

**Weekly Static G.K
Revision Set
3rd Week of June 2021**



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1. India observes 10 February and 10 August as the National ____ Days every year.

- A. Deworming
- B. Nutrition
- C. Pollution Prevention
- D. Anti-Drug Addiction

2. Which of the following authors shares his/her birthday with a fictional character in a book written by him/her?

- A. Rudyard Kipling
- B. JK Rowling
- C. RK Narayan
- D. Jane Austen

3. Who was the captain of the Indian cricket team in the inaugural world cup in 1975?

- A. Bishen Singh Bedi
- B. GR Viswanath
- C. S. Venkataraghavan
- D. Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi

4. The Jamia Masjid in Srinagar does NOT resemble any of the great mosques of the larger Islamic World, owing to the replacement of domes by the multi-tiered roofs in ____ the shape of

- A. cuboids
- B. cylinders
- C. cones
- D. pyramids

5. The word 'Utkala' in the National Anthem of India refers to the modern state of:

- A. Odisha
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Uttarakhand

6. When was the last time that India's Men's Hockey team won a bronze medal at the Summer Olympic Games?

- A. 1972
- B. 1976
- C. 1984
- D. 1980

7. Which of the following is a form of folk music, mainly belonging to the state of West Bengal?

- A. Baul
- B. Mando
- C. Kajri
- D. Lotia

8. 'VEDDA' is a community from:

- A. Myanmar
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Bhutan
- D. Nepal

9. The 'Gho' for men & the 'Kera/kira' for women are the traditional attire worn in:

- A. Myanmar
- B. Bhutan
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka

10. Which of the following is NOT a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- A. Red Fort Complex
- B. Ajanta Caves
- C. Sundarbans National Park
- D. Gateway of India

11. India Gate was designed by _____.

- A. Frank Lloyd Wright
- B. Sir Edwin Lutyens
- C. Frank Gehry
- D. Zaha Hadid

12. What is India's national flower?



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- A. Lily
- B. Rose
- C. Lotus
- D. Sunflower

13. International yoga day is celebrated on which day?

- A. 15th June
- B. 21st June
- C. 28th June
- D. 1st June

14. Pulitzer Prize is given in the field of _____.

- A. Journalism
- B. Sports
- C. Medicine
- D. Music
- E. Films

15. Salzburg Festival is held in which country?

- A. Italy
- B. Austria
- C. Australia
- D. Spain

16. Birth rate in a country is defined as

- A. Number of births per 100 in 1 year
- B. Number of births per 1000 in 1 year
- C. Number of births per km of area in 1 year
- D. Number of births per 100 km of area in 1 year

17. Who was the First Indian to win an Individual Olympic medal?

- A. Milkha Singh
- B. B P T Usha
- C. Leander Paes
- D. K D Jadhav

18. Who was the first American to win Nobel peace prize?

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. George Bush Sr
- C. Theodore Roosevelt
- D. Franklin Roosevelt

19. Which temple is built in the form of the chariot of Surya, the Sun God with 24 wheels?

- A. Soorya Narayana Temple
- B. Dakshinaraka Temple
- C. Surya Pahar Temple
- D. Konark Sun Temple

20. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Aurangabad
- C. Lucknow
- D. Allahabad

21. Hawa Mahal was constructed by-

- (A) Maharaja Bhagwat Singh
- (B) Maharaja Jagjeet Singh
- (C) Maharaja Sawal Pratap Singh
- (D) Maharaja Jaswant Singh

- A. (C)
- B. (D)

- C. (A)
- D. (B)

22. The memorial place of Lal Bahadur Shastri is _____.

- A. Raj Ghat
- B. Shakti Sthal



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C. Samta Sathal

D. Vijay Ghat

23. Who was the first person to talk in space?

(A) Neil Armstrong

(B) Rakesh Sharma

(C) Alexei Leonov

(D) Johannes Kepler

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (A)

24. Who was the first Pilgrim to visit India?

A. Hiuen Tsang

B. Al masudi

C. Fa Hien

D. Al-Biruni

E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

25. Statue of Lord Bahubali (religious guru of Jains) is also known by the name of ____.

(A) Statue of Gomateshwara

(B) Statue of Udayagiri

(C) Statue of Borobudur

(D) Statue of Pavapuri

A. (B)

B. (C)

C. (A)

D. (D)

26. Who was the chief architect of Indian Parliament situated in New Delhi

(A) Sir Edwin Lutens and Sir Herbert Baker

(B) Duke of Connaught

(C) Sir John Archer and Sir Edward Batley

(D) Sir Claude Batley and Sir John Begg

A. (B)

B. (D)

C. (C)

D. (A)

27. The Golden Chariot is run by which state rail tourism?

A. Orissa

B. Karnataka

C. Telangana

D. Tamil Nadu

28. Kuchipudi originated from

(A) Andhra Pradesh

(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Odisha

(D) Kerala

A. (D)

B. (A)



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- C. (B)
- D. (C)

29. National Science Day falls on

- (A) 26th February
- (B) 27th February
- (C) 28th February
- (D) 29th February

- A. (B)
- B. (D)
- C. (C)
- D. (A)

30. Indian Institute of science is situated at-

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Bangalore
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Chennai

- A. (B)
- B. (A)
- C. (D)
- D. (C)

31. World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is observed globally every year on _____.

- A. 11th June
- B. 12th June

- C. 13th June
- D. 14th June
- E. 15th June

32. Who among the following is the first Indian female gymnast ever to compete in the Olympics?

- A. Bindu Bhosle
- B. Dipa Karmakar
- C. Jyoti More
- D. Aruna Reddy

33. The headquarter of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is located in:

- A. Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Chennai
- D. Kolkata

34. The famous activist Irom Chanu Sharmila is better known as 'The Iron Lady of

- A. Manipur
- B. Mizoram
- C. Nagaland
- D. Tripura

35. _____ is the rice harvest festival of the Kodavas.

- A. Sangken
- B. Mopin
- C. Puthari
- D. Reh

36. _____ is a form of folk theatre based exclusively on the life of Lord Krishna

- A. Raasleela
- B. Maach
- C. Tamaasha
- D. Nautanki



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37. Which of the following monuments is NOT located in Patiala?

- A. Quila Mubarak
- B. Moti Bagh Palace
- C. Bahadurgarh Fort
- D. Quila Gobindgarh

38. Which of the following books is NOT written by JK Rowling?

- A. Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
- B. The Casual Vacancy
- C. A Wizard of Earthsea
- D. The Tales of Beedle the Bard

39. Fondly called the 'Haryana Hurricane', _____ made his test debut in the year 1978

- A. Kapil Dev
- B. Sunil Gavaskar
- C. Dilip Vengsarkar
- D. Ravi Shastri

40. Jayaprakash Narayan was given the title of '_____'

- A. Deenbandhu
- B. Deshbandhu
- C. Loknayak
- D. Jana Nayak

41. The headquarters of World Archery Federation is located at _____.

- A. Lausanne
- B. Vienna
- C. Paris
- D. New York

42. Which of the following is the national bird of Nepal?

- A. Blue Crane
- B. Jungle fowl
- C. White Stork

D. Danphe

43. Giraffe is the national animal of which of the following countries?

- A. Jamaica
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Tanzania
- D. Ethiopia

44. World Fisheries Day is celebrated on _____ every year.

- A. 20 November
- B. 21 November
- C. 22 November
- D. 23 November
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

45. Which marble temple is made by Vimal Shah?

- (A) Dilwara Temple
- (B) Brahdeshwar Temple
- (C) Omkareshwar Temple
- (D) Ranakpur Adinath Temple

- A. B
- B. C
- C. A
- D. D

46. Paithani is _____ style of Maharashtra.

- A. Dance
- B. Agriculture
- C. Cloth weaving



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D. Classical music

47. The first U.N. International Conference on Environment was held at which of the following place?

- A. Rio De Jenerio
- B. Venice
- C. Stockhlom
- D. Brazil

48. The Kumbh Mela is held in turn of every third year at one of the four places. Which one of the following is not one of those places?

- A. Haridwar
- B. Ujjain
- C. Allahabad (Prayag)
- D. Pune

49. Which of the following flowers is botanically known as Dianthus?

- A. Rose
- B. Daffodil
- C. Lily
- D. Carnation

50. Who is the youngest winner of Nobel Prize?

- A. Kailash Satyarthi
- B. Malala Yousafzai
- C. Abiy Ahmed
- D. Tobarczuk

51. National Forest Management Institute is located at

- A. Ranchi
- B. Dehradun
- C. Bhopal
- D. Indore

52. National Chambal Sanctuary is located at the tri-junction of which states?

- A. Rajasthan-MP-Gujrat
- B. MP-UP-Chattishgarh
- C. MP-UP-Rajasthan
- D. UP-Bihar-Jharkhand

53. BOD are vital components to measure which type of pollution?

- A. Air
- B. Water
- C. Glacier
- D. Ozone

54. Brihadishvara Temple was built by_____.

- A. Narasimhavarman II
- B. Rajendra Chola
- C. Raja Raja Chola I
- D. Krishna I

55. The Pancha Rathas were carved during the reign of_____.

- A. Vasudeva
- B. Narasimhavarman I
- C. Mahendravarman I
- D. Both B and C



1. Ans. A.

- India observes 10 February and 10 August as the National Deworming Days every year.
- This day is an initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The aim of this day is to make every child in the country worm free.

2. Ans. B.

- JK Rowling shares her birthday with a fictional character in a book written by her.
- His notable works are the Harry Potter series and Cormoran Strike series.

3. Ans. C.

- S. Venkataraghavan was the captain of the Indian cricket team in the inaugural world cup in 1975.
- He also captained the Indian team in the 1979 Cricket World Cup.
- He is a recipient of the civilian honour of Padma Shri.
- The 1975 Cricket World Cup took place in England between 7 June and 21 June 1975.
- West Indies won this title by defeating Australia in the final match.

4. Ans. D.

- Jamia Masjid is a mosque in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.
- It was commissioned by Sultan Sikandar in 1394 CE.
- The Jamia Masjid is heavily influenced by the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture and has been constructed in the Persian manner.

- The domes of this mosque are shaped like the pyramids.

5. Ans. A.

- 'Utkala' is the ancient name for Odisha (Orissa).
- 'Jana Gana Mana' was originally composed as Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore.
- The first stanza of the song 'Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata' was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.
- It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

6. Ans. A.

- In 1972 Summer Olympic Games, India's Men's Hockey team won a bronze medal.
- It was held in Munich, West Germany, from 26 August to 11 September 1972.
- In 1928, the team won its first Olympic gold medal.

7. Ans. A.

- The Folk Dance called Baul belongs to the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam.
- It is also practiced in Bangladesh.
- Baul music represents a particular type of folk song, carrying influences of Hindu bhakti movements as well as the shuphi, a form of Sufi song.

8. Ans. B.

- 'VEDDA' is a community from Sri Lanka.
- The Vedda are a minority indigenous group of people in Sri Lanka who, among other sub-



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communities such as Coast Veddas, Bintenne Veddas and Anuradhapura Veddas.

- The VEDDA is also known as “Wanniyalaeto”.
- Burghers, Moors, Malays, Chinese, and the indigenous Vedda are also established groups.
- Because of its shape and location, Sri Lanka has been called “the pearl of the Indian ocean”.

9. Ans. B.

- The 'Gho' for men & the 'Kera/kira' for women are the traditional attire worn in Bhutan.
- The 'Gho' and 'Kira' are the national dress for men and women in Bhutan.
- Some other important traditional worn are following:-
- Toego – In Bhutan, a toego is a long-sleeved, short jacket-like garment worn over a kira by women.
- Kho - Kho is a traditional dress worn by Bhutia, ethnic Sikkimese people of Sikkim and Nepal. It is also known as Bakhu.
- Khata - khata is a traditional ceremonial scarf in tengrism and tibetan Buddhism.

10. Ans. D.

- “Gateway of India” is not a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- India has total number of 38 world heritage sites and is include-
 - o 30 Cultural Sites
 - o 7 Natural Sites
 - o 1Mixed site
- The list of World Heritage Sites is maintained by the international 'World Heritage Programme', administered by the UNESCO.

- The headquarters of UNESCO is located at Paris, France.

11. Ans. B.

- India Gate was designed by Sir Edward Lutyens.
- India Gate is a war memorial near Rajpath in New Delhi with the names of soldiers engraved on it of those who lost their lives during the First World War.
- Sir Lutyens is credited for the entire architecture of New Delhi and for the war memorial in triumphal arch architecture.

12. Ans. C.

Lotus is India’s national flower. The national flower of India should reflect the culture and heritage of India and Lotus symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge and illumination by showing an example of how even after growing in murky water it is untouched by its impurity at the same time symbolizing purity of heart and mind.

13. Ans. B.

International yoga day is celebrated on 21st June. Yoga being a physical, mental and spiritual practice attributed to India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his 2015 UN address requested the date of 21 June, to be declared as yoga day as it was the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. 2017 theme for yoga day was” yoga for health”.

14. Ans. A.

The Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States. It was established in 1917 by Joseph Pulitzer who had made his fortune as a newspaper publisher. It is administered by Columbia University in New York City. Prizes are awarded yearly in twenty-one categories

15. Ans. B.



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The Salzburg Festival is a prominent festival of music and drama. It was established in 1920. It held in the Austrian town of Salzburg (the birthplace of W.A. Mozart) each summer. One highlight of this festival is the annual performance of the play - Jedermann (Everyman) by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

16. Ans. B.

- The birth rate (technically, births/population rate) is the total number of live births per 1,000 of a population in a year.
- The crude birth rate is the number of live births per year per 1,000 midyear population

17. Ans. D.

K.D. Jadhav, India's first individual Olympic medalist. Wrestler KD Jadhav was the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal in the 1952 games held at Helsinki. He was one of the first athletes from India to win a medal in the Olympics

18. Ans. C.

- Theodore Roosevelt was the first American to win a Nobel in Peace category.
- He received the award for the role he played in the Treaty of Portsmouth which brought the Russo-Japanese War to an end.

19. Ans. D.

Konark sun temple is built in the form of the chariot of Surya, dedicating it to the Sun God with 24 wheels. It is a UNESCO world heritage site located in Odisha and is a classic example of odisha temple architecture. It is also known as black pagoda by the Britishers.

20. Ans. B.

The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad. It was built by Azam Shah, son of

Aurangzeb, in 1678 in memory of his mother Banu Begam. It has resemblance to Taj Mahal and is known as Taj of Deccan.

21. Ans. A.

* Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh constructed Hawa Mahal. He was a katchwaha ruler of Jaipur.

* The Hawamahal was built in 1799 and It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad.

* Hawamahal has 953 small windows called Jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework. And it is built in red and pink coloured sandstone.

* Hawamahal is a fusion of Hindu and Islamic form of architecture. The Mahal is maintained by the archaeological Department of the Government of Rajasthan

22. Ans. D.

*Vijay Ghat is the memorial place of former Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

* He died in 1966, he signed Tashkent Agreement on 10 January 1966; he died the following day, still in Tashkent.

* He gave slogan of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.

23. Ans. C.

• Alexei Leonov was the first person to talk in space.

• He is a retired Russian cosmonaut, Air Force Major general and writer.

• On 18th March 1965, he became the first human to conduct extravehicular activity (EVA), exiting the capsule during the Voskhod 2 mission for a 12-minute spacewalk.

• In July 1975, He commanded the Soyuz capsule in the Soyuz-Apollo mission, which docked in space for two days with an American Apollo capsule.



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24. Ans. C.

* Fa Hien came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II between 399-412 AD.

* He was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India to collect Buddhist texts and relics.

* Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of Harsha between 630-645 AD.

* He is also renowned for his pilgrimage to Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha.

25. Ans. C.

- Statue of Lord Bahubali (religious guru of Jains) is also known by the name of Statue of Gomateshwara.

- Gommatagiri is an acclaimed Jain centre.

- It is erected atop a 50-metre (160 ft) tall hillock called 'Shravana Gudda'.

- It was constructed in the 10th century AD.

- Chamundaraya, the minister and commander of the Ganga dynasty is credited to have this statue.

26. Ans. D.

* House of Parliament was designed by the British architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker in 1912-1913.

* Construction of the Parliament House began in 1921 and it was completed in 1927.

27. Ans. B.

- The Golden Chariot Train is operated by the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation and hospitality is operated and managed by 'The Maple Group'.

- It is a luxury tourist train which travels different parts of Karnataka, Goa, Kerala & Tamil Nadu as well as Pondicherry

28. Ans. B.

* Kuchipudi is one of the eleven major Indian classical dances.

* It originated in a village named Kuchipudi in Andhra Pradesh.

* It is a dance-drama performance, with its roots in the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of Natya Shastra.

29. Ans. C.

- National Science Day is celebrated in India on 28th February each year.

- It is celebrated to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman on 28th February 1928.

- For his discovery, Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

30. Ans. A.

- Indian Institute of Science is a public university for scientific research and higher education.
- It is located in Bangalore.
- It was established in 1909.

31. Ans. E.

* World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is observed globally on 15th June every year.

* This day is celebrated to raise a voice for the elderly who are abused and victimized.

* The main objective of this day is to provide an opportunity for communities around the globe to promote a better understanding of abuse and neglect of older persons by creating awareness of the cultural, social, economic and demographic processes affecting elder abuse and neglect.

32. Ans. B.

- Dipa Karmakar represented India at the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, becoming the first Indian female gymnast ever to compete in the Olympics, and the first Indian gymnast to



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do so in 52 years. She finished in the fourth position in the Women's Vault Gymnastics event at Rio, with an overall score of 15.066.

- In July 2018, Dipa Karmakar became the first Indian gymnast to win a gold medal at a global event, when she finished first in the vault event of the FIG Artistic Gymnastics World Challenge Cup at Mersin, Turkey.

33. Ans. B.

- The headquarters of BCCI is located in Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai. It comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India.
- The 39th and current President of BCCI is Sourav Ganguly. Rajeev Shukla is the vice president of BCCI. Jay Shah is the Secretary of BCCI and also the president of the Asian Cricket Council (ACC).

34. Ans. A.

- Irom Chanu Sharmila, also known as the "Iron Lady of Manipur", is a civil rights activist, political activist, and poet from the Indian state of Manipur.
- On 5th November 2000, she began a hunger strike in favour of abolishing the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 that applies to the seven states and grants security forces the power to search properties without a warrant, and to arrest people, and to use deadly force if there is "reasonable suspicion" that a person is acting against the state.

35. Ans. C.

- The word Puthari comes from Puth Ari meaning 'new rice'. It is the harvest festival of the people of Kodagu.
- Sanken/Sangken Festival is one of the most unique religious festivals in Arunachal Pradesh. Sanken is a three day long festival and it is celebrated on 14th February every year
- The Mopin festival is an important festival of Galong tribe of Arunachal Pradesh which is

celebrated in the month of lumi (April) every year.

- The Reh festival is generally celebrated for 3 days from 01st to 03rd Feb every year. The first day is called 'Andropu'. festival of the Idu Mishmi.

36. Ans. A.

- Raasleela is part of the traditional story of Krishna described in Hindu scriptures.
- Nautanki is a famous traditional theatre of Northern India. It is said that this style was developed from 'Bhagat' form of theatre which is approximately 400 years old
- Tamasha is a traditional folk drama or theatre form of Maharashtra.
- Maach is the traditional theatre form of Madhya Pradesh.

37. Ans. D.

- Qila Mubarak was built by Baba Ala Singh in 1763 who was the founder of the Patiala dynasty.
- The interior portion of Quila, which is known as Quila Andron is built by Maharaja Amar Singh.
- Moti Bagh palace is known as 'pearl garden palace' and it was started during the reign of Maharaja Narinder Singh, it was completed under Maharaja Bhupinder Singh in the early 20th century. It is located in Patiala.
- Located on the outskirts of Patiala, the Bahadurgarh Fort was the symbol of Mughal majesty. Built by Nawab Saif Khan during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, and it was renamed after the ninth Guru Teg Bahadur Ji to commemorate his stay here.
- Quilago bindgarh is located at Amritsar.

38. Ans. C.



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- The book 'A Wizard of Earthsea' was written by American author Ursula K Le Guin published in 1968.

- JK Rowling-

- o She is a British author.

- o She also writes under the pen name Robert Galbraith.

- o She is best known for Harry Potter series.

- o In 2020, her "political fairytale" for children, The Ickabog, was released.

39. Ans. A.

- Kapil Dev's association with the Haryana team has been long. His debut match was the 1975-1976 Ranji Trophy, in which he played for the Haryana cricket team against Punjab. His emergence as a fast bowler in the 1975 matches won him the title of the 'Haryana Hurricane'.

- Kapil Dev led India to win the first Cricket World Cup title in 1983. He was named by Wisden as the Indian Cricketer of the Century in 2002. On 11th March 2010, he was inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame.

40. Ans. C.

- Jayprakash Narayan was given the title of 'Loknayak'. He is known as the "Hero of Quit India Movement", and he is remembered for leading the mid-1970s opposition against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for whose overthrow he had called for a "total revolution".

- His biography, Jayprakash, was written by his friend and an eminent writer of Hindi literature, Rambriksh Benipuri. In 1999, he was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna. He was awarded the Magsaysay award for Public Service in 1965.

41. Ans. A.

- The headquarters of World Archery Federation is located at Lausanne.

- The World Archery Federation is the governing body of the sport of archery. It was founded in 1931.

- It is composed of 156 national federations and other archery associations, and is recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

- Presently it's president is Ugur Erdener and Mario Sxarzella is it's Vice President.

42. Ans. D.

- Danphe, which is usually known as the Himalayan Monal, is the national bird of Nepal.

- It is also the state bird of Uttarakhand in India.

- The scientific name of the Himalayan Monal is Lophophorus Impejanus which is to commemorate Lady Mary Impey, the wife of the British chief justice of Bengal, Sir Elijah Impey.

43. Ans. C.

- Giraffe is the national animal of Tanzania.

- Giraffe is a graceful animal whose long neck represents the ability to be visionary. It is the tallest living terrestrial animal.

- Tanzania was formed by merging Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 26 April 1964. Dodoma is the capital of Tanzania

44. Ans. B.

- World Fisheries Day is celebrated on 21 November every year.

- The day aims to highlight the importance of healthy ocean ecosystems.

- Fisheries play a vital role in the Indian economy as it contributes about 1.07% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

45. Ans. C.

- * Dilwara Jain temples were made by Vimal Shah.



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* These temples are located at Mount Abu in Rajasthan.

* These are designed by Vastupal.

* The temples are built of marbles and pillar of the temple are of architectural importance.

* There are five temples in all in Dilwara, each with its own unique identity.

* These are-

a) Vimal Vasahi

b) Luna Vasahi

c) Pittalhar

d) Parshvanath

e) Mahavir Swami temple

46. Ans. C.

* Paithani is a cloth weaving style of Maharashtra.

* It is named after Paitan town in Aurangabad District. These are made up of Silk and are one of the most expensive cloth in India.

* It can be recognised by its unique design of oblique square design and a pallu with a peacock design. Plain as well as spotted designs are available. Among other varieties, single coloured and kaleidoscope-coloured designs are also popular.

* A Paithani Sari is a gold and silk sari. Silk was used in weft designs and in the borders, whereas cotton was used in the body of the fabric in these saris.

47. Ans. C.

• The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment is an international conference held in Stockholm, Sweden from June 5-16, 1972. It is also known as the Stockholm Conference.

• It was the UN's first major conference on international environmental issues and marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.

• Stockholm Declaration was concluded which contained 26 principles related to sustainable environmental development. It included Human rights, Natural resource safeguard, Wildlife conservation, Non-renewable resources development, Pollution control etc.

48. Ans. D.

• Kumbh Mela is held every third year at one of the four places by rotation Haridwar, Allahabad, Nashik and Ujjain.

• The rivers at these four places are the Ganges at Haridwar, the confluence or Sangam of the Ganges and the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati at Allahabad, the Godawari at Nashik and the Shipra at Ujjain.

49. Ans. D.

* Carnation or the clove pink is a Dianthus species flower and its scientific name is Dianthus caryophyllus.

* Dianthus caryophyllus is a herbaceous perennial plant.

* The flower has found mentioned in ancient literature as old as 2000 years, The term dianthus was coined by Greek botanist Theophrastus, and is derived from the Ancient Greek words for divine and flower.

* The carnation is also mentioned in Carl Linnaeus in his work Species Plantarum in 1753 by name of Dianthus caryophyllus.

* The wild carnation is found in the Mediterranean countries of Croatia, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

50. Ans. B.

* Malala Yousafzai is the youngest Nobel Prize winner.



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* She was 17 years old when she got the award.

* In 2014, she was the co-recipient of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize, along with Kailash Satyarthi of India.

* An Oscar-shortlisted documentary was also made on her named "He named me Malala".

* Malala got educated in high school from 2013 to 2017 in England and currently, studying for a bachelor's degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

* She founded the Malala Fund, an NGO, and she also co-authored the 2013 bestseller 'I am Malala'.

51. Ans. C.

* National Forest Management Institute is located at Bhopal.

* It is an autonomous management body established by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

* It is provided financial assistance by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and course assistance by IIM Ahmedabad.

* This institution ranked 8th under National Institutional Ranking Framework, 2016.

* Dr. Pankaj Srivastav is its present director.

52. Ans. C.

* National Chambal Sanctuary is located at the tri-junction of MP-UP-Rajasthan.

* It is a tri state protected area for Critically Endangered Gharial species found in Chambal.

* Red crowned roof turtle and Ganges dolphin are also found in this Sanctuary.

* Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include mugger crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf.

* The sanctuary is protected under India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

* The sanctuary is administered by the Department of Forest under the Project Officer with headquarters at Morena, Madhya Pradesh.

53. Ans. B.

* BOD and COD are vital components to measure water pollution.

* BOD and COD stands for Biological Oxygen Demand and Chemical Oxygen Demand respectively.

* BOD is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.

* COD analysis is less specific, since it measures everything that can be chemically oxidized, rather than just levels of biologically oxidized organic matter.

* More the value of BOD, more the polluted water.

54. Ans. C.

- Brihadishvara Temple was built by king Raja Raja Chola I between 1003 and 1010 AD.

- It is a Hindu temple dedicated to God Shiva.

- It is located in South bank of Kaveri river in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.

- It is called as Dhakshina Meru (Meru of south).

- The temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples".

55. Ans. D.

- Pancha Ratha temples are also known as Five Rathas or Pandava Rathas.

- It is a monument complex at Mahabalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in



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the Kancheepuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu.

- The Pancha Rathas were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I.
- The complex is part of the UNESCO World Heritage site inscribed by UNESCO as Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram.
- These temples were classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site

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