

Rajasthan Patwari & Other Govt. Exams

200+ Important One-Liners' Mega PDF



Science

- 1: 'Isotonic solution' refers to those two solutions which have- **Same Osmotic pressure**
2. Name the metal which is generally mixed with gold while making the ornaments - **Copper**
3. Which law states that at a constant temperature, the volume of a definite mass of a gas is inversely proportional to pressure - **Boyle's Law**
4. Gamma rays were discovered by - **Paul Villard**
5. J J Thomson is credited with the discovery of - **Electrons**
6. Which equation explains the dual nature of electron - **De-Broglie Equation**
7. The watermelon model was given by - **Thomson's model**
8. Charles's Law describes the relation between - **Volume and Temperature**
**** Charles' law describes the relationship between temperature and volume at a constant pressure. Increasing the temperature of a volume of gas causes individual gas molecules to move faster.**
9. Who out classified the elements into metals and non-metals - **Lavoisier**
10. NaCl is formed by which bond - **Ionic or electrovalent bond**
11. Hair cream, milk are the examples of - **Emulsion**
12. Zeman's effect is related with - **Atomic Spectra**
13. Which bond is formed by the complete transfer of one or more electrons from one atom to another atom - **Ionic Bond**
14. What is the number of periods in the modern periodic table? - **7 periods**
15. The atomic number of an element is the number of - **Electrons or protons**
16. Proton/Neutron/Electron which of the following has the greatest mass? - **Neutron**
17. The hardest substance available on earth is ____ - **Diamond**
****The hardness of a diamond is due to the structure of its carbon atoms. In diamond, each carbon atom is bonded to four other carbon atoms which form giant, three-dimensional structure.****
18. Rutherford's scattering experiment proved the presence of - **Nucleus in atoms**
19. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring - **Vapour Density**
20. The chemical behaviour of an atom is determined by its - **Atomic number because that indicates the number of electrons**
21. **Isotopes and Allotropes** have the same chemical properties
22. Rusting of iron is a - **Chemical Change**
A **chemical change** is a change of materials into other, new materials with different properties and one or more new substances are formed. **E.g.** Iron Rust
23. An exothermic reaction is one which is - **Accompanied by liberation of heat**
24. Pencil "lead" is made up of - **Graphite**
25. What is the Molar mass of Benzene? - **78.11 g·mol⁻¹**
26. What is the atomic number of Iron? - **26**
27. Cathode rays can be deflected by - **Both magnetic and electric fields**
****J. J. Thomson** showed that cathode rays were composed of a previously unknown negatively charged particle, which was later named the **electron**. **Cathode ray tubes (CRTs)** use a focused beam of electrons deflected by electric or magnetic fields to create the image on a television screen.**
28. Which was first human-made plastic - **Celluloid**
29. When a piece of quicklime is dipped in water, it gives bubbles. This bubbling is due to - **the escape of water vapours**
30. What is the number of synthetic elements in Periodic Table - **20 Elements**
****Chemical element that does not occur naturally on Earth, and can only be created artificially. So far, 20 synthetic elements have been created (those with atomic numbers 99–118).****
31. **Why water is used in hot water bags:** because the water has high specific heat. Thus it takes more time to cool down



Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

32. **A body absorbs maximum amount of heat when it is:** Black & Rough surface;
Best reflectors – White & smooth surface
33. **The temperature of a liquid is 32°F what is the temperature in Celsius scale:** 0°C
34. **The temperature at which the reading of both Fahrenheit scale and Celsius scale are same:** at – 40° both Fahrenheit and Celsius scale show same reading
35. **How refrigerator protects the food from contamination:** at low temperature germs cannot multiply and thus become non-reactive
36. **What is Relative humidity:** Relative humidity is the ratio of water vapour density to the saturation water vapour density and expressed in percentage

$$\text{Relative Humidity} = \frac{\text{Actual vapour Density}}{\text{Saturation Vapour Density}} \times 100$$

37. **Why sound wave cannot be transmitted through vacuum:** Sound wave is a longitudinal wave. Hence it requires a material medium for its propagation
38. **Ultrasonic wave cannot be polarized:** Ultrasonic waves are sound waves. Sound waves are longitudinal waves cannot be polarized.
39. **Coolidge tube is used to produce:** Coolidge tube is a vacuum tube which is used in the production of X-rays.
40. **Why red colour of light deviates least through the prism:** The smaller the wavelength the larger will be the deviation (refraction). As the red light has largest wavelength, it deviates the least.
41. **The unit of activity of a radioactive source is** Becquerel.
 - One Becquerel is defined as the activity of a quantity of radioactive substance in which one nucleus decays per second, it is named after the great scientist Henry Becquerel.
42. **What is the SI Unit of measurement of Angle:** Radian
43. **What is the SI Unit of Inductance:** Henry.
44. **What is the unit of Refractive index:** dimensionless
 - Because it is defined as how fast light travels through a material i.e $RF = c/v$, where c is the speed of light in vacuum and v is the phase velocity of light in the medium. Hence the ration c/v comes out to be dimensionless.
45. **Magnification is basically:** ratio of the height of an image relative to the height of the object.
46. **Natural magnet is also called as:** Lodestone.
 - A **lodestone** is a naturally magnetized piece of the mineral magnetite. Lodestone a permanent magnet mineral.
47. **Which layer of the earth's atmosphere reflect back the radio waves to the earth's surface:** Ionosphere
48. **Cycles per second is the unit of:** Cycles per second is an alternative unit for the frequency of an Electromagnetic wave
 - The other unit for frequency is Hertz
49. **The concept of electromagnetic waves was introduced by:** Maxwell
 - * Electromagnetic radiation consists of electromagnetic waves, which are synchronized oscillations of electric and magnetic fields that propagate at the speed of light.
50. **Insects can move on water:** due to surface tension of water
 - Due to the surface tension, the free surface of water behaves like stretched elastic membrane which is able to support the small weight of insects and they can move on the surface of water.
51. **If a liquid wets a solid surface, the angle of contact between them will be:** less than 90 degree.
 - When the angle of contact between the liquid and a solid surface is acute, the liquid is said to wet the surface. If there are impurities in liquid, then they can alter the values of angle of contact.
52. The resistance of a conductor is directly proportional to: length
53. **What is the unit to measure intensity of sound:** Decibel



Gradeup Green Card
 Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

54. **What is mass per unit volume:** Density
55. **A spoon which seems tilted in water, is an example of:** Refraction
56. **'Ohm' is the unit of:** Resistance.
- The ohm is defined as an electrical resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied to these points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere, the conductor not being the seat of any electromotive force.
57. **Rotation of the earth causes deflection of wind by:** Coriolis Effect
58. **A moving body definitely possesses-** Kinetic Energy
- *Potential Energy*- is possessed by height or elevation of a body.
 - *Mechanical Energy*- is defined as ability to do work.
 - *Heat Energy*- Possessed due to movement of tiny particles caused by temperature.
59. **Water droplets cause rainbow due to:** reflection & refraction of sunlight.
60. **Steel is more elastic than rubber because:** Elasticity is the property of being stretched and restored after the removal of stress (force). Steel restores quickly as compared to rubber under a given limit of stress
61. **Widal test is performed for** - Typhoid fever
- The Widal test method is used to help make a presumptive diagnosis of enteric fever, also known as typhoid fever.
62. **What does DNA stand for in biology?** - Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- It is a long molecule that contains our unique genetic code.
 - It is a molecule composed of two chains that coil around each other to form a double helix carrying genetic instructions for the development, functioning, growth and reproduction of all known organisms and many viruses.
 - American biologist **James Watson** and English physicist **Francis Crick** is considered to be inventor of DNA.
63. **Myrmecology is study of:** Ants
- Myrmecology is the branch of entomology that deals with ants.
64. **The Sigmoid Colon is part of:** Large Intestine
- The sigmoid colon is a short curving of the colon just before the rectum. It is part of the large Intestine.
65. **Biologically, marriage should be avoided in between:** Rh+ male and Rh- female
- Rh factor is a protein found in blood. A person having Rh factor in blood is called Rh positive whereas that who does not carry this protein in the blood is called Rh negative. Marriage should be avoided in between Rh negative female & Rh positive male. This can be fatal for the mother as well as the baby of such parents.
66. **Most fish do not sink in water because of the presence of the:** Swim bladder and Air bladder
- Swim bladder help fishes to swim in water but air bladder helps to float because it contains air.
67. **Who discovered the vaccine for small pox:** Edward Jenner
- Smallpox vaccine, the first successful vaccine to be developed, was introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796.
68. **Who invented polio vaccine (oral):** Albert Sabin
- The first polio vaccine was the inactivated polio vaccine. It was developed by Jonas Salk and came into use in 1955. The oral polio vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin and came into commercial use in 1961.
69. **What is the normal blood sugar level of a human being** -120-150 mg/dl
70. **What is the chemical name of Vitamin-B7-** Biotin
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| Vitamin-B1 | Thiamine |
| Vitamin-B2 | Riboflavin |
| Vitamin-B6 | Pyridoxine |
| Vitamin-B7 | Biotin |



Gradeup Green Card

Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

71. In which colour of light, the rate of photosynthesis is maximum- Red light

- The rate of Photosynthesis is higher in red light while the rate of absorption is highest of blue light

72. What is the study of fermentation called- Zymology

- **Ontology**- The branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being.
- **Mycology**- Study of fungus
- **Apiology**- Study of Bees

73. Mad Hatter's Disease is caused by poisoning of - Mercury Poisoning

- Mad Hitler's disease is a neurological disorder which affects the whole central nervous system
- Mercury exposure at high levels can harm the brain, heart, kidneys, lungs, and immune system of people of all ages.

74. White Lung disease is caused by prolonged inhalation of: Asbestos fibre

- Asbestosis is also known as White lung disease.
- It is mainly prevalent in mining, construction, manufacturing of insulation, fireproofing, cement products etc.
- Persons with advanced cases of the disease have a dry cough.
- There is no effective treatment for asbestosis.

75. Siderosis is caused by: deposition of Iron in body tissues

- It is also known as pulmonary siderosis and is also a form of Pneumoconiosis.
- Its symptom appears in long range time. There is no cure for pulmonary siderosis.

76. What is controlled by Statin medicines? - Statin medicines are used to reduce high risk of Cardiovascular or Heart diseases

77. Who is father of taxonomy - Carl Linnaeus

- Taxonomy is the system of classifying and naming organisms.
- It is the way living beings are divided up into Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.

78. In aerobic conditions Glucose is converted into: Pyruvate

- In aerobic conditions, glycolysis converts one molecule of glucose into two molecules of pyruvate (pyruvic acid) and generates energy in the form of two net molecules of ATP.
- Glycolysis takes place in the cytosol of cells in all living organisms.

79. Which vaccine is used against tuberculosis – BCG Vaccine

- BCG or Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine is used for treatment of Tuberculosis. The vaccine is given by injection into the skin.

80. The Sweat glands are present in which part of the human body? - Skin

- The sweat Glands are type of exocrine glands and are present in Skin. These glands produce sweat by way of a duct.
- There are two main types of sweat glands that differ in their structure, function, secretory product, mechanism of excretion, etc.
- These are – **Eccrine Sweat Glands and Apocrine Sweat Glands.**

81. The scientific name of Tomato is: Lycopersicon esculentum

82. Which tissue transport food to various parts of a plant? - Phloem

- Xylem transport water from roots to stems in plants.
- Phloem is the vascular tissue responsible for the transport of food from source tissues.

83. The specific role of 'Vitamin K' is in the synthesis of: proteins that are prerequisites for blood coagulations

- Prothrombin is an essential factor responsible for the coagulation of blood.

84. Bio-fertilizers convert nitrogen to: Ammonia

- Nitrogen fixation is a process by which nitrogen in the Earth's atmosphere is converted into ammonia (NH₃) or other molecules available to living organisms.
- Nitrogen fixation is carried out naturally in the soil by nitrogen-fixing bacteria such as Azotobacter.



Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

- 85. Morphology of Chromosomes can be best studied at** – Metaphase
- Metaphase is a stage of mitosis in the eukaryotic cell cycle in which chromosomes are at their second-most condensed and coiled stage (they are at their most condensed in anaphase).
 - These chromosomes, carrying genetic information, align in the equator of the cell before being separated into each of the two daughter cells.
- 86. Increased RBC's in the blood leads to a condition called** - Polycythemia
- People with this condition have thicker blood, which makes it harder for blood to circulate around the body.
- 87. Lacrymal glands are situated in the** – Eye orbit
- These glands secrete the aqueous layer of the tear film called lacrimal fluid, which moisten the surface of the skin, lubricate eyelids and wash away foreign bodies.
- 88. The locomotory organ of Amoeba is** – Pseudopodia
- 89. What is the busiest muscle in the human body-** Eye Muscle
- 90. What is the scientific name of Giant panda?** - Ailuropodamelanoleuca
- **SOME COMMONLY USED ZOOLOGICAL NAMES:**
Blue whale-Balaenoptera musculus
Mouse-Mus musculus
Monarch butterfly-Danaus plexippus
Lion-Pantheraleo

History

1. Who laid the foundation of the mughal rule in India? **Babur**
2. Babur was descendant of Timur(from the side of his father) and **Chengiz Khan(from the side of his mother)**.
3. When was the first battle of Panipat fought? **April 21, 1526**
4. Babur defeated _____ and established Mughal dynasty in his First Battle of Panipat? **Ibrahim Lodhi**
5. When and where did Babur defeated Muhammad Lodhi(uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi)? **In year 1529 at Ghaghra**
6. Babur enjoyed the prestige of being the descendant of which two famous Asian warriors? **Changez Khan(on mother's side) and Timur(on father's side)**
7. In which year Babur died? **1530**
8. Babur died in 1530 at Agra. **His tomb is at Kabul.**
9. Which ruler first used gunpowder and artillery in India? **Babur**
10. Babur was the **first to use gunpowder** and artillery in India
11. He also adopted **Tughluma** and flanking party system.
12. Name the autobiography written by Babur. **Tuzuk-i-Baburi**
13. He wrote his autobiography in Turki in which he gives an excellent account of India and his empire.
14. Who translated Babur's autobiography in Persian? **Abdur Rahim Khanekhana**
15. Who translated Babur's autobiography in English? **Madam Bevrige**
16. Humayun ascended the throne in _____? **1530**
17. Who wrote Humayun's biography? **Gulbadan Begum (Humayun's sister)**
18. Where was Din Panah built by Humayun? **Delhi (Second capital of his empire)**
19. He died while climbing down the stairs of his library at **Din Panah in 1556**
20. In which battle Sher Shah defeated Humayun and declared himself as emperor? **Battle of Chausa**
21. In 1540, Humayun was again defeated by Sher Shah in the **Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram**
22. Which emperor issued coin called Rupia? **Sher Shah**
23. Which ruler built the famous GT road(Grand Trunk)? **Sher Shah**
24. GT road connects **Calcutta to Peshawar**
25. Who built purana Quila at Delhi? **Sher Shah**
26. Second Battle of Panipat was fought between? **Hemu and Bairam khan**



Gradeup Green Card

Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

27. Hemu was defeated, captured and slain by **Bairam Khan**.
28. Who built Buland Darwaja in Fatehpur Sikri? **Akbar in memory over victory of Gujrat**
29. What is the full name of Aurangzeb? **Muin-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb**
30. Which Sikh guru was executed by Aurangzeb? **Tegh Bahadur**
31. Which traders group first came to India during the Mughal period? **Portuguese**
32. During which Battle did Babur declared Jihad and assume the title of Ghazi in India? **Battle of Khanwa (1527) against Rana Sanga**
33. Which Rajput Queen sent a rakhi to Humayun when Bahadurshah of Gujarat attacked Chittor? **Rani Karnavati**
34. Which fort was known as the gateway of Eastern India? **Fort of Chunar**
35. Who commanded the regions of Kabul and Qandhar during Humayun's reign? **Humayun's younger brother Kamran**
36. Which Mughal monument marked a new beginning in the style of architecture in north India with the Dome made of marble as it's most remarkable feature? **Humayun's Tomb**
37. Who became the wakil of Mughal kingdom during the initial years of Akbar's reign? **Bairam Khan**
38. Bairam Khan rallied the Mughal forces under which title? **Khan-i-khanan**
39. When was the second battle of Panipat fought? **5 November 1556**
40. Where did Akbar saw the sea for the first time? **At Cambay in Gujarat**
41. Which Mughal Emperor instituted a new system of land revenue viz. Dahsala in the kingdom? **Akbar (In 1580 AD)**
42. What were the names given to cultivated land and uncultivated land during Mughal era? **Polaj (Cultivated) , Parati (Fallow)**
43. Even though Mansabdari system under Akbar was distinct in the world, perhaps it's origins can be traced back to which king? Changez Khan, he organised the army on a decimal
44. The territories of the Mughal kingdom were divided into which categories? Jagir, Khalisa, Inam
45. Who was the head of the revenue department under Mughal administration? Wazir
46. Who was the head of the military department and intelligence under Mughal administration? Mir Bakshi
47. Who were the Barids and Waqia-navis in Mughal administration? Intelligence officers and News Reporters, respectively
48. Jazia, a tax which was levied on non muslims, was abolished by Emperor Akbar in which year? 1564 AD
49. Who built Ibadat Khana/Hall of Prayer in Fatehpur Sikri? Emperor Akbar
50. Which missionaries came to Akbar's court from Goa and stayed here for a period of three years? Aquaviva and Monserrate
51. Emperor Akbar implemented the policy of 'Sulh-i-Kul', what is the literal meaning of it? Peace with all
52. Which Mughal Emperor discontinued the practice of Jharokha Darshan (showing himself to public from the balcony)? Aurangzeb
53. Which artists are credited with the genesis of Mughal School of miniature painting? Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdus Samad Khan
54. Hamza Nama and Tuti Nama, the most decorated work in Mughal Painting were made during the rule of which Mughal king? Akbar
55. Who are the only two emperors of the Mughal Emperor who wrote their biographies? Babur and Jahangir
56. Padshah nama written by Abdul Hamid Lahori, gives a detailed account of which Mughal king? Shah Jahan
57. Ustad Isa is accredited as the architect of which Mughal monument? Taj Mahal



Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

58. The Mughal empire expanded its territories to its peak during whose reign?
Aurangzeb
59. Which Persian garden style was adopted by Mughals in monument architecture?
Charbagh Style
60. Which Mughal ruler introduced Mansabdari System? **Akbar**
61. Where did Bairam Khan coronate Akbar? **Kalnaur**
62. Who is the author of the book Akbarnama? **Abul Fazal**
63. This book is about the history of Akbar
64. Akbar installed the statues of which Rajput commanders for their bravery after the siege of Mewar? **Jaymala and Fatehsingh**
65. Who is the author of the book Alamgirnama? **Muhammad Kazim**
66. This book is about the history of Aurangzeb
67. Who was the only luminary of Akbar's court to accept Din-e-Ilahi? **Birbal**
68. Which Mughal King introduced Do-Aspa and Si-Aspa system in Mansabdari?
Jahangir
69. Which Mughal king brought Kabul and Kandhar under Indian Empire only after Kushanas? **Babur**
70. Navratnas were present in Akbar's Court
71. Navratnas included Todar Mal, Abul Fazl, Faizi, Birbal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Mullah-do-Pyaza, Raja Man Singh and Fakir Aziao-Din
72. Which Mughal Emperor forbade the inscription of kalma on coins? **Aurangzeb**
73. Sher Shah Suri initially served in the army of Mughals under which King? **Babur**
74. Where was Akbar born? **Amarkot**
75. Who were the hereditary owners of land during the reign of Akbar? **Qanungo**
76. What was the real name of Sher Shah Suri? **Farid**
77. Why did Sher Shah Suri get the title of 'Sher Khan' from his then patron Bahar Khan Lohani? **For Killing a tiger**
78. What was the extent of Sher Shah Suri's empire? **From Bengal to Indus (Except Kashmir)**
79. During which campaign, Sher Shah Suri got severely wounded due to the bursting of the gun and subsequently died of it? **Siege of Kalinjar in 1545**
80. Who was the royal historian of Sher Shah Suri? **Abbas Khan Sarwani**
81. Under whose rule, the roads and sarais came to be known as 'the arteries of the empire'? **Sher Shah Suri**
82. What was the share of the state in the land revenue during Sher Shah Suri's reign? **one-third of the produce**
83. Where is the tomb of Sher Shah Suri? **Sasaram, Bihar**
84. Which Suri king restored the Grand Trunk Road from Indus to Sonargaon in Bengal? **Sher Shah Suri**
85. Which silver coin was introduced by Sher Shah, which was also used by subsequent Mughal kings? **Rupia**
86. The area under cultivation, the types of crops, and revenue share was written on paper in Suri administration. What was this system known as? **Patta System**
87. When did Sher Shah say that 'for a few grains of millet I almost lost the entire empire of India': **After the Battle of Giri Sumel (1544)**
88. Who originally introduced the Ryotwari system? **Sher Shah Suri**
89. Who founded the Suri Dynasty after defeating Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram?
Sher Shah
90. Battle of Dharmat was fought between? **Aurangzeb and Dara's Army**
91. Aurangzeb defeated Dara's army in this Battle
92. In which battle Aurangzeb finally defeated Dara Shikoh? **In the Battle of Devray**
93. **The Mughal School** of painting began with which Mughal ruler? **Humayun**
94. Mughal Painting reached its zenith during which Mughal rule? **Jahangir's Rule**
95. Jaswant and Dasawanth were two famous painters of Akbar's Court.



Gradeup Green Card

Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

96. Who built Agra fort and when? **Akbar built Agra Fort in 1571**
97. According to Abul Fazal, the Agra Fort contained more than 500 stone buildings
98. Shalimar Garden was built at Kashmir by which ruler? **Shahjahan**
99. Akbar abolished **Jizya in 1579**

Geography

1. For the construction of National Highways funds are provided by: **Ministry of Surface Transport (MOST)** on behalf of Central Government.
2. Name the organisation which has been set up under Act of Parliament for National Highways project implementation: **NHAI** (National Highways Authority of India)
3. The construction and management of the Border Roads are performed by: **Border Road Development Board**
 - Besides, the Border Road Organisation also plays a significant role in rapid construction of roads and air-runways for Army in Border region of country
4. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Amritsar via Ambala and Jalandhar: **NH-1**
5. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi: **NH-2**
6. NH-1 and NH-2 are collectively known as: **Grand Trunk Road**
7. NH-7 connects: **Varanasi to Kanyakumari** (via Nagpur, Bengaluru and Madurai)
8. NH-39 Connects: **Numaligarh to Indo-Myanmar**
9. NH-39 is called as: **Lifeline of Myanmar**
10. Jawahar Tunnel is situated in which national Highway: **NH-1A**
11. Jawahar Tunnel is located at which pass: **Banihal Pass**
12. NH-6 and NH-7 cross each other at: **Nagpur**
13. NH-7 passes through ___ states? **6 States** (UP, MP, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu)
14. Which national highway is the longest in length: **NH-7**
 - Its total length is 2369 Km
15. Which national highway is the smallest national highway in India: **NH-47A**
16. The Mekong-Ganga Project aims to connect: **West Asia and South East Asia**
17. Name the four metropolitans connected by the Golden Quadrilateral Project: **Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata**
18. Total Length of Golden Quadrilateral is: **5846 km**
19. East-West Corridor connects: **Porbandar (Gujrat) to Silchar (Assam)**
- Note:** N-S and E-W corridor cross each other at Jhansi (U.P.)
20. First Train in India was started by: **Lord Dalhousie between Bombay and Thane on 16 April, 1853**
21. Headquarter of southern railway: **Chennai**
22. Headquarter of Northern railway: **New Delhi**
23. Headquarter of North-Eastern Railway: **Gorakhpur**
24. Headquarter of North-Central Railway: **Prayagraj**
25. India's Longest route train is: **Vivek Express**
 - Vivek Express runs between Dibrugarh (Assam) to Kanyakumari.
26. India's first Railway University has been established at: **Vadodara (Gujrat)**
27. India's first indigenously designed engine less train: **Train 18 (Vande Bharat Express)**
28. Which canal is the longest navigational canal of the country? **Buckingham Canal (640 km)**
29. Internal Waterway of India was established in: **1986**
 - It was established for the purpose of development maintenance and regulation of the internal waterways of India
 - Its headquarter is in Kolkata
30. Which national waterway connects Haldia (West Bengal) and Prayagraj: **NW-1**
31. Which National Waterway connects Dibrugarh (Assam) and Dhubri (Assam): **NW-2**



Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

32. NW-4 Connects which two places? **Kakinada (AP) to Puducherry on river Godavari**
33. How many major ports are there in the country? **13 Major ports and 200 intermediate**
34. Indira Gandhi International Airport is situated at: **Delhi**
35. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is situated at: **Hyderabad**
36. Lokpriya Gopinath Baddoloi International Airport is situated at: **Guwahati**
37. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport is situated at: **Ahmedabad**
38. Diamond Harbor is the ocean based dockyard of which port? **Kolkata Port**
39. Which port is known as the 'Best port in the East': **Kochi Port**
- It is a natural harbour located in the Vembanad Lake
 - It handles export of spices and salt
40. Which is the largest artificial port of India? **Navasheva (Jawhar Lal Nehru)**



Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests



Gradeup Green Card

Features:

- › 350+ Full-Length Mocks
- › 30+SSC & Railways Exams Covered
- › Tests Available in English & Hindi
- › Performance Analysis & All India Rank
- › Previous Year Question Papers in Mock Format
- › Available on Mobile & Desktop



www.gradeup.co