

**Q1. The Rowlatt Committee was appointed in?**

रौलट कमेटी कब नियुक्त की गयी थी?

- (a) 1912
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1920

**S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Rowlatt Committee was a Sedition Committee appointed in 1917 by the British Indian Government with Sidney Rowlatt, an English judge, as its president.

**Q2. Who was appointed the first honorary president of the Muslim League?**

मुस्लिम लीग का पहला मानद अध्यक्ष किसे नियुक्त किया गया था?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah/मुहम्मद अली जिन्नाह
- (b) Khwaja Salimullah /ख्वाजा सलीमुल्लाह
- (c) Sultan Muhammad Shah/सुल्तान मुहम्मद शाह
- (d) Hakim Ajmal Khan/हाकिम अजमल खान

**S2. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) was appointed the first honorary president of the Muslim League.

**Q3. Which year did Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay write Anandmath?**

बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने आनंदमठ किस वर्ष में लिखी थी?

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1892
- (c) 1882
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S3. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Anandamath is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature.

**Q4. In which year the Non-Cooperation Movement ended?**

असहयोग आंदोलन किस वर्ष में समाप्त हुआ?

- (a) 1923
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1922

**S4. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant but short phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and lasted from 1920 to February 1922.

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**BILINGUAL**

**Q5. August offer announced by Viceroy of India in?**

भारत के वायसराय द्वारा अगस्त प्रस्ताव की घोषणा कब की गई थी?

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1940

**S5. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, issued a statement from Simla on 8 August 1940 in the response of when congress formally ask England to affirm its adherence to the goal of Independence for India which is popularly known August Offer.

**Q6. Milky Way Galaxy was first seen by-**

मिल्की वे गैलेक्सी को पहली बार किसने देखा था?

- (a) Albert Einstein/ अल्बर्ट आइंस्टाइन
- (b) Martin Schmidt/ मार्टिन शिमट
- (c) Marconi / मारकोनी
- (d) Galileo / गैलीलियो

**S6. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Galileo Galilei first resolved the band of light into individual stars with his telescope in 1610. Until the early 1920s, most astronomers thought that the Milky Way contained all the stars in the Universe.

**Q7. When the Earth reach that point in its orbit where it is farthest from the sun, this geographical phenomenon called as?**

जब पृथ्वी अपने ऑर्बिट के उस बिंदु पर पहुँचती है जहाँ वह सूर्य से सबसे दूर है, इस भौगोलिक घटना को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Perihelion/ सूर्य समीपक
- (b) Aphelion/ नक्षत्र
- (c) Equinox/ इक्विनॉक्स
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S7. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** On the Fourth of July, the Earth will reach that point in its orbit where it is farthest from the sun. Called aphelion, this location in Earth's orbit puts the planet about 94.5 million miles (152 million kilometers) from the sun.

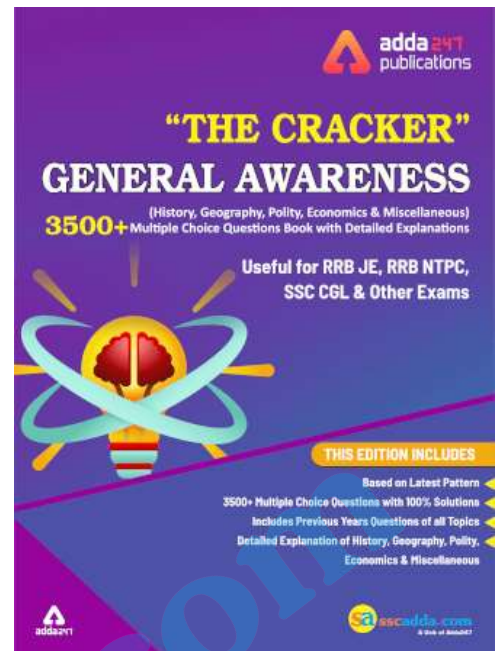
**Q8. Which of the following Scientist gave the laws of planetary motion?**

निम्नलिखित में से किस वैज्ञानिक ने ग्रहों की गति के नियम दिए?

- (a) Kepler / केपलर
- (b) Galileo/ गैलीलियो
- (c) Newton/ न्यूटन
- (d) Copernicus/ कोपरनिकस

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kepler's three laws of planetary motion can be stated as follows: (1) All planets move about the Sun in elliptical orbits, having the Sun as one of the foci. (2) A radius vector joining any planet to the Sun sweeps out equal areas in equal lengths of time. (3) The squares of the sidereal periods (of revolution) of the planets are directly proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the Sun.



**Q9. Cosmic snowballs of frozen gases, rock and dust that orbit the Sun are known as –**

जमे हुए गैसों, रॉक और धूल के कॉस्मिक स्नोबॉल जो सूर्य की परिक्रमा करते हैं उन्हें क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Asteroid / क्षुद्रग्रह
- (b) Meteoroid/ उल्कापिंड
- (c) Comets / धूमकेतु
- (d) Star/सितारा

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Comets are cosmic snowballs of frozen gases, rock and dust that orbit the Sun. When frozen, they are the size of a small town. When a comet's orbit brings it close to the Sun, it heats up and spews dust and gases into a giant glowing head larger than most planets.

**Q10. Pulsar are-**

पल्सर क्या है?

- (a) Stars moving towards Mars/ मंगल की ओर बढ़ते सितारे
- (b) Stars moving away from Earth/ पृथ्वी से दूर जा रहे सितारे
- (c) Dead stars/ मृत सितारे
- (d) Rapidly rotating stars/ तेजी से घूमते हुए सितारे

**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** A pulsar is a highly magnetized rotating neutron star that emits a beam of electromagnetic radiation.

**Q11. Commercialisation of agriculture implies-**

कृषि का व्यावसायीकरण का तात्पर्य है-

- (a) Cultivation of timbers/ लकड़ियों की खेती
- (b) Production of crops like wheat or rice / गेहूं या चावल जैसी फसलों का उत्पादन
- (c) Production of crops for sale in markets/ बाजारों में बिक्री के लिए फसलों का उत्पादन
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S11. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Commercialisation of agriculture is a phenomenon where agriculture is governed by commercial consideration i.e. certain specialised crops began to be grown not for consumption in village but for sale in national and even in international market. Commercialization of agriculture in India began during the British rule.

**Q12. Which of the following are characteristics of Indian agriculture?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भारतीय कृषि की विशेषताएँ हैं?

- (a) Source of livelihood/ आजीविका का स्रोत
- (b) Small size of holdings/ होल्डिंग का छोटा आकार
- (c) Dependence on monsoon/ मानसून पर निर्भरता
- (d) All of the above/उपर्युक्त सभी

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Agriculture is the main occupation. It provides employment to nearly 61% persons of total population. Agriculture in India mainly depends on monsoon. Due to large scale sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, land holding size is quite small.

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**BILINGUAL**

**Q13. Structural unemployment is a form of unemployment caused due to-**

संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी, बेरोजगारी का एक कारण है जो किस कारण से होता है?

- (a) Deflationary conditions/ अपस्फीति की स्थिति
- (b) Heavy industry bias/ भारी उद्योग पूर्वाग्रह
- (c) Shortage of raw materials/ कच्चे माल की कमी
- (d) Obsolescence of technology / प्रौद्योगिकी का अप्रचलन

**S13. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Structural unemployment is a form of unemployment caused by a mismatch between the skills that workers in the economy can offer, and the skills demanded of workers by employers. Structural unemployment is often brought about by technological changes that make the job skills of many workers obsolete.

**Q14. India adopted High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) for the first time in-**

भारत ने पहली बार उच्च उपज वाले विविधता कार्यक्रम (HYVP) को कब अपनाया था?

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1986

**S14. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** During the period of mid-1960s, Prof. Norman Borlaug of Mexico developed new high yielding varieties of wheat and accordingly various countries started to apply this new variety with much promise. Similarly, in the kharif season in 1966, India adopted High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) for the first time.

**Q15. In the post-independence period, economic reforms were first introduced in-**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद की अवधि में, आर्थिक सुधारों को पहली बार किस वर्ष में पेश किया गया था?

- (a) 1991
- (b) 1981
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1977

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Indian National Congress was the first government to introduce the economic reforms in India in 1991.

