteria.

4. What is the symbol of gold?

- A. Hg
- B. Ag
- C. Au
- D. Mg

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Gold** is a chemical element with the symbol **Au** and atomic number **79**.

5. Magnetic Field inside a solenoid is_____.

- A. increases from one end to another
- B. zero at the middle
- C. varies from point to point
- D. uniform

Ans. D

Sol.

- Solenoid is the generic term for a coil of wire used as an electromagnet.

- The magnetic field inside a solenoid is proportional to both the applied current and the number of turns per unit.

- The magnetic field generated in the centre or core of a current carrying solenoid is essentially uniform and is directed along the axis of the solenoid.

- The formula for the field inside the solenoid is

$$B = \mu_0 IN/L$$

6. Dendrites and Axon are parts of which cell?

- A. Neuron
- B. Nephron
- C. White blood cell
- D. Red blood cell

Ans. A

Sol.

- Dendrites and Axon are parts of **Neuron cell**.

- Nervous system cells are called **neurons**.
- They have three distinct parts, including a **cell body, axon, and dendrites**.



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7. Mirror used by dentist to see large images of teeth of patients is _____.

- A. ZigZag Mirror
- B. Plane Mirror
- C. Convex Mirror
- D. Concave Mirror

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Concave mirrors** are used by dentist to view the tooth larger.

- Concave mirrors are used to form optical cavities, which are important in laser construction.

- Concave mirrors reflect light inward to one focal point. They are used to focus light.

8. Which among the following is the lowermost plants of the plant kingdom?

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Phanerogamae
- D. Bryophyta

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Thallophyta is the lowermost plant of the plant kingdom.**

- Some common examples are **Ulothryx, Cladophora, Spirogyra, Ulva, Chara, Batra, Polysiphonia.**

- They are **usually found in moist or wet places.**

9. Talonite is a combination of cobalt and _____.

- A. Chromium
- B. Zinc
- C. Copper
- D. Iron

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Talonite is a combination of Cobalt and Chromium.**

- **Cobalt alloys** have good magnetic properties, corrosion resistance, wear resistance, and high temperature strength.

- **Chromium** is used to harden steel, to manufacture stainless steel and to produce several alloys.

10. _____ are commonly known as comb jellies.

- A. Platyhelminthes
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Ctenophora
- D. Mollusca

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Ctenophora are commonly known as comb jellies.**

- They **have eight comb rows**, which are **used for locomotion.**

- They are also **the largest animals to swim with the help of cilia.**

11. Process of coating iron with zinc to protect it from rusting is known as _____.

- A. Sedimentation
- B. Neutralisation
- C. Galvanisation
- D. Salinization

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Sedimentation:** It is a physical water treatment process using gravity to remove suspended solids from water.

- **Neutralisation:** It is a chemical reaction in which acid and a base react quantitatively with each other.

- **Galvanisation:** It is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron to prevent rusting.

- **Salinization:** Salinization is the increase of salt concentration in soil.

12. Which of the following pairs represents a parasitic relationship?

- A. Algae – Coral reefs
- B. Ticks on Dog
- C. Remora Fish – Sharks
- D. Cattle Egrets – Livestock

Ans. B

Sol.



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• **Ticks on Dog represents a parasitic relationship.**

• **The parasite lives on or in the body of the host.**

• **A parasitic relationship** is one in which one organism, the parasite, lives off of another organism, the host, harming it and possibly causing death.

13. Which of the following acid-source pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Formic Acid – Tamarind
- B. Citric Acid – Lemon
- C. Acetic Acid – Ant's sting
- D. Lactic Acid – Vinegar

Ans. B

Sol.

- Formic acid is present in ant's bite.
- Citric acid is present in Lemon, Orange, etc.
- Acetic Acid is present in Vinegar.
- Lactic Acid is present in Milk, Curd, etc.
- Note: It is Lactic Acid accumulation in joints which led to pain in muscles after exercise.

14. Salt is obtained from seawater by which process?

- A. Sedimentation
- B. Galvanisation
- C. Evaporation
- D. Sublimation

Ans. C

Sol.

- Salt is obtained from sea water by the process of Evaporation.
- Evaporation is a type of vaporization that occurs on the surface of a liquid as it changes into the gas phase.
- Galvanisation or galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to iron or steel, to prevent rusting.
- Sedimentation is the process of setting or being deposited as sediment.
- Sublimation is the transition of a substance directly from the solid to the gas state, without passing through the liquid state.

15. Har Gobind Khorana was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of ____.

- A. Medicine
- B. Literature
- C. Physics
- D. Peace

Ans. A

Sol.

- Har Gobind Khorana was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of Medicine.
- He shared the Prize with Marshall W. Nirenberg and Robert W. Holley.
- Khorana and Nirenberg were also awarded the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize.
- He was successful in constructing the first ever artificial gene in 1972.

16. Which of the following is a sweet smelling substance?

- A. Ammonia
- B. Methanol
- C. Esters
- D. Ethanol

Ans. C

Sol.

- Ester is a sweet smelling substance.
- They are formed by the condensation reaction between an alcohol and a carboxylic acid.
- Some common examples of esters include ethyl propanoate, propyl methanoate, propyl ethanoate, and methyl butanoate.

17. Which type of reproduction occurs in hydra?

- A. Fragmentation
- B. Budding
- C. Binary Fission
- D. Spore Formation

Ans. B

Sol.

- Budding is the type of reproduction that occurs in hydra.
- It is a type of asexual reproduction in which a new organism develops from an



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outgrowth or bud due to cell division at one particular site.

- Hydra is a genus of small, fresh-water organisms of the phylum Cnidaria.

18. Which of the following equations represents Pressure in Physics?

- A. Mass / Acceleration
- B. Force / Area
- C. Mass \times Acceleration
- D. Force \times Area

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Pressure** is represented by **Force/Area**.

* **Force** is represented by **Mass \times Acceleration**.

* Pressure is a **scalar quantity**.

* Its SI unit is **N/m²**.

* Pressure always acts normal to the area and comprehensive in nature.

* 1 atmosphere = 1.013×10^5 Pa.

19. Which of the following quantities is NOT a vector quantity?

- A. Work
- B. Velocity
- C. Acceleration
- D. Force

Ans. A

Sol.

* Work is not a **vector quantity**.

* Velocity, Acceleration and Force are **vector quantities**.

* A **vector quantity** is a quantity that has both a magnitude and a direction and obeys the triangle law of addition or equivalently the parallelogram law of addition.

* **Work has magnitude** but has **no direction**.

* Also note that current has both magnitude and direction still it is not a vector because it does not follow vector law of addition.

20. Who is known as father of surgery?

- A. Charak

- B. Patanjali
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Sushruta

Ans. D

Sol.

* Sushruta is known as the **father of surgery**.

* He had conducted a variety of complex surgery such as artificial limbs, cataract, urinary stones, etc.

* He wrote **Sushruta Samhita**.

* It consists of 184 chapters contains descriptions of 1,120 illnesses 700 medicinal plants, 64 preparations from mineral sources, etc.

* The **Sushruta Samhita has two parts**:

a) First one is known as the **Purva-tantra** (have five sections).

b) Second one is known as the **Uttara-tantra**.

21. What is the chemical name of Dry Ice?

- A. Oxidane
- B. Nitrogen Oxide
- C. Sulphur Dioxide
- D. Carbon Dioxide

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Dry ice is the solid form of carbon dioxide**.

• It is used primarily as a cooling agent.

• It is often referred to by its formula **CO₂**.

22. The commonly used Vitamin B Complex consists of how many vitamins?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 6

Ans. A

Sol.

• Vitamin B complex is composed of eight B vitamins:



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Vitamin	Scientific Name
B-1	Thiamine
B-2	Riboflavin
B-3	Niacin
B-5 B-6	Pantothenic Acid Pyridoxine
B-7	Biotin
B-9	Folic Acid
B-12	Cobalamin

23. Exchange of gases occurs through which part of the plant tissue?

- A. Phloem
- B. Stomata
- C. Xylem
- D. Midrib

Ans. B

Sol.

• Exchange of gases in plants occurs through the tiny **pores** present on the **surface** of **leaves**. These pores are surrounded by **guard cells**. Such pores are called **stomata**. It allows the plant to take in **carbon dioxide** and gives out **oxygen** for **photosynthesis**.

• Transportation of **food nutrients** such as glucose and amino acids is carried out by the **phloem** tissues and water and soluble mineral nutrients are transported by **xylem**.

24. In which part of the alimentary canal, the complete digestion of fat takes place?

- A. Large intestine
- B. Small intestine
- C. Stomach
- D. Mouth

Ans. B

Sol.

* The complete digestion takes place in **Small Intestine**.

* Small intestine is distinguishable into **three regions**,

* a 'C' shaped duodenum,

* a long coiled middle portion jejunum and

* a highly coiled ileum

* The small intestine is highly coiled and is about **5 meters long**.

* The inner walls of the small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths which are called **Villi**.

* The **villi increase** the surface area for absorption of the digested food.

25. Who is the inventor of Dynamite?

- A. Alfred Nobel
- B. Marie Currie
- C. Robert Oppenheimer
- D. Otto Hahn

Ans. A

Sol.

* Alfred Nobel invented **Dynamite**.

* **Dynamite** is an explosive made of nitroglycerin, sorbent and stabilizers.

* **Marie Currie** was the first woman to win Nobel Prize for Radioactivity.

* **Robert Oppenheimer** is also recognized as 'father of atomic bomb'.

* **Otto Hahn** discovered nuclear fission and received Nobel Prize for this in 1944.

26. What is the SI unit of momentum?

- A. Kg m
- B. Joule
- C. Ampere
- D. Kg m/sec

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Kg m/sec is the SI unit of momentum**.

• **Momentum** is the **product of the mass and velocity of an object**.

• There are two kinds of momentum,

- 1) **Linear Momentum**
- 2) **Angular Momentum**



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27. Which of the following plants is Bryophyte?

- A. Cycas
- B. Moss
- C. Algae
- D. Fern

Ans. B

Sol.

- Bryophytes are a group of plant species that reproduce via spores rather than flowers or seeds.
- Moss is an example of Bryophyte which produces spores for reproduction instead of seeds and flowers.
- Mosses are small herbaceous plants that absorb water and nutrients mainly through their leaves and harvest carbon dioxide and sunlight to create food by photosynthesis.

28. Which micronutrient is supplied by soil to plant?

- A. Phosphorous
- B. Calcium
- C. Zinc
- D. Nitrogen

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Zinc** is a micronutrient supplied by soil to the plant.

1) **Macronutrients** are generally present in plant tissues in large amounts.

o The macronutrients include Carbon Hydrogen Oxygen Nitrogen Phosphorous Sulphur Potassium Calcium and Magnesium.

2) **Micronutrients** or trace elements are needed in very small amounts.

o These include Iron Manganese Copper Molybdenum Zinc Boron Chlorine and Nickel.

29. Hypothalamus is part of which organ of the Human body?

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Spinal Cord
- D. Liver

Ans. A

Sol.

- Hypothalamus is part of the brain of the human body that contains a number of small nuclei with a variety of functions.
- The main function of the hypothalamus is to link the nervous system to the endocrine system via the pituitary gland.
- The hypothalamus is located below the thalamus and is part of the limbic system.

30.

Vegetables are cooked in lesser time by adding a pinch of salt while cooking because

- A. latent heat of vaporization of water decreases
- B. latent heat of vaporization of water increases
- C. boiling point of water decreases
- D. boiling point of water increases

Ans. D

Sol.

- Adding salt to water adds flavor to the water, which is absorbed by the food. Salt enhances the ability of chemoreceptor in the tongue to detect molecules that are perceived through the sense of taste.
- Another reason salt is added to water is because it increases the boiling point of the water, meaning your water will have a higher temperature when you add the vegetables, so it will cook better.

31. The tomb of a Sufi Saint is called _____.

- A. Dargah
- B. Khanqah
- C. Cul-de-Sac
- D. Idgah

Ans. A

Sol.

- The tomb of sufi saint is called as **Dargah**.
- A **Khanqah** is a sufi lodge which is used as a rest house for sufi saints.



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- An **Idgah** is an open place for offering Eid prayers.
- **Cul De Sac** literally means no exit road or a dead end street.

32.'Amukta Malyada' was written by _____.

- A. Brahmadeva Raya
- B. Harihara Raya
- C. Krishnadeva Raya
- D. Bukka Raya

Ans. C

Sol.

- 'AmuktaMalyada' was written by Krishnadeva Raya.
- This poem has great significance in Indian history and culture.
- Krishnadeva Raya possessed the largest empire in India after the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

33.In which state of India is the Gol Gumbaz situated?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Kerala

Ans. B

Sol.

- Gol Gumbaz is situated in the state of Karnataka.
- It is the largest dome in India and Second largest dome in the world.
- The Construction of the tomb was started in 1626 and completed in 1656.

34.The National Emblem of India is taken from Mauryan Pillar located at_____.

- A. Sarnath
- B. Amravati
- C. Delhi
- D. Meerut

Ans. A

Sol.

- The National Emblem of India is taken from Mauryan Pillar located at Sarnath.
- It has 4 lions which face 4 different directions.

- A representation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka was initially adopted as the emblem of the dominion of India in December 1947 and the current version of the emblem was adopted on 26th January 1950.

35.Which of the following is Not a Federal country?

- A. Canada
- B. Brazil
- C. China
- D. Australia

Ans. C

Sol.

- Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government with regional governments in a single political system.
- Canada, Brazil and Australia are examples of federal countries.
- The People's Republic of China has a Communist type government. The Communist Party of China is the only political party in China. There are no elections and the party itself chooses the President and Premier of the Nation.

36.Wangala festival is celebrated in which of the following states of India?

- A. Bihar
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Meghalaya

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Wangala festival is celebrated in the State of Meghalaya in India.**

• It is also known as **The Hundred Drums Festival.**

• It is a **harvest festival celebrated by the Garo tribe, who live in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Assam** in India.

37.The painting "Damayanthi" was painted by _____.

- A. Raja Ravi Varma
- B. Kalidas
- C. Johann Zoffany



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D. Abanindranath Tagore

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The painting "Damayanthi" was painted by Raja Ravi Varma.**

• He is considered among the **greatest painters in the history of Indian art** for a number of aesthetic and broader social reasons.

• **Damayanti** is a character in a love story found in the Vana Parva book of the Mahabharata.

38. Who among the following has NOT received 'Bharat Ratna'?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- D. Sachin Tendulkar

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Mahatma Gandhi has not received 'Bharat Ratna'.**

• Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Sachin Tendulkar have received Bharat Ratna.

• The **Bharat Ratna** is the **highest civilian award** of the Republic of India.

39. The book 'War and Peace' is written by:

- A. Leo Tolstoy
- B. Dalai Lama
- C. Maroof Raza
- D. H.G. Wells

Ans. A

Sol.

• The book 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.

• Tolstoy is best known for his two longest works

- 1) War and Peace
- 2) Anna Karenina

• Voskreseniye was the last novel written by Leo Tolstoy.

40. Who is known as 'Haryana Hurricane'?

- A. Kapil Dev
- B. Jogindar Rao

C. Virendra Sehwag

D. Yuzvendra Chahal

Ans. A

Sol.

• Kapil Dev, a former Indian cricketer, is known as 'Haryana Hurricane'.

• He was a fast bowler and a hard hitting middle order batsman.

• He started his career as a cricketer in 1975 and brought major victories with his highly skilled bowling and batting capacities. That's why his fans called him "Haryana Hurricane".

41. Which of the following books is written by Varaha Mihira?

- A. Kumarasambhava
- B. Shakuntala
- C. Brihat Samhita
- D. Ritusamhara

Ans. C

Sol.

• Brihat Samhita is written by Varaha Mihira.

• It contains 106 chapters and also known as the "great compilation."

• Varaha Mihira also defined the algebraic properties of zero as well as of negative numbers.

42. Ghaghra and Son are tributaries of which river?

- A. Yamuna
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Chambal
- D. Ganga

Ans. D

Sol.

• Ghaghra and Son are tributaries of river **Ganga**.

• **Ghaghra** River is also known as **Karnali**.

• **Lower Ghaghra** is also known as **Sarayu** and **Ayodhya** city is located on its banks.

• **Son** is the **second largest** tributary of Ganga after Yamuna.

• **Son** originates in **Amarkantak** in Madhya Pradesh.



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43. Ladakh lies between _____.

A. Middle Himalayas and Shiwaliks
B. Greater Himalayas and Shiwaliks
C. Shiwaliks and Zaskar Mountains
D. Karakoram Range and Zaskar Mountains

Ans. D

Sol.

• Ladakh lies between **Karakoram Range and Zaskar Mountains**.

• **Leh** is the largest city in Ladakh.

• The Leh district contains the **Indus, Shyok and Nubra** river valleys.

• The Kargil district contains the **Suru, Dras and Zaskar** river valleys.

• **Ladakh** is the largest and the second least populous union territory of India.

44. The Kaveri river basin falls in how many states of India?

A. 2

B. 5

C. 4

D. 3

Ans. D

Sol.

• **The Kaveri river basin falls in 3 states.**

• It is a **sacred river to the people of South India** and is **worshipped as the Goddess Kaveramma**.

• Some famous dams on Kaveri river are **Krishna Raja Sagar Dam, Amaravathi Dam, Mettur Dam and Kallanai Dam**.

45. Black Soil is NOT found in which State of India?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Punjab

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Black Soil is not found in the state of India.**

• It is **rich in calcium, potassium and magnesium** but has **poor nitrogen content**.

• It is **found in** Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and certain parts of Tamil Nadu.

46. Mosses, Lichens and small shrubs are found in which type of vegetation?

A. Mangrove

B. Tundra

C. Tropical Evergreen Forest

D. Coral Reefs

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Mosses, Lichens and small shrubs are found in Tundra Vegetation.**

• **Tundra** is a type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons.

• There are three regions and associated types of tundra:

1. **Arctic tundra**

2. **Alpine tundra**

3. **Antarctic tundra**

47. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

A. Australia

B. Bahrain

C. Peru

D. Mexico

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Great Barrier Reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. The reef can be seen from outer space and is the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms.

• It is the world's largest coral reef system composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 kilometres over an area of approximately 344,400 square kilometres.

48. Which of the following rivers does NOT drain into the sea?

A. Godavari



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- B. Narmada
- C. Banas
- D. Ganga

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Banas river does not drain into the sea.**

• The river originates in the **Khamnor Hills of the Aravalli Range**, near Kumbhalgarh in Rajsamand.

• It is a river which **lies entirely within the state of Rajasthan** in western India.

• It is a **tributary of the Chambal River**.

49. Which of the following rivers drains into the Bay of Bengal?

- A. Krishna
- B. Sutlej
- C. Tapi
- D. Narmada

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Krishna River originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar, in the state of Maharashtra and drains into the Bay of Bengal at Hamsaladeevi in Andhra Pradesh.

• The Krishna River is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India.

• The Sutlej River drains into the Indus in Pakistan.

• The river Tapi and Narmada drains into the Arabian Sea.

50. Mohenjo-Daro lies on bank of which river?

- A. Ravi
- B. Indus
- C. Ghaggar
- D. Saraswati

Ans. B

Sol.

• Mohenjo-Daro lies on bank of river **Indus**.

• Mohenjo-Daro is also known as '**Mound of the Dead Men**'.

• It is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan.

• It was built around **2500 BCE**.

• Mohenjo-Daro was designated a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980**.

51. Which of the following is an ancient book written by Banabhatta?

- A. Kadambari
- B. Mrichchhakatika
- C. Meghadutam
- D. Gitagovinda

Ans. A

Sol.

• Kadambari is an ancient book written by Banabhatta.

• It is a romantic novel in Sanskrit and it was completed by Banabhatta's son Bhushanabhatta.

• He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana.

52. The Khurda Uprising took place in the year:

- A. 1817
- B. 1822
- C. 1917
- D. 1875

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Khurda Uprising (Paika revolt) took place in the year 1817.

• It was an armed revolt of the traditional Paika militia in the state of Khurda in Odisha.

• The revolt had been led by Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mahapatra, who was traditionally a Buxi, military commander, under the king of Khurda.

• The uprising was against the unjust Company rule.

53. What was the name of Swami Vivekananda's Guru?

- A. Ramana Maharishi
- B. Paramhansa Yogananda
- C. Adi Shankaracharya
- D. Ramkrishna Paramhansa



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Ans. D
Sol.

- Swami Vivekananda was a key figure in the introduction of the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world.
- His childhood name was Narendranath Dutta, belonged to an affluent Bengali family in Calcutta.
- He was born on 12 January 1863.
- Ramkrishna Paramhansa was the name of Swami Vivekananda's Guru.

54. Who founded the Rashtrakuta kingdom?

- A. Harihar
- B. Dantidurga
- C. Krishna I
- D. Dhruv

Ans. B
Sol.

* **Dantidurga** founded the **Rashtrakuta kingdom**

* He defeated Chalukyas in 753 AD and took the titles of **Rajadhiraja and Parameshwara**.

* He made **Malkheda** as its capital.

* He also defeated the kings of **Malwa, Tanka and Sheshas**.

* After him **Krishna I** took the throne of Rashtrakutas.

55. The first Charter Act of India was passed in which year?

- A. 1777
- B. 1783
- C. 1793
- D. 1803

Ans. C
Sol.

* **The first Charter Act of India was passed in 1793.**

* It continued the company's trade monopoly in India for another 20 years.

* This Act separated the revenue administration and the judiciary functions of the company.

* Major charter acts are- Charter Act of 1793, Charter Act of 1813, Charter Act of

1833, Charter Act of 1853 and Charter Act of 1858.

56. Where was the fourth Buddhist Council held?

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Taxila
- C. Sarnath
- D. Kundalvana

Ans. D
Sol.

* **Kundalvana** was the place where the fourth Buddhist Council held in 72 A.D.

* The president of this council was Vasumitra.

* Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayana and Hinayana during this council.

57. Who was the first Muslim to invade India?

- A. Muhammad Ghori
- B. Muhammad Gajanavi
- C. Muhammad Bin Qasim
- D. Omayyat Khilafat

Ans. C
Sol.

• **Mohammed Bin Qasim** was the first Muslim who invaded India in the year **712 AD**.

• He defeated the ruler of Sind, **Dahir**.

• The rise of Islam in India began with the conquest of Sind.

• The conquest of Sind was successful after a number of attempts.

58. Which leader gave us the C R Formula?

- A. CR Das
- B. C Rajagopalachari
- C. Tilak
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. B
Sol.

• **CR formula is also known as Rajaji formula.**

• It was a proposal formulated by **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** to solve the political deadlock between the All India



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Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India.

59. When did the Vikrama Era begin?

- A. 47 BC
- B. 55 BC
- C. 57 BC
- D. 50 BC

Ans. C

Sol.

- Vikrama Era was started by **Vikramaditya** in **57 BC**.
- It is the official calendar of Nepal.

60. Which Kushana dynasty's ruler was known as Second Ashoka?

- A. Vasishka
- B. Huvishka
- C. Vasudeva I
- D. Kanishka

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Kanishka** was the most famous ruler of Kushana dynasty.
- He was also known as **second Ashoka**.
- He has two capitals-**Purushpur and Mathura**.
- He started an era in 78 AD, which is now known as Saka era and is used by Government of India.

61. Manikarnika Tambe is known in history as _____.

- A. Jodhabai
- B. Ahilyabai Holker
- C. Rani Laxmibai
- D. Rani Padmini

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in Varanasi and her original name was Manikarnika.**

* She married to Maharaja of Jhansi in 1842. Maharaja and she adopted a son named Anand Rao.

* After the death of the Maharaja in November 1853, because Damodar Rao

(Anand Rao) was an adopted son, the British East India Company, under Governor-General Lord Dalhousie, applied the Doctrine of Lapse. This led to war conflict between Jhansi and British.

62. First French factory was established at in India?

- A. Masulipattam
- B. Mumbai
- C. Surat
- D. Madras

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The first French factory was established at Surat under French East India Company.**

• The French East India Company was formed in 1664 at the time of King Louis XIV. After Surat, they established another factory at **Masulipattam**.

• **In 1673 AD** the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at **Chandernagore**. In 1674 AD, the French obtained a village called Pondicherry from the Sultan of Bijapur.

• **The French East India Company took hold of Yanam in 1723 AD, Mahe on Malabar Coast in 1725 AD and Karaikal in 1739 AD.**

63. Madurai, the capital of Pandyas was famous for _____.

- A. Paintings
- B. Pearls
- C. Spices
- D. Temples

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Madurai** is famous for its temples.

• It is a major city & the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu.

• The Pandya kingdom was first mentioned by Megasthenese.

• They occupied the region of the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramnad, and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.



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64. Which revolt is known as the 'Bardoli of Kumaon'?

- A. Vellore Mutiny
- B. Saalam Salia satyagrah
- C. Deccan Satyagrah
- D. Saints Rebellion

Ans. B
Sol.

• **The Saalam Salia Satyagraha is known as 'Bardoli of kumaon'.**

- The Salia Saalam Satyagrah was led by Ram Singh Dhoni on the call of Mahatma Gandhi & this satyagrah shook the roots of British Rule in Kumaon.
- Many people lost their lives in the Saalam Satyagraha due to police brutality.

65. French East India Company was formed in _____.

- A. 1667
- B. 1666
- C. 1668
- D. 1664

Ans. D
Sol.

• The French East India Company was formed in **1664 AD during the reign of King Louis XIV** to trade with India.

• In 1668 AD the French established their first factory at **Surat and in 1669 AD established another French factory at Masaulipatam.**

• In February, 1701, Pondicherry was made the capital of the French settlements in India.

• **In 1673 AD** the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore.

66. Who initiated Bhoodan Andolan?

- A. C Rajagopalachari
- B. SP Mukherjee
- C. Vinoba Bhave
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. C
Sol.

• **The Bhoodan movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave.**

• It was basically a land redistribution and land reform movement which was voluntary in nature.

• Vinoba Bhave initiated it in 1951 at Pochampally village, which is now in Telangana.

• The Bhoodan Movement attempted to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to landless people.

• The Bhoodan movement is inspired by the Gandhian ideology of **Sarvoday (Universal Upliftment).**

67. The Chalcolithic age is also known as _____.

- A. Iron Age
- B. Copper Age
- C. Silver Age
- D. Gold Age

Ans. B
Sol.

• The Chalcolithic period refers to that part of Old World prehistory between Neolithic and Bronze Age.

• Copper metallurgy was likely developed in northern Mesopotamia; the earliest known sites are in Syria such as Tell Halaf, about 6500 years BC.

• Hence in the Chalcolithic period, **copper** predominated in metalworking technology.

68. Who said "Indian National Congress is a begging institute"?

- A. Lala Hardayal
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. VD Savarkar
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans. D
Sol.

• **Aurobindo Ghosh** said Indian National Congress as "begging institute".

• He was an Indian philosopher and poet.

• He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule.

• He became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.



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69. 1931 Pact was signed between _____.

- A. Gandhi Ji & Lord Irwin
- B. Gandhi Ji & Mohd Jinnah
- C. Gandhi Ji & BR Ambedkar
- D. Gandhi Ji & Lord Willington

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on March 5, 1931.**

- The pact was signed between **Gandhi ji and The Viceroy of India Lord Irwin.**
- The pact finalised that Gandhi ji will participate in second round table conference and on the other hand Irwin had accepted to release the political prisoners and also agreed on revenue reallocation etc.

70. Bengal Partition happened in which year?

- A. 1905
- B. 1911
- C. 1907
- D. 1919

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Bengal partition was carried in 1905.**

- It was done in the time of Lord Curzon.
- October 16, 1905, the Bengal was partitioned and the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam came officially into existence.



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