

Q1. The Panchsheel Principles were first formal codified in treaty form in an agreement between China and India in?

पंचशील सिद्धांतों को चीन और भारत के बीच एक समझौते में पहली बार संधि के रूप में औपचारिक रूप कब दिया गया था?

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1954
- (d) 1990

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, were first formally enunciated in the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India signed on April 29, 1954.

Q2. The Zij-i Muhammad Shāhi is associated with-

जिज-ई- मुहम्मद शाही किसे से सम्बंधित है?

- (a) Aurangzeb/औरंगज़ेब
- (b) Akbar/अकबर
- (c) Maharana Pratap/महाराणा प्रताप
- (d) Sawai Jai Singh /सवाई जय सिंह

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The planetary tables of Zij-i Muhammad Shahi compiled by Sawai Jai Singh.

Q3. The first woman president of Indian National Congress?

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की पहली महिला अध्यक्ष कौन थी?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu/सरोजिनी नायडू
- (b) SuchetaKriplani/सुचेता कृपलानी
- (c) Annie Besant/ एनी बेसेंट
- (d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit/विजया लक्ष्मी पंडित

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Annie Besant was the first woman president of INC.

Q4. The battle of Talikota was fought in?

तालीकोटा की लड़ाई किस वर्ष में लड़ी गई थी?

- (a) 1565
- (b) 1562
- (c) 1526
- (d) 1540

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Battle of Talikota was a watershed battle fought between the forces of the Hindu raja of Vijayanagar and the four allied Muslim sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda.



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Q5. The name Pakistan was coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali in?

चौधरी रहमत अली द्वारा पाकिस्तान नाम कब रखा गया था?

- (a) 1942
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1933

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The name of the country was coined in 1933 as Pakistan by Choudhry Rahmat Ali, a Pakistan Movement activist, who published it in his pamphlet Now or Never, using it as an acronym ("thirty million Muslim brethren who live in PAKISTAN")

Q6. The largest Lagoon lake of India is:

भारत की सबसे बड़ी लैगून झील है:

- (a) Dal Lake / डल झील
- (b) Chilka Lake / चिलका झील
- (c) Pulicat Lake / पुलिकट झील
- (d) Mansarover / मानसरोवर

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. A lagoon is a shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs. Chilka lake is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest lagoon in the world, situated on east coast of Odisha separated marginally by thin strip of land from Bay of Bengal. It is the largest wintering ground for migratory birds on the Indian sub-continent.

Q7. The western-most longitude of India lies in the state?

भारत का सबसे पश्चिमी-देशांतर किस राज्य में निहित है?

- (a) Rajasthan / राजस्थान
- (b) Gujarat / गुजरात
- (c) Maharashtra / महाराष्ट्र
- (d) Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. As far as the Indian mainland is concerned, the Eastern most longitude of our country is 97° 25' (97 degree 25 minute) East and the Western most longitude of our country is 68° 7' East. The Eastern most longitude lies in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the Western most longitude lies in the state of Gujarat.

Q8. Which of the following uplands is not a part of the Telangana Plateau?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उच्च भूमि तेलंगाना पठार का हिस्सा नहीं है?

- (a) Aravalli / अरावली
- (b) Western Ghat / पश्चिमी घाट
- (c) Eastern Ghat / पूर्वी घाट
- (d) Satpura / सतपुरा

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S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Telengana Plateau, Telengana also spelled Telangana, plateau in western Andhra Pradesh state, southeastern India. Comprising the northeastern part of the Deccan plateau. The Aravalli Range is a range of mountains running approximately in a southwest direction, starting in North India from Delhi and passing through southern Haryana, through to Western India across the states of Rajasthan and ending in Gujarat.

Q9. Which of the following is a river flowing from Central India and joining Yamuna/Ganga?

इनमें से कौन सी नदी मध्य भारत से बहती है और यमुना / गंगा में मिल जाती है?

- (a) Ghagra / घागरा
- (b) Gomti / गोमती
- (c) Kosi / कोसी
- (d) Betwa / बेतवा

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Betwa or Betravati is a river in Northern India, and a tributary of the Yamuna. It rises in the Vindhya Range just north of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and flows north-east through Madhya Pradesh and Orchha to Uttar Pradesh. The confluence of the Betwa and the Yamuna rivers is Hamirpur town in Uttar Pradesh, in the vicinity of Orchha.

Q10. The longest river of Peninsular India is:

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की सबसे लंबी नदी है:

- (a) Narmada / नर्मदा
- (b) Godavari/ गोदावरी
- (c) Mahanadi / महानदी
- (d) Cauvery / कावेरी

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Godavari is the longest river of peninsular India. Godavari, also known as 'Dakshin Ganga' – the South Ganges, the second longest river of India after the Ganges. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.

Q11 "Residex Index" is associated with which of these?

“रेसिडेक्स इंडेक्स” इनमें से किस से सम्बन्धित है?

- (a) Share Prices/ शेयर मूल्य
- (b) Mutual Fund Prices/ म्यूचुअल फंड की कीमतें
- (c) Price Inflation Index/ मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति सूची
- (d) Housing Prices / आवास की कीमतें

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. The RESIDEX was first launched in 2007 by the National Housing Bank (NHB) to provide an index of residential prices in India.



Q12. For internal financing of Five Year Plans, the Government depends on _____.

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के आंतरिक वित्तपोषण के लिए, सरकार _____ पर निर्भर होती है।

- (a) taxation and public borrowing/ कराधान और सार्वजनिक उधार
- (b) taxation, public borrowing and deficit financing/ कराधान, सार्वजनिक उधार और घाटा वित्तपोषण
- (c) Only taxation / केवल कराधान
- (d) none of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. For internal financing of Five Year Plans, the Government depends on taxation, public borrowing and deficit financing.

Q13. The average variable cost curve is ___ shaped.

औसत परिवर्तनीय लागत वक्र ___ आकार का होता है

- (a) U
- (b) V
- (c) X
- (d) W

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Average Variable Cost Curve is 'U' shaped.

Q14. If a consumer's demand for a good moves in the same direction as the consumer's income, the consumer's demand for that good must be inversely related to the price of the good is called _____.

यदि एक वस्तु के लिए उपभोक्ता की मांग उसकी आय के समान दिशा में बढ़ती है, तो उस वस्तु के लिए उपभोक्ता की मांग उस वस्तु की कीमत से प्रतिलोम रूप से सम्बंधित होनी चाहिए जिसे _____ कहा जाता है।

- (a) Law of demand / मांग का नियम
- (b) Law of supply/ आपूर्ति का नियम
- (c) Law of substitution / प्रतिस्थापन का नियम
- (d) Law of optimal choice/ इष्टतम पसंद का नियम

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. If a consumer's demand for a good moves in the same direction as the consumer's income, the consumer's demand for that good must be inversely related to the price of the good is called Law of demand.

Q15. Irfaan loves black coffee. A roadside stall selling a cup of black coffee at Rs. 120, offered 25% discount to Irfaan. If Irfaan was willing to pay even Rs. 200 for this cup of black coffee, Irfaan's consumer surplus is -

इरफान को ब्लैक कॉफी बहुत पसंद है। एक सड़क के किनारे स्टाल पर एक कप ब्लैक कॉफी 120 रूपए में बेची जाती है वह इरफान को 25% छूट देता है। अगर इरफान ब्लैक कॉफी के इस कप के लिए 200 रुपये देने को तैयार था, तो इरफान का उपभोक्ता अधिशेष कितना है?

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- (a) 90
- (b) 80
- (c) 30
- (d) 110

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Consumer surplus is defined as the difference between the total amount that consumers are willing and able to pay for a good or service (indicated by the demand curve) and the total amount that they actually do pay.

Irfan willing to pay = 200

Irfan actual pay after discount = 90

Consumption surplus = Irfan willing to pay - Irfan actual pay after discount = 200 - 90 = 110



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