

100+ General Awareness Questions PDF (English)

100+ Important General Awareness Questions

1.The ruins of the ancient city of Hampi - capital of Vijayanagara - is located in which present day Indian state?

- A. Bihar
- B. Telangana
- C. Haryana
- D. Karnataka

Ans. D

Sol.

- Hampi also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central **Karnataka**.
- It was the **capital of Vijayanagara Empire** in the 14th century.

2.Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms in which state of India?

- A. Bihar
- B. Kerala
- C. Gujarat
- D. Karnataka

Ans. B

Sol.

- Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms in south India, in the Bharathapuzha river basin in present-day **central Kerala**.

3.Ajatashatru, a ruler of the Haryanka Dynasty, was the son of _____.

- A. Bimbisara
- B. Anurudha
- C. Naga-Dasak
- D. Udayin

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Ajatashatru** was a king of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha.
- He was the **son** of King **Bimbisara** and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.
- The Haryanka dynasty was succeeded by the Shishunaga dynasty.

4.Who among the following was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty?

- A. Kaivarta
- B. Govishanaka
- C. Panduka
- D. Dhanananda

Ans. D

Sol.

- According to the Buddhist text Maha Bodhi Vamsa, **Dhana Nanda** (died c. 321 BCE) was the last ruler of the **Nanda dynasty**.
- **Mahapadmananda** (345 BC – 329 BC) was the founder of the Nanda dynasty.
- The Nandas overthrew the Shishunaga dynasty in the Magadha region and expanded their empire to include a larger part of northern India.

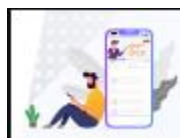
5.The first ruler of Magadha from the Haryanka dynasty was _____.

- A. Bimbisara
- B. Prasenajit
- C. Ajatshatru
- D. Ashoka

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Bimbisara** was the first ruler of the Haryanka dynasty.
- Haryanka dynasty, believed to began its reign in the middle of the 6th century BCE.
- The initial capital of Haryanka dynasty was Rajagriha which was later shifted to Pataliputra.



6.The Gupta rulers imposed a fine called _____ which was a plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough.

- A. Halivakara
- B. Hiranya
- C. Kara
- D. Sulka

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Halivakara**, was a type of tax imposed by Gupta rulers, which was a plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough.

Land revenue was the main source of revenue which was generally fixed at one-sixth of the produce.

7.The last recognized king of the Gupta line was _____.

- A. Ashoka
- B. Bimbisara
- C. Vishnugupta
- D. Samudragupta

Ans. C

Sol.

• Vishnugupta is generally considered to be the last recognized king of the Gupta Empire.

• His rule lasted 10 years, from 540 to 550 CE.

• The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire existing from the around 3rd century CE to 543 CE.

8.Hiuen Tsang, hailed as the pilgrims, visited India during the reign of king _____.

- A. Ashoka
- B. Vishnugupta
- C. Harsha Vardhana
- D. Samudragupta

Ans. C

Sol.

• The Chinese traveller **Hiuen Tsang** visited India during the reign of emperor **Harsha Vardhana**.

• He returned to China and wrote a detailed description of India during the rule of Harsha in his book '**Si-yu-ki**'.

9.King Harshavardhana ascended the throne of Thaneshwar and Kannauj on the death of his brother _____.

- A. Suryavardhana
- B. Indravardhana
- C. Chandravardhana
- D. Rajyavardhana

Ans. D

Sol.

• Prabhakar Vardhana was the first king of the Vardhana dynasty with his capital at Thaneshwar.

• After Prabhakar Vardhana's death in 605, his eldest son, Rajya Vardhana, ascended the throne.

• Harsha Vardhana was Rajyavardhana's younger brother. King Harshavardhana ascended the throne of Thaneshwar and Kannauj on the death of his brother Rajyavardhana.

10. _____ was the capital of Magadha before the 4th century BCE.

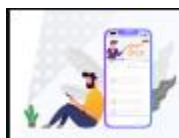
- A. Varanasi
- B. Pataliputra
- C. Rajagriha
- D. Mathura

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Magadha** was an ancient Indian kingdom and was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas.

• Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha before the 4th century BCE.



- Capital was shifted to Pataliputra afterwards.
- The kingdom of **Magadha** comprises modern day Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the areas that are **today** the nations of Bangladesh and Nepal.

11. The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet,

- _____.
- A. Banabhatta
 - B. Kamban
 - C. Dandin
 - D. Jinsena

Ans. A
Sol.

- The Harshacharita, is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India.
- He was the Asthana Kavi, meaning Court Poet, of Harsha.
- The *Harshacharita* was the first composition of Bana and is considered to be the beginning of writing of historical poetic works in the Sanskrit language.

12. In the 4th century BCE, the capital of Magadha was shifted to _____.

- A. Varanasi
- B. Mathura
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Panipat

Ans. C
Sol.

- In the 4th century BCE, the capital of Magadha was shifted to **Pataliputra**.
- Bimbisara was succeeded by his son Ajatashatru, who shifted the capital of Magadha from Girivraj to Pataliputra.

13. The Holy River of Rig Vedic Age, along which, the Rig Vedic civilisation flourished was _____.

- A. Narmada
- B. Saraswati
- C. Tapi
- D. Godavari

Ans. B
Sol.

- The Rig **Vedic Civilisation flourished along the river** Saraswati, in a region that now consists of the modern **Indian** states of Haryana and Punjab.
- The **Vedic civilisation** was essentially rural in character, with agriculture as the **main** occupation of the people.
- The Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and the Upanishads are the sources of the Vedic culture.

14. In which city was the Jhanda Satyagraha or Flag Satyagraha of 1923 held?

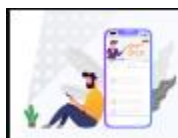
- A. Bombay
- B. Nagpur
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Calcutta

Ans. B
Sol.

- **Jhanda Satyagraha/Flag Satyagraha was held on June 18, 1923 in Nagpur.**
- It was a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience during the Indian independence movement.

15. Which pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta, who was known as the 'Napoleon of India' for his conquests?

- A. Allahabad Pillar



- B. Sun Pillar
- C. Iron Pillar
- D. Vijaya Stambha

Ans. A
Sol.

- **The Allahabad Pillar inscription** was composed by Harishena.
- This pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta credits him with extensive military conquests.
- It is considered "the most important historical document of the classical Gupta age".

16. Who among the following is known as the 'father of Muslim renaissance' in Bengal?

- A. Ameer Ali
- B. Nawab Abdul Latif Khan
- C. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
- D. Nawab Salimullah Khan

Ans. B
Sol.

- Nawab Abdul Latif Khan a prominent personality of mid 19th century Bengal.
- The pioneer of Muslim modernization and the architect of the Muslim Renaissance, was one of those great men who appeared as saviours of their frustrated, humiliated, demoralized and disorganised fellow countrymen under colonial rule.
- His title, Nawab was awarded by the British in 1880.

17. Which of the following is an INCORRECT sequence of Mughal rulers?

- A. Babur, Humayun, Akbar
- B. Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb
- C. Akbar, Shah Jahan, Jahangir
- D. Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan

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

Ans. C
Sol.

The sequence of Mughal emperors in India:

1. Zahir-ud-din Muhammad "Babur" (1526-1530) - Important battles were the first battle of Panipat (1526) and the battle of Khanwa (1527)
2. Nasir-ud-din Muhammad "Humayun" (1530-1540 & 1555-1556) - Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battle of Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540)
3. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad "Akbar" (1556-1605) - Re-established the Mughal empire after defeating Hemu in the 2nd battle of Panipat (1556)
4. Nur-ud-din Muhammad Salim titled "Jahangir" (1605-1627)
5. Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram titled "Shah Jahan" (1628-1658) - builder of the world wonder Taj Mahal in Agra

6. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) - He was called Darvesh or a Zinda Pir. He forbade Sati. Conquered Bijapur (AD 1686) and Golconda (AD 1687) and reimposed Jaziya in AD 1679.

18. Who was the then Governor-General of British India, when 'Sati Pratha' became illegal and punishable?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Wellesley
- C. Lord William Bentinck
- D. Warren Hastings

Ans. C
Sol.

- Due to fierce campaign and lobbying of **Raja Rammohan Roy** and others, Sati practice was formally banned in all

the lands under Bengal Presidency by Lord **William Bentinck on 4 December 1829.**

- By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of "culpable homicide.

19. In which year was the Nahargarh Fort in Jaipur built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II?

- A. 1734
- B. 1800
- C. 1805
- D. 1780

Ans. A
Sol.

- **Nahargarh Fort** was **built** in 1734 by the then Maharaja of Jaipur, Sawai Jai Singh II. He **constructed** the **fort** as a retreat for the hunting expeditions of the royal family.

- Nahargarh Fort stands on the edge of the Aravalli Hills, overlooking the city of Jaipur in the Indian state of Rajasthan.
- Along with Amer Fort and Jaigarh Fort, Nahargarh once formed a strong defense ring for the city.

20. In which of the following locations, was the Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942?

- A. Pragati Maidan
- B. August Kranti Maidan
- C. Shivaji Park
- D. Jallianwala Bagh

Ans. B
Sol.

- Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 at August Kranti Maidan, Bombay.

- August Kranti Maidan was also known as Gowalia Tank Maidan.
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die" for the movement.

21. Which dynasty built the pancha rathas of Mahabalipuram?

- A. Pallava
- B. Chera
- C. Satavahana
- D. Chola

Ans. A
Sol.

- The Pancha Rathas were carved during the reign of Pallava King Mahendravarman I and his son **Narasimhavarman I.**

- Due to the death of **Narasimha Varman** in 668 AD, these five rathas were not completed.
- The purpose of their construction is not known as the structures were not completed.

22. 'Dharmaraja (Yudhishtir) Ratha', 'Bhima Ratha', 'Arjuna Ratha' and 'Nakula Sahadeva Ratha' are four of the Panch Rathas at Mahabalipuram. What is the name of the fifth Ratha?

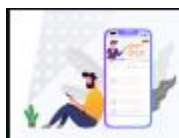
- A. Krishna Ratha
- B. Draupadi Ratha
- C. Bhishma Ratha
- D. Karna Ratha

Ans. B
Sol.

- **Pancha Rathas** (also known as Five Rathas or Pandava Rathas) is a monument complex at Mahabalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in the Kancheepuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India.

- Pancha Rathas is an example of monolithic Indian rock-cut architecture.

- They include the Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Nakula Sahadeva Ratha, and Draupadi Ratha



23. _____ renounced his knighthood in protest for Jallianwalla Bagh mass killing.

- A. Surendranath Banerjee
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
- D. Shivajirao Holkar

Ans. B

Sol.

- Ravindra Nath Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest for Jallianwalla Bagh mass killing.
- He was awarded a knighthood by King George V in 1915.

24. The Gadar (or Ghadar) Party was formed in the year _____.

- A. 1918
- B. 1915
- C. 1913
- D. 1921

Ans. C

Sol.

- In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party.
- The members of this party were the immigrant sikhs of US and Canada.
- The first issue of The Ghadar, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913

25. Alai-Darwaza, the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi, was constructed by _____.

- A. Ahmad Shah Durrani
- B. Mu'izz ad-Din Muhammad Ghori
- C. Muhammad bin Tughluq
- D. Ala-ud-din Khilji

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Alai Darwaza is the main gate from the southern side of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in the Qutub Minar complex .
- Built by Allaudin Khilji the Sultan of Delhi in 1311 AD, the Alai Darwaza has a domed entrance which is constructed using red sandstone and is adorned with white marble.

1. 'Azadirachta indica' is the botanical name of which ever green tree found in the Indian sub-continent?

- A. Curry tree
- B. Pine tree
- C. Hibiscus tree
- D. Margosa tree

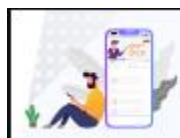
Ans. D

Sol.

- * Azadirachta indica' is the botanical name of margosa tree which is ever green tree found in the Indian sub-continent.
- * The nature of margosa tree is alkaline. It is also known as neem tree.
- * Margosa oil is an extract of the seeds of Azadirachta indica, commonly known as the neem tree native to India and Sri Lanka.
- * Margosa oil has been a traditional remedy for centuries in India and Southeast Asia used in treating asthma, intestinal parasites, arthritis and leprosy.
- * The neem tree is of great importance for its anti-desertification properties and possibly as a good carbon dioxide sink.

2. The Living Root Bridges are a rare ecological phenomenon seen in which state of India?

- A. West Bengal



- B. Meghalaya
- C. Sikkim
- D. Mizoram

Ans. B
Sol.

- The Living Root Bridges are a rare ecological phenomenon seen in the southern part of the Northeast Indian state of Meghalaya.
- A living root bridge is a type of simple suspension bridge formed of living plant roots by tree shaping.
- They are handmade from the aerial roots of rubber fig trees by the Khasi and Jaintia peoples of the mountainous terrain along the southern part of the Shillong Plateau.
- Living root bridges have also been created in Indonesia at Jembatan akar on the island of Sumatra.
- It is also created in the Banten province of Java, by the Baduy people.
- Most of the Living Root bridges grow on steep slopes of subtropical moist broadleaf forest between 50m and 1150m above sea level.

3. According to the 2011 census, the total percentage of Muslims in India is :

- A. 10.2
- B. 12.4
- C. 16.6
- D. 14.2

Ans. D
Sol.

- The **religious data** on **India Census 2011** was released by the Government of India on **25th August 2015**.
- Hindus are **79.8%** while **Muslims** are **14.23%** of the population. **Christians** are **2.30%** and **Sikhs** are **1.72%**.

- For the first time, a "**No religion**" category was added in the **2011 census**.

- **2.87 million** were classified as people belonging to "**No Religion**" in India in the 2011 census.

4. Which island emerged in the Bay of Bengal in the aftermath of the Bhola cyclone in 1970?

- A. Lohachara Island
- B. Jambudwip
- C. Ghoramara Island
- D. New Moore Island

Ans. D
Sol.

- The new Moore island emerged in the Bay of Bengal in the aftermath of the Bhola cyclone in 1970.

- The Moore island is also called south talpatti and purbasha island.

- The Bhola cyclone was one of the deadliest tropical cyclones of west Bengal. It took the lives of 5,00,000 people in disaster.

- It was a sandbar island offshore located in the bay of Bengal and off the coast of the Ganges and Brahmaputra delta region.

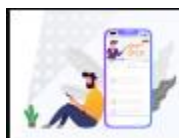
- There is sovereignty claimed by India and Bangladesh over it because of speculation over the existence of oil and natural gas in the region but it finally settled in favour of Bangladesh.

5. The Kulik bird sanctuary is located in:

- A. West Bengal
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Kerala
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A
Sol.

- **The Kulik bird sanctuary is located in West Bengal.**



• It was also known as **Raiganj Wildlife Sanctuary** and It was established in **1985**.

• **Kites, Flycatchers, Owls, Kingfishers, Woodpeckers, Drongoes**, etc are **resident birds of Kulik bird sanctuary**.

• There are a total **6 national parks** and **16 wildlife sanctuaries** located in West Bengal.

• **Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary** is the **largest water bird sanctuary** of India.

6. Which of the following rivers flows into the Arabian Sea?

- A. Narmada
- B. Kaveri
- C. Krishna
- D. Godavari

Ans. A

Sol.

• Narmada and Tapi rivers flow into the Arabian Sea.

• It flows from the east region in madhya pradesh to a tight valley between vindhya range and spikes of the satpura range in west region.

• It passes through Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and chhattisgarh.

• There are dams formed around Narmada river Maheshwar Dam, Sardar Sarovar Dam, and Indira Gandhi Sagar Dam.

• The east to west river flows only narmada, tapi and mahi.

7. The percolation rate of water is the least in soil.

- A. Clayey
- B. Sandy
- C. Gravel
- D. Loamy

Ans. A

Sol.

• The percolation rate of water is the least in Clayey soil.

• Clay is a type of fine-grained natural soil material containing clay minerals.

• Clay soils remain wet and cold in winter and dry out in summer.

• These soils are made of over 25 percent clay, and because of the spaces found between clay particles, clay soils hold a high amount of water.

• Percolation refers to the process of a liquid slowly passing through a filter.

• Filtration of water is least in clayey soil due to its small particle size.

8. The is the highest battle field in the world.

- A. Gangotri Glacier
- B. Hari Parbat Glacier
- C. Nubra Glacier
- D. Siachin Glacier

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Siachin Glacier is the highest battle field in the world.

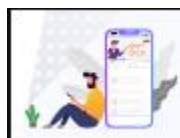
• It is located in the eastern Karakoram mountain range in the Himalayas.

• The temperature in Siachen glacier in winters drops to below -60 degrees.

• There are also constant threats of avalanches, crevasses on the glacier, high-speed winds.

• The Saltoro Ridge of the Siachin glacier serves as a divider that prevents direct linking of PoK with China, stopping them to develop geographical military linkages in the area.

• Siachen also serves as a watchtower for India to keep a deep watch on Gilgit and Baltistan regions of Pakistan.



9. In which state is Kaziranga National Park situated?

- A. Assam
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Bihar

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Kaziranga National Park is situated in Assam.
- It is a world heritage site of India.
- In Kaziranga national park, there is the world largest population of one horned rhinoceroses.
- It is allocated around Brahmaputra river.
- It is spread in 430sqm. The area falls between ecoregion of brahmaputra valley semi-evergreen forest and ecoregion of terai duar savanna and grasslands.

10. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Tundra type of vegetation?

- A. Small shrubs are a part of this vegetation.
- B. Moss and lichens are found here.
- C. The growth of natural vegetation is limited here.
- D. It is found in a temperate region.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Tundra** is a type of **biome** where **tree growth** is **hindered** by **low temperatures** and **short growing seasons**, so option **D** is **incorrect**. There are **three** regions and associated types of tundra: **Arctic tundra**, **alpine tundra**, and **Antarctic tundra**.
- **Tundra vegetation** is composed of **dwarf shrubs**, **sedges** and **grasses**,

mosses, and **lichens**. **Scattered trees** grow in some tundra regions.

- The **ecotone** between the **tundra** and the **forest** is known as the **tree line** or **timberline**.

11. Sandstone is an example of :

- A. Non-foliated rock
- B. Sedimentary rock
- C. Igneous rock
- D. Metamorphic rock

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Sandstone** is an example of **sedimentary rock**. sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the **deposition** and **subsequent cementation** of **mineral** or **organic** particles on the floor of **oceans** or other **bodies of water** at the Earth's surface.

• There are three types of rocks:

- a) **Igneous** rocks are formed from **melted rock** deep inside the Earth.
- b) **Sedimentary** rocks are formed from **layers of sand, silt, dead plants**, and **animal skeletons**.
- c) **Metamorphic** rocks are formed from other rocks that are changed by **heat** and **pressure** underground.

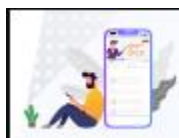
12. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the

- A. Kaimur Hills
- B. Himadri
- C. Nilgiri Hills
- D. Aravalli Hills

Ans. D

Sol.

- * **The Aravalli mountain** range extends from **Gujarat to Delhi** in 692 km. The **maximum part** of this mountain (Near about 80%) comes in **Rajasthan state**.



* **'Kaimur Hills'** is the eastern part of the **Vindhyan Range**.

* The **'Guru Shikhar'** (1721 m) is the **highest peak** of this mountain.

* **'Nilgiri'** is a range of the **Western Ghats** of India.

* The Nilgiri mountain range is spread over the states of **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala**.

* The **highest peak** of Nilgiri mountain is **'Doddabetta'**.

13.The largest backwater lake in Odisha is

- A. Dal lake
- B. Wular lake
- C. Chilika lake
- D. Pulicat lake

Ans. C

Sol.

• The largest backwater lake in Odisha is **Chilka lake**.

• It is spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha.

• It is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the largest brackish water lagoon in the world after The New Caledonian barrier reef.

• It has been listed as a tentative UNESCO World Heritage site.

14.Which of the following is NOT an artificial ecosystem?

- A. Reservoir of a dam
- B. Paddy-field
- C. Forest
- D. Garden

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Forest** is a **natural ecosystem** while the **reservoir of dam**, paddy-field, and **gardens** are **human-made (artificial)** ecosystems.

• An ecosystem consists of **biotic components** comprising **living organisms** and **abiotic components** comprising physical factors like **temperature, rainfall, wind, soil,** and minerals.

15.What is 'Bringa' in Orissa?

- A. A village known for diamond mines
- B. A stone weapon used by the aboriginals
- C. An edible oil used by the aboriginals
- D. A local name of 'slash and burn' agriculture

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Slash-and-burn** agriculture is a farming method that involves the **cutting** and **burning** of plants in a forest or woodland to create a field called a **swidden**. It is also known as **fire-fallow cultivation**.

• Slash and Burn farming in India:

| Name | Region |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pama Dabi or Koman or Bringa | Odisha |
| Jhumming | Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, a |
| Kumara | Western Ghats |
| Podu or Penda | Andhra Pradesh |

16.Which of the following rivers forms the famous Dhuadhar falls?

- A. Narmada
- B. Kali Sind
- C. Chambal
- D. Tapi

Ans. A

Sol.

• The **Narmada River**, making its way through the world-famous **Marble Rocks**, narrows down and then plunges in a waterfall known as **Dhuandhaar**.

• The **Dhuandhar Falls** are located on the **Narmada River** in **Bhedaghat** and are **30 meters** high. The word



Dhuandhar is derived from **two Hindi** words - **Dhuan (smoke) + Dhar (flow)**

17..... is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Black soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Arid soil

Ans. D

Sol.

* Most desert soils are called Aridisols (dry soil).

* These are porous sandy soils with low nitrogenous matter and humus.

* These are also saline in nature .

* Deserts cover 20 to 33% of the Earth's land surface, and can be found in the tropics, at the poles, and in between.

* Desert soils are formed where there is scanty rainfall.

18.Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the river Indus?

- A. Ravi
- B. Jhelum
- C. Chenab
- D. Ganges

Ans. D

Sol.

* Major Tributaries of Indus River are:

- * 1) Jhelum River
- * 2) Chenab River
- * 3) Ravi River
- * 4) Beas River
- * 5) Satluj River

19..... is the smallest state of India

- A. Punjab
- B. Goa
- C. Sikkim

D. Tripura

Ans. B

Sol.

o **Goa** is the smallest state of India.

o Goa is a state on the southwestern coast within the region known as the **Konkan**.

o Geographically, Goa separated from the Deccan highlands by the Western Ghats

o **Rajasthan** is the biggest state in India by area.

o Some important facts of India are following:-

o The Smallest State by Population is **Sikkim**.

o The longest coastline state is **Gujarat**.

o The largest Cricket Stadium in India is Motera Stadium or Sardar **Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium**.

o The largest Area under Forest Cover is **Madhya Pradesh**.

o The highest Dam in India is **Tehri Dam** (260.5 m).

o The largest District in India is **Kutch**.

o The longest Highway is NH-44 from **Srinagar to Kanyakumari**.

20.Extrusive rocks are a type of :

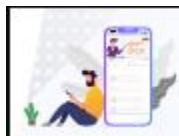
- A. Sedimentary Rocks
- B. Fossil Rocks
- C. Metamorphic Rocks
- D. Igneous Rocks
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

• Extrusive rocks are a type of Igneous Rocks.

• They are formed on the surface of the Earth from lava and Basalt is the most common extrusive igneous rock.



- The rocks formed from the solidification of molten rock material are called Igneous Rocks.
- The existing rocks which are transformed into new types of rock are called Metamorphic rocks.
- The rock which is formed by the accumulation or deposition of minerals at the Earth's surface is called Sedimentary Rocks.

21. Which city is NOT situated on the Banks of the Chambal River?

- A. Jabalpur
- B. Kota
- C. Gwalior
- D. Dholpur

Ans. A

Sol.

- Jabalpur city is not situated on the Banks of the Chambal River.
- The water from the Chambal irrigation project is used in Keoladeo National Park.
- There are lots of species home like 2 different crocodile miggar and garial, 8 species of freshwater turtles, smooth-coated otters, gangetic river dolphins, skimmers, black-bellied terns, sarus cranes and black-necked storks etc.
- The gandhi sagar dam, rana pratap sagar dam, jawahar sagar dam built across the chambal river.
- There is a national Chambal wildlife sanctuary established in 1978.

22. The Ajodhya Hills is located in :

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Kerala
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. West Bengal

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Ajodhya Hills is located in West Bengal.
- It is a small plateau with hilly surroundings and The highest peak of Ajodhya Hills is Chamtaburu.
- It is the easternmost part of the Chota Nagpur Plateau and extended part of Eastern Ghats range.
- West Bengal was formed on 1st Nov. 1966 and Its capital is Kolkata.
- Sunderban Delta is the largest delta in the world located in West Bengal.
- West Bengal is leading producer of Rice and Jute.

23. In which layer of the earth's atmosphere is the ozone layer found?

- A. Troposphere
- B. Mesosphere
- C. Exosphere
- D. Stratosphere

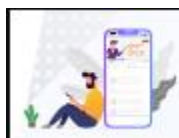
Ans. D

Sol.

- * The earth's atmosphere is the ozone layer found on the Stratosphere layer.
- * Most atmospheric ozone is concentrated in a layer in the stratosphere, about 9 to 18 miles above the Earth's surface.
- * ozone molecules are constantly formed and destroyed in the stratosphere
- * Ozone is a molecule that contains three oxygen atoms.
- * The ozone layer is a thin part of the Earth's atmosphere that absorbs almost all of the sun's harmful ultraviolet light.
- * Ozone holes" are popular names for areas of damage to the ozone layer.

24. Which of the following is the southernmost of the Lakshadweep islands?

- A. Bitra



- B. Kavaratti
- C. Amini
- D. Minicoy

Ans. D
Sol.

- The Minicoy is the southernmost of the Lakshadweep islands.
- The minicoy lies near the 90 channel that is one of the busiest shipping routes.
- The second largest and southernmost island in lakshadweep is minicoy island.its has the oldest lighthouse built in 1885.
- The Lava, Thaara, Dandi, Fuli and Bandiya are folk dances of Minicoy.
- The india and maldives signed a treaty in 1976 named as 'maritime boundary treaty' in which minicity comes under india side of boundary.

25.Which of the following is not a Greenhouse gas?

- A. Nitrous Oxide
- B. Methane
- C. Carbon Dioxide
- D. Argon

Ans. D
Sol.

- Argon is not a Greenhouse gas.
- Argon, an element found in relative abundance in the Earth's atmosphere, is not a greenhouse gas.
- Like oxygen, nitrogen and other gases, it is largely transparent to the wavelengths of light responsible for trapping heat.
- Argon is the third-most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere.
- Argon is a chemical element with the symbol Ar and atomic number 18.
- It is in group 18 of the periodic table and is a noble gas.

26. Who called dams as the 'Temples of Modern India'?

- A. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. T Krishnanchari
- D. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. D
Sol.

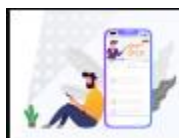
- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is called dams as the 'Temples of Modern India'.
- Temples of modern India was a term coined by India's first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru while starting the construction of the Bhakra Nangal Dam.
- Jawaharlal Nehru felt that the construction of large dams would solve many problems of India.
- It would result in the generation of electricity, would provide water for irrigation to the farmers, supply water to household and industries.
- Main purpose of launching multipurpose river projects in India was to combine development of agriculture and village economy with rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.

1. In the context of Elections in India, the term VVPAT stands for:

- A. Voter Visit Poll Account Trail
- B. Voter Vivid Press Audit Trail
- C. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
- D. Voter Verifiable Paper Account Trail

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)** is a machine that is used in **elections** to allow **voters** to **verify** that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible **election fraud** or **malfunction**, and to provide a means to **audit** the stored electronic results.
- It contains the **name** of the candidate (for whom the vote has been cast) and



the **symbol** of the party/individual candidate.

- VVPAT was first used in an election in **India** in **September 2013** in **Noksen** (Assembly Constituency) in **Nagaland**.
- VVPAT was introduced in all **543 Lok Sabha** constituencies in the **2019 Indian general election**.

2. When was the Planning Commission set up?

- A. 2019
- B. 2000
- C. 1947
- D. 1950

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Planning Commission was established on **15 March 1950**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of this commission.
- The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.
- The first Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951.
- The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) has replaced Planning Commission, which was established in 2015.

3. Which of the following options is also termed as the third-tier of democracy in India?

- A. State government Union
- B. Territory governments
- C. Local-self government
- D. Supreme Court

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Local-self government** is also termed as the **third-tier of democracy** in India. The term

Panchayati Raj in India signifies the system of **rural local self-government**.

- **Panchayati Raj** has been established in all the states of India to build democracy at the **grass-root level**. It is entrusted with **rural development**. It was **constitutionalised** through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992**.

4. Which of the following constitutional amendments provided for the Right to Education

- A. 88th amendment
- B. 89th amendment
- C. 87th amendment
- D. 86th amendment

Ans. D

Sol.

- The provision for the **Right to Education** was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002**. This amendment is a major milestone in the country's aim to achieve **education for all**.
- **Article 21 A** of the Indian Constitution declares that the **State** shall provide **free and compulsory education** to all children of the age of **six to fourteen** in such a manner as the State may determine.

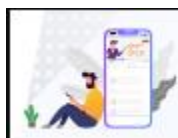
5. In the Indian constitution the section on Citizenship draws inspiration from which country's constitution?

- A. France
- B. USA
- C. Australia
- D. UK

Ans. D

Sol.

Britain Constitution-



- * 1. Parliamentary government
- * 2. Rule of Law
- * 3. Legislative procedure
- * 4. Single citizenship
- * 5. Cabinet system
- * 6. Prerogative writs
- * 7. Parliamentary privileges
- * 8. Bicameralism

6. The Eight schedule of the Constitution includeslanguages.

- A. 22
- B. 25
- C. 2
- D. 100

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Eight schedule of the Constitution includes 22 languages.
- There are originally 14 languages in the Eight schedule of Constitution.
- English is still not recognised in the 8th schedule of the constitution of India.
- Tamil is recognized as the oldest language in the world.
- The article 343 to article 351 are related to official languages.
- The part 18th consists of articles on official languages.

7. Who amongst the following founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) in 1951?

- A. Ashutosh Mukherjee
- B. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- C. Vinayak Savarkar
- D. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Ans. B

Sol.

- In 1951, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

- The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was an Indian right-wing political party that existed from 1951 to 1977.
- In 1977 it merged with several other Left, Centre and Right wing parties opposed to the Indian National Congress and formed the Janata Party.
- In 1980, Jana Sangh faction broke away from Janata Party over the issue of dual membership and formed Bharatiya Janata Party.

8. Consumers have a right to seek against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

- A. Penalty
- B. Sympathy
- C. Injury
- D. Redressal

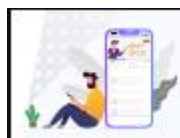
Ans. D

Sol.

- **Consumers have a right to seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.**
- This right also **ensures a fair settlement of the legitimate grievances of the consumer.**
- The **compensation** is also **given to the consumers against unethical trade practice of the seller.**
- There are also some other right for consumers:
 - 1) **Right to Safety**
 - 2) **Right to information**
 - 3) **Right to Choose**
 - 4) **Right to be Heard**
 - 5) **Right to Consumer Education**
- **World Consumer Right day** is celebrated on **15 March.**

9. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in

- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1947



D. 1948

Ans. B

Sol.

- The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in 1946.
- The constitution of India was written by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the cabinet mission plan.
- It was proposed by M.N Roy. The president and vice president was Dr. Rajendra Prasad and HC Mukherjee.
- The 2 year 11 month and 18 days time is taken by constituent assembly to complete the constitution of india.
- The constituent assembly had 389 memberships in which 292 were british state's representatives; 93 were of princely states and 4 were chief commissioners provinces of delhi, ajmer-merwara, coorg and british baluchistan.

10.What was the amendment done to the Indian Constitution by 52nd amendment done in 1985?

- A. Anti-defection law was included
- B. Amendment to the Union and State lists with respect to raising of taxes
- C. The words 'socialist secular' added to the preamble
- D. Formation of Sikkim as a state within the Indian Union

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Anti-defection law was included in the Indian Constitution by the 52nd amendment done in 1985.
- The anti-defection law is written in the tenth schedule of the constitution of India.
- The Anti-defection law objective is to stop Members of parliament from

switching parties for any reason. So that they become loyal to their parties.

- It helps to strengthen democracy by bringing stability to politics.
- If anyone breaks the anti-defection law he or she will lose their membership of the house.

11.Which of the motions is passed in the parliament to remove the President of India?

- A. Impeachment Motion
- B. Censure Motion
- C. Cut Motion
- D. No Confidence Motion

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Impeachment motion is passed in the parliament to remove the President of India.
- The president can be impeached for violation of the constitution of india.
- It is given in article 61 of constitution of india.
- The either house of parliament can be used to initiate the impeachment motion.
- If charges on the president are preferred by either house of parliament then another house is to investigate the cause of charges.

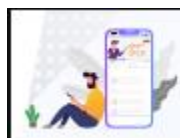
12.Panchayati Raj institutions came into existence under the:

- A. 42nd and 43rd Amendment Acts
- B. 86th and 87th Amendment Acts
- C. 63rd and 64th Amendment Acts
- D. 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Panchayati Raj** has been established in all the states of India to build democracy at the **grass-root level**.



- It is entrusted with **rural development**.
- It was constitutionalised through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992**.
- The **74th Amendment Act of 1992** provided **three** types of municipalities in India.
- These are **Municipal Corporation** for **larger urban** areas, **Municipal Council** for **small urban** areas, and **Nagar Panchayat** for an area that is in **transition** from a **rural** area to an **urban** area.

13. The right of a person, party or nation to stop a certain decision or law is called

- A. authority
- B. vote
- C. veto
- D. power of attorney

Ans. C
Sol.

* Veto-The procedure established under the Constitution by which the president refuses to approve a bill or joint resolution and thus prevents its enactment into law.

* The United Nations Security Council "Veto power" refers to the power of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) to veto any "substantive" resolution.

14. Fundamental duties in the Indian constitution are borrowed from the constitution of

- A. France
- B. Canada
- C. USSR
- D. Britain

Ans. C
Sol.

• Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution are borrowed from the constitution of the USSR.

• The idea of justice (social, economic and political) expressed in the preamble is also picked up from the USSR.

• The constituent assembly had drafted the constitution of India in 2 years 11 months 18 days.

• Recently there have been 11 fundamental duties in the constitution of India. The 11th fundamental duty was added in the 42nd amendment act of the constitution in 1976.

• The Fundamental duties are given in article 51A.

15. Who replaced Sachchidananda Sinha as Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Ans. B
Sol.

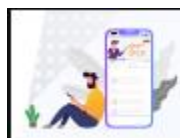
• Dr. Rajendra Prasad replaced Sachchidananda Sinha as Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India.

• When India became a republic in 1950, Prasad was elected its first president by the Constituent Assembly.

• He was an Indian political leader and lawyer by training.

• Prasad joined the Indian National Congress during the Indian Independence Movement and became a major leader from the region of Bihar.

• After the constituent assembly 1946 elections, Prasad served as Minister of Food and Agriculture in the central government.



16. The Chief of Election Commission is appointed by the

- A. Central Government
- B. State Government
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. President of India

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Chief of Election Commission is appointed by the President of India.
- This power of the Election Commission of India is derived from the Article 324 of the Constitution of India.
- The Chief of Election Commission is a body constitutionally empowered to conduct free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures and of President and Vice-President.
- Chief Election Commissioner of India is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service and mostly from the Indian Administrative Service.
- It is very difficult to remove the authority of the Chief Election Commissioner once appointed by the president.

17. Which of the following statements about the National Human Rights Commission is correct?

- A. It consists of 10 members.
- B. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.
- C. Mumbai serves as its Headquarters.
- D. Its chairman must be sitting judge in the Supreme Court.

Ans. B

Sol.

- The **National Human Rights Commission** is a **statutory** body.

- It was established in **1993**. It is a multi-member body consisting of a **chairman** and **four members**.

- NHRC is headquartered in **New Delhi**.

- The **chairman** should be **retired chief justice of India**, and **members** should be **serving** or **retired judges** of the **Supreme Court**, a **serving** or **retired chief justice** of a **high court**, and **two** persons having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

- The **functions** of the commission are mainly **recommendatory** in nature.

- It has **no power** to **punish** the violators of human rights, **nor** to award any **relief**.

18. The Finance Commission in India is constituted by the under article 280 of the Constitution.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Parliament
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Finance Commission in India is constituted by the President of India under Article 280 of the Constitution.

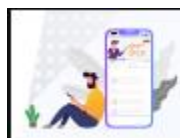
- The first Finance Commission was constituted in 1951 and chaired by K. C. Neogy.

- The finance commission's main role is to divide proceeds of divisible taxes between the states and the Union government.

- The current chairman of the finance commission is Nand Kishore Singh.

- President is the ceremonial head of state of India and the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

- The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of India under the



constitution and the supreme judicial body of India.

19. Which if the following statements are correct in the context of Indian Democracy?

- A. allows people to choose their representatives.
- B. allows people to take over the country in cases of financial emergency.
- C. commands people to pay taxes for pilgrimage.
- D. allows the military to rule the country.

Ans. A

Sol.

o **Allows people to choose their representatives**, is correct statement in the context of Indian Democracy.

o The Indian Politics works within the framework of the country's **constitution**.

o India is a **Parliamentary Democratic Republic** in which the Prime Minister is the **head of government** and the **President** of India is the head of state and.

o In India, there is a provision for a bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house, the **Rajya Sabha**, which represents the states of the Indian federation, and a lower house, the **Lok Sabha**, which represents the Indian people as a whole.

o The Constitution of India provides for an **independent judiciary** and the judiciary is headed by the Supreme Court.

20. In the context of the Indian Constitution, which of the following Articles guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion to its citizens?

- A. Article 14

- B. Article 25
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 22

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Article 25** of the Constitution guarantees **freedom of religion** to all the citizens of India. It provides that all persons in India, subject to **public order, morality, health, and other provisions**, are **equally** entitled to **freedom of conscience** and have the right to **freely profess, practice, and propagate religion**.

1. Cheque Truncation System works under?

- A. SIDBI
- B. NPCI
- C. SEBI
- D. NIIF

Ans. B

Sol.

• Cheque Truncation System works under NPCI.

• CTS is used by banks to move cheques electronically from one bank to other.

• Under this system, an electronic image of the cheque is transmitted to the drawee branch along with the necessary information inputs like Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) code.

• This process is faster and more safe than the conventional paper-cheque clearing method.

2. Fixed deposits, staff security deposit, cumulative deposits etc. are which type of liabilities of bank?

- A. Time Liability
- B. Demand Liability
- C. Both a and b
- D. none of above



Ans. A

Sol.

- Fixed deposits, staff security deposit, cumulative deposits etc. are time liabilities of bank.
- Time liabilities are those liabilities of a bank which are payable otherwise on demand.
- Current Account, Saving Account and Demand Draft etc. are demand liabilities of a Bank.
- The Net Demand and Time Liabilities or NDTL shows the difference between the sum of demand and time liabilities (deposits) of a bank (with the public or the other bank) and the deposits in the form of assets held by the other bank.

3. Money multiplier in an economy increases with?

- A. Increase in population of country
- B. Increase in cash reserve ration
- C. Increase in statutory liquidity ratio
- D. Increase in banking habit of population

Ans. D

Sol.

- Money multiplier increases with banking habit of population.
- Money Multiplier = $1 / \text{Reserve Ratio}$.
- Also money Multiplier is measured as a ratio of $M3/M0$.
- $M3 = M1 + \text{Time Deposits of post office saving banks}$.
- $M0$ is currency in circulation + Bankers' Deposits with RBI + Other deposits with RBI.
- $M0$ is also called as High powered money.

4. When an expansionary monetary policy does not encourage economic growth it is referred as?

- A. Deficit Financing

B. Liquidity Trap

C. Sterilisation

D. Market Destabilisation Scheme

Ans. B

Sol.

- When an expansionary monetary policy does not encourage economic growth it is referred as Liquidity Trap.
- Liquidity trap is the extreme effect of monetary policy.
- It is a situation in which the general public is prepared to hold on to whatever amount of money is supplied, at a given rate of interest.
- Sterilization is a form of monetary action in which a central bank seeks to limit the effect of inflows and outflows of capital on the money supply.

5. World bank forecasted growth of India at Percent in FY 21 in April, 2020?

- A. 1-1.5
- B. 1.5-2
- C. 2-2.5
- D. 2.5-3

Ans. B

Sol.

- World Bank forecasted growth of India at 1.5-2 percent in FY 21 in April, 2020.
- World Bank gave these estimates in its 'South Asia Economic Report'.
- It also stated that growth is expected to rebound to 5% in the Fiscal year 2022.
- Major reports published by WB are- Ease of Doing Business, World Development Report, Global Economic Prospects etc.

6. Which of the following is not a public good?

- A. Light House

- B. Street Light
- C. Electricity
- D. Flood Defences

Ans. C

Sol.

Electricity is not included in **Public good**, as it is charged as per consumption and its benefits are not indivisibly spread among the entire community.

- Major **examples of Public good are**- National Defence, Street Lighting, Police Service, Flood Defences, Public Parks, Internet, etc.

- Note that in **public goods**,
- No fee is paid
- Its consumption does not affect other consumer
- In public good there is not rivalry in consumption
- But there is opportunity cost involved

7. Way and Means advances are temporary loan facilities provided by RBI to state and central government. Its duration is

- A. 1 day
- B. 14 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

Ans. D

Sol.

Way and Means advances are temporary loan facilities provided by RBI to state and central government; it is advanced at Repo rate but for a period upto **3 months**.

- The limits of way and means are mutually **decided by RBI and Central government**.

- Way and Means Advances were introduced in 1997, and RBI provides WMA under **section 17(5) of RBI Act, 1934**.

- This facility can be availed by the government if government need immediate cash from the RBI.
- Recently, in wake of the COVID-19 Crisis, **RBI hiked 60% and 30%** for WMA for central and state governments.

8. Long Term Repo Operations refers to?

- A. RBI providing loan facilities to banks at market based floating rates
- B. RBI providing long term loan facilities at repo rate
- C. RBI providing short term loan facilities at stable repo rate
- D. Banks providing loan to RBI at long term at Repo rate

Ans. B

Sol.

The LTRO is a tool under which the central bank provides **one-year to three-year money to banks at the prevailing repo rate**.

- The loan is provided accepting **Government securities or on collaterals**.

- LTRO helped RBI ensure that banks reduce their marginal cost of funds-based lending rate, without reducing policy rates.

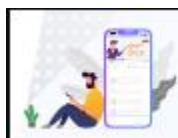
- LTRO system helps in **injecting liquidity** in the banking system.

- LTROs are conducted on Core Banking Solution (**E-KUBER**) platform.

9. RBI launched which operation to bring back Indian economy on track in wake of COVID 19 Crisis?

- A. Operation Revival
- B. Operation Twist
- C. Operation Paisa
- D. Operation Shakti

Ans. B



Sol.

RBI launched **Operation Twist** to bring back Indian economy of tact in wake of COVID 19 Crisis.

- '**Operation Twist**' is RBI's simultaneous selling of short-term securities and buying of long term securities through open market operations.

- This operation aims to bring down long term interest rates and bolster short term rates.

- **Open Market Operation** is the **purchase and sale of G-Secs** by RBI to control liquidity and monetary management.

10.Hedge fund is a type of Mutual Fund associated with_____

- A. Retailer Investors
- B. High Net worth Individuals
- C. Government entities
- D. PSUs

Ans. B

Sol.

- Hedge Funds is a type of Mutual Fund associated with **High Net Worth Individuals**.

- It is for those who want **high risk high return**.

- The fund tries to hedge risks to investor's capital against **market volatility** by employing alternative investment approaches.

- These funds work either as private investment partnerships or off shore investment corporations.

- They are not required to be registered with the securities markets regulator and are not subject to the reporting requirements, including periodic disclosure of NAVs.

11.If a foreign investor wants to invest in Indian stock market without being registered under SEBI, he can use?

- A. Promissory Notes
- B. Participatory Notes
- C. SWAP Agreement
- D. Maharaja Bonds

Ans. B

Sol.

- If a foreign investor wants to invest in Indian stock market without being registered under SEBI, he can use **Participatory notes**.

- The participatory notes are also regarded as **offshore derivative instruments** as they are used by the investors abroad but not within India.

- They are **harmful for economy** as they are not directly registered with SEBI and their data is out of purview to the regulatory institutes.

- The participatory notes are also regarded as offshore derivative instruments as they are used by the investors abroad but not within India.

12.Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India works under which of the following?

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- C. Ministry of Consumer Affairs
- D. Ministry of Administration Reforms and Public Grievances

Ans. B

Sol.

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India works under **Ministry of Corporate Affairs**.

- It is a statutory body formed under the insolvency and **Bankruptcy Code, 2016**.

- It is a key pillar of the ecosystem responsible for implementation of

reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner.

- It has also been designated as the '**Authority**' under **the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules), 2017** for regulation and development of the profession of valuers in the country.

13. SEBI regulates any money pooling scheme worth Rs..... or more and attach assets in cases of non compliance?

- A. 100Cr
- B. 200Cr
- C. 300Cr
- D. 500Cr

Ans. A
Sol.

- SEBI regulates any money pooling scheme worth **Rs. 100 Cr.** or more and attach assets in cases of non compliance.

- SEBI is a statutory body formed under **SEBI Act, 1992.**

- The basic functions of the SEBI are to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities market.

- The SEBI Chairman would have the authority to order "**search and seizure operations**".

- **Ajay Tyagi** is present chairman of SEBI.

14. _____ is an attempt by policymakers to kick-start a sluggish economy through a package of measures?

- A. Fiscal Consolidation
- B. Fiscal Stimulus
- C. Fiscal Boost
- D. Fiscal Deficit

Ans. B
Sol.

- '**Fiscal stimulus**' is an attempt by policymakers to kick-start a sluggish economy through a package of measures.

- In Fiscal stimulus government spends more from its pocket to boost the economy for. Ex. **Fiscal stimulus by government after 2008 economic crisis.**

- After 2008 subprime crises to boost economy government given export subsidies, excise duty cuts, pay revisions etc.

- As a consequence GDP growth revived from 6.7% in FY09 to 8.6% in FY10 and to 8.9% in FY11.

15. Project Shashakt is associated with _____

- A. vaccinating the backward districts
- B. dealing with NPA problem
- C. dealing with fiscal consolidation issue
- D. dealing with Illegal migrants

Ans. B
Sol.

- Project Shashakt is related **to address the problem of NPAs of banks in the country.**

- Under this project-

- Resolution of bad assets **below Rs 50 crore** is dealt within 90 days by setting up of a steering committee by banks.

- Resolution of consortium loans **between Rs 50-500 crore** is dealt within 180 days by Bank led Resolution Approach.

- Resolution of loans **above Rs 500 crore** will be dealt via AMC/AIF led resolution process.

16. Vernier Calipers is used to measure _____.

- A. Time
- B. Velocity
- C. Dimension
- D. Temperature

Ans. C

Sol.

- Vernier Caliper is used to measure dimension.
- It is an extremely precise measuring instrument.
- The smallest possible reading of a vernier caliper is 0.01 cm.

17. _____ is found in frequency modulation.

- A. Fixed Velocity
- B. Fixed Dimension
- C. Change in both
- D. No Change

Ans. A

Sol.

- Fixed Velocity is found in frequency modulation.
- Frequency modulation is the encoding of information in a carrier wave by varying the instantaneous frequency of the wave.
- It is used in computing, signal processing and telecommunications.

18. Which of the following is not correctly matched:

- A. HIV - AIDS
- B. Salmonella Bacteria – Salmonella
- C. Staph bacteria – MRSA
- D. Varicella zoster Virus – Measles

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Varicella zoster Virus doesn't cause Measles.

* Varicella zoster Virus causes Chickenpox.

* Measles is caused by morbillivirus.

* Staph bacteria causes MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus).

* MRSA causes infection in different parts of the body.

19. What is the chemical structure of Horn Silver?

- A. AgCl
- B. AgCl₂
- C. Ag₂S.2H₂O
- D. ZnS
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. A

Sol.

* Chemical composition of **Horn Silver** is **AgCl**.

* The Chemical composition of **Ruby Silver** is 3Ag₂S.Sb₂Sb₃.

* **AgCl** is formally known as **Chlorargyrite**.

20. Pyrolusite is an important ore which of the following element?

- A. Uranium
- B. Mercury
- C. Iron
- D. Magnesium

Ans. D

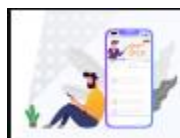
Sol.

* Pyrolusite is an important ore of **Magnesium**.

* Its chemical formula is **MnO₂**.

* Pyrolusite is extensively used for the manufacture of **Ferromanganese alloys**.

* Note that- '**Magnesia**' world means the oxide of a different element of magnesium.



21. The exchange of gases between the air and blood takes place at_____.

- A. Bronchi
- B. Bronchioles
- C. Trachea
- D. Alveoli
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Alveoli is the actual site of exchange of gases in lungs.
- * Alveoli are pouch like air sacs.
- * Alveoli are present at the end of the bronchioles.
- * Alveoli are covered with blood capillaries.
- * Trachea is also known as wind pipe.

22. Beta cells are related to_____.

- A. Pancreas
- B. Stomach
- C. Large intestine
- D. Liver

Ans. A

Sol.

- * Pancreas consists of group of islets of Langerhans.
- * Each islets of Langerhans consists of three types of cells.
- * These are Alpha cells, Beta cells, Gamma cells.
- * These cells secrete hormones in the blood.

23. Which of the following is not correct about the Pharynx:

- A. It is common way for solid food, liquid, air
- B. Nasopharynx is part of it
- C. Oropharynx is part of it
- D. Esophagus is part of it

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Pharynx is a common way for solid food, liquid, air.
- * It has 3 parts.
- * These are Nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx.
- * It present at backside of Frenula Lingual.
- * It is flask shaped.

24. The portion of the mirror from where reflection actually takes place is known as _____.

- A. Focus
- B. Aperture
- C. Centre of Curvature
- D. None of above

Ans. B

Sol.

- **The portion of the mirror from where reflection actually takes place is known as Aperture.**
- **Focus or Image point** is the point where light rays originating from a point on the object converge.

25. _____ is mixed up to provide stern hardness.

- A. Zinc
- B. Carbon
- C. Chromium
- D. Molybdenum

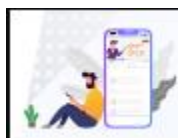
Ans. C

Sol.

- **Chromium is mixed up to provide stern hardness.**
- It is a **steely-grey, lustrous, hard and brittle transition metal.**
- It is the **fourth transition metal** found on the periodic table.

26. The Pakal Dul Dam is located in_____.

- A. Sikkim



- B. Meghalaya
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Manipur

Ans. C

Sol.

- The Pakal Dul Dam is an under-construction dam on the Marusadar River, in Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The primary purpose of the dam is hydroelectric power generation.
- The construction work of this dam started in 2018.

27. The book titled 'Vijyant at Kargil: The Life of a Kargil Hero' has recently released. It is authored by

- A. Captain Navjot Singh and A Roy
- B. Major Arya and Kiran Desai
- C. Colonel VN Thapar and Neha Dwivedi
- D. General VK Singh

Ans. C

Sol.

* The book titled '**Vijyant at Kargil: The Life of a Kargil Hero**' is authored by **Colonel VN Thapar and Neha Dwivedi**.

* The book is based on the life story of **Kargil Martyr Captain Vijyant Thapar**.

* **Vijyant Thapar** was commissioned into the Indian Army on 12th December 1998.

* He laid down his life at the age of 22 on June 29, 1999, during the Kargil War's Knoll assault.

28. In 17th century, Siddhendra Yogi formalised which dance tradition?

- A. Kathak
- B. Kuchipudi
- C. Mohiniattam
- D. Sattariya
- E.

None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. B

Sol.

• In 17th century, **Siddhendra Yogi formalised Kuchipudi dance form**.

• He also authored '**Bhama Kalapam**' play.

• **Radha Reddy and Raja Reddy, Yamini Krishnamurthy** were major proponents of this dance.

• Kuchipudi dance originates from **Andra Pradesh** and one of the eight classical dances.

29. Which of the following is not considered as an Ashram in Indian Mythology?

- A. Brahmacharya
- B. Grihastha
- C. Aranyak
- D. Sanyas

Ans. C

Sol.

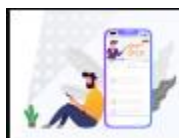
Ancient Indian society comprised of four ashrams to live life meaningfully and responsibly. They are as follows-

* **Brahmacharya**- upto 25 years of age, this ashram mainly dealt with education.

* **Grihastha**- between 25-50 years of age, this ashram dealt with discharging social norms and responsibilities as a husband, Son and Father.

* **Vanprastha**- between 50-75 years, in this ashram veteran people spread his knowledge to younger generation for meaningful life.

* **Sanyas**- between 75-100 years, in this ashram a person completely cuts from society and works for self salvation.



30. Ghosundi Inscription is situated at_____.

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Gujrat

Ans. A

Sol.

Gosundi Inscription is located at **Rajasthan near Chittodgarh.**

* It is important inscription devoted to **Vaishnavism sect** of Hinduism.

* Other major Vaishnavism inscriptions are-

* **Mathura Inscription in UP**

* **Nasik Inscription in Maharashtra**

* **Besnagar Inscription in MP**

31. Which of the following monuments bears a similarity to the French war memorial, the Arc-de-Triomphe?

- A. Victoria Memorial
- B. Charminar
- C. Gateway of India
- D. India Gate

Ans. D

Sol.

• **India gate** is the monument that bears a similarity to the French war memorial, the Arc-de-Triomphe.

• **India Gate** became the **site of Amar Jawan Jyoti - Indian Army's Tomb** of the Unknown Soldier after independence.

• The **India-gate** was **designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.**

32. 'Dharmaraja (Yudhishtir) Ratha', 'Bhima Ratha', 'Arjuna Ratha' and 'Nakula Sahadeva Ratha' are four of the Panch Rathas at Mahabalipuram. What is the name of the fifth Ratha?

- A. Krishna Ratha
- B. Draupadi Ratha

C. Bhisma Ratha

D. Karna Ratha

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Pancha Rathas** (also known as Five Rathas or Pandava Rathas) is a monument complex at Mahabalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in the Kancheepuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India.

• Pancha Rathas is an example of monolithic Indian rock-cut architecture.

• They include the Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Nakula Sahadeva Ratha, and Draupadi Ratha

33. The first case of Coronavirus was found in India on_____.

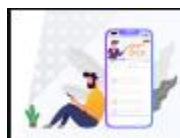
- A. 20 January
- B. 30 January
- C. 10 February
- D. 14 March

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The first case of Coronavirus was found in India on 30 Jan 2020.** The case was confirmed in a student who returned from Wuhan China in Thrissur Kerala.

• The first death case of Corona virus was in the state of Karnataka.



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