

Q1. Which of the following correctly describes the three types of justice referred to in the Preamble?

निम्नलिखित में से क्या प्रस्तावना में निर्दिष्ट तीन प्रकार के न्याय का सही वर्णन करता है?

- (a) Economic, social and religious/ आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक
- (b) Political, economic and religious/ राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक
- (c) Social, economic and political/ सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक
- (d) Social, religious and political/ सामाजिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding people and principles of the document, and it indicates the source from which the ordinary document derives its authority, meaning, the people. It may be considered as the heart and soul of Constitution. The preamble can be referred to as the preface which highlights the entire Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect on 26th January 1950. It seeks to secure social, economic and political justice for its people.

Q2. Where is the headquarters of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) situated?

पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक राष्ट्र संगठन (OPEC) का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) Vienna/ वियना
- (b) New York/ न्यूयॉर्क
- (c) Abu Dhabi/ अबू धाबी
- (d) Kuwait City/ कुवैत शहर

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization of 15 nations, founded in 1960 in Baghdad by the first five members (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela), and headquartered since 1965 in Vienna, Austria. The present Secretary General of the OPEC is Mohammad Sanusi Barkindo.

Q3. Which of the following name is not associated with painting?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा नाम पेंटिंग से सम्बन्धित नहीं है?

- (a) K. L. Saigal/ के एल सैगल
- (b) Jamini Roy/ जैमिनी रॉय
- (c) Manjit Bawa/ मनजीत बावा
- (d) M. F. Hussain/ एम. एफ. हुसैन

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kundanlal Saigal, often abbreviated as K. L. Saigal (11 April 1904 – 18 January 1947), was an Indian singer and actor. Jamini Roy was an Indian painter. He was honoured with the State award of Padma Bhushan in 1954. Manjit Bawa, born in Dhuri, Punjab, India, was an Indian painter. Maqbool Fida Husain was a modern Indian painter of international acclaim, and a founding member of Bombay Progressive Artists' Group.

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BILINGUAL

Q4. The temple situated near Pushkar Lake in Rajasthan is related to -

राजस्थान में पुष्कर झील के पास स्थित मंदिर _____ से संबंधित है.

- (a) Lord Ganesh/ भगवान गणेश
- (b) Lord Vishnu/ भगवान विष्णु
- (c) Loard Maheshwar/ भगवान महेश्वर
- (d) Lord Brahma/ भगवान ब्रह्मा

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jagatpita Brahma Mandir is a Hindu temple situated at Pushkar in the Indian state of Rajasthan, close to the sacred Pushkar Lake to which its legend has an indelible link. The temple is one of very few existing temples dedicated to the Hindu creator-god Brahma in India and remains the most prominent among them.

Q5. Name the city which hosts the literary festival (largest in Asia Pacific)?

उस शहर का नाम बताएये जो साहित्यिक उत्सव (एशिया प्रशांत में सबसे बड़ा) होस्ट करता है?

- (a) Jaipur/ जयपुर
- (b) Lucknow/ लखनऊ
- (c) Kolkata/ कोलकाता
- (d) New Delhi/ नई दिल्ली

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Jaipur Literature Festival is an annual literary festival which takes place in the Indian city of Jaipur each January. It was founded in 2006, and from 2008 has been produced by Teamwork Arts.

Q6. The National Flag of India was designed by

भारत का राष्ट्रीय ध्वज किस के द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया है?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गाँधी
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose / सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
- (c) Bhikaiji Cama / भिकायजी कामा
- (d) Pingali Venkaiah / पिंगली वेंकैया

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gandhi first proposed a flag to the Indian National Congress in 1921. The flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya. In the centre was a traditional spinning wheel, symbolising Gandhi's goal of making Indians self-reliant by fabricating their own clothing.

Q7. The book "My Presidential Years" was written by

पुस्तक "My Presidential Years" किस के द्वारा लिखी गई थी?

- (a) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma/डॉ शंकर दयाल शर्मा
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan/डॉ एस राधाकृष्णन
- (c) R. Venkataraman/आर वेंकटरमण
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad/डॉ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ramaswamy Venkataraman was an Indian lawyer, Indian independence activist and politician who served as a Union minister and as the eighth President of India. He was elected the seventh Vice-President of India and in 1987, he became the 8th President of India and served from 1987 to 1992. He also served as a State minister under K. Kamaraj and M. Bhaktavatsalam.

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Q8. The 'National School of Drama' is situated in which of the following cities?

'नेशनल स्कूल ऑफ़ ड्रामा' निम्नलिखित में से किस शहर में स्थित है?

- (a) Mumbai /मुंबई
- (b) New Delhi /नई दिल्ली
- (c) Bhopal /भोपाल
- (d) Kolkata /कोलकाता

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. National School of Drama is a theatre training institute situated at New Delhi, India. It is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was set up in 1959 by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and became an independent school in 1975. In 2005 it was granted deemed university status, but in 2011 it was revoked on the institute's request.

Q9. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing is situated at?

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विपणन संस्थान कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) Jaipur /जयपुर
- (b) New Delhi /नई दिल्ली
- (c) Nagpur /नागपुर
- (d) Hyderabad /हैदराबाद

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) is a national level institute set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, on 8 August 1988 at Jaipur, Rajasthan, to cater to the needs of agricultural marketing personnel and to offer specialized Training, Research, Consultancy and Education in Agricultural Marketing in India and South East Asian countries.

Q10. "Midnight Diaries" is an autobiography of

"Midnight Diaries" किसकी आत्मकथा है?

- (a) Gennady Zyuganov/ गेन्नेडी जुगानोव
- (b) Mikhail Gorbochev/ मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव
- (c) George W. Bush/ जॉर्ज डबल्यू बुश
- (d) Boris Yeltsin/ बोरिस येल्तसिन

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was a Soviet and Russian politician and the first President of the Russian Federation, serving from 1991 to 1999. On 29 May 1990 he was elected the chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet. On 12 June 1991 he was elected by popular vote to the newly created post of President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR), at that time one of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

Q11. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?

आगरा शहर के संस्थापक कौन थे?

- (a) Firoz tughlaq/फ़िरोज़ तुघलक
- (b) Alauddin khilji/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
- (c) Sikander lodi/सिकंदर लोदी
- (d) Mohammed bin tughlaq/मोहम्मद बिन तुघलक

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Modern Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodhi (Lodhi dynasty; Delhi Sultanate) in the 16th century.

Q12. The GT road was renovated and named as Grand Trunk Road by?

GT रोड को पुनर्निर्मित कर किसके द्वारा ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड नाम दिया गया था?

- (a) British/ ब्रिटिश
- (b) Dutch/ डच
- (c) Portuguese/ पुर्तगाली
- (d) French/ फ्रेंच

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Grand Trunk Road was the first road to connect Peshawar in Pakistan and Kolkata in West Bengal. It was built during the 16th century by Sher Shah Suri. Then it was known as Shah Rah e Azam or the great road. It was renovated by the East India company during 1830s and renamed as Grand Trunk Road.

Q13. Where is Pimpet Ca cave ?

पिम्पेट कै गुफा कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) Rajasthan/राजस्थान
- (b) Haryana/हरियाणा
- (c) Madhya Pradesh/मध्य प्रदेश
- (d) Maharastra/महाराष्ट्र

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Pimpet Ca cave is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Q14. The gold coins of Gupta period were called

गुप्त काल के सोने के सिक्के क्या कहलाते थे?

- (a) Nishka/निशका
- (b) Dinara /दिनारा
- (c) Mana/माना
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. The gold coins of Gupta period were called Dinara inspired by the Roman coins.

Q15. Who was the founder of Jainism?

जैन धर्म के संस्थापक कौन थे?

- (a) Rishabhanatha/ऋषभनाथ
- (b) Sisunaga/सिसुनागा
- (c) Bindusara/बिंदुसार
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rishabhanatha is the first Tirthankara (ford maker) in Jainism. A leader, he is believed in Jainism to have lived millions of years ago.

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BILINGUAL

Q16. The longest sea beach in India is -

भारत में सबसे लंबा समुद्र तट कौन सा है?

- (a) Chapora beach/ चापोरा समुद्र तट
- (b) Diu beach/ दीव समुद्र तट
- (c) Aksa beach/ अक्सा समुद्र तट
- (d) Marina beach/ मरीना समुद्र तट

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Marina Beach is a natural beach along the Bay of Bengal in Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. Its total length is 13 Km. It is longest natural urban beach in India.

Q17. What is Dakshin Gangotri?

दक्षिण गंगोत्री क्या है?

- (a) River valley in Andhra Pradesh/ आंध्र प्रदेश में नदी घाटी
- (b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica/ अंटार्कटिका में स्थित मानव रहित स्टेशन
- (c) Second source of River Ganga/ गंगा नदी का दूसरा स्रोत
- (d) Island in the Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर में द्वीप

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, part of the Indian Antarctic Program. It is an unmanned station. Dakshin Gangotri was built in 1983 but was buried in ice and abandoned around 1991.

Q18. Which is the longest national highway in India?

भारत में सबसे लंबा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कौन सा है?

- (a) NH4
- (b) NH44
- (c) NH10
- (d) NH5

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. NH 44 covers the North-South Corridor of NHDP and it is officially listed as running over 3,745 km (2,327 mi) from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. It is the longest national highway in India.

Q19. What are Equinox days?

विषुव दिन (इक्विनोक्स डेज़) क्या हैं?

- (a) When day is smaller than night/ जब दिन रात से छोटा होता है
- (b) When day is the longest in the year/ वर्ष में जब दिन सबसे लंबा होता है.
- (c) When day is greater than night/ जब दिन रात से बड़ा होता है.
- (d) When day and night are equal/ जब दिन और रात बराबर होते हैं.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. On the day of the equinox, the center of the Sun spends a roughly equal amount of time above and below the horizon at every location on the Earth, so night and day are equal on Equinox. There are two equinoxes every year – in September and March (around 20 March and 22-23 September).

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Q20. What is the Greenhouse Effect?

ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव क्या है?

- (a) The fall in population of plants due to human activity/ मानव गतिविधि के कारण पौधों की जनसंख्या में गिरावट
- (b) It is the warming of earth's surface due to its atmosphere / यह अपने वायुमंडल के कारण पृथ्वी की सतह का वार्मिंग है
- (c) The polluting effect of burning fossil fuels/ जीवाश्म ईंधन जलाने के प्रदूषण प्रभाव
- (d) The heating of the atmosphere due to depletion of the ozone layer/ ओजोन परत की कमी के कारण वायुमंडल का हीटिंग

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. Greenhouse Effect is the warming of earth's surface due to its atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.

Q21. Commercial banks lend to which of the following Priority sectors?

वाणिज्यिक बैंक निम्नलिखित में से किस प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र को उधार देते हैं?

- (a) Heavy Industries/ भारी उद्योग
- (b) Agriculture, Small scale industries/ कृषि, लघु उद्योग
- (c) Foreign Companies/ विदेशी कंपनियाँ
- (d) State government in emergency situation/ आपातकालीन स्थिति में राज्य सरकार

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Priority Sector refers to those sectors of the economy which may not get timely and adequate credit in the absence of this special dispensation. It is an important role given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks for providing a specified portion of the bank lending to few specific sectors like agriculture and allied activities, micro and small enterprises, poor people for housing, students for education and other low income groups and weaker sections.

Q22. What is the accounting year of the Reserve Bank of India?

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लेखा वर्ष कौन-सा है?

- (a) April-March/अप्रैल-मार्च
- (b) July-June / जुलाई-जून
- (c) October-September / अक्टूबर-सितम्बर
- (d) January-December / जनवरी-दिसम्बर

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The RBI's accounting year is from July to June.

Q23. Which institution is known as 'Soft Loan Window' of World Bank?

किस संस्था को विश्व बैंक की 'सॉफ्ट लोन विंडो' के रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (a) IDBI / आईडीबीआई
- (b) IDA / आईडीए
- (c) IMF / आईएमएफ
- (d) RBI / आरबीआई

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The International Development Association (IDA) is an international financial institution which offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest developing countries. So, it is called as Soft Loan Window of World Bank. The IDA is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States.

Q24. When the demand for a good increases with an increase in income, such a good is called_____

जब आय की वृद्धि के साथ उत्पाद की मांग में वृद्धि होती है, ऐसे उत्पाद को _____ कहा जाता है.

- (a) Superior good/ सुपीरियर वस्तुएँ
- (b) Giffin good/ गिफिन वस्तुएँ
- (c) Inferior good/ इन्फीरियर वस्तुएँ
- (d) Normal good/ सामान्य वस्तुएँ

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. When the demand for a good increases with an increase in income, such a good is called Superior good. A Superior good also may be a luxury good.

Q25. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna has now been restructured as

स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना अब किस रूप में पुनर्गठित की गई है

- (a) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojna/ प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना
- (b) National Rural Livelihoods Mission/ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन
- (c) Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana/ जवाहर ग्राम समृद्धि योजना
- (d) Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana/ सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. It is restructured form of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna.



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