

**Q1. The method of Constitutional Amendment to provided in :**

संवैधानिक संशोधन की विधि \_\_\_ में दी गई है:

(a) Article 348 / अनुच्छेद 348

(b) Article 358 / अनुच्छेद 358

(c) Article 368 / अनुच्छेद 368

(d) Article 378 / अनुच्छेद 378

**S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.

**Q2. Part I of the Constitution of India relates to —**

भारत के संविधान का भाग I किस से संबंधित है?

(a) Fundamental Rights / मौलिक अधिकार

(b) Directive Principles of State Policy/ राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत

(c) Fundamental Duties/ मौलिक कर्तव्य

(d) Union and its territory/ संघ और उसका क्षेत्र

**S2. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Articles 1 to 4 under Part-I of the Constitution deal with the Union and its territory.

**Q3. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty in India?**

इनमें से कौन सा भारत में मौलिक कर्तव्य है?

(a) Separation of judiciary from executive / कार्यकारी से न्यायपालिका का पृथक्करण

(b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture / हमारी समग्र संस्कृति की समृद्ध विरासत को महत्व और संरक्षित करने के लिए

(c) Free and compulsory education for children / बच्चों के लिए निः शुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा

(d) Abolition of Untouchability / अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन

**S3. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** under Article 51A(f) of the Constitution, there is fundamental duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

**RRB JE PRIME 2019**  
**FIRST STAGE**  
**TOTAL VACANCIES 13,487**  
**55 + TOTAL TESTS**

- 15 Full Length Mocks
- 20 Section wise Practice Sets
- 20 Topic wise Tests

**BILINGUAL**

**Q4. Right to Education Act (2002) was introduced to help which of the following group of society?**

समाज के निम्नलिखित किस समूह की सहायता के लिए शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (2002) पेश किया गया था?

- (a) Children of age of 6 to 14 years / 6 से 14 साल की उम्र के बच्चे
- (b) College going teenagers / कॉलेज जाने वाले किशोर
- (c) All adults who could not get formal education / सभी वयस्क जो औपचारिक शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर सके
- (d) Female students studying Senior Secondary School / सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल में अध्ययन करने वाली महिला छात्र

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

**Q5. By which amendment the right to education is inserted as a fundamental right in the constitution?**

किस संशोधन द्वारा शिक्षा के अधिकार को संविधान में मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में डाला गया है?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 86<sup>th</sup>
- (c) 85th
- (d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

**Q6. Which of the following elements has the lowest melting point?**

निम्नलिखित में से किसका गलनांक बिंदु सबसे कम है?

- (a) Iron/आयरन
- (b) Nitrogen/नाइट्रोजन
- (c) Iodine/आयोडीन
- (d) Lead/लेड

**S6. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Nitrogen is a chemical element with symbol N and atomic number 7. It was first discovered and isolated by Scottish physician Daniel Rutherford in 1772.



**Q7. Which of these languages is generally not spoken in Southern part of India?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा भारत के दक्षिणी भाग में नहीं बोली जाती?

- (a) Telugu/तेलुगू
- (b) Konkani/कोंकणी
- (c) Maithili/मैथिली
- (d) Malayalam/मलयालम

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Maithili is one of the Bihari dialects.

**Q8. What chemical is injected into a person's body when an ant bites?**

जब एक चींटी काटती है तो किसी व्यक्ति के शरीर में कौन सा रसायन प्रवेश करता है?

- (a) Formic Acid/फार्मिक एसिड
- (b) Acetic Acid/एसिटिक एसिड
- (c) Tartaric Acid/टैटरिक एसिड
- (d) Citric Acid/सिट्रिक एसिड

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The acid produced by ants is called formic acid.

**Q9. What can be the maximum interval between two sessions of Parliament?**

संसद के दो सत्रों के बीच अधिकतम अंतराल क्या हो सकता है?

- (a) Three months / तीन महीने
- (b) Four months / चार महीने
- (c) Six months / छः महीने
- (d) Nine months / नौ महीने

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** According to Article 85 of the constitution of India The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

**Q10. Who is regarded as 'The Father of Economics'?**

अर्थशास्त्र के पिता के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है?

- (a) J. M. Keynes/जे. एम. केनेस
- (b) J. K. Galbraith/जे. के. गैलब्राथ
- (c) Vernon Smith/वर्नोन स्मिथ
- (d) Adam Smith/एडम स्मिथ

**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Adam Smith was an 18th-century philosopher renowned as the father of modern economics, and a major proponent of laissez-faire economic policies.

**RRB NTPC 2019**  
**PRIME PACKAGE**

**100 + TOTAL TESTS**

- 40 Full Length Mocks
- 30 Section Wise Tests
- 10 Previous Years papers
- 20 +Topic Wise tests
- eBooks

**BILINGUAL**

**Q11. Which one of the following was the first Chairman of Planning Commission of India?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के योजना आयोग के पहले अध्यक्ष थे?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad/डॉ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
- (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru/पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel/सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
- (d) J.B. Kriplani/जे. बी. कृपलानी

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** After India achieved Independence, a formal model of planning was adopted, and accordingly the Planning Commission, reporting directly to the Prime Minister of India, was established on 15 March 1950, with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman.

**Q12. The number of Judges in the International Court of Justice is**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या कितनी होती है?

- (a) 11
- (b) 13
- (c) 18
- (d) 15

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The ICJ is composed of fifteen judges elected to nine-year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of people nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The election process is set out in Articles 4–19 of the ICJ statute.

**Q13. Which of the dance forms enlisted in UNESCO?**

UNESCO में किस नृत्य शैली को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है?

- (a) Mudiyeetu / मुदियेलतू
- (b) Bidesia/ बिदेसिया
- (c) Maach /माच
- (d) Yakshagan/ यक्षगान

**S13. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) inscribes three Indian performing-art forms, the Mudiyeetu, a ritual theatre of Kerala; the Chhau dance, a tradition from eastern India; and the Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This annual list, unlike the World Heritage list that focuses on monuments and natural sites, spotlights performing art forms of outstanding value and are vulnerable due to lack of support.



**Q14. Who is the author of the book "War and Diplomacy in Kashmir"?**

पुस्तक "War and Diplomacy in Kashmir" के लेखक कौन हैं

- (a) G. Parthasarathy/ जी पार्थसारथी
- (b) Sir Owen Dixon/ सर ओवेन डिक्सन
- (c) C. Dasgupta/ सी दासगुप्त
- (d) Kuldeep Nayar/ कुलदीप नायर

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** "War and Diplomacy in Kashmir", 1947-48 is written by Chandrashekhara Dasgupta is an Indian civil servant, diplomat, writer and a former Indian ambassador to the European Union, Belgium, Luxemburg and China. Born on 2 May 1940, he entered Indian Foreign Service in 1962 and worked as a diplomat till his superannuation in 2000.

**Q15. The first thermionic valve was invented by**

पहले थर्मोनिक वाल्व का आविष्कार किसके द्वारा किया गया था?

- (a) Thomas Edison / थॉमस एडिसन
- (b) Richardson / रिचर्डसन
- (c) J.A. Fleming / जे.ए. फ्लेमिंग
- (d) Lee De Forest / ली डी फारेस्ट

**S15. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Fleming valve, also called the Fleming oscillation valve, was a vacuum tube (or "thermionic valve") invented in 1904 by John Ambrose Fleming as a detector for early radio receivers used in electromagnetic wireless telegraphy.

