

**Weekly Static GK
Revision Set
1st Week of June 2021**



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1. Who wrote the book "The Paradoxical Prime Minister"?

- A. Arundhati Bhattacharya
- B. K R Kamath
- C. Shashi Tharoor
- D. Venkaih Naidu

2. Which is the highest National Award?

- A. Padmashree
- B. Padmavibhushan
- C. Bharat Ratna
- D. Ashok Chakra

3. Jnanpith Award was started in which year?

- A. 1948
- B. 1955
- C. 1961
- D. 1985

4. Capital of European city Spain is_____.

- A. Madrid
- B. Barcelona
- C. Paris
- D. Moscow

5. Which country is home to tallest mountain in the world?

- A. Bhutan
- B. China
- C. USA
- D. Nepal

6. Who wrote Mahatma-Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?

- A. Harish Mehta
- B. DG Tendulkar
- C. Pradeep Kumar
- D. GN Nayar

7. Who among the following country introduced the GST first?

- A. Australia
- B. France
- C. Canada
- D. Germany

8. Which hormone controls other hormones in human body?

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Adrenocorticotrophic
- D. Leptin

9. Abbreviation SIM stands for ____.

- A. Subscriber Identity Method
- B. Subscriber Identity Module
- C. Subscription Identity Model
- D. Subscription Identity Method

10. Brahmagupta used the terms 'Kuttaka' and 'Kuttakaganita' to refer to:

- A. arithmetic
- B. trigonometry
- C. algebra
- D. geometry

11. In 1957-58 Dr. Vishnu Wakankar accidentally discovered which prehistoric archaeological site?

- A. Pandua
- B. Ranakpur
- C. Udaygiri
- D. Bhimbetka

12. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Ashtadhyayi'?

- A. Banabhatta
- B. Shudraka
- C. Panini



D. Patanjali

13. Which of the following is a popular dance form of Lakshadweep island?

- A. Kolkali
- B. Koli
- C. Kathak
- D. Kuchipudi

14. The ____ festival is celebrated by the Ahom people of Assam on 31st January every year in memory of the departed.

- A. Me-Dam-Me-Phi
- B. Ashokastami
- C. Lampra Puja
- D. TirthaMukh

15. Pasi Kongki is a folk dance of which state?

- A. Goa
- B. Haryana
- C. Kerala
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

16. Who had proposed the motto of the Olympics?

- A. Didon
- B. Moon Jai-in
- C. Pierre de Coubertin
- D. Hirohito

17. UNDP's 'Human Development Report' (HDR) measures development by combining which of the following three indicators?

- A. Health, education and standard of living
- B. Health, education and average salary
- C. Health, industrial growth and standard of living
- D. Health, education and agricultural growth

18. When was the Secretariat of the SAARC set up?

- A. 1984
- B. 1987
- C. 1985
- D. 1986

19. Ustad Alladiya Khan belongs to which Gharana of Hindustani music ?

- A. Agra gharana
- B. Gwalior gharana
- C. Benaras gharana
- D. Jaipur gharana

20. With reference to the Kuka movement which of the following is correct?

- A. Movement against moneylenders
- B. Resentment of the peasants against the oppression of zamindars.
- C. Forced cultivation of marijuana
- D. Kuka was a religio-political movement

21. Which of the following is not related to the reign of Lord Dalhousie?

- A. Second Anglo-Burma War
- B. Annexation of Awadh
- C. Telegraph's debut in India
- D. First Census

22. Which of the following literatures talk about the existence of 16 mahajanapadas?

- A. Bhagwati Sutra
- B. Lalita Vistar
- C. Milind Panho
- D. Achrang Sutra

23. Archery is the national sport of which one of the following countries?

- A. Turkey
- B. China
- C. Bhutan
- D. Japan



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24. Freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged for the murder of:

- A. JP Saunders
- B. Reginald Dyer
- C. John Simon
- D. James A Scott

25. The National Song of India, 'Vande Mataram' was composed in ____ language.

- A. Pali
- B. Urdu
- C. Hindi
- D. Sanskrit

26. Henri Becquerel was associated with the discovery of _____.

- A. Genetics
- B. Radioactivity
- C. Inductance
- D. Conductivity

27. Kyoto Climate Change Conference took place in _____.

- A. December 1994
- B. December 1997
- C. December 2000
- D. December 2004

28. Who among the following is the founder of the social activist organization called 'Global March Against Child Labour'?

- A. Kailash Satyarthi
- B. Baba Amte
- C. Kiran Bedi
- D. Anna Hazare

29. Who was the only Pakistani national who was awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- A. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- B. Nawaz Sharif
- C. Benazir Bhutto

D. Imran Khan

30. Who among the following was the first non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna, the highest Indian honour that can be given to civilians?

- A. Mikhail Gorbachev
- B. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- C. Nelson Mandela
- D. Josip Broz Tito

31. 'Avesta', also called 'Zend-Avesta', is the sacred book of:

- A. Jainism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Zoroastrianism
- D. Judaism

32. Lavani is the folk music of which state?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Odisha
- C. Kerala
- D. Maharashtra

33. Vivekananda Rock Memorial is in which state of India?

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

34. When was the Eden Gardens Stadium, Kolkata established?

- A. 1875
- B. 1864
- C. 1854
- D. 1885

35. Who wrote the famous book 'The God of Small Things'?



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- A. Ruskin Bond
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. Kiran Desai
- D. Chetan Bhagat

36. Saga Dawa is the festival of which state?

- A. Tripura
- B. Manipur
- C. Sikkim
- D. Assam
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

37. Kudankulam Nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu is set up in collaboration with:

- A. Russia
- B. Australia
- C. France
- D. US

38. Pablo Picasso, Claude Monet, Salvador Dali, Vincent Van Gogh were famous for their_____.

- A. social work
- B. ballet performances
- C. western music
- D. artwork

39. Kalidasa's 'Kumarasambhavam' describes the story of the birth of which mythological character?

- A. Sanatkumar
- B. Kartikeya - ANSWER
- C. Pradyumna
- D. Abhimanyu

40. The Senkaku Islands dispute exists between which two countries?

- A. China and Japan
- B. China and North Korea
- C. China and South Korea
- D. Japan and North Korea

41. Where in India Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is located?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Gujarat
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Odisha

42. Which among the following is located in Mount Abu?

- A. Hanseswari Temple
- B. Dilwara Temple
- C. Nahargarh Fort
- D. Saheliyon Ki Bari

43. Which of the following was earlier referred to as the 'Black Pagoda'?

- A. Shrinathji Temple, Nathdwara
- B. Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati
- C. Sun Temple, Konark
- D. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai

44. Name the social reformer who was regarded as the 'foundational philosopher of modern nursing'.

- A. Mother Teresa
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Kasturba Gandhi
- D. Florence Nightingale

45. _____ was the first Chairman and Commissioner of the Indian Premier League.

- A. Rajeev Shukla
- B. Ranjib Biswal
- C. Lalit Modi
- D. Sourav Ganguly

46. Which of the following does NOT form a part of the structure of a Buddhist Stupa?

- A. Anda
- B. Gopuram
- C. Harnika



D. Yashti

47. A baseball has _____ stitches.

- A. 108
- B. 261
- C. 226
- D. 186
- E. 105

48. Of the following, which is the highest mountain peak in Myanmar?

- A. Hkakabo Razi
- B. Phangran Razi
- C. Phonyin Razi
- D. Madoi Razi

49. The Abel Prize is conferred for outstanding scientific work in the field of:

- A. Chemistry
- B. Physics
- C. Mathematics
- D. Genomics

50. The only Indian Prime Minister to die outside India is _____.

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- C. Morarji Desai
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

51. is the mark of quality for all industrial products in India.

- A. Agmark
- B. ISI
- C. FPO
- D. Ecomark

52. is the first Indian female to win A. silver in the Olympics.

- A. P.V. Sindhu
- B. Tanvi Lad
- C. Arundhati Pantwane
- D. Saina Nehwal

53. Who is termed as the 'Plastic Man of India', who has found a way to reuse plastic waste and make durable roads?

- A. Rajagopalan Vasudevan
- B. Rajagopalan/Thruganantliam
- C. Artinachalani Muruganantham
- D. Anmachalain Vasudevan

54. The Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Vaigai are flowing rivers.

- A. north
- B. east
- C. west
- D. south

55. Which mela/fair to be listed in UNESCO's list of Intangible cultural heritage.

- A. Kumbh Mela
- B. Gangasagar Mela
- C. Jagannath Rath-Yatra Mela
- D. Pushkar Fair



1. Ans. C.

- The Paradoxical Prime Minister: Narendra Modi And His India is a 2018 non-fiction book.
- It is written by Shashi Tharoor, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress.
- This book examines and questions the tenure of the Modi government.

2. Ans. C.

Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. Instituted on 2 January 1954.

3. Ans. C.

- The Jnanpith Award is an Indian literary award presented annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith to an author for their "outstanding contribution towards literature".
- It was instituted in 1961 and bestowed only on Indian writers writing in Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and English with no posthumous conferral.

4. Ans. A.

- Spain is a country mostly located on the Iberian Peninsula in Europe.
- With an area of 505,990 km², Spain is the largest country in Southern Europe, the second largest country in Western Europe and the European Union.
- Madrid is the Capital of European city Spain .

5. Ans. D.

- Mount Everest is called the world's highest mountain because it has the highest elevation above sea level.
- It is 8,850 meters above sea level.
- Nepal is home to tallest mountain in the world.

6. Ans. B.

- Dinanath Gopal Tendulkar was an Indian writer and documentary filmmaker.
- He is most well known as the author of an eight-volume biography of Mahatma Gandhi, titled Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

7. Ans. B.

- France was the first country to implement the GST in 1954, and since then an estimated 160 countries have adopted this tax system.
- The goods and services tax (GST) is a value-added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption.

8. Ans. C.

- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, which stimulates the adrenal glands to secrete steroid hormones, principally cortisol.
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, as its name implies, stimulates the adrenal cortex. More specifically, it stimulates secretion of glucocorticoids such as cortisol, and has little control over secretion of aldosterone, the other major steroid hormone from the adrenal cortex.

9. Ans. B.

- SIM stands for Subscriber Identity Module.
- It is an integrated circuit that is intended to securely store the international mobile subscriber identity number and its related key, which are used to identify and authenticate subscribers on mobile telephony devices.

10. Ans. C.

- The word that Brahmagupta used for algebra is 'kuttakaganita' or "computation using kuttaka." Kuttaka is an algorithm for reducing the terms of an indeterminate equation.



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- Brahmagupta was an Indian mathematician and astronomer. He is the author of two early works on mathematics and astronomy: the Brahmasphutasiddhanta and the Khandakhadyaka. He was the first to give rules to compute with zero.

11. Ans. D.

- Dr. Vishnu Wakankar discovered Bhimbetka in 1957-58 during an accidental trip to the sanctuary of Ratapani.
- The Bhimbetka rock caves exhibit one of the earliest traces of human life in India. It is located in the Raichur District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. In 2003, UNESCO inscribed the Bhimbetka rock caves as a World Heritage Site.

12. Ans. C.

- Ashtadhyayi is an ancient Sanskrit grammar book composed by Maharishi Panini. It consists of 3,959 sutras in eight chapters, which are each subdivided into four sections or padas.
- Panini was an ancient Sanskrit philologist, grammarian, and revered scholar in ancient India. He has been considered the “first descriptive linguist” and even labelled as “the father of linguistics.”

13. Ans. A.

- Kolkali and Parichakali are the two popular folk dance forms in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
- Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India. It is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands with an area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti is the capital and principal town of Lakshadweep. Praful Patel is the current administrator of the UT.

14. Ans. A.

- Me-Dam-Me-Phi is the most important ancestor worship communal festival celebrated by the Ahom people of Assam on 31st January every year in memory of the departed.

- The word ‘Me’ means offerings. ‘Dam’ means ancestors, and ‘Phi’ means gods. So the term ‘Me Dam Me Phi’ means oblations offered to the ancestors spirits.

15. Ans. D.

- Pasi Kongki folk dance belongs to Arunachal Pradesh. This dance form is performed by Adi Tribe. The dance is performed to the tune of a song sung by the locals. The song is called Aabang.
- Kerala's folk dances are Kathakali (Classical), Ottamthullal, Mohiniattam, and Kaikottikali.
- Goa's Folk dances are Tarangamel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shigmo, Ghode, and Tonya Mell.
- Haryana's folk dances are Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, and Gagor.

16. Ans. C.

- The Olympic motto was proposed by Pierre de Coubertin upon the creation of the International Olympic Committee in 1894. Coubertin borrowed it from his friend Henri Didon, a Dominican priest who was an athletics enthusiast.
- The Olympic motto is the hendiatis Citius, Altius, Fortius, which is Latin for "faster, higher, stronger."

17. Ans. A.

- UNDP's 'Human Development Report' (HDR) measures development by combining the following three indicators :- Health, education and standard of living.
- It is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.
- India ranked 131 in 2020 and India ranked 129 in 2019.
- Norway, Ireland and Switzerland are the three top countries in HDI 2020.



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- Burundi is at the bottom in HDI 2020.
- Human Development Index (HDI), Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) are the reports which are published by UNDP.

18. Ans. B.

- The Secretariat of SAARC was set up in 1987.
- It was set up in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The current Secretary General of SAARC is Esala Ruwan Weerakoon.

19. Ans. D.

- Ustad Alladiya Khan belongs to Jaipur Gharana of Hindustani music.
- Jaipur gharana is known for its distinctive vocal aesthetics, raga repertoire, and technical aptitude.
- Delhi gharana is the oldest of the tabla gharanas.

20. Ans. D.

The Kukas, were also referred Namdharis, who were a sect within Sikhism. They started as a group for religious purification in Sikhism under Ram Singh.

The movement received a political overtone with the established aim of restoring Sikh rule in Punjab and ousting the foreign powers.

The Kukas wore only white, hand-woven clothes and boycotted British education, products and laws.

In 1872, Ram Singh was captured and exiled to Rangoon and 65 Kukas were blown away from canons by the British.

21. Ans. D.

Lord Dalhousie (Real name James Andrew Ramsay) served as Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856

Events related to the reign of Lord Dalhousie: -

- Second Anglo - Burma War (1852-53)
- Annexation of Awadh (1856)
- Second Anglo - Sikh War (1849)
- Principle of adopted son
- Beginning of Indian Railways (1853)
- Telegraph's debut in India (1854)
- Woods Dispatch (1854), etc.

The first census was conducted in 1872 during the reign of Viceroy Lord Mayo.

22. Ans. A.

The following two literatures talk about the existence of 16 Mahajanapadas:

- 1) Anguttara Nikaya, Mahavastu (Buddhist Literature)
- 2) Bhagavati Sutra (Jain Literature)

23. Ans. C.

- Archery is the national sport of Bhutan. Archery was declared the national sport in 1971, when Bhutan became a member of the United Nations. Archery in Bhutan is a way of socialization, communication, and development of relations between people.

24. Ans. A.

- Freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged for the murder of J. P. Saunders.
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged on March 23, 1931 in the Lahore jail.



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● Shaheed Diwas is observed across the country on March 23 to remember the sacrifice of great freedom fighters of India.

25. Ans. D.

● The national song of India, 'Vande Mataram' was composed in Sanskrit.

● The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

● Jana Gana Mana is the national anthem of India composed by poet Rabindranath Tagore.

26. Ans. B.

● Henri Becquerel was associated with the discovery of Radioactivity.

● He was the first person to discover evidence of radioactivity.

● In 1903 he was awarded a Nobel prize for his discovery.

27. Ans. B.

● Kyoto Climate Change Conference took place on 11 December 1997.

● The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that aims at reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the presence of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere.

● The Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan in 1997.

28. Ans. A.

● Kailash Satyarthi is the founder of the social activist organisation called 'Global March Against Child Labour'.

● He was the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

● Kiran Bedi was the first female IPS officer.

29. Ans. A.

● Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is the only Pakistani who was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1987. In 1984, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. He was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1967.

● The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. The first recipient of Bharat Ratna was C. Rajgopalachari, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, and C.V. Raman in 1954.

30. Ans. B.

● Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the first non-Indian to receive Bharat Ratna. Bharat Ratna was awarded to a naturalised Indian citizen, Mother Teresa in 1980, and to two non-Indians, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Pakistan in 1987 and the former South African President Nelson Mandela in 1990.

31. Ans. C.

● 'Avesta', also called 'Zend-Avesta', is the sacred book of Zoroastrianism. It is followed by Parsi community.

● Zoroastrianism is one of the world's oldest continuously practiced religions.

● Zoroastrianism's primary act of worship, and at which the Yasna text is recited.

● The most important portion of the Yasna texts are the five Gathas, consisting of seventeen hymns attributed to Zoroaster himself.

● Zoroastrians believe in one God called Ahura Mazda.

● The term Avesta is from the 9th/10th-century works of Zoroastrian tradition in which the word appears as Zoroastrian Middle Persian abestag.

● The Ministry of Minority Affairs initiated the Jiyo Parsi Scheme in 2013 to check the declining Parsi population.

32. Ans. D.



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- Lavani is the folk music of Maharashtra state.
- It is a combination of traditional song and dance.
- It is noted for its powerful rhythm.
- Povada is another most popular folk song.

33. Ans. A.

- Vivekananda Rock Memorial is in Tamil Nadu.
- It was built in 1970 in honour of Swami Vivekananda.
- The memorial consists of two main structures:

1) Vivekananda Mandapam

2) Shripada Mandapam

34. Ans. B.

- The Eden Gardens Stadium, Kolkata established in 1864.
- It is the oldest and second largest cricket stadium in India.
- It is also called the "Mecca of Indian cricket".

35. Ans. B.

- Arundhati Roy wrote the famous book 'The God of Small Things'.
- It was the first book of Arundhati Roy.
- It won the Booker Prize in 1997.

36. Ans. C.

- Saga Dawa is the festival of Sikkim State.
- It is held to honor the wishes of Buddha on his deathbed.
- It is the most famous and biggest festival of Sikkim.

37. Ans. A.

- Kudankulam Nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu is set up in collaboration with Russia.
- It is the largest nuclear power station in India.
- It has an installed capacity of 6,000 MW of electricity.

38. Ans. D.

- Pablo Picasso, Claude Monet, Salvador Dali, Vincent Van Gogh were famous for their artwork.
- Pablo Picasso is considered a genius and one of the most important figures in the history of modern art.
- Artworks are paintings or sculptures of high quality.

39. Ans. B.

- Kalidasa's 'Kumarasambhavam' describes the story of the birth of Kartikeya.
- Kumarasambhavam literally means "The Birth of Kumara".
- Kartikeya also known as Skanda, Kumara, Murugan and Subrahmanya.
- Kartikeya is particularly popular and worshipped in South India, Sri Lanka and Malaysia as Murugan.

- Kalidasa wrote three plays :-

(1) Malavikagnimitram

(2) Abhijnanasakuntalam

(3) Vikramorvasiyam

- Kalidasa also the author of epic poem "Raghuvamsa".

40. Ans. A.

Senkaku Islands dispute is a territorial dispute between China and Japan. The islands are



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included within the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan. In September 2012, the Japanese government purchased three of the disputed islands from their private owner, prompting large-scale protests in China.

41. Ans. C.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural World Heritage Site located in Satara district of Maharashtra. It forms the northern portion of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, with Chandoli National Park forming the southern part of the reserve. The sanctuary now has 215 windmills and 10 tourist resorts.

42. Ans. B.

- The Dilwara Temples are a group of svetambara Jain temples located in the Mount Abu settlement. They date between the 11th and 16th centuries, forming some of the most famous monuments in the style of Maru-Gurjara architecture.

- Mount Abu is a hill station in the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan. The highest peak on the mountain is Guru Shikhar at 1,722 m. Mount Abu is also known as the Shimla of Rajasthan.

43. Ans. C.

- Sun Temple, Konark was earlier referred to as the 'Black Pagoda'.

- It was built by King Narasimha Deva of the Ganga Dynasty.

- It was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984.

44. Ans. D.

- Florence Nightingale was regarded as the 'foundational philosopher of modern nursing'.

- He was serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War.

- Mother Teresa was the first woman to receive a Nobel prize in India.

45. Ans. C.

- Lalit Modi was the first Chairman and Commissioner of the Indian Premier League.

- Indian Premier League was established in 2008.

- Ranjib Biswal is Chairman of IPL Governing Council in 2020.

46. Ans. B.

- Gopuram does not form a part of the structure of a Buddhist Stupa.

- The stupa itself is a symbol of the Buddha.

- Shingardar is the largest stupa of the Indian subcontinent.

47. Ans. A.

- A baseball has 108 stitches.

- There are different types of baseball:

- 1) Hard baseball

- 2) Rubber baseball

- 3) Soft baseball

- There are nine players in a Baseball team.

48. Ans. A.

- Hkakabo Razi is the highest mountain peak in Myanmar.

- It has a height of 5,881 metres.

- This peak is enclosed within Khakaborazi National Park.

49. Ans. C.

- The Abel Prize is conferred for outstanding scientific work in the field of mathematics.



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- It is a Norwegian prize awarded annually by the King of Norway.
- It is named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik.
- It was first awarded in 2003.
- Hillel furstenberg (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) and Gregory Margulis (Yale University, USA) was awarded the Abel Prize 2020.

50. Ans. B.

- The only Indian Prime Minister to die outside India is Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- He served as the second Prime Minister of India and also promoted the White Revolution.
- He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1966.
- Indira Gandhi was the first female Prime Minister of India.
- Morarji Desai is the 2nd Deputy Prime Minister of India and 4th Prime Minister of India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

51. Ans. B.

- ISI is the mark of quality for all industrial products in India.
- It is a product certification scheme by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- The full form of ISI is Indian Standards Institution and It has been effective since 1955.
- A certification mark employed on agricultural products in India is called AGMARK.
- The full form of AGMARK is Agricultural Marketing.

- Ecomark is a certification mark on the products conforming to a set of standards aimed at the least impact on the ecosystem.

52. Ans. A.

- o P.V. Sindhu is the first Indian female to win a silver medal in the Olympics.
- o Pusalra Venkata Sindhu is a professional badminton player of India.
- o P.V. Sindhu is the first Indian to become the Badminton World Champion.
- o Sindhu is the first Indian woman to earn a silver medal of Olympic in Badminton.
- o She was awarded by Padma Bhushan in 2020.
- o She was also awarded by Padma Shri in 2015 and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 2016.
- o P.V. Sindhu was also honored by Arjuna Award in 2013.

53. Ans. A.

- Rajagopalan Vasudevan is termed as the 'Plastic Man of India', who has found a way to reuse plastic waste and make durable roads.
- He is an Indian scientist who has worked mainly in waste management.
- Vasudevan developed an innovative method to reuse plastic waste to construct more durable, better, and very cost-effective roads.
- Vasudevan thought up the idea of shredding plastic waste, mixing it with bitumen and using the polymerized mix in construction of road.
- This method will save environment from dangerous plastic waste.
- He was awarded from Padma Shri in 2018.

54. Ans. B.

- The Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Vaigai are east flowing rivers.



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- The Godavari River is India's 2nd longest river after the Ganga on Indian mainland.
- After the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra, the Krishna River is the 4th biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India.
- The Krishna river is almost 1288 kilometres long.
- The Kaveri River is an Indian river flowing through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the river is also known as Cauvery.
- The Vaigai river is a river in the Tamil Nadu of southern India and it passes through the towns of Theni, Dindigul and Madurai.

55. Ans. A.

- Kumbh Mela to be listed in UNESCO's list of Intangible cultural heritage.
- It is the largest peaceful gathering of pilgrims on earth.
- The Pushkar fair is one of India's largest camel, horse and cattle fairs.
- Gangasagar Mela is held on Ganga Sagar Island at the mouth of the river Hooghly in Bengal.

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Thank You.

All the Best!!!



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- Day-wise study plan covering the entire syllabus to help you score better.
- All topics covered through Live Classes & Quizzes.
- Daily Quizzes to boost your speed and accuracy.

