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AFCAT 2 2022 - GENERAL AWARENESS PART 1

<p>1.</p>	<p>Where is Lothal, a prominent city of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, located?</p> <p>A. Gujarat B. Rajasthan C. Punjab D. Madhya Pradesh</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization, located in the Bhal region of the modern state of Gujarat. The city was discovered in 1954.</p>  <p>The map shows the Indus Valley Civilization sites. Pakistan (green) includes Mohenjodaro, Kot Diji, and Harappa. India (yellow) includes Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, Bhiranna, and Ropar. The Arabian Sea is labeled 'SEA'.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Which of the following places was chosen by Gandhiji to start his first Satyagraha?</p> <p>A. Ahmedabad B. Champaran C. Gaya D. Porbandar</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, in the Champaran district of Bihar, India during the period of the British Raj, was the first</p>

	Satyagraha movement started by Mohandas Gandhi and it was considered a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement.
3.	<p>Mandal Commission was established by which of the following Prime Ministers of India?</p> <p>A. Jawahar Lal Nehru B. Morarji Desai C. Rajiv Gandhi D. VP Singh</p> <p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai, to identify the socially or educationally backward.</p> 
4.	<p>The first meeting of Indian National Congress was held at which place?</p> <p>A. Bombay B. Delhi C. Nagpur D. Ahmedabad</p> <p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Under the Presidentship of W C Banerjee, the first meeting of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. The meeting was attended by 72 English-educated people that included advocates, traders and zamindars.</p>



5. **Who was the first Governor General of India after Independence?**

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. Lord Mountbatten
- C. Viscount Wavell
- D. Marquess of Linlithgow

ANSWER: B

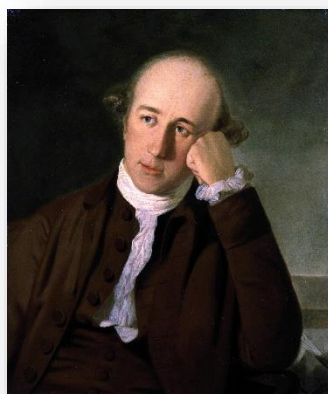
EXPLANATION: **Lord Mountbatten** was the last Viceroy of India (1947) and the first Governor-General of independent India (1947-48). **C. Rajagopalachari** served as second Governor General of Independent India from 1948-50.



6. **Who was the first tirthankara of Jainism?**

- A. Rishabhanatha
- B. Mahavira
- C. Parsvanatha
- D. Sambhavanatha

	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Tirthankara is a savior and spiritual teacher of the dharma. Rishabhanatha was the first tirthankara of Jainism. Mahavira, Parsvanatha and Sambhavanatha were 24th, 7th and 3rd tirthankara, respectively.</p>
7.	<p>Who was the 23rd tirthankara of Jainism?</p> <p>A. Mahavira B. Neminatha C. Sambhavanatha D. Parsvanatha</p> <p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Parsvanatha was the 23rd tirthankara of Jainism. He is the earliest Jain Tirthankara who is generally acknowledged as a historical figure. Mahavira, Parsvanatha and Sambhavanatha were 24th, 7th and 3rd tirthankara, respectively.</p>
8.	<p>Who wrote the epic poem 'Padmavat'?</p> <p>A. Malik Muhammad Jayasi B. Tulsidas C. Kalidas D. Asaga</p> <p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Padmavat is an epic poem written in 1540 CE by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in the Awadhi language. The poem describes the historic siege of Chittor by Alauddin Khilji in 1303 CE.</p>
9.	<p>Who was the first governor general of India?</p> <p>A. Warren Hastings B. John Macpherson C. John Shore D. Alured Clarke</p> <p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Warren Hastings (20 October 1773- 1 February 1785) was the first governor general of British-ruled India. Other governor generals were John Macpherson (1 February 1785-12 September 1786), John Shore (28 October 1793-18 March 1798) and Alured Clarke (18 March 1793-18 May 1798).</p>



10. **Bajirao was appointed as Peshwa at the age of 20 years under the reign of**
- A. Sambhaji
 - B. Chhatrapati Shahu
 - C. Rajaram II of Satara
 - D. Rajaram Chhatrapati

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: Bajirao served as Peshwa to the **fifth Maratha Chhatrapati Shahu** from 1720 until his death. Bajirao is credited with expanding the Maratha Empire, especially in North India, which contributed to it reaching a zenith during his son's reign twenty years after his death.

11. **Besides the Qutab Mosque and Qutab Minar, Qutab-ud-din Aibak is said to have built**
- A. Adhai-din-ka jhopra mosque at Ajmer
 - B. Khirki masjid at Jahan-Panath
 - C. Mausoleum of Khan-i-Jahan Tilangani
 - D. Kila-i-Kuhna mosque at Delhi

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: **Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra** is a mosque in the Ajmer city of Rajasthan, India. It was commissioned by **Qutb-ud- Din-Aibak**, on orders of Muhammad Ghori, in 1192 CE. It was completed in 1199 CE, and further beautified by **Iltutmish** of Delhi in 1213 CE.



12. **Indian Ruler who defeated British in their early stage of rule in India was.**
- A. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - B. Mahadaji Scindia
 - C. Hyder Ali
 - D. Tipu Sultan

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: In the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69), the British were defeated by **Hyder Ali** in several battles. This was followed by the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780- 84), which resulted in stalemate but also included the Battle of Pollilur, where the British first encountered the hugely effective Mysorean rockets.

13. **The largest concentration of Harappan sites has been found along the**
- A. Sutlej
 - B. Ghaggar- Hakra
 - C. Indus
 - D. Ravi

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The largest concentration of Harappan site has been found along **Ghaggar-Hakra River**, which is an intermittent, endorheic river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season. Over 530 Harappan sites (of the more than 800 known sites, not including Late Harappan or OCP) are located on the Ghaggar-Hakra.



SSB Crack EXAMS

14. Resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed on 26 January 1930 at

- A. Haripur
- B. Lahore
- C. Karachi
- D. Calcutta

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: Resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed on 26 January 1930 at **Lahore**. Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India, was promulgated by the Indian National Congress under the influence of Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries on 19 December 1929, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire.

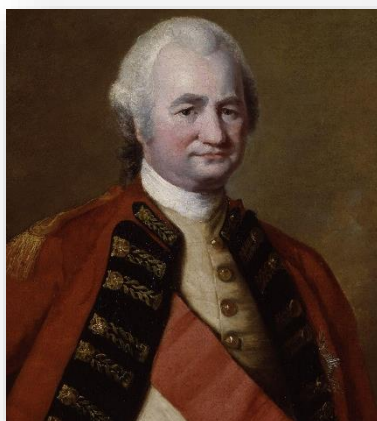
15. Who was the person behind conversion of East India Company from a trading company into a regional power?

- A. Lord Warren Hastings
- B. Lord Clive
- C. Lord Dalhousie

D. Lord Wellesley

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: **Lord Clive** converted the East India Company into regional power after winning the **battle of Plassey**.



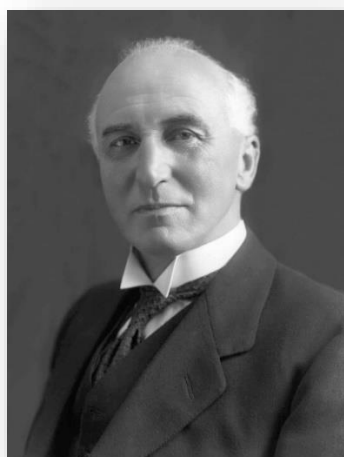
16.

Who was the Viceroy when the Simon Commission visited India?

- A. Lord Chelmsford
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Wellington

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: The **Simon commission** was established under the guidance of the then vice president Lord Irwin by the council of India.



17.

Mahatma Gandhi left South Africa to return to India in

	<p>A. 1911 B. 1915 C. 1917 D. 1919</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa permanently in 1915.</p>
18.	<p>The Battle of Plassey was fought in A. 1757 B. 1782 C. 1748 D. 1764</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: The Battle of Plassey, 23 June 1757, was a decisive British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies, establishing Company rule in South Asia which expanded over much of the Indies for the next 190 years.</p>
19.	<p>The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was A. Bhojpuri B. Magadhi C. Pali D. Sanskrit</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The language discourses of Gautam Buddha was Pali. It is the sacred language of some religious texts of Hinduism and all texts of Buddhism.</p>

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
ka	kha	ga	gha	nga
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
ट	ठ	ड	ड्ह	ण
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
त	थ	द	ध	न
ta	tha	da	dha	na
प	फ	ब	भ	म
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma

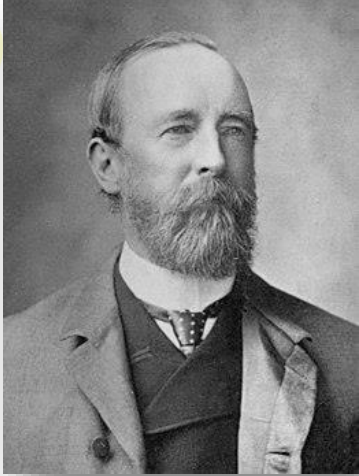
20. Which dynasty established the Ajanta & Ellora caves?
 (a) Khilji dynasty (b) Shung dynasty
 (c) Hindu satvahan dynasty (d) Tughlaq dynasty

ANSWER: C


EXPLANATION: According to historians, they were made during the period 100 BCE to 100 CE, probably under the patronage of the **Hindu Satavahana dynasty (230 BC to 220 AD)** who ruled the region.




21.	<p>Which text of the Vedas refers to Medicine?</p> <p>(a) Rigveda (b) Samveda (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda</p>
<p>ANSWER: D EXPLANATION: Here, the word Atharvanas meaning the procedure for everyday life and veda means knowledge so, Atharvaveda provides knowledge about medicine used for many diseases.</p>	
22.	<p>Who was the founder of Mughal Dynasty?</p> <p>(a) Akbar (b) Humayun (c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The Mughal dynasty was founded in 1526 when Babur, a Central Asian Muslim prince, followed the example of his ancestor Timur (d. 1405) and invaded the land he knew as Hindustan (the Indian subcontinent).</p>	
23.	<p>What was the Actual name of Ghiyas -ud -Din -Tughlaq?</p> <p>(a) Ghazi Malik (b) Salim (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (d) Khurram</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, or Ghazi Malik (Ghazi means 'fighter for Islam') was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty in India, who reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi from 1320 to 1325.</p>	
24.	<p>The Khilafat Movement was merged with which movement?</p> <p>(a) Non-cooperation movement (b) Civil disobedience movement (c) Dandy March (d) Quit India movement</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: The Khilafat Movement and the Congress Non-Cooperation Movement merged into one nationwide movement by the year-end of 1920.</p>	

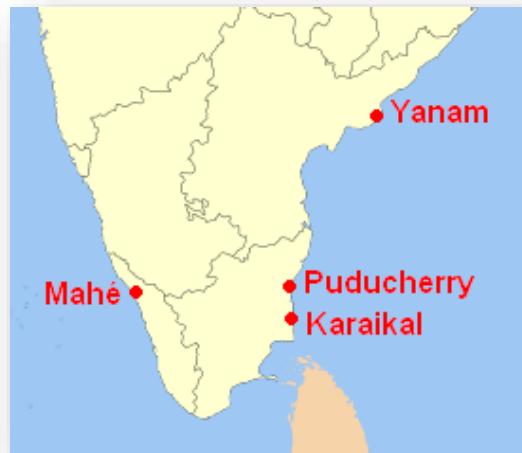
25.	<p>Who rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan?</p> <p>(a) Muslim league (b) Cabinet mission (c) INC (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah</p>
<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Cabinet Mission rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. The creation of Pakistan could not solve minority problem as the number of Muslims in the remaining part of British India and the number of non-Muslims in Pakistan would still be very large.</p>	
26.	<p>Who established the Indian National Congress?</p> <p>(a) Dada Bhai Noroji (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) A.O Hume</p>
<p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Retired British Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer Allan Octavian Hume founded the Indian National Congress (A political party of India (British India to Free India)) to form a platform for civil and political dialogue among educated Indians.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
27.	<p>The language of Ashoka's Inscription?</p> <p>(a) Sanskrit (b) Tamil (c) Prakrit (d) Parthian</p>
<p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Most of Ashoka's inscriptions are in dialects of Prakrit (the various local languages spoken in North India, distinct from, but related to</p>	

30.	<p>Agra city was founded by -</p> <p>(a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Babar</p> <p>(c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Modern Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodhi in the 16th century. Emperor Akbar built the Agra fort and Fatehpur Sikri near Agra.</p>	
31.	<p>In which year Goa is taken by India?</p> <p>(a) November 1949 (b) December 1961</p> <p>(c) August 1962 (d) July 1963</p>
<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The Annexation of Goa was the process in which the Republic of India annexed Estado da India, the then Portuguese Indian territories of Goa, Daman, and Diu, starting with the armed action carried out by the Indian Armed Forces in December 1961.</p>	
32.	<p>Who wrote Hindu Sanskrit Book Natya Shastra?</p> <p>(a) Bharata Muni (b) Manu Rishi</p> <p>(c) Yagyawalak (d) Ashwagosh</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Natyashastra, detailed treatise and handbook on dramatic art that deals with all aspects of classical Sanskrit theatre. It is believed to have been written by the mythic Bharata Muni.</p>	
33.	<p>When did the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre take place?</p> <p>(a) 24 February 1919 (b) 10 March 1919</p> <p>(c) 13 April 1919 (d) 24 July 1927</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919.</p>	

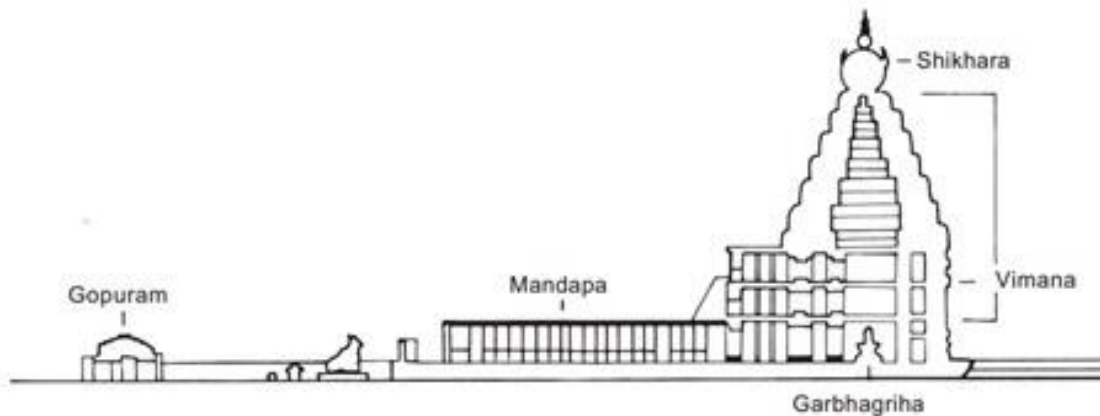
<p>34.</p>	<p>What was the term used for measurement of land in the Delhi Sultanate period?</p> <p>(a) Kismat-i-Ghalla (b) Ghalla Bakshi (c) Masahat (d) Ghazi</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Masahat was the term used for measurement of land in the Delhi Sultanate period. Rulers like Alauddin Khilji and Mohammad bin Tughlaq utilized this to create a system of assessment of land revenue by measurement in order to maximize and streamline revenues of the Empire.</p>	
<p>35.</p>	<p>Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?</p> <p>(a) Debendranath Tagor (b) Rammohan Roy (c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) Dayanand Saraswati</p>
<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The Brahmo Samaj was a monotheistic sect of Hinduism. The movement began through meetings of Bengalis in Calcutta in 1828. One of the leading figures was Ram Mohan Roy. This group was known as the Brahmo Sabha.</p> <div data-bbox="632 1279 1000 1693" style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
<p>36.</p>	<p>Which of the following act is known as the Black Act?</p> <p>(a) Regulating Act of 1773 (b) Charter Act of 1813 (c) Vernacular Press Act 1878 (d) Rowlatt Act 1919</p>

	<p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rowlatt Acts, (February 1919), legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial.</p>
37.	<p>Which war was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun in the year 1540AD?</p> <p>(a) Battle of Chausa (b) Battle of Bhojpur (c) Battle of Guzargh (d) Battle of Kannauj</p> <p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: On May 17th, 1540, the Battle of Kannauj was fought in Uttar Pradesh, India. The battle was between Humayun, who was the Mughal Emperor, and Afghan Shershah Suri. Before the Battle of Kannauj, Humayun and Sher Shah was involved in the Battle of Chausa.</p>
38.	<p>When was Indian National Congress founded?</p> <p>(a) 18 December, 1885 (b) 28, December, 1885 (c) 11, September, 1901 (d) 11, September, 1903</p> <p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. A O Hume assumed office as the General Secretary, and W C Banerjee of Calcutta was elected president.</p>
39.	<p>Tashkent agreement was signed by _____.</p> <p>(a) Sardar Patel and John Mathai (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Rajendra Prasad (d) Rajendra Prasad and Jawahar Lal Nehru</p> <p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Tashkent Agreement, (Jan. 10, 1966), accord signed by India's prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (who died the next day) and Pakistan's president Ayyub Khan, ending the 17-day war between Pakistan and India of August–September 1965.</p>

40.	<p>In which city was the first British factory established in India.</p> <p>(a) Kedarapuram (b) Machhilipatnam (c) Agra (d) Panji</p>
<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The company established its first Indian factory in 1611 at Masulipatnam on the Andhra Coast of the Bay of Bengal; and a second at Surat in 1612.</p>	
41.	<p>Who was the Governor General of India during formation of Indian National Congress?</p> <p>(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Mountbattern (c) Lord Minto (d) Lord William Bentinck</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Allan Octavian Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin. W C Banerjee was the first president of the Congress; the first session was held from 28–31 December 1885 and was attended by 72 delegates.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
42.	<p>In 1954 which French settlements joined to India?</p> <p>(a) Pondicherry (b) Dutch (c) Goa (d) Chennai</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: On 1 November 1954, the four enclaves of Pondicherry, Yanam, Mahe, and Karikal were de facto transferred to the Indian Union and became the Union Territory of Puducherry. The de jure union of French India with India did not take place until 1962 when the French Parliament in Paris ratified the treaty with India.</p>	



43.	<p>Metallic coin first used in India in?</p> <p>(a) Bihar and eastern U.P. (b) Southern India (c) Western India (d) Central India</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The first metallic coin was used in the Bihar and Easter Uttar Pradesh region by the Indo-Greeks.</p>
44.	<p>Dravidian Art associated with?</p> <p>(a) Sangam period (b) Mughal Period (c) Gupta Period (d) Maurya Period</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Dravidian architecture or the South Indian temple style is an architectural idiom in Hindu temple architecture that emerged in the southern part of the Indian subcontinent during the Sangam period.</p>



45. Akbar Buland Darwaza victory over?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Asirgarh fort
- (c) Panipat Battle
- (d) Chittorgarh fort

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: Buland Darwaza, or the "Door of victory", was built in 1575 A.D. by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri, which is 43 km from Agra, India.



46. Which case Ram Prasad Bismil related?

- (a) Alipore conspiracy
- (b) Kakori conspiracy
- (c) Kanpur conspiracy
- (d) Meerut conspiracy

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The **Kakori Conspiracy** was a train robbery that took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925. The robbery was organized by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaq Ullah Khan who belonged to the HRA, which later became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.



Ram Prasad Bismil

Roshan Singh

Ashfaqulla Khan

47. **Who is known as the “Napoleon of India”?**

- A. Samudragupta
- B. Chandragupta II ‘Vikramaditya’
- C. Skandagupta
- D. Ashoka

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: **Samudragupta** of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. **Historian AV Smith** called him Napoleon of India because of his great military conquests.

48. **Which Indian leader was popularly known as ‘Punjab Kesari’ or ‘Sher-e-Punjab’?**

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Ajit Singh
- C. Lala Hardyal
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION: **Lala Lajpat Rai** is popularly known as ‘Punjab Kesari’ or ‘Sher-e-Punjab’.

49. **Who is called the father of German-unity?**

- A. Helmut Kohl
- B. Garibaldi
- C. Bismarck
- D. Hitler

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: Helmut Kohl (1982 to 1998:16-year tenure) was the longest of any German Chancellor since Otto von Bismarck. He oversaw the end of the Cold War and the German reunification, for which he is generally known as Chancellor of Unity.



SSB Crack EXAMS

50. **Who is the author of Ain-i-Akbari?**

- A. Abu'l Fazl
- B. Amir Khusro
- C. Ziauddin Barani
- D. Shaikh Burhan

ANSWER: A

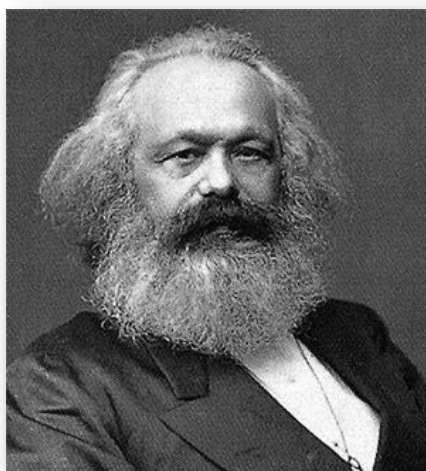
EXPLANATION: Abu'l Fazl is the author of **Ain-i-Akbari** (Administration of Akbar). He was court historian of Emperor Akbar and had written it in the Persian language. In this book, he described various aspects of the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar.

51. **Who is the writer of Das Kapital?**

- A. Spencer
- B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. Max Weber
- D. Karl Marx

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION: Written in the middle of the 19th Century by German philosopher and economist **Karl Marx**, Das Kapital is essentially a description of how the capitalist system works and how, Marx claims, it will destroy itself.



52.

Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?

- A. Gwalior Fort
- B. Agra Fort
- C. Lahore Fort
- D. Allahabad Fort

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: Except **Gwalior Fort** all the other given forts were built by Akbar. Gwalior Fort is a hill fort near Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. It was built by Man Singh Tomar (reigned 1486-1516 CE).



53. **Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?**

- A. Minhaj Siraj
- B. Ziauddin Barani
- C. Badauni
- D. Al-Biruni

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION: **Kitab-ul-Hind** (11th Century) was authored by **AL-Biruni** in Arabic language. It was divided into subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy etc.

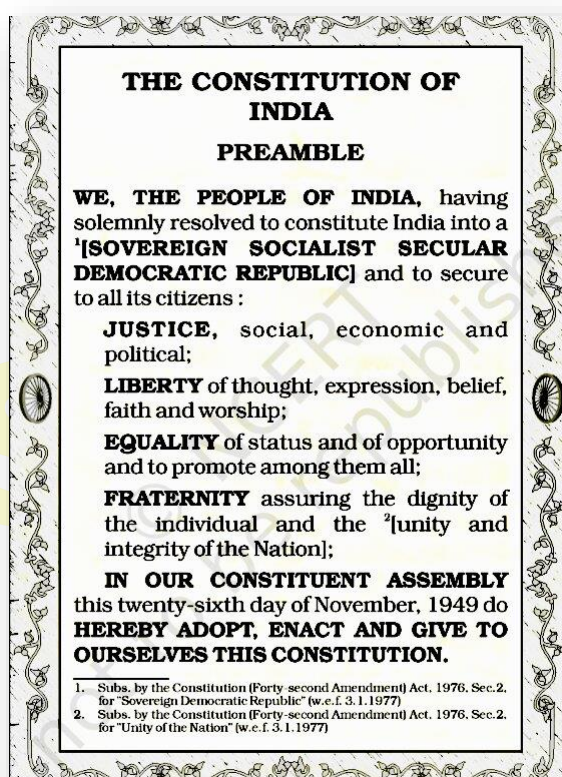


54. **Which one of the following is not a word in preamble?**

- A. Secularism
- B. democratic
- C. Socialism
- D. federalism

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION: The Preamble reads that we, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. India has a federal form of government, i.e., a government at two or more levels.



55. Who was the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Fundamental Rights and Minorities?

ANSWER: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

EXPLANATION: Sardar Patel was born on 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat. He was the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India. He played an important role in the integration of many Indian princely states to make an Indian federation. Sardar Patel was the chairman of the advisory committee of fundamental rights and minorities by the constituent assembly.

	<p>At the time of independence, Sardar Patel played a key role in convincing several princely states to align with the Indian Union.</p> <p>He also worked hard as a social leader for the Independence of India.</p> <p>Women of Bardoli bestowed the title ‘Sardar’ on Vallabhbhai Patel, which means ‘a Chief or a Leader’.</p> <p>He is recognized as the real unifier of India for his colossal contribution to integrating and making India a united (Ek Bharat) and an independent nation.</p> <p>He requested the people of India to live together by uniting in order to create Shrestha Bharat (Foremost India).</p>
56.	<p>Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by</p> <p>A. Fundamental Right B. Directive Principles of State Policy C. Fundamental Duty D. Preamble</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Article 50 of the Constitution, which contains a Directive Principle of State Policy, provides that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State."</p>
57.	<p>Article 343 is related to which?</p> <p>A. Official languages B. Election Commission C. National Emergency D. Supreme Court</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p>
58.	<p>Who among the following introduced preamble in constituent Assembly?</p> <p>A. Dr. B R Ambedkar B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad C. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel D. Jawahar Lal Nehru</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Assembly adopted the Preamble as presented by chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. B R Ambedkar . The Constituent Assembly debated the Preamble on 17th October 1949. The debates around the Preamble revolved around the name of India and inclusion of ‘God’ and ‘Gandhi’.</p>

59.	<p>When our Constitution was adopted?</p> <p>(a) 26 November 1949 (b) 26 January 1949</p> <p>(c) 26 January 1950 (d) 26 November 1950</p>
<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhaan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950.</p>	
60.	<p>Who is the chairman of the constitution drafting committee–</p> <p>(a) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar</p> <p>(b) N. Gopaldaswami</p> <p>(c) B.R. Ambedkar</p> <p>(d) K.M Munshi</p>
<p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, chairman, with other members of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India, on 29 August 1947. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee, presenting the final draft of the Indian Constitution to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 25 November 1949.</p>	
61.	<p>Which of the following act is known as the Black Act?</p> <p>(a) Regulating Act of 1773</p> <p>(b) Charter Act of 1813</p> <p>(c) Vernacular Press Act 1878</p> <p>(d) Rowlatt Act 1919</p>
<p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rowlatt Act of 1919 is known as the black act or law as it severely curtailed civil liberties. The law made it possible for the British government to jail anyone suspected of plotting or overthrowing the government in jail even without a trial and to try them without any jury.</p>	
62.	<p>Mandal Commission was established by which of the following Prime Ministers of India?</p> <p>(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Morarji Desai</p> <p>(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) VP Singh</p>
<p>ANSWER: B</p>	

	<p>EXPLANATION: The Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai, to identify the socially or educationally backward.</p>
63.	<p>Who was elected as the Prime Minister of India in the election held after the death of Rajiv Gandhi?</p> <p>A. V. P. Singh B. Chandra Shekhar C. P. V. Narasimha Rao D. H. D. Deve Gowda</p> <p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: P. V. Narasimha Rao (21 June 1991-16 May 1996) was elected as the 9th Prime Minister of India in the election held after the death of Rajiv Gandhi on 21 May 1991. Narasimha Rao succeeded Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar.</p>
64.	<p>Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution of India in</p> <p>A. Part I B. Part III C. Part IV D. Part V</p> <p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Fundamental rights are contained in Part III of Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.</p>
65.	<p>The opposition part status is accorded to a political party in the Lok Sabha only if it captures at least</p> <p>A. 5% Seats B. 10% Seats C. 15% Seats D. 20% Seats</p> <p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: A political party is officially accorded the status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha, only if it secures at least 10 percent of the seats.</p>
66.	<p>The right to vote in the national elections in India is based on the principle of</p> <p>A. Restricted franchise B. Hereditary privileges C. Property qualifications D. Universal adult suffrage</p> <p>ANSWER: D</p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: The democratic system in India is based on the principle of Universal Adult Suffrage. All citizens of India who are 18 years of age as on 1st January of the year for which the electoral roll is prepared are entitled to be registered as a voter in the constituency where he or she ordinarily resides. Only persons who are of unsound mind and have been declared so by a competent court or disqualified due to 'Corrupt Practices' or offences relating to elections are not entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls. The right to vote is irrespective of caste, creed, religion or gender.</p>
67.	<p>The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950, because</p> <p>A. This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929 B. This was desired by the farmers of India C. The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date D. It was an auspicious day</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929. India ceased to be a dominion of the British Crown and became a sovereign democratic republic. The date of 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930.</p>
68.	<p>Who discharges the function of the President when vacancy occur in the office of President & Vice President simultaneously, owing to removal, death, resignation, or the incumbent or otherwise?</p> <p>A. Chief Justice of High Court B. Chief Justice of India C. Speaker of Lok Sabha D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Indian parliament has enacted the law—The President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969 for the discharge of the functions of the president when vacancies occur in the offices of the president and of the vice-president simultaneously, owing to removal, death, resignation of the incumbent or otherwise. In such an eventuality, the chief justice—or in his absence, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court of India available—discharges the functions of the president until a newly elected president enters upon his office. When President Zakir Hussain died in office, the Vice President VV Giri, acted as the President. However, Mr. Giri resigned as the Vice President. Then the Chief Justice Hidayatullah became the acting President of India.</p>
69.	<p>The Preamble of the Constitution of India was prepared by</p> <p>A. Member of Constituent Assembly B. BR Ambedkar</p>

	<p>C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Dr. Radhakrishna</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the objective Resolution, drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th December 1946 and passed by the constituent Assembly.</p>













70.	<p>'Ruhr of India" known for its rich coal deposits is in the State of</p> <p>(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Jharkhand (c) West Bengal (d) Bihar</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The Damodar Valley which stretches from Jharkhand to West Bengal is one such area and is known as the Ruhr of India. The term "Ruhr" denotes the Ruhr Valley in North Rhine Westphalia situated in West Germany. This valley is rich in minerals such as iron, coal and mica.</p>

71.	<p>Yarlung Zangbo is the name of which river?</p> <p>(a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga (c) Narmada (d) Mahanadi</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: The Yarlung Tsangpo, also called Yarlung Zangbo is the upper stream of the Brahmaputra River located in the Tibet Autonomous Region, China. It is the longest river in Tibet and the fifth-longest in China.</p>

72.	<p>Which is the largest diamond producing country in the world?</p> <p>(a) Russia (b) Botswana (c) Democratic Republic of Congo (d) Australia</p>
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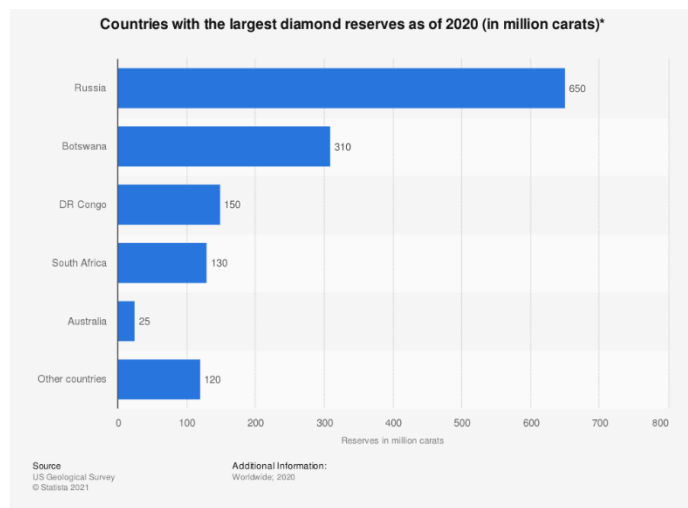
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ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION:



73. On which of the following rivers the Salal project was launched?
- (a) Narmada (b) Godavari
(c) Chenab (d) Mahanadi

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: Salal power station is run-of-the-river scheme with an installed capacity of 690 MW to harnesses the Hydropower potential of river Chenab. It is located in the Reasi district of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

74. Which port in Iran has been built by India?
- (a) Chabahar Port (b) Bandar Abbas
(c) Bandar Anzali (d) Bandar Khomeini

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.

75. Which port in Pakistan has been built by China?
- (a) Karachi Port
(b) Gwadar Port
(c) Port Muhammad Bin Qasim
(d) None of these

ANSWER: B

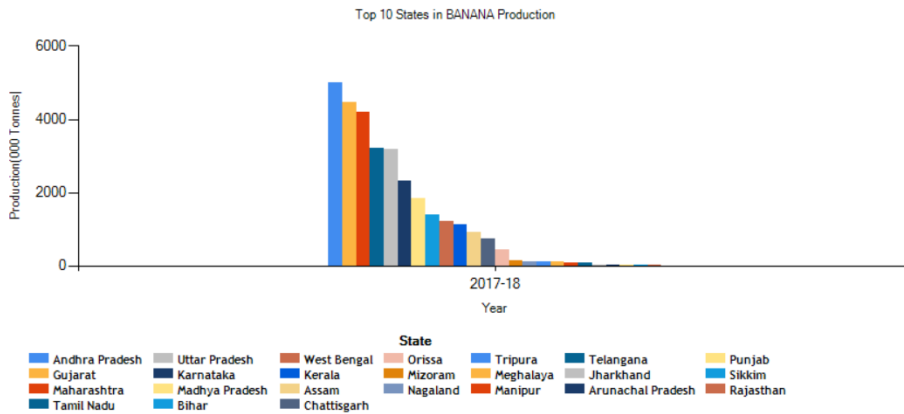
EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.

76. Which Indian state is the largest producer of banana?
- (a) TamilNadu (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION:

Select Top : 10



77.

Which is the oldest active volcano of the world?

- (a) Chimborazo
- (b) Mount Kilimanjaro
- (c) Mt. Etna
- (d) Mount Buninyong

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: Etna on the island of Sicily, in Italy. The oldest volcano is probably Etna and that is about 350,000 years old.

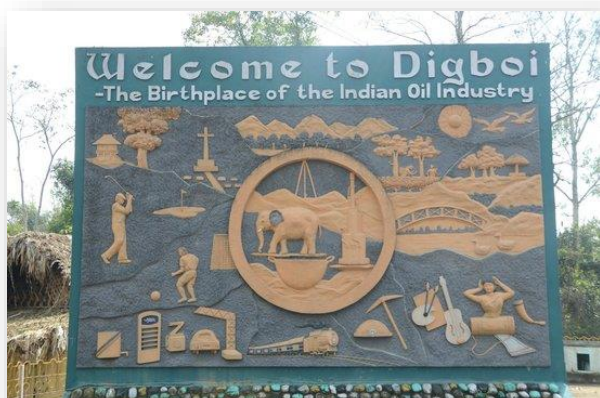
78.

Which is the oldest refinery in India?

- (a) Guwahati Refinery
- (b) Vishakhapatnam Refinery
- (c) Digboi Refinery
- (d) Barauni Refinery

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: Digboi Refinery, commissioned on 11th December 1901, is India's oldest operating refinery and one of the oldest operating refineries in the world.



79. Which is the deepest trench in the world?
 (a) Tonga Trench (b) Mariana Trench
 (c) Romanche Trench (d) Kermadec Trench

ANSWER: B

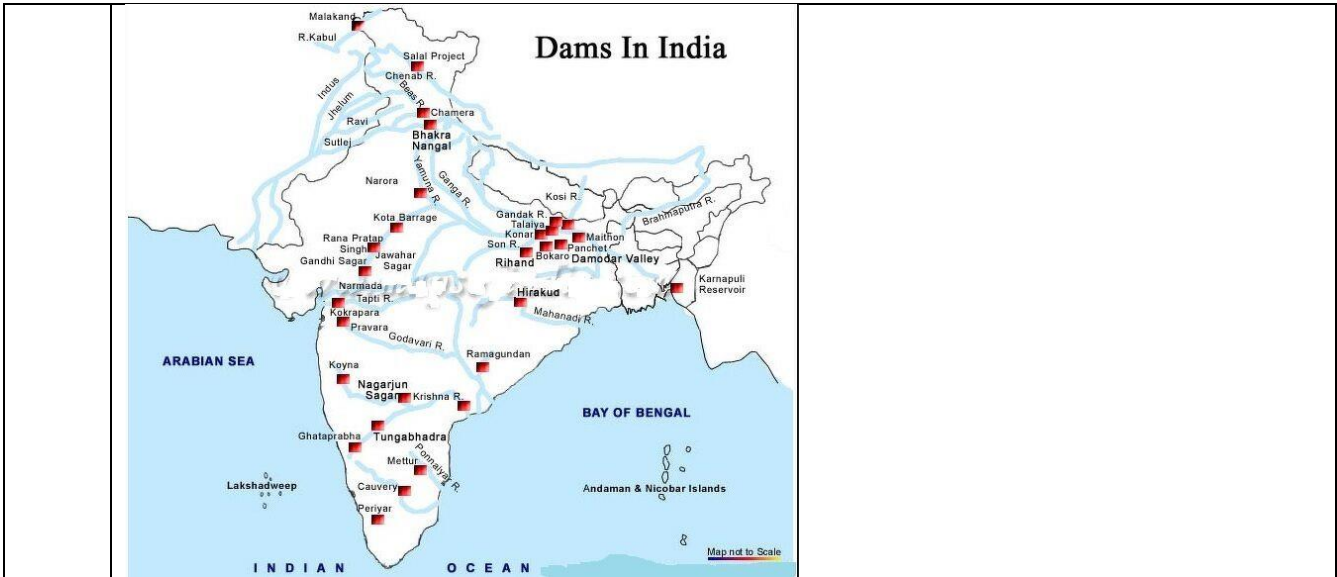
EXPLANATION:



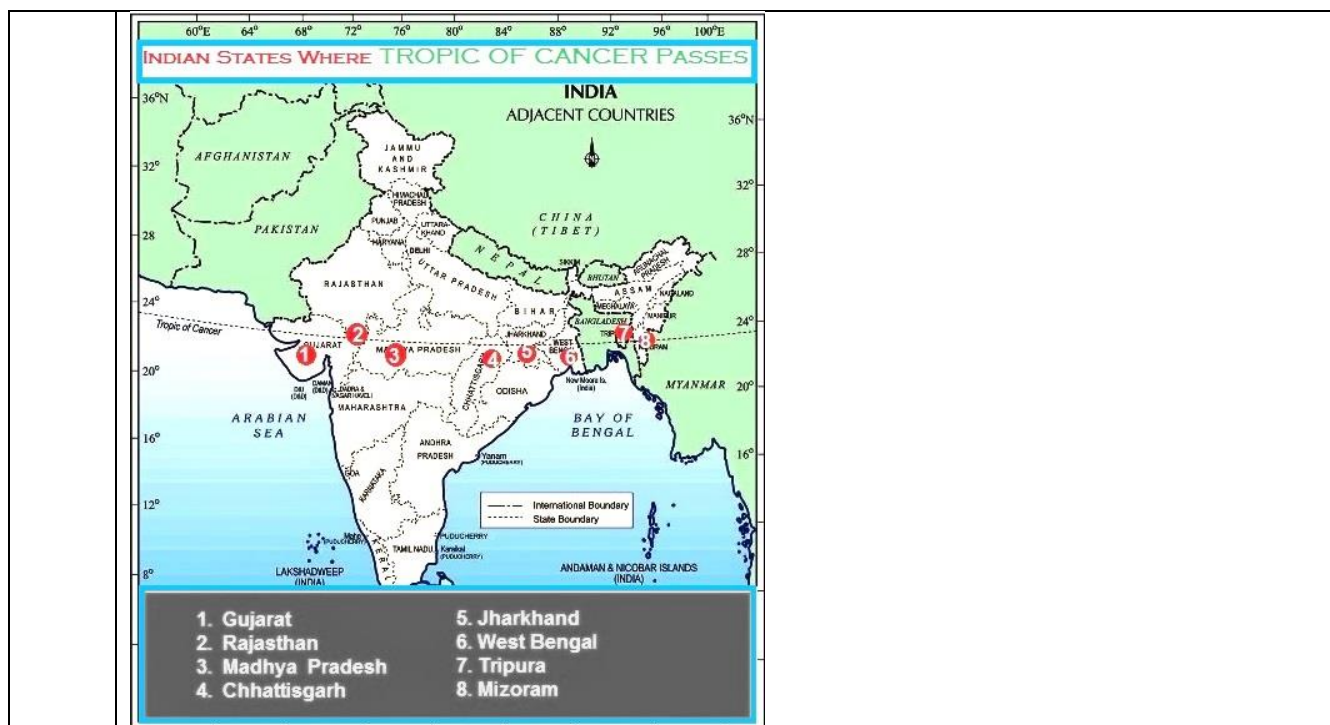
80. Salal project is on the river _____.
 (a) Godavri (b) Ganga
 (c) Chenab (d) Mahanadi

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: Salal power station is run-of-the-river scheme with an installed capacity of 690 MW to harnesses the Hydropower potential of river Chenab. It is located in Reasi district of Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.



81.	<p>Guwahati is on the bank of which river?</p> <p>(a) Ganga (b) Barak</p> <p>(c) Brahmaputra (d) Teesta</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
82.	<p>How many states does tropic of cancer pass through?</p> <p>(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION:</p>



83. How many countries are there in Asia?
 (a) 26 (b) 39 (c) 42 (d) 48

ANSWER: D
EXPLANATION:



84. Which Continent has the largest coastline?
 (a) Asia (b) North America
 (c) South America (d) Africa

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION:

- **Asia** continent has the longest coastline.
- Asia's coastline is about **62,800 km in length**.
- Asia has both the highest and the lowest points on the surface of Earth.
- The coastline of Africa is about **30,500 km in length**.
- The coastline of Australia is about **59,736 km in length**.

85.

The visible part of the sun is called –

- (a) Chromosphere (b) Photosphere
(c) Corona (d) Core

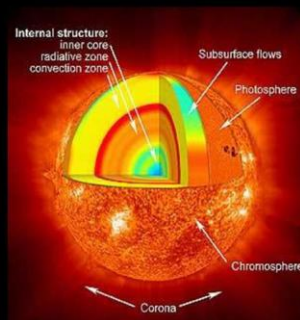
ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION:

The Sun's Atmosphere...

– Photosphere...

- the lowest layer
- 400 km thick
- Hot! (9980 degrees Fahrenheit)
- the visible part of the Sun because most of the light given off by the sun comes from this layer.



SSB Crack EXAMS

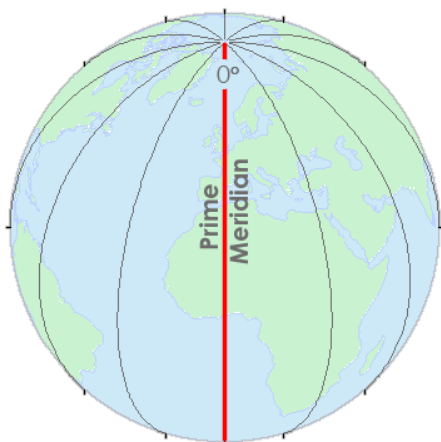
86.

Ozone layer located in which layer -


- (a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Exosphere

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: Most ozone (about 90%) is found in the stratosphere, which begins about 10–16 kilometers (6–10 miles) above Earth's surface and extends up to about 50 kilometers (31 miles) altitude.



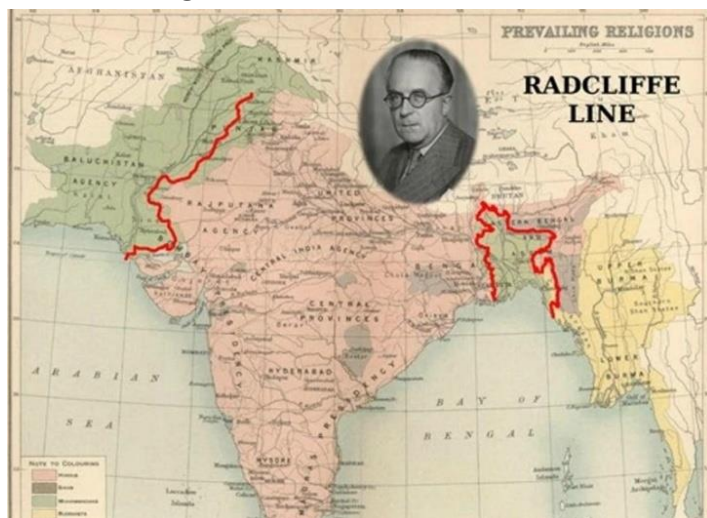
90.	<p>Retreating monsoon occurs during which month?</p> <p>(a) November (b) September</p> <p>(c) October (d) December</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: During the months of October-November, the southwest monsoon winds become weaker and start to retreat from the skies of North India. This phase of the monsoon is known as the retreating monsoon.</p>
91.	<p>Which of the following Mountain passes are not in India?</p> <p>(a) Rohtang Pass (b) Khyber Pass</p> <p>(c) Baralachala Pass (d) Lipulekh Pass</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass in the northwest of Pakistan, on the border with Afghanistan. It connects the town of Landi Kotal to the Valley of Peshawar at Jamrud by traversing part of the Spin Ghar mountains.</p>
92.	<p>Which of the following parts of India receives rainfall from retreating monsoon?</p> <p>(a) North East India (b) Tamil Nadu Coast</p> <p>(c) Mahanadi Delta (d) Malabar Coast</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

96.	<p>Which is the deepest trench in the world?</p> <p>(a) Tonga Trench (b) Mariana Trench (c) Romanche Trench (d) Kermadec Trench</p>
<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is located in the western Pacific Ocean about 200 kilometres east of the Mariana Islands; it is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth. The maximum known depth is 10,984 metres at the southern end of a small slot-shaped valley in its floor known as the Challenger Deep.</p> 	
97.	<p>Keoladeo National Park is located in which state?</p> <p>(a) Punjab (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka</p>
<p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Keoladeo National Park is a vast bird sanctuary and former royal game reserve in the north Indian state of Rajasthan. Listed in UNESCO'S World Heritage site list.</p>	
98.	<p>On which river the Baglihar Dam is built?</p> <p>(a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga (c) Chenab (d) Godavari</p>
<p>ANSWER: C</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Baglihar Dam is built on the Chenab River in the Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir. The hydropower project 'Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project' is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River. This project was conceived in 1992, approved in 1996 and construction began in 1999.</p>	

99. What is the Radcliffe Line?
 (a) Boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan.
 (b) Boundary demarcation line between India and Nepal.
 (c) Boundary demarcation line between India and China.
 (d) Boundary demarcation line between Indian and Afghanistan.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION:



100. Where is Indira Point located?
 (a) Nicobar Islands (b) Lakshadweep
 (c) Kerala Coast (d) Tamil Nadu Coast

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION:



101. Taseometer is an instrument to measure?
 (a) Intensity (b) Strains
 (c) Sea waves (d) Speed of Storm

ANSWER: B
EXPLANATION: The instrument used to measure the strains is called a taseometer.

102. Which island is located between Russia and Japan?
 (a) Kuril Islands (b) St Helena Island
 (c) Ascension Island (d) Curieuse Island

ANSWER: A
EXPLANATION: The Kuril Islands are a chain of islands that stretch between the Japanese island of Hokkaido at their southern end and the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula at their northern end. The islands separate the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean.



SSB Crack EXAMS

103. What is the Capital of Colombia?
 (a) Bogota (b) Caracas
 (c) Quito (d) Bangkok

ANSWER: A
EXPLANATION:



104. Which Desert is not located in Asia?
- (a) Gobi desert (b) Thar desert
(c) Arabian desert (d) Sahara desert

ANSWER: D

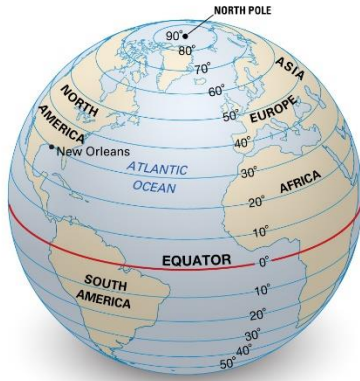
EXPLANATION:



105. Which lines run parallel to the equator?
- (a) Longitudes (b) Latitudes
(c) Slanting lines (d) straight lines

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: The imaginary lines circling the globe in an east-west direction are called the lines of latitude (or parallels, as they are parallel to the equator). They are used to measure distances north and south of the equator.



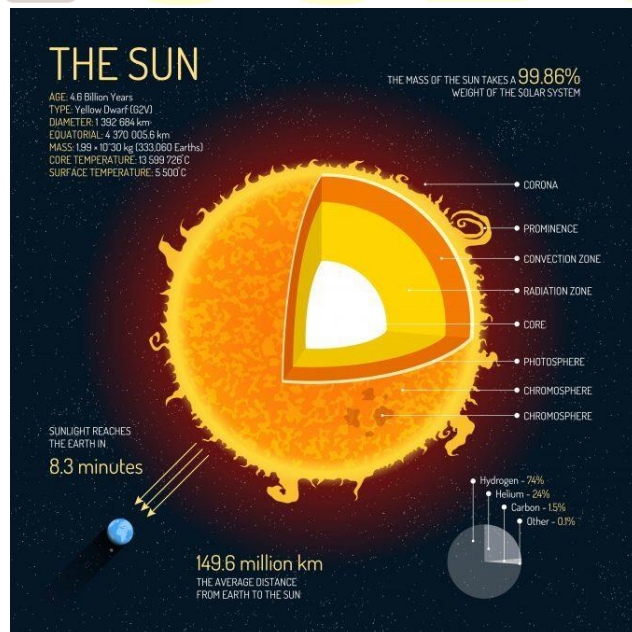
FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LATITUDE

- Are known as parallels.
- Run in an east-west direction.
- Measure distance north or south from the Equator.
- Are parallel to one another and never meet.
- Cross the prime meridian at right angles.
- Lie in planes that cross the Earth's axis at right angles.
- Get shorter toward the poles, with only the Equator, the longest, a great circle.

106. The Sun occupies how much percentage of area of Solar system?
 (a) 70 (b) 99.8
 (c) 60.8 (d) 80

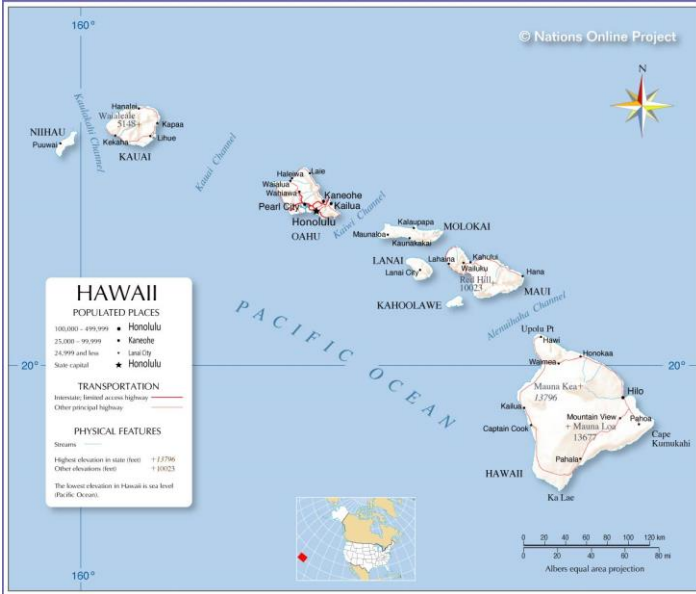
ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: It holds 99.8% of the solar system's mass and is roughly 109 times the diameter of the Earth — about one million Earths could fit inside the sun.



107. Where is Hawaii located in the world?
 (a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
 (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

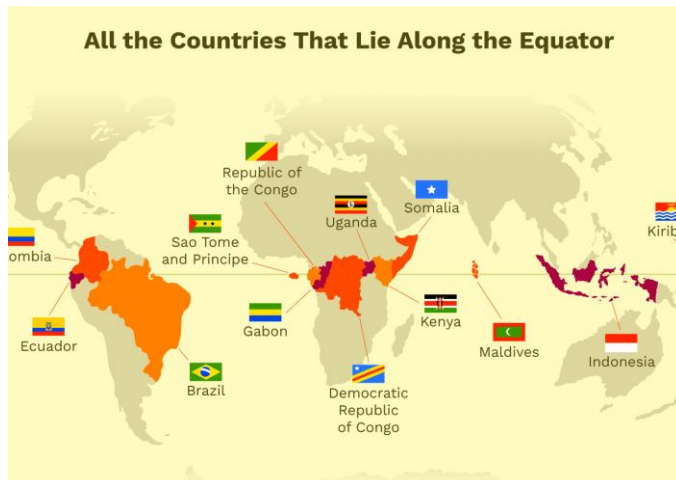
ANSWER: B



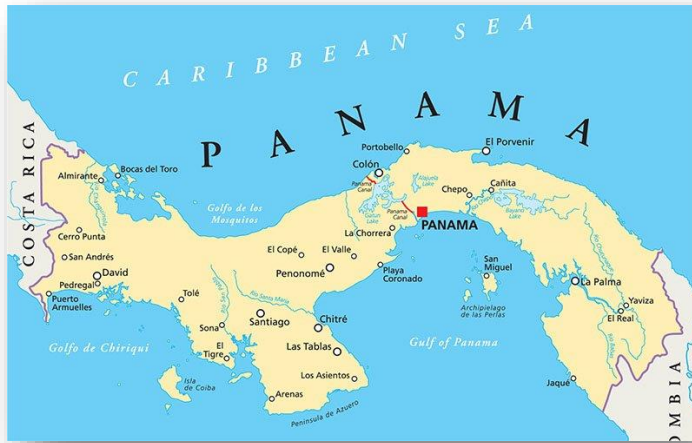
108. Equator doesn't pass through which continent?
 (a) Africa (b) South America
 (c) Asia (d) Australia

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION:



109.	<p>In which layer of the atmosphere do Aurora Borealis appear?</p> <p>(a) Ionosphere (b) Troposphere (c) Stratosphere (d) Mesosphere</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: If you are near the North or South Pole, you may be in for a very special treat. Frequently there are beautiful light shows in the sky. These lights are called auroras. If you're near the North Pole, it is called an aurora borealis or northern light. If you're near the South Pole, it is called an aurora australis or the southern lights.</p>
110.	<p>At which place will you find maximum sunlight in December?</p> <p>(a) Kanyakumari (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai (d) Hyderabad</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Kanyakumari lies closest to the Tropic of Capricorn. Due to this, the sun's rays fall vertically here during December. Therefore, maximum sunlight will be found in December. Kanyakumari is the southernmost point of peninsular India.</p>
111.	<p>The Panama canal links_</p> <p>(a) Pacific and Atlantic Ocean (b) Atlantic & Arctic Ocean (c) Pacific and Indian Ocean (d) Antarctic & Atlantic Ocean</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p>

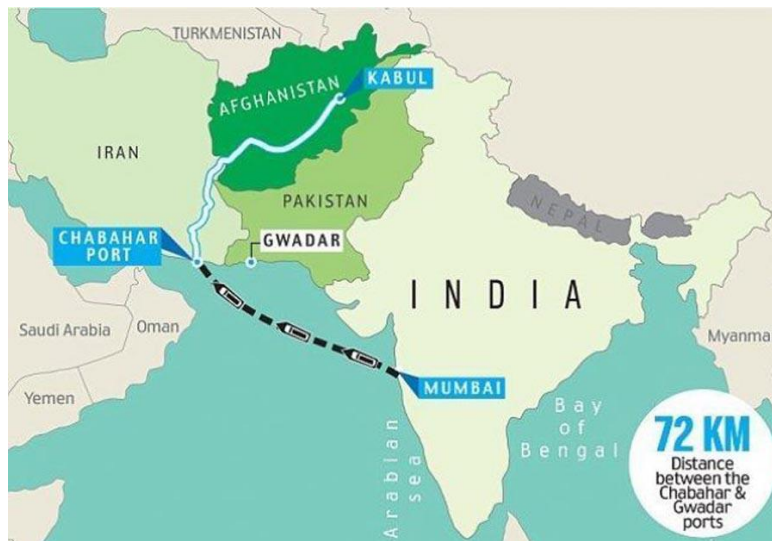


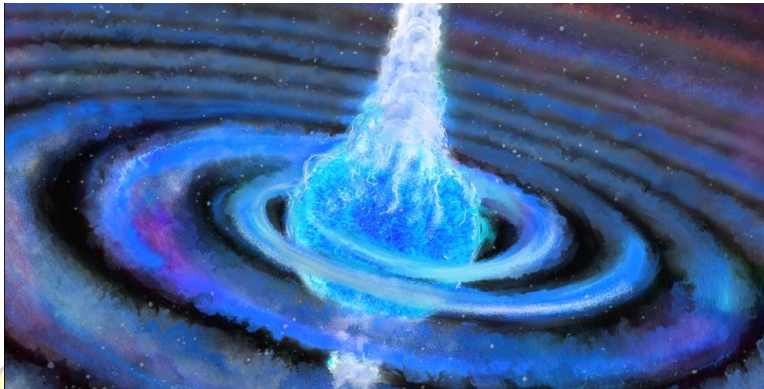
112. India is developing Chabahar Port in which of the following countries?


- (a) Iraq
- (b) Oman
- (c) Iran
- (d) Pakistan

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION:



<p>113.</p>	<p>Supernova is</p> <p>(a) Comet (b) Asteroid (c) Exploding Star (d) Black Hole</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION:</p> 
<p>114.</p>	<p>The largest tiger reserve in India is</p> <p>(a) Pench (b) Manas (c) Nagarjun (d) Corbett</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Nagarjunsagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve is the largest tiger reserve in India. The reserve spreads over five districts, Kurnool District, Prakasam District, Guntur District, Nalgonda District and Mahabub Nagar district. The total area of the tiger reserve is 3,728 km². The core area of this reserve is 1,200 km².</p>

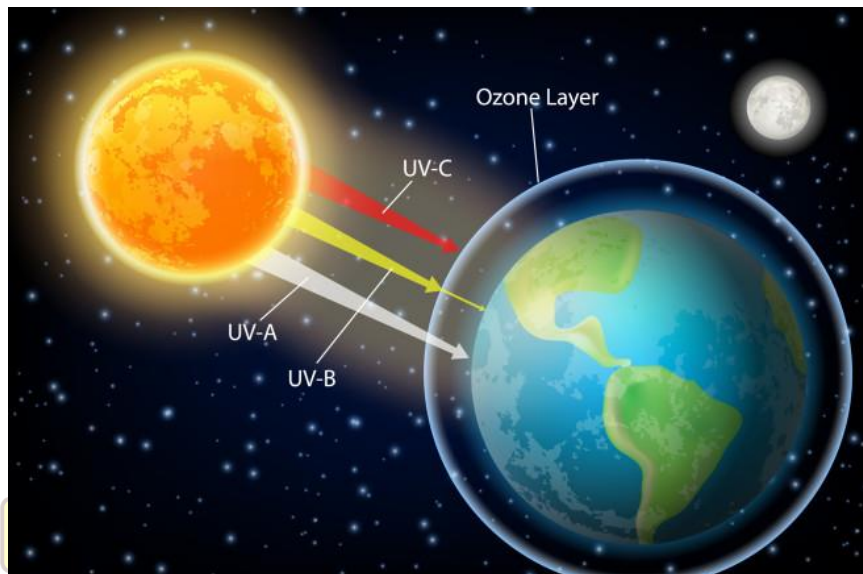
<p>115.</p>	<p>Sahara is located in which part of Africa?</p> <p>(a) Eastern (b) Western (c) Northern (d) Southern</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION:</p>  <p>The map shows the Sahara Desert as a large orange-shaded area across the northern part of Africa. It covers the countries of Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, and Egypt. The Tropic of Cancer is shown as a dashed line passing through the southern part of the desert. The Mediterranean Sea is to the north, the Red Sea to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The Equator is shown at the bottom of the continent. A scale bar in miles and kilometers is provided in the top right corner.</p>	
<p>116.</p>	<p>As we go from equator to North Pole, the value of 'g' (the acceleration due to gravity)</p> <p>(a) Remains the same (b) decreases (c) Increases (d) None of the above</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>	

117. Ozone layer above the surface of earth provides a shield against?

- (a) X-rays
- (b) Ultraviolet rays
- (c) Gamma rays
- (d) Infra-red rays

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION:



118. Which foreign country is closest to Andaman Islands?

- (a) Srilanka
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Pakistan

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION:

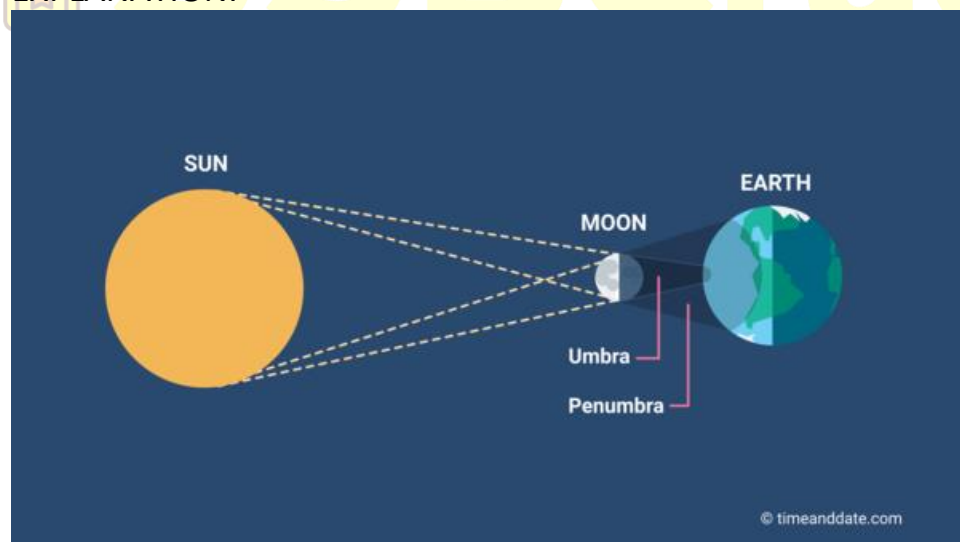


119. Solar eclipse occurs when

- (a) Earth comes between Sun and Moon
- (b) Moon is at right angle of Earth
- (c) Moon come between Sun and Earth
- (d) Sun comes between Moon and Earth

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION:



120.	For determination of which of the following is carbon dating method used? (a) Fossils (b) Rocks (c) Trees (d) a & b above
	ANSWER: D EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.

121.	Name India's longest Rail cum Road Bridge. (a) Makum (b) Abhayapuri (c) Bogibeel (d) Nalbari
	ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The Bogibeel Bridge is a combined road and rail bridge over the Brahmaputra River in the northeastern Indian state of Assam between Dhemaji district and Dibrugarh district.

122.	The two volcanic islands in the Indian territory are? (a) Kavaratti and New Moor (b) Bitra and Kavaratti (c) Pamban and Barren (d) Narcondam and Barren
	ANSWER: D EXPLANATION:



123. With which of the following countries India has no boundary?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Mongolia
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Bhutan



ANSWER: B


EXPLANATION:

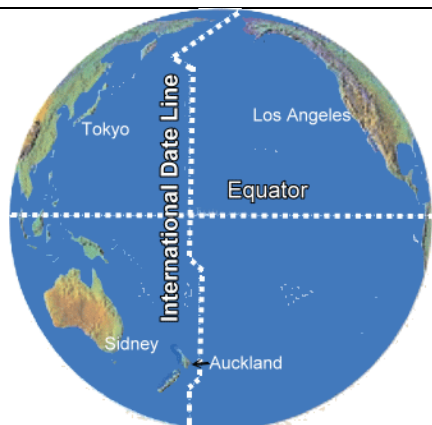


124.	<p>In which state is Jog Falls located?</p> <p>(a) Maharashtra (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

125.	<p>Which of the following is called the 'Gateway to the Pacific'?</p> <p>(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal (c) Bering Sea (d) Gulf of Alaska</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

126.	<p>El Nino is</p> <p>(a) a warm ocean current (b) sea storm (c) tropical disturbance (d) another name of typhoon</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: El Niño is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. El Nino is the "warm phase" of a larger phenomenon called the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).</p>

<p>127.</p>	<p>The most populous and oil-rich country in Africa is</p> <p>(a) Kenya (b) Sudan (c) Nigeria (d) Uganda</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION:</p> 
<p>128.</p>	<p>Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries?</p> <p>(a) International Date Line (b) MacMohan Line (c) Radcliffe Line (d) Durand Line</p> <p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION:</p>



<p>129.</p>	<p>The tropical rain forest is characterised by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Absence of trees (b) Least Productivity (c) Maximum biodiversity (d) Minimum diversity
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
<p>130.</p>	<p>Source of the River Nile is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lake Nassir (b) Lake Chad (c) Lake Victoria (d) Lake Tanganyika
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

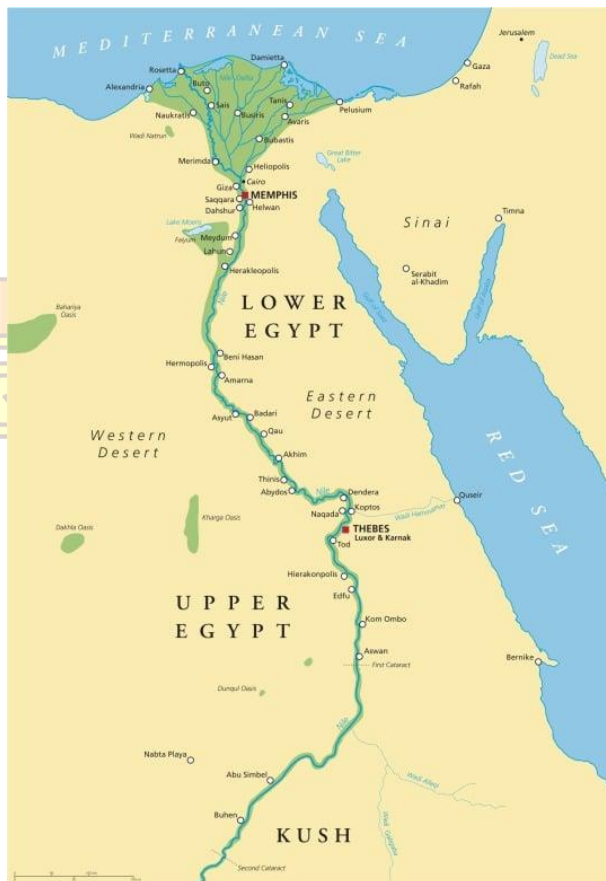
131.

The longest river in the world is?

- (a) Nile
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Amazon
- (d) Mississippi

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION:

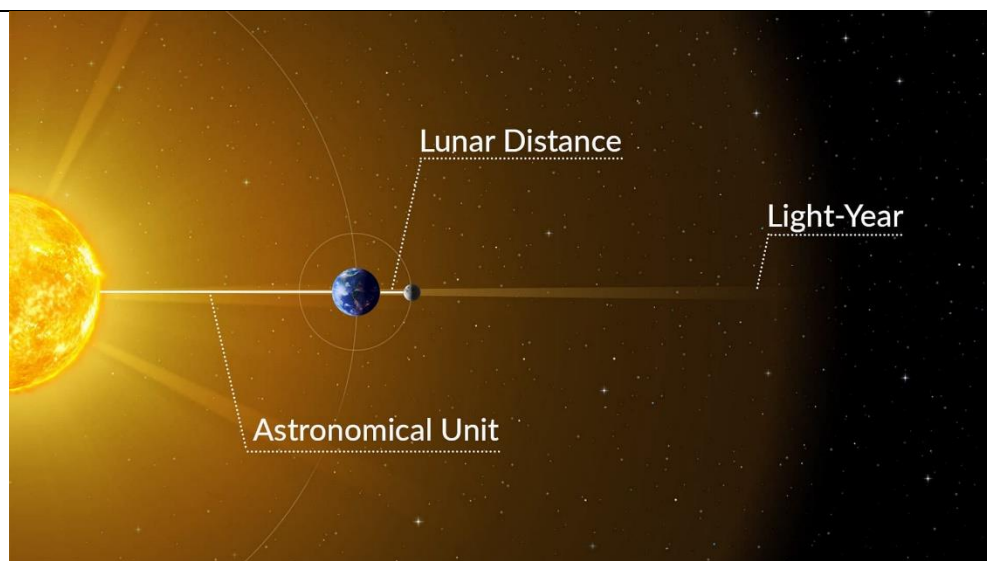


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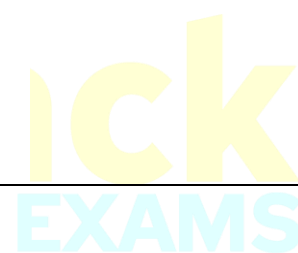
132.	<p>If the plane of the earth's equator were not inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit,</p> <p>(a) The year would be longer (b) The winter would be longer (c) There would be no change of seasons (d) The summers would be warmer</p>
	<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: If the plane of the Earth's Equator were not inclined to the plane of its Orbit then, you could not have expected any change in seasons to taking place. The Northern and Southern part of Earth experience opposite seasons. If Equator is not inclined (which means tilting) then there will be no variation in the seasons.</p>
133.	<p>In which type of rocks are coals and petroleum found?</p> <p>(a) Granite (b) Igneous (c) Metamorphic (d) Sedimentary</p>
	<p>ANSWER: D EXPLANATION: Metamorphic rocks made up of heat and pressure where the fossil is absent because of the heat and pressure they undergo. These are present in sedimentary rocks where coal and petroleum products are found.</p>
134.	<p>Earth's crust below the oceans is composed of?</p> <p>(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Igneous rocks (c) Metamorphic rocks (d) Both (b) and (c)</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

135.	<p>Which of the following is the largest producer of coffee in the world?</p> <p>(a) Argentina (b) Brazil (c) India (d) Sri Lanka</p>
<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: Brazil - 2,595,000 metric ton (5,714,381,000 pounds) Brazil is the world's largest coffee producer. In 2016, Brazil produced a staggering 2,595,000 metric tons of coffee beans. It is not a new development, as Brazil has been the highest global producer of coffee beans for over 150 years.</p>	
136.	<p>Kanchenjunga is the highest mountain peak in India. It is situated on the border between</p> <p>(a) India and Pakistan (b) India and China (c) India and Nepal (d) India and Bhutan</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: The Kangchenjunga is the highest mountain peak in India and ranked 3rd highest summit in the world with elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft). Kangchenjunga is located at the border of India and Nepal which is located in the great Himalayas range in Sikkim of India.</p>	
137.	<p>The standard meridian of India is</p> <p>(a) 82 degrees 30' E (b) 84 degrees 30' E (c) 72 degrees 30' E (d) 92 degrees 30' E</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: The 82-degree 30' East longitude is taken as Standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh). GMT + 05:30 is the Indian Standard Time.</p>	

138.	<p>The lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere is</p> <p>(a) Troposphere (b) Exosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
139.	<p>Which is the hottest planet of our solar system</p> <p>(a) Venus (b) Pluto (c) Mars (d) Mercury</p>
	<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: Even though Mercury is closer to the Sun, Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system. Its thick atmosphere is full of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, and it has clouds of sulfuric acid. The atmosphere traps heat, making it feel like a furnace on the surface.</p>
140.	<p>Light year is a unit of measurement of</p> <p>(a) Time (b) Distance (c) Brightness of a star (d) Speed of light</p>
	<p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION:</p>



<p>141.</p>	<p>Mc Mahon Line demarcates the boundary between</p> <p>(a) India and Pakistan (b) India and Nepal (c) India and China (d) India and Bhutan</p>
<p>ANSWER: C EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>	
<p>142.</p>	<p>Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because</p> <p>(a) Clouds prevent the escape of heat from the ground (b) Absorb sunlight during the day and radiate the same at night (c) Clouds make the atmosphere damp and generate heat (d) Clouds obstruct the movement of air which creates heat</p>
<p>ANSWER: A EXPLANATION: A cloudy night is warmer than a clear night, due to the fact that the sun heats up the land during the day time, at night time, all the heat goes away into the atmosphere. But when it is cloudy, the clouds insulate the warmth, causing it to be warmer.</p>	
<p>143.</p>	<p>Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of the State Policy?</p> <p>A. To raise the level of nutrition B. To develop a scientific temper</p>



	<p>C. To promote economic interests of weaker sections D. To separate the judiciary from the executive</p> <p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: It is part of Article 51A, Part IVA i.e. Fundamental Duties.</p>
144.	<p>Which of the following countries have an unwritten constitution?</p> <p>A. USA B. UK C. Iran D. Pakistan</p> <p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The United Kingdom constitution is composed of the laws and rules that create the institutions of the state, regulate the relationships between those institutions, or regulate the relationship between the state and the individual. These laws and rules are not codified in a single, written document.</p>
145.	<p>The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India is based on which of the following?</p> <p>A. Parliamentary Commissioner of UK B. Ombudsman of Scandinavia C. Procurator General of Russia D. Council of state in France</p> <p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India (1966–1970) recommended the setting of two special authorities designated as ‘Lokpal’ and ‘Lokayukta’ for the redressal of citizens’ grievances. These institutions were to be set up on the pattern of the institution of Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries and the parliamentary commissioner for investigation in New Zealand. The Lokpal would deal with complaints against ministers and secretaries at Central and state levels, and the Lokayukta (one at the Centre and one in every state) would deal with complaints against other specified higher officials.</p>
146.	<p>The executive power relating to concurrent subjects remain with?</p> <p>A. the States B. the Centre C. the Constitution D. the President</p> <p>ANSWER: B EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>

150.	<p>Who is the final authority to interpret the constitution? संविधान की परिभाषा देने के लिये अंतिम अधिकार किसके पास है?</p> <p>(a) President राष्ट्रपति</p> <p>(b) The Parliament पार्लियामेंट</p> <p>(c) The Lok Sabha लोक सभा</p> <p>(d) Supreme Court उच्च न्यायालय</p>
	<p>ANSWER: D</p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts anywhere in the world. However, it functions within the limitations imposed by the Constitution. The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution.</p>

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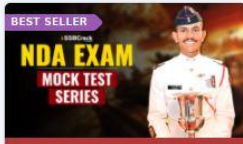
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