

General Awareness Challenge Free PDF - Questions & Solutions

Q1. Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Mauryas?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वंश मौर्यों का उत्तराधिकारी बन गया?

- (a) Sungas/ शुंग
- (b) Satavahanas/ सातवाहन
- (c) Yavanas/ यवन
- (d) Pandya/ पांड्या

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sunga dynasty (185-73 B.C). The dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Shunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire.

Q2. Which of the following glands is a source of the enzyme Ptyalin?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी ग्रंथि एंजाइम ट्यालिन का स्रोत है?

- (a) Pancreas/ अग्न्याशय
- (b) Thyroid Gland/ थायरॉइड ग्रंथि
- (c) Pituitary Gland/ पीयूष ग्रंथि
- (d) Salivary Glands/ लार ग्रंथि

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ptyalin is an enzyme that is part of saliva and aids with digestion. An amylase present in saliva that catalyzes the hydrolysis of starch into maltose and dextrin.

Q3. The Central Rice Research Station is situated in...?

सेंट्रल राइस रिसर्च स्टेशन कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) Chennai/चेन्नई
- (b) Bangalore/बैंगलोर
- (c) Cuttack/ कटक
- (d) Quilon/ क्विलोन

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The National Rice Research Institute is situated near Bidyadharpur village on the Cuttack-Paradip Road, Odisha, India. It is one of the premier national research institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Q4. Mount Everest is located in ?

माउंट एवरेस्ट कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) India/भारत
- (b) Nepal/नेपाल
- (c) Tibet/तिब्बत
- (d) China/चाइना

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mount Everest, also known in Nepal as Sagarmatha and in Tibet as Chomolungma, is Earth's highest mountain. Its peak is 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) above sea level. Mount Everest is located in the Mahalangur mountain range in Nepal.

Q5. The deepest lake in the world is ...?

दुनिया की सबसे गहरी झील कौन सी है ?

- (a) Wular Lake/ वूलर झील
- (b) Victoria Nyanza/ विक्टोरिया न्यांज़ा
- (c) Lake Superior/ सुपीरियर झील
- (d) Baikal Lake/ बयकाल झील

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lake Baikal in southern Russia is the world's deepest lake. It is an estimated 5,387 feet deep (1,642 meters), and its bottom is approximately 3,893 feet (1,187 meters) below sea level. Lake Baikal is also the world's largest freshwater lake in terms of volume.

Q6. Name the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan Court.

मौर्य न्यायालय में यूनानी राजदूत का क्या नाम था?

- (a) Alexander/ सिकंदर
- (b) Megasthenes/ मेगस्थनीज
- (c) Plato/ प्लेटो
- (d) Aristotle/ अरस्तू

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat and Indian ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period. He described India in his book Indika.

Q7. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of-

'अर्थशास्त्र' के लेखक किस के समकालीन थे?

- (a) Ashoka/ अशोका
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya/ चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्या
- (c) Samudragupta/ समुद्रगुप्त
- (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya/ चन्द्रगुप्त विक्रमादित्य

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kautilya, also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya, is traditionally credited as the author of Arthashastra.

Q8. The Kalinga War fought by?

कलिंगा का युद्ध किसके द्वारा लड़ा गया था?

- (a) Samudragupta /समुद्रगुप्त
- (b) Chandragupta/ चन्द्रगुप्त
- (c) Shivaji / शिवाजी
- (d) Ashoka/ अशोका

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Kalinga War was fought in what is now India between the Maurya Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga, an independent feudal kingdom located on the east coast, in the present-day state of Odisha and north of Andhra Pradesh.

Q9. Capital of Myanmar is?

म्यांमार की राजधानी क्या है?

- (a) Naypyitaw / नाएप्यीडॉ
- (b) Arakan/ अराकान
- (c) Rangoon/ रंगून
- (d) Ava/ एवा

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The current capital of Myanmar (Burma) is Naypyidaw.

Q10. The World's biggest concrete structure "Three Gorges Dam" is located in which of the following countries?

दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी ठोस संरचना "श्री गोंगस बांध" निम्नलिखित देशों में से किस में स्थित है?

- (a) China /चाइना
- (b) Taiwan/ताइवान
- (c) Malaysia /मलेशिया
- (d) Thailand/थाईलैंड

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Three Gorges Dam is a hydroelectric gravity dam that spans the Yangtze River by the town of Sandouping, in Yiling District, Yichang, Hubei province, China.

Q11. Which of the followings is not correctly matched?

निम्नलिखित में से क्या सही मिलान नहीं है?

- (a) Indonesia – Jakarta/इंडोनेशिया – जकार्ता
- (b) Maldives – male/ मालदीव – मेल
- (c) North Korea – Seoul/ उत्तर कोरिया - सियोल
- (d) Zimbabwe-Harare/ जिम्बाब्वे-हरारे

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pyongyang became the de facto capital of North Korea upon its establishment in 1948.

Q12. Which of the following is not an example of Point Source of pollution?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रदूषण के प्वाइंट स्रोत का उदाहरण नहीं है?

- (a) Oil refinery wastewater / तेल रिफाइनरी अपशिष्ट जल
- (b) Noise from Jet engine/ जेट इंजन से शोर
- (c) Air pollution from forest fire/ वन आग से वायु प्रदूषण
- (d) Pollutants mixed in rainwater runoff/ वर्षा जल संचयन में मिश्रित प्रदूषक

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. A point source of pollution is a single identifiable source of air, water, thermal, noise or light pollution. Oil refinery waste water, noise from Jet engine and Air pollution from forest fire are examples of point source of pollution.

Q13. The dispute over Siachen Glacier is between -

सियाचिन ग्लेशियर पर विवाद किसके बीच है?

- (a) India and China/ भारत और चीन
- (b) India and Afghanistan/ भारत और अफगानिस्तान
- (c) India and Pakistan/ भारत और पाकिस्तान
- (d) India and Nepal/ भारत और नेपाल

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S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Siachen conflict, sometimes referred to as the Siachen War, is a military conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed Siachen Glacier region in Kashmir.

Q14. In which city of Gujarat is India's first and world's second Patang (Kite) Museum, founded by Bhanu Bhai Shah, located?

गुजरात के किस शहर में भानु भाई शाह द्वारा स्थापित भारत का पहला और दुनिया का दूसरा पतंग (पतंग) संग्रहालय स्थित है?

- (a) Surat/ सूरत
- (b) Rajkot/ राजकोट
- (c) Ahmedabad/ अहमदाबाद
- (d) Vadodra/ वडोदरा

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The popular Kite Museum that houses some of the rarest kites in the world is a first of its kind in India and second in the world. Situated at a Sanskar Kendra in Paldi area of Ahmedabad, the Kite Museum is a brainchild of one Mr Bhanu Shah who donated his own collection of rare kites to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and corporation arranged for a permanent place for the Kite Museum in the cellar of Sanskar Kendra.

Q15. Which waterbody separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands?

कौन सा जल निकाय निकोबार द्वीपसमूह से अंडमान द्वीप समूह को अलग करता है?

- (a) Palk Strait/ पाल्क स्ट्रेट
- (b) Gulf of Mannar/ मन्नार की खाड़ी
- (c) Nine Degree Channel/ नौ डिग्री चैनल
- (d) Ten Degree Channel/ दस डिग्री चैनल

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Little Andaman and Car Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal. The two sets of islands together form the Indian Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This channel is 150 km wide.

Q16. The item 'Education' belongs to the—

'शिक्षा' विषय किससे सम्बन्धित है?

- (a) Union List / संघ सूची
- (b) State List / राज्य सूची
- (c) Concurrent List / समवर्ती सूची
- (d) Residuary subject / अवशिष्ट विषय

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Constitution of India provides for a division of powers between the Union (Centre) and states. It divides all the subjects into 3 lists – The Union List (97 Subjects), State List (66 Subjects), and Concurrent List (47 Subjects) the Union List describe the subjects under the control Centre Government, the State List describes the subjects under the jurisdiction of states being the Concurrent List describes the subjects which are under the joint jurisdiction of the Centre of States. The subjects which do not fall in these lists i.e. residuary subjects have been given to the Centre.

Q17. Which of the following appointments is NOT made by the President of India?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नियुक्तियां नहीं की जाती हैं?

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha / लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष
- (b) Chief Justice of India / भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General / नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner / मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Serving for a term of five years, the Speaker chosen from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha, and is by convention a member of the ruling party or alliance.

Q18. How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution?

भारतीय संविधान में कितने मौलिक कर्तव्य शामिल हैं?

- (a) Nine / नौ
- (b) Eleven / ग्यारह
- (c) Twelve / बारह
- (d) Twenty / बीस

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Part IVA (Article 51A) of Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties. Originally, the Constitution of India did not contain these duties. Fundamental duties were added by 42nd and 86th Constitutional Amendment acts. As of now there are 11 Fundamental duties. Citizens are morally obligated by the Constitution to perform these duties. However, like the Directive Principles, these are non-justifiable, without any legal sanction in case of their violation or non-compliance.

Q19. Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by—

राष्ट्रपति भवन किसके द्वारा डिज़ाइन किया गया है?

- (a) Edward stone / एडवर्ड स्टोन
- (b) Le Corbusier / ले कारबूजयर
- (c) Edwin Lutyens / एडविन लुटियंस
- (d) Tarun Dutt / तरुण दत्त

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Rashtrapati Bhavan was designed by Edwin Lutyens and built in 1931 to be the central point of British power in Delhi. (Originally called the Viceroy's House)

Q20. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has provision for the President to proclaim National emergency?

भारत के संविधान के निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेदों में से राष्ट्रपति को किस एक अनुच्छेद द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल घोषित करने का प्रावधान है?

- (a) Article 352 / अनुच्छेद 352
- (b) Article 355/ अनुच्छेद 355
- (c) Article 356 / अनुच्छेद 356
- (d) Article 360/ अनुच्छेद 360

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Under Article 352 of the India Constitution, the President can declare such an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the cabinet of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Such a proclamation must be approved by the Parliament with two thirds majority within one month. Such an emergency can be imposed for six months. It can be extended by six months by repeated parliamentary approval-there is no maximum duration.

Q21. The authority to prorogue the two Houses of the Parliament rests with the

संसद के दोनों सदनों का अवसान करने का अधिकार किसके पास है?

- (a) President / राष्ट्रपति
- (b) Vice-President / उपराष्ट्रपति
- (c) Prime Minister / प्रधान मंत्री
- (d) Speaker / अध्यक्ष

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Prorogue is the termination of a session of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha by an order made by the President. According to article 85(2) the Constitution of India, the President may from time to time prorogue the Houses or either House.

Q22. When was zero hour introduced in the parliamentary affairs in India?

भारत में संसदीय मामलों में शून्य काल कब पेश किया गया था?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1982

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Zero hour is an Indian innovation in field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962. The term "Zero Hour" is not formally recognised in parliamentary procedure. However, Speaker, Lok Sabha / Chairman, Rajya Sabha may allow or decline a Member to raise a matter of importance. The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour". It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time. Typically, discussions on important Bills, the Budget, and other issues of national importance take place from 2 pm onwards.

Q23. In order to be recognized as an official opposition Group in the Parliament how many seats should it have?

संसद में एक आधिकारिक विपक्षी समूह के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए, कितनी सीटें होनी चाहिए?

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total strength / कुल क्षमता का $\frac{1}{3}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total strength / कुल क्षमता का $\frac{1}{4}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total strength / कुल क्षमता का $\frac{1}{6}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total strength / कुल क्षमता का $\frac{1}{10}$

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. In order to get formal recognition, the concerned party must have at least 10% of the total strength of the House (55 seats in the Lok Sabha). If any party fails to get 10% seats in opposition, the House will not have recognised leader of the opposition. A single party has to meet the 10% seat criteria, not an alliance.

Q24. When the offices of both the President and Vice President of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions?

जब भारत के राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति दोनों के कार्यालय रिक्त होते हैं, तो उनके कार्यों का निर्वहन कौन करेगा?

- (a) Prime Minister / प्रधान मंत्री
- (b) Chief Minister / मुख्य मंत्री
- (c) Chief Justice of India / भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha / लोक सभा अध्यक्ष

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. 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 or a newly elected Vice-President begins to act as President under Article 65 of the Constitution, whichever is the earlier. Mohammad Hidayatullah OBE was the 11th Chief Justice of India serving from 25 February 1968 to 16 December 1970, and the sixth Vice President of India, serving from 31 August 1979 to 30 August 1984.

Q25. The President of the Union of India has the same constitutional authority as the

भारत संघ के राष्ट्रपति के पास किसके समान संवैधानिक प्राधिकरण है?

- (a) British Monarch / ब्रिटिश राजा
- (b) President of USA / यूएसए के राष्ट्रपति
- (c) President of Pakistan / पकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति
- (d) President of France / फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Indian Parliamentary practice, the President is the nominal executive or a Constitutional ruler. He is the head of the nation, but does not govern the nation. Our Union Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive.

Q26. The Indian economy can be most appropriately described as a-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को सबसे उचित रूप से किस से वर्णित किया जा सकता है-

- (a) Capitalist economy / पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था
- (b) Socialist economy/ समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था
- (c) Mixed economy/ मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था
- (d) Both (a) and (b)/दोनों (a) और (b)

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The economy of India is a developing mixed economy.

Q27. The Removal of prohibitions and hindrance by government is called-

सरकार द्वारा निषेध और अवरोध को हटाने को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Globalisation / वैश्वीकरण
- (b) Privatisation/ निजीकरण
- (c) Liberalisation/ उदारीकरण
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The economic liberalisation in India refers to the changes and reforms, initiated in 1991, of the country's economic policies, with the goal of making the economy more market- and service-oriented, and expanding the role of private and foreign investment

Q28. Arthashastra by "Kautilya" is related with-

"कौटिल्य" द्वारा अर्थशास्त्र किस से संबंधित है?

- (a) Military Phase / सैन्य चरण
- (b) Political Reign/ राजनीतिक शासन
- (c) Social Phase / सामाजिक चरण
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Arthashastra summarizes the political thoughts of Kautilya.

Q29. Which of the following is not the infrastructure Sector?

इनमें से कौन सा बुनियादी ढांचा क्षेत्र नहीं है?

- (a) Food Production/ खाद्य उत्पादन
- (b) Construction of roads/ सड़कों का निर्माण
- (c) Power generation/ विद्युत उत्पादन
- (d) Expansion of air ports/ हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the Indian economy. The sector is highly responsible for propelling India's overall development and enjoys intense focus from Government for initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure in the country. Infrastructure sector includes power, bridges, dams, roads and urban infrastructure development.

Q30. The term 'Mixed Economy' denotes-

शब्द 'मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था' क्या इंगित करता है?

- (a) Existence of both rural and urban sectors/ ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों की मौजूदगी
- (b) Existence of both private and public sectors/ निजी और सार्वजनिक दोनों क्षेत्रों की मौजूदगी
- (c) Existence of both heavy and small industries/ भारी और छोटे दोनों उद्योगों की मौजूदगी
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. A mixed economic system is a system that combines aspects of both capitalism and socialism. A mixed economic system protects private property and allows a level of economic freedom in the use of capital, but also allows for governments to interfere in economic activities in order to achieve social aims.

Q31. Which of the following sectors contributed more of the savings in India?

निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से किसने भारत में अधिक बचत का योगदान दिया?

- (a) Public Sector / सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र
- (b) Household Sector/ घरेलू क्षेत्र
- (c) Corporate Sector / व्यासायिक क्षेत्र
- (d) Private Sector/ निजी क्षेत्र

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. A higher domestic saving rate makes larger investment possible in an economy and hence is a necessary condition for economic development.

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Q32. If the price of an inferior good falls, its demand-

यदि एक अवरवस्तु की कीमत गिरती है, तो इसकी मांग

- (a) Rises/बढ़ेगी
- (b) Falls/गिरेगी
- (c) Remains constant /समान रहेगी
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. In most cases of inferior goods the net result of the fall in price will be increase in its quantity demanded.

Q33. All of the goods which are scarce and limited in supply are called-

सभी वस्तुएं जो दुर्लभ और आपूर्ति में सीमित होते हैं, उन्हें क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Luxury goods / विलास-वस्तुएं
- (b) Expensive goods/ महंगी वस्तुएं
- (c) Capital goods / पूंजीगत वस्तुएं
- (d) Economic goods/ आर्थिक वस्तुएं

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. Goods that are scarce (are in limited supply in relation to demand) are called economic goods, whereas those whose supply is unlimited and that require neither payment nor effort to acquire, (such as air) are called free goods.

Q34. Who coined the phrase "Tragedy of the commons"?

"Tragedy of the commons" वाक्यांश किसने दिया?

- (a) Garrett Hardin/ गैरेट हार्डिन
- (b) Seligman/ सेलिगमैन
- (c) Adolph Wagner /अडोल्फ वाग्नेर
- (d) A.P Lerner/ए. पी. लेर्नर

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. The tragedy of the commons is a term coined by scientist Garrett Hardin in 1968 describing what can happen in groups when individuals act in their own best self interests and ignore what's best for the whole group.

Q35. Who determines the price in a Capitalistic Economy?

पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था में मूल्य कौन निर्धारित करता है?

- (a) Demand and Supply/ मांग और आपूर्ति
- (b) Government and Authorities/ सरकार और अधिकारी
- (c) Buyers in the market / बाजार में खरीदार
- (d) Sellers in the market/ बाजार में विक्रेता

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Capitalism is an economic system in which capital goods are owned by private individuals or businesses. In a capitalistic economy the prices of goods, services and labour are determined by supply and demand.

Q36. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court?

सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा कितने प्रकार के रिट्स जारी किए जा सकते हैं?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Supreme Court, the highest in the country, may issue writs under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Q37. What makes the Judiciary the guardian of the Constitution?

न्यायपालिका को संविधान का संरक्षक कौन बनाता है?

- (a) Independence / स्वतंत्रता
- (b) Service conditions/ सेवा की स्थिति
- (c) Salary/ वेतन
- (d) Judicial Review/ न्यायिक समीक्षा

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India.

Q38. On which of the following ground can a judge of the Supreme Court be impeached?

निम्नलिखित में से किस आधार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक न्यायाधीश को अभियोग किया जा सकता है

- (1) Violation of the Constitution, / संविधान का उल्लंघन
- (2) Proved misbehaviour, / प्रमाणित दुर्व्यवहार
- (3) In capacity to act as a judge/ न्यायाधीश के रूप में कार्य करने की क्षमता में

Select the correct answer using the code given below

नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग कर सही उत्तर का चयन करें

- (a) 1 only, /केवल 1
- (b) 2 only, /केवल 2
- (c) 1, 2, and 3, /1, 2, और 3
- (d) 2 and 3 only /केवल 2 और 3

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament. The grounds of removal are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Q39. Which of the following gases if present in the atmosphere can be detected by its odour?

वायुमंडल में मौजूद निम्नलिखित में से किस गैस का उसकी गंध से पता लगाया जा सकता है?

- (a) Ethane/ एथेन
- (b) Sulphur dioxide/ सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड
- (c) Hydrogen/ हाइड्रोजन
- (d) Carbon monoxide/ कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sulfur dioxide (also sulphur dioxide) is the chemical compound with the formula SO₂. It is a toxic gas with a pungent, irritating smell. It is released naturally by volcanic activity and is produced as a by-product of the burning of fossil fuels contaminated with sulfur compounds.

Q40. The Article 343 of the Indian Constitution is about

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 343 किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) Number of seats for the Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा के लिए सीटों की संख्या
- (b) Number of seats for the Rajya Sabha/ राज्य सभा के लिए सीटों की संख्या
- (c) Hindi as official language/ आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में हिंदी
- (d) Special status to Kashmir/ कश्मीर को विशेष दर्जा

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 343 of the Constitution of India states "The Official Language of the Union government shall be Hindi in Devanagari script".

Q41. Which among the following books is written by Nelson Mandela?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुस्तक नेल्सन मंडेला द्वारा लिखी गयी है?

- (a) Long Walk to Freedom
- (b) Economic Nightmare of Africa
- (c) Dreams from My Mother
- (d) None of these

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. Long Walk to Freedom is an autobiographical work written by South African President Nelson Mandela, and first published in 1994 by Little Brown & Co.

Q42. _____ is an indigenous light combat aircraft of India?

_____ भारत का एक स्वदेशी लाइट कॉम्बैट एयरक्राफ्ट है?

- (a) Vishal / विशाल
- (b) Garv / गर्व
- (c) Tejas / तेजस
- (d) Dhanush / धनुष

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. The HAL Tejas is an Indian single-seat, single-jet engine, multirole light fighter designed by the Aeronautical Development Agency and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the Indian Air Force and Navy.

Q43. Which state in India receives the highest rainfall?

भारत के किस राज्य में सबसे ज्यादा वर्षा होती है?

- (a) Meghalaya / मेघालय
- (b) Rajasthan / राजस्थान
- (c) Uttarakhand / उत्तराखंड
- (d) Kerala / केरल

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. By average annual rainfall, the wettest place is Mawsynram, Meghalaya, India, with 11,873 mm (467 in) of rain per annum. Meghalaya means 'land of the clouds'. Most of the rain occurs during the monsoon season, between June and September.

Q44. Sri Aurobindo was born in the year

श्री अरविंदो का जन्म किस वर्ष में हुआ था?

- (a) 1772
- (b) 1822
- (c) 1872
- (d) 1922

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sri Aurobindo (Born: 15 August 1872, Kolkata) was an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist.

Q45. How many bits does an IP address contain?

IP एड्रेस में कितने बिट्स होते हैं?

- (a) 64 bits/ बिट्स
- (b) 32 Bits/ बिट्स
- (c) 256 Bits/ बिट्स
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) defines an IP address as a 32-bit number. However, because of the growth of the Internet and the depletion of available IPv4 addresses, a new version of IP (IPv6), using 128 bits for the IP address, was developed in 1995, and standardized in December 1998.

Q46. Medulla oblongata is a part of which of the following?

मेरु-मज्जा (मेडुला आल्लोन्गाटा) निम्नलिखित में से किसके का एक हिस्सा है?

- (a) Heart /दिल
- (b) Brain /मस्तिष्क
- (c) Lungs /फेफड़े
- (d) Stomach / आमाशय

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. The medulla oblongata (or medulla) is located in the brainstem, anterior and partially inferior to the cerebellum.

Q47. Bacteria was discovered by

बैक्टीरिया किस के द्वारा खोजा गया था?

- (a) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek/ एंटोनी वॉन ल्यूवेन्हॉक
- (b) Belarus / बेलारूस
- (c) Hugo de Vries / ह्यूगो दे वृएस
- (d) Robert Brown / रोबर्ट ब्राउन

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. Antony van Leeuwenhoek is regarded as the father of microbiology. He is known for the discovery of bacteria.

Q48. Lothal is a site where dockyard of which of the following civilization were found?

लोथल वह स्थल है जहां निम्न में से किस सभ्यता का पोतगाह पाया गया था?

- (a) Indus Valley / सिंधु घाटी
- (b) Mesopotamian / मेसोपोटामियन
- (c) Egyptian / मिस्र
- (d) Persian / फारसी

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S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lothal is one of the southernmost cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization, located in the Bhāl region of the modern state of Gujarāt. Lothal had the world's earliest known dock, which connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra when the surrounding Kutch desert of today was a part of the Arabian Sea.

Q49. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture?

हड़प्पा संस्कृति के मुहरों और टेराकोटा कला पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जानवरों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता था ?

- (a) Cow / गाय
- (b) Elephant / हाथी
- (c) Rhinoceros / गैंडा
- (d) Tiger / बाघ

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Many seals have pictures of animals on them. Animals on seals include elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, fish-eating crocodiles (gharial) and zebu (humped cattle).

Q50. The Indus Valley people traded with the—

- (a) mangolians / मन्गोलियन
- (b) Mesopotamians / मेसोपोटामियन
- (c) Parthians / पार्थियन
- (d) Romans / रोमन

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indus Valley people had one of the largest trading areas, ranging anywhere from Mesopotamia to China. We know Indus Valley traders went to Mesopotamia as well as other countries, because Indus seals have been found in there. Also, the Mesopotamians wrote about importing goods from the Indus people which further support the idea of a trading partnership between the two civilizations.