

Mega GK PDF For Railway Exams 2020





- 1. Mark the correct statement regarding 'state birds and animals in India':
- A. Great hornbill is the state bird of Kerala.
- B. White winged wood duck is the state bird of Assam.
- C. Indian giant squirrel is the state animal of Maharashtra.
- D. All are correct

Ans. D

Sol. great hornbill is the state bird of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. State bird of Nagaland is Blyth's Tragopan.

- 2. Sangai is state animal of which state of India?
- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Meghalaya

Ans. C

Sol.

- Sangai is state animal of Manipur.
- The **Sangai Festival** is celebrated in **Manipur** which is named after the State animal, Sangai, the brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur.
- It started in the year 2010 and has grown over the years into a big platform for Manipur to showcase its rich tradition and culture to the world.
- 3. The state animal of Rajasthan is _____
- A. Black buck
- B. Chinkara
- C. Camel
- D. Both B & C

Ans. D

Sol.

- The state government of Rajasthan declared camel and Chinkara as their state animals.
- Great Indian Bustard is the official state bird of Rajasthan.
- 4. What is the State animal of Chhattisgarh
- A. Tiger
- B. Sambhar
- C. Wild water buffalo
- D. Deer

E. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. Wild water buffalo is the State animal of Chhattisgarh.

- 5. The state animal of Delhi is:
- A. Black buck
- B. Chinkara
- C. Desert fox
- D. Nilgai

Ans. D

Sol. Nilgai is the state animal of Delhi

- 6. Ajanta Caves were built during period of?
- A. Gupta
- B. Kushana
- C. Maurya
- D. Chalukya

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE.
- The caves include paintings and sculptures described by the government Archaeological Survey of India as "the finest surviving examples of Indian art. Ajanta caves were built during the period of Gupta.
- 7. Ellora Caves is in .
- A. Karnataka
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Rajasthan

Ans. C

Sol.

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Ellora caves are located in the state of Maharashtra. These caves pertains to the Hindu, Jain and Buddhist religion related painting and sculpture.

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Moreover these caves were built around 600-1000 BCE. In addition Ellora is a UNESCO world Heritage site, and houses a world largest rock cut monastery temple caves.





- 8. The Mahabodhi Temple in is the pilgrimage site of the Buddhists at which place?
- A. Bihar
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Odisha
- D. Assam

Ans. A

Sol.

- * The Mahabodhi Temple (Great Awakening Temple) is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.
- * It is an ancient, but much rebuilt and restored, Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya.
- * It is located in **Bodhagaya Patna**, **Bihar**.
- 9. Who built Red Fort of Delhi?
- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Shah jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans. C

Sol.

Shah Jahan built Red Fort.

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Red Fort is a historic fort in the city of Delhi in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal dynasty for nearly 200 years, until 1856.

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It is located in the center of Delhi and houses a number of museums. Ustad Ahmad Lahouri was Designer of RedFort.

- 10. Kaziranga National Park is most famous for .
- A. Swamp Deer
- B. Wild Ass
- C. One-horned Rhinoceros
- D. Asiatic Lion

Ans. C

Sol.

- Kaziranga National Park is most famous for **One-horned Rhinoceros**.
- It is a protected area in the northeast Indian state of Assam.
- It spreads across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, its forests, wetlands

and grasslands are home to tigers, elephants and the world's largest population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses.

- It's visited by many rare migratory birds, and grey pelicans roost near Kaziranga village.
- 11. Manas wildlife sanctuary is situated in
- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Assam
- C. Bihar
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

- Manas wildlife sanctuary is situated in Assam. It was declared Sanctuary in 1928 and it was created as bio reserve in 1973.
- It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Project Tiger reserve and Elephant reserve.
- It is famous for 'Wild water buffalo'. The name of the park is originated from 'Manas River' which is tributary of Brahmputra River.
- 12. Khangchendzonga National Park is in
- A. Maharashtra
- B. Orissa
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Sikkim

Ans. D

Sol. Khangchendzonga National Park is a National Park located in Sikkim. It was made a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016 and became the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India. The park got its name from the mountain Khangchendzonga, and there are many glaciers in the park including the Zemu glacier. Moreover the park has animals like musk deer, snow leopard, and Clouded Leopard and Himalayan tahr.

- 13. The longest dam in India is _____.
- A. Bhakra Dam
- B. Hirakud Dam
- C. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam



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D. Kosi Dam

Ans. B

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

- 14. Which is the highest dam in India?
- A. Bhakra Nangal Dam
- B. Tehri Dam
- C. Sardar Sarovar Dam
- D. Hirakud Dam
- E. None of these

Ans. B

Sol.

Tehri Dam is the **highest dam** in India.

- It is also the **eighth highest** dam in the world.
- It located on the **Bhagirathi River** in Uttarakhand.
- It is also the highest dam in India, with a height of 261 meters.
- Its construction began in 1978.
- The high rock and earth-fill embankment dam first phase was completed in 2006 and other two phases are under construction.
- 15. In which of the following states is the Salal dam is located?
- A. Punjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Meghalaya
- E. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. E

Sol. Salal dam is located in Jammu and Kashmir on river Chenab.

- 16. Bile juice that is stored in a sac called
- A. Stomach
- B. Mouth
- C. Gall bladder
- D. Pancreas

Ans. C

Sol. Bile juice that is stored in a sac called the gall bladder. The bile plays an important role in the digestion of fats.

- 17. Which one of the given responses would be a meaningful order of the following?
- 1) Large intestine
- 2) Rectum
- 3) Small intestine
- 4) Mouth
- 5) Stomach
- 6) Oesophagus
- A. 4, 6, 3, 2, 5, 1
- B. 4, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2
- C. 5, 4, 2, 3, 6, 1
- D. 6, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5

Ans. B

Sol. The first thing in the digestive system of human body is mouth. Then there is a food pipe which is known Oesophagus. Then there comes stomach which is followed by small intestine, large intestine and rectum.

Thus the correct order is 4, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2. Hence, option B is the right answer.

- 18. The pH of stomach is 1.6, then which enzyme will digest protein?
- A. Trypsin
- B. Pepsin
- C. Amylase
- D. Erypsin

Ans. B

- Pepsin works at pH 1.6 and acts on proteins and converts them to peptones or proteases.
- Animals have digestive enzymes. The enzymes of the digestive tract break down the nutrients in food.
- Proteases are enzymes that digest proteins. Examples of proteases that are used in the human body include Pepsin (an enzyme in the stomach), and Trypsin (an enzyme in the small intestine) which digest proteins into amino acids, or polypeptide chains composed of amino acids.
- Pepsin cleaves at the "N" terminus produced by the stomach and works in an acidic pH environment.
- Chymotrypsin and Trypsin are produced by the pancreas which is below the



stomach and work in a more basic pH environment.

- In the intestine and stomach, the pH of an enzyme to be 1 or 2, very acidic, because it needs to break down food.
- In the mouth, the pH is 7 (neutral), or just below it because the saliva in the mouth doesn't need to be acidic.
- The optimum pH for enzyme amylase is 4.8. however, salivary amylase has an optimum pH of 6.7.
- Trypsin works in the small intestine, parts of which have a pH of around 7.5. Trypsin's optimum pH is about 8.
- 19. Which of the following coverts carbohydrates into maltose sugar?
- A. Mucin
- B. Amylase
- C. Lipase
- D. Bile

Ans. B

- Sol. An **amylase** is an enzyme that catalyses the **hydrolysis of starch** into sugars. Maltose cannot be absorbed and used by your body, so it continues its journey towards your stomach.
- 20. Which organ has finger like outgrowths which are called as Villi (Singular Villus)?
- A. Large Intestine
- B. Bladder
- C. Small Intestine
- D. Stomach

Ans. C

Sol.

- Small intestine has finger like outgrowths which are called as Villi.
- Food which is digested is absorbed by these villi. There are many finger like projection in the intestine that extended to lumen in the small intestine.
- 21. The correct sequence of the complex processes involved in the digestion of food is
- A. Ingestion → absorption → digestion → assimilation → egestion

- B. Ingestion \rightarrow digestion \rightarrow absorption \rightarrow assimilation \rightarrow egestion
- C. Ingestion \rightarrow digestion \rightarrow assimilation \rightarrow absorption \rightarrow egestion
- D. Ingestion → assimilation → absorption → digestion → egestion Ans. B
- Sol. There are five stages of food processing:
- Ingestion: taking in nutrients
- **Digestion:** using physical and chemical means to break down complex organic molecules into smaller usable parts
- **Absorption:** pulling in digested molecules into the cells of the digestive tract, then into the blood.
- **Assimilation:** Absorption of nutrients by each cell of the body in the form of energy. Egestion: the removal of waste food materials from the body Hence, option B is correct.
- 22. What is the nature of human saliva?
- A. Highly Acidic
- B. Highly Basic
- C. Neutral
- D. Slightly Acidic or slightly basic Ans. D Sol.
- -

The **pH** value of human saliva is **slightly acidic**, which varies between pH **5.75** and **7.05**, and it increases with increasing flow rate up to **pH 8**. Besides flow rate, the pH also depends on the concentration of salivary **proteins**, **bicarbonate** and **phosphate** ions that have considerable buffering capacity

- 23. Which of the following functions involves the use of Nephron?
- A. Circulation
- B. Excretion
- C. Respiration
- D. Brain signals

Ans. B





- Sol. •A nephron is responsible for removing waste products, stray ions, and excess water from the blood.
- 24. Glomerulus is made up of type of arterioles.
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- Ans. B
- Sol.
- Glomerulus is made up of two type of arterioles : Afferent and efferent arteriole.
- The main difference between afferent and efferent arterioles is that afferent arterioles carry blood to the glomerulus whereas efferent arterioles take the blood away from the glomerulus.
- 25. Which of the following is an excretory organ of cockroach?
- A. Malphigian Tubules
- B. Nephridia
- C. Coxal Gland
- D. Green Gland

Ans. A

- Sol. The Malpighian tubule is an excretory organ found in some some insects, myriapods, arachnids, and tardigrades. It is also an osmoregulatory system. It consists of branching tubules extending from the alimentary canal that absorbs solutes, water, and wastes from the surrounding hemolymph.
- 26. Kidneys produce a hormone called
- A. renin
- B. gastrin
- C. heparin
- D. rennin

Ans. A

- Sol. Renin is a proteolytic enzyme secreted by the kidneys; catalyzes the formation of angiotensin and thus, affects blood pressure.
- 27. Bowman's Capsule is part of which of following human body system?

- A. Respiratory System
- B. Muscular System
- C. Excretory System
- D. Circulatory System Ans. C

Sol.

- Bowman's Capsule is a cup-like sack at the beginning of the tubular component of a nephron in the mammalian kidney.
- It is part of excretory system.
- It performs the first step in the filtration of blood to form urine.
- 28. 'Sita" in Maurya age means
- A. a Goddess
- B. a religious sect
- C. revenue from crown land
- D. barren land

Ans. C

- Sol. The chief officer who administered the state land for the Mauryan period used to cultivate with the help of slaves, workers and prisoners. The income generated by this was called Sita.
- 29. Who was Paura during the Maurya empire?
- A. Governor of the city
- B. Chief Judge
- C. Mantri
- D. Dandapal

Ans. A

- Sol. As per the Arthashastra of Chanakya, Paura was the Governor of the city.
- 30. Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Mauryas?
- A. Satavahanas
- B. Sungas
- C. Yavanas
- D. Pandya

Ans. B

Sol. The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian Brahmin dynasty from Magadha that controlled vast areas of the Indian subcontinent from around 187 to 78 BCE. established The dynasty was Pushyamitra Shunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire. Its capital was Pataliputra, but later emperors such as Bhagabhadra





also held court at Besnagar (modern Vidisha) in eastern Malwa.

- 31. Who identified the name Sandrokottos as Chandragupta Maurya ?
- A. William Jones
- B. V.A. Smith
- C. R. Mukherjee
- D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Ans. A

Sol. Chandragupta Maurya is known by the name of Sandrokottos. The name Sandrokottos was first identified by William Jones

- 32. The famous centre of education in maurya age
- A. Vaishali
- B. Nalanda
- C. Taxila
- D. Ujjain

Ans. C

Sol. The most prominent center of education in the Mauryan period was Taxila. Chandragupta Maurya's Prime Minister Chanakya from here.

33. Chandragupta maurya became a jain and went to shravanbegola with where he died of slow starvation.

A. Kautilya

- B. Bhadrabahu
- C. Parvatka
- D. Bhadrasala

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Kautilya** mentor of Chandragupta maurya during his childhood and with whose council Chandragupta built the empire.
- **Bhadrabahu** jain monk with whom Chandragupta went to shravanbegola and performed sallekhna (slowly fasting to death).
- **Parvakta** Himalayan king with whom Chandragupta formed an alliance.
- **Bhadrasala** commander of dhana nanda's army who faught with Chandragupta maurya.

- 34. Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India?
- A. Four Lions
- B. Chariot Wheel
- C. Horse
- D. Words 'Satyameva Jayate'

Ans. A

Sol. The Lion Capital of Ashoka is a sculpture of four Indian lions standing back to back, on an elaborate base that includes other animals. A graphic representation of it was adopted as the official Emblem of India in 1950. It was originally placed atop the Aśoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE.

- 35. Name of the greek ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta maurya by seleucus nicator was?
- A. Megasthenese
- B. Hiuen tsiang
- C. Ctesias
- D. Dionysius

Ans. A

Sol. Megasthenese- greek ambassador sent to court of Chandragupta maurya by seleucus nicator.

Hiuen tsiang- Chinese traveller to india during pallava empire.

Dionysius- greek ambassador to india sent by Ptolemy philadelphus.

Hence option A is the right answer.

- 36. Which of the following literary works furnishes the details of the revolution by which Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Kautilya, overthrew the Nandas?
- A. Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadatta
- B. Bana's Harsacharita
- C. Devichandragupta of Vishakhadatta
- D. Parisishtaparvan

Ans. A

Sol. The Mudrarakshasa (The Signet of the Minister) is a historical play in Sanskrit by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India, overthrowing the Nandas.





- 37. Which of the following statements, with respect to the Mauryan empire, are NOT correct.
- I) According to Arthashastra, of Kautilya, a striking social development of the Maurya period was the employment of slaves in agricultural operations.
- II) The punch marked silver coins, which carry the symbols of the lion, and the hill and crescent, formed the imperial currency of the Maurayas.
- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans. B

- Sol. The use of currency became a fairly common feature of the Maury period because of the developed commerce. Money was not only used for trade but was also paid by the government to the officers. The punch marked silver coins, which carry the symbols of the PEACOCK and the hill and crescent, formed the imperial currency of the Maurayas. It was called panna. Copper punch-marked coins were rare. Kautilya refers to state officers in charge of coinage, the suvarnadhyaksa, the laksanadhyaksa and the rupadarsaka.
- 38. During Gupta Period, Gujarat, Bengal, Deccan and Tamil is center of:
- A. Cloth Production
- B. Jewellary
- C. Handicrafts
- D. Afeef cultivation

Ans. A

- Sol. Centers located in Gujarat, Bengal, Deccan and Tamil Nation During Gupta period were related to the production of Cloth. During the Gupta period, the main centers of sculpture were Mathura, Sarnath and Patilpura.
- 39. The famous trade centre of Far West during the Gupta Period was
- A. Vidisa
- B. purushpur
- C. Ahichhatra
- D. paithan

Ans. D

Sol. Strong trade ties also made the region an important cultural center and set the region up as a base that would influence nearby kingdoms and regions in Burma, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia . Paithan was the famous trade Centre of Far West during the Gupta Period .

- 40. Who is considered founder of the Gupta Empire?
- A. Sri Gupta
- B. Chandra Gupta II
- C. Chandra Gupta I
- D. Samudra Gupta

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **Gupta Empire** was an ancient Indian empire, founded by Maharaja **Sri Gupta(240-280 AD)**, which existed at its zenith from approximately **320 to 550 CE** and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent.
- Chandragupta-I(c. 319-335 AD) was the son of Ghatotkacha and is considered to be the real founder of Gupta Empire. He was the most powerful monarch and assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja.
- 41. Dhanvantri and Kalidasa were in the court of which Gupta Emperor?
- A. Kumara Gupta I
- B. Chandra Gupta II
- C. Samudra Gupta
- D. Skanda Gupta

Ans. B

- The court of Chandragupta II was made even more illustrious by the fact that it was graced by the navaratna, a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts. Dhanvantri and Kalidasa were in the court of Chandra Gupta II.
- Kalidasa is the immortal poet and playwright of India and a peerless genius whose works became famous worldwide in modern world.
- Dhanvantri was a great Physician.





- 42. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of the 'Maharajadhiraj' was ?
- A. Sri Gupta
- B. Ghatotkacha
- C. Chandra Gupta I
- D. Chandra Gupta II

Ans. C Sol.

- Chandra Gupta I assumed the imperial title of Maharajadhiraja.
- He expanded his empire through marriage alliances. He established a realm stretching from the Ganges River to Prayaga (Allahabad) by 321.
- 43. Which period is called as 'Golden Age' in Indian History?
- A. Maurya period
- B. Vedic period
- C. Gupta period

Hindu culture.

D. Vardhan period

Ans. C Sol.

- Gupta period is called the Golden Age of India and was marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy that crystallized the elements of what is generally known as
- 44. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

Who was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins?

- A. Chandra Gupta 1
- B. Samudra Gupta
- C. Chandra Gupta 2
- D. Kumar Gupta 1

Ans. C

Sol.

Chandra Gupta 2 was the first ruler who issued the silver coins. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as Rupyaka. However, in the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in gold.

- 45. Who is considered the real founder of the Gupta Empire?
- A. Chandragupta II
- B. Chandragupta I
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Srigupta

Ans. B Sol.

- **Chandragupta**-I was son of **Ghatotkacha** and is considered to be the real founder of Gupta Empire.
- He was most powerful monarch and assumed the title of Maharajadhiraj. The earlier kings were given the titles Maharaja only. **Chandragupta**–I can be called the first independent ruler of the Gupta Dynasty.
- That's why he was also given the title of Maharajadhiraja.
- 46. The Gupta emperor who defeated the 'Hunas' was ?
- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta II
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Ramgupta

Ans. C

Sol.

- The Gupta emperor, Skandagupta had defeated the 'Hunas'.
- Skandagupta was the last powerful king of the Gupta Empire.
- He assumed the title of Vikramaditya, Devraj and Sakapan.
- 47. Who is known as Magnificent Marry?
- A. P. T. Usha
- B. Mary Kom
- C. Sarita Devi
- D. None of these

Ans. B

- Marry Com is nicknamed as 'Magnificent Marry'.
- She belongs to Manipur.
- She is the only woman to become World Amateur Boxing champion for a record six times.



- 48. Which Indian cricketer is recognised as 'The Wall'?
- A. Sachin Tendulkar
- B. VVS Lakshman
- C. Rahul Dravid
- D. MS Dhoni

Ans. C

Sol.

- Rahul dravid is named as 'The wall' due to his consistent style of batting in field which often led to frustration among opponent team.
- He has been awarded with awards like-Arjun Award, Padam Shree and Padam Bhushan.
- Presently he is Overseas Batting Consultant for the Indian team.
- 49. Jumbo is nickname of which Indian cricketer?
- A. Anil Kumbale
- B. V Sehwag
- C. Sachin
- D. VVS Laxman

Ans. A

Sol.

• Anil Kumbale is nicknamed as Jumbo.

- He took 619 wickets in Test cricket and remains the third-highest wicket taker of all time.
- He is nicknamed "Jumbo" as his deliveries are "as fast as a jumbo jet", and also because his feet are quite big or "Jumbo".
- 50. Bhavai and Kalbelia as traditional dance forms, owe their genesis to which Indian state?
- A. Punjab
- B. Assam
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Odisha

Ans. C

- Bhavai and Kalbelia as traditional dance is popular in Rajasthan.
- Bhawai dance form is generally executed by the female dancers balancing from seven to nine brass pitchers on their heads while dancing.
- Kalbelia is also known as Sapera or Snake Charmer Dance. This dance is performed by a Rajasthani tribe which mainly resides in the Jaisalmer





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